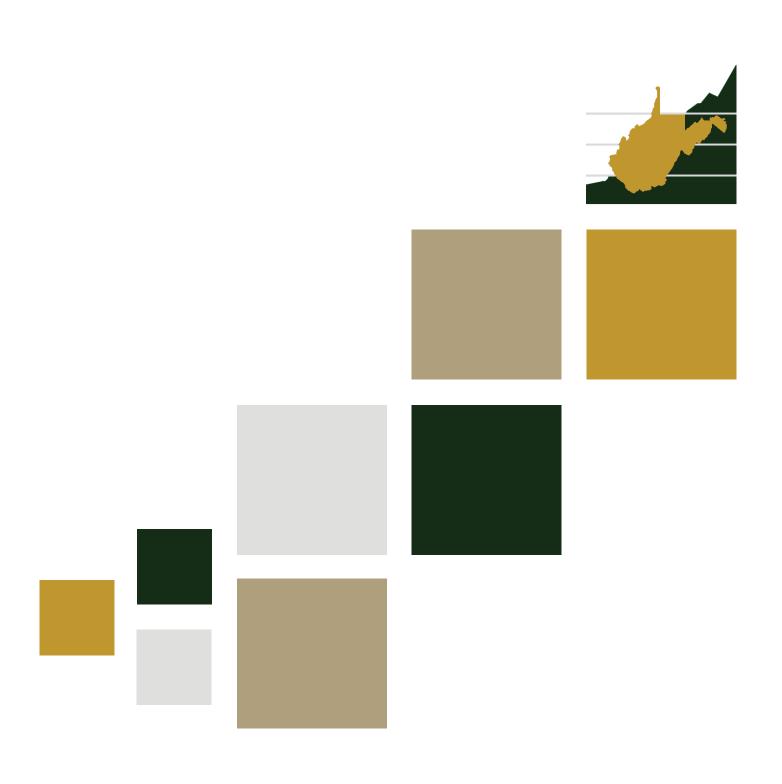
# West Virginia Investment Management Board

# **Financial Statements**

August 31, 2020



## Financial Statements - Unaudited

August 31, 2020

#### **Order of Presentation**

Portable Alpha

Large Cap Domestic Equity

Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity

International Qualified

International Nonqualified

International Equity

Short-Term Fixed Income

Total Return Fixed Income

Core Fixed Income

**TIPS** 

Private Markets

Hedge Fund

# Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

# Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

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# Statement of Net Position - Unaudited August 31, 2020

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

## Assets

Investments, at fair value:		
Alternative risk premia funds		\$ 1,002,495
Fixed income investments		501,816
Derivative instruments		138,962
Money market mutual fund		311,527
Receivables:		
Interest, dividends and other investment income		 221
	Total assets	1,955,021
Liabilities		
Cash received from brokers for derivative contracts		141,787
Accrued expenses		206
Payable for investments purchased		 7,300
	Total liabilities	149,293
	Net position	\$ 1,805,728
Unit data		
Units outstanding		45,513,986
Net position, unit price		\$ 39.67

# Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited Period Ended August 31, 2020\*

(Amounts in thousands)

	Month		Year To Date		
Investment income					
Net increase in fair value of investments	\$	123,376	\$	224,693	
Interest, dividends, and other investment income		112		2,204	
Securities lending income		1		8	
Total investment income		123,489		226,905	
Expenses					
Investment advisor fees		(56)		(65)	
Custodian bank fees		(1)		(11)	
Management and other allocated fees		(50)		(99)	
Professional service fees - direct		(16)		(32)	
Securities lending expenses	-	-		(1)	
Total expenses		(123)		(208)	
Net investment income		123,366		226,697	
Unit transactions					
In-kind transfers in		-		1,841,727	
In-kind transfers out		(227,016)		(227,016)	
Proceeds from sale of units		28,430		28,483	
Amount paid for repurchase of units		(64,163)		(64,163)	
Net increase (decrease) from unit transactions		(262,749)		1,579,031	
Increase (decrease) in net position		(139,383)		1,805,728	
Net position, beginning of period		1,945,111			
Net position, end of period	\$	1,805,728	\$	1,805,728	

<sup>\*</sup>The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

On July 1, 2020, the IMB created the Portable Alpha Pool (Pool) to implement a portable alpha investment strategy. Portable alpha is an investment strategy that uses derivatives to obtain market index returns (beta), which frees up cash that is then invested in a separate investment strategy designed to provide additional return (alpha). On July 1, 2020, assets and liabilities with a fair value of \$1,841,727 from the Domestic Equity Pool were transferred in-kind to the Pool.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the Pool. They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The Pool's objective is to exceed, net of external investment management fees, the S&P 500 Index over three- to five-year periods. The IMB's portable alpha strategy seeks to obtain S&P 500 market returns (beta) through the use of futures contracts and to generate alpha with a portfolio of alternative risk premia funds. Derivative assets and the related collateral are managed by Russell Investments Implementation Services, LLC. Albourne America, LLC has been retained by the IMB to provide consulting services for the portfolio of alternative risk premia funds.

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**Investment Valuation** - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 4 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Fair value of the Pool's portfolio securities is determined on the last business day of each month as follows:

- Investments in alternative risk premia funds are not securities for which market quotations are readily available. The IMB has concluded that the net asset value reported by the underlying funds approximates the fair value of these investments and consequently these investments are carried at net asset value as a practical expedient for fair market value. These investments are redeemable with the fund at net asset value under the original terms of the agreements and operations of the underlying fund. However, it is possible that these redemption rights may be restricted or eliminated by the funds in the future in accordance with the underlying fund agreements. Due to the nature of the investments held by the funds, changes in market conditions and the economic environment may significantly impact the net asset value of the funds and, consequently, the fair value of the IMB's interests in the funds. The IMB believes that the net asset value of such investments is a reasonable estimate of fair value as of August 31, 2020.
- Equity securities are valued at the last sale price or official closing price reported in the market in which they are primarily traded.
- Futures contracts are valued at the last settlement price established each day by the exchange on which they are traded
- Open-end regulated investment companies or other commingled investment funds are valued at the net asset value
  of the fund as reported by the fund's administrator.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments for which the fair value cannot be determined by one of the above listed processes are valued at fair value as determined in accordance with the IMB's established procedures.

Securities Lending - The IMB, through its lending agent, Northern Trust (NT), loans securities of the Pool to various brokers on a temporary basis. Each transaction for U.S. securities is secured by collateral based on the market value of the securities loaned. The required collateral percentage varies based on the type of collateral received. The required percentage for cash collateral and non-cash collateral consisting of debt obligations and securities issued by the United States Government or its agencies or instrumentalities is at least 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned. The required percentage of non-cash collateral consisting of equity securities is at least 107 percent of the market value of the securities loaned.

Cash collateral received is invested in the West Virginia Custom Account (Cash Collateral Account). The Cash Collateral Account's investment objective is to maximize current income to the extent consistent with the preservation of capital and maintenance of liquidity. The Cash Collateral Account seeks to maintain a constant net asset value of \$1.00 per share by following strict credit quality, maturity, liquidity, and diversification requirements. Except for underlying repurchase agreement transactions, the Pool is liable for investment losses in the Cash Collateral Account. The lending agent contractually indemnifies the IMB for any repurchase agreement investment losses.

Investments made with cash are reported at fair value on the Statement of Net Position. Securities loaned remain on the Statement of Net Position. The IMB has the right under the lending agreement to recover the securities from the borrower on demand. The IMB receives compensation in the form of loan premium fees and income from the investment of the cash collateral. Expenses related to the lending of securities are rebates paid by the lending agent to brokers and the lending agent's fees for its services. Securities lending income and expenses are recorded in the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The IMB also continues to receive interest or dividends on the securities loaned. Gains or losses in the fair value of the securities loaned that may occur during the term of the loans are reflected in the Statement of Changes in Net Position as a net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments.

**Futures Contracts** - A futures contract is an agreement between a buyer or a seller and the clearinghouse of a futures exchange in which the parties agree to buy or sell a commodity, financial instrument or index at a specified future date and price. Upon entering into a financial futures contract, the IMB is required to pledge to the broker an amount of cash, U.S. government securities, or other assets, equal to a certain percentage of the contract amount (initial margin deposit). Cash (variation margin) is received from or paid to the broker on a daily basis for the fluctuations of the underlying securities or index.

The market risk associated with holding equity index futures results from changes in the market value of the contractual positions due to changes in the value of the underlying instruments or indices. Investment risk associated with these futures contracts arises because the value of the futures contracts may not correlate perfectly with changes in the values of the underlying instruments or indices due to market distortions.

Other risks associated with futures contracts are liquidity risk and credit risk. Liquidity risk arises when there is insufficient trading in a particular futures contract. Credit risk arises from the potential inability of counterparties to meet the terms of the contracts. The IMB's managers generally only utilize futures contracts that are traded on major exchanges or are executed with major dealers. The major exchanges assume the risk of a counterparty default and generally require an initial margin deposit of cash or securities.

**Investment Transactions** - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

**Use of Estimates** - The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

**Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions** - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant accounts undergo a monthly rebalancing process to maintain their defined asset allocation. Participant transactions that occur as part of the rebalancing process are executed as a purchase or redemption on the first business day of each month using the prior month end unit price. In-kind transfers of net assets may occur between the investment pools managed by the IMB and are typically used when implementing a new pool structure as an efficient and cost-effective alternative to purchases and redemptions. In-kind transfers are executed at the prior month unit price at the time of transfer.

**Distributions to Participants -** The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

**Expenses** - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool. In addition to these direct and allocated expenses, the Pool bears certain expenses indirectly, such as fees of other investment funds in which the Pool invests that are reflected in the reported net asset value of such funds.

**Income Taxes** - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of August 31, 2020.

#### NOTE 3. INVESTMENT RISK DISCLOSURES

Derivative financial instruments held in the Pool are limited to equity index futures. These futures are not designated as hedging instruments under GASB Statement No. 53; they are used to obtain S&P 500 market exposure. See Notes 1 and 2 for additional information on the Pool's purpose for entering into derivatives and for discussion on the risks associated with investing in these derivatives.

The table below presents the fair value, the fiscal year to date net increase (decrease) in fair value, and the notional amount of derivative financial instruments outstanding as of and for the period ended August 31, 2020:

	Net increase					
	(Decrease) in Fair Value					
Derivative Type	Fair Value		of Investments		Notional Value	
Futures contracts:						
Equity index futures long	\$	138,962	\$	138,937	\$	1,797,210

#### NOTE 4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

GASB Statement No. 72 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value of an investment is the amount 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 (i.e., the exit price).

GASB Statement No. 72 establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under GASB Statement No. 72 are:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date.
- Level 2 Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not considered active; observable inputs other than observable quoted prices for the asset or liability; or inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

Level 3 Unobservable pricing inputs for assets and liabilities.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the investment.

U.S. GAAP does not require the Pool to categorize within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share (NAV) as a practical expedient. The table that follows sets forth information about the level within the fair value hierarchy at which the Pool's assets and liabilities are measured at August 31, 2020. All of the Pool's investments in alternative risk premia funds were valued using the NAV. As such, they have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy.

Assets	I	_evel 1	]	Level 2	Le	vel 3	 Total
Corporate asset backed issues	\$	-	\$	15,381	\$	-	\$ 15,381
Foreign corporate bonds		-		62,115		-	62,115
Futures contracts		138,962		-		-	138,962
Money market mutual fund		311,527		-		-	311,527
Short term investments		-		262,670		-	262,670
U.S. corporate bonds		-		21,720		-	21,720
U.S. Government agency bonds		-		15,002		-	15,002
U.S. Treasury bonds				124,928			124,928
Total	\$	450,489	\$	501,816	\$		\$ 952,305
Alternative risk premia funds							1,002,495
Total							\$ 1,954,800

The following table presents information on investments measured at the NAV as of August 31, 2020:

				Redemption
ARP Fund Strategies	F	air Value	Redemption Frequency	Notice Period
Directional (a)	\$	60,553	Monthly	10 days
Multi-Premia (b)		941,942	Weekly, Semimonthly, Monthly	3 to 30 days
	\$	1,002,495		

- (a) Directional strategies employ various techniques to forecast the direction of segments of the market and then invest in either long or short positions. The segments may be geographic economies, industry sectors, currency, or asset class. The investments may be in physical securities or derivatives. The strategies may be trend-following or mean-reverting and may be specific to that segment or universally applied across them.
- (b) Multi-premia strategies combine several strategies within the same fund in order to provide diversification benefits to reduce return volatility and decrease asset-class and single-strategy risks. These funds typically add incremental returns through allocation adjustments based on market opportunities. Risk is managed through a variety of quantitative constraints including, but not limited to, active risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, manager risk, derivatives risk, and leverage risk. Investments representing approximately 16 percent of the fair value of the investments in this strategy are subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.

## **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

## NOTE 5. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at August 31, 2020:

Participant	Acc	ount Value
Teachers' Retirement System	\$	802,147
Public Employees' Retirement System		698,690
West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund		147,357
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund		69,274
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System		24,479
State Police Retirement System		22,984
Judges' Retirement System		22,061
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System		9,200
Wildlife Endowment Fund		6,626
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System		1,655
Berkeley County Development Authority		669
Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds		586
Total	\$	1,805,728

# Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

# Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

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# Statement of Net Position - Unaudited August 31, 2020

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

Assets
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Investment in commingled equity fund at fair value		\$ 2,639,809
Liabilities		
Accrued expenses		139
Payable for investments purchased		 115,500
	Total liabilities	115,639
	Net position	\$ 2,524,170
Unit data		
Units outstanding		63,703,003
Net position, unit price		\$ 39.62

# Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited Period Ended August 31, 2020\*

(Amounts in thousands)

	Month		Year To Date		
Investment income					
Net increase in fair value of investments	\$	168,938	\$	282,584	
Expenses					
Investment advisor fees		(16)		(30)	
Management and other allocated fees		(55)		(109)	
Total expenses		(71)		(139)	
Net investment income		168,867		282,445	
Unit transactions					
In-kind transfers in		227,016		2,304,599	
Proceeds from sale of units		72		72	
Amount paid for repurchase of units				(62,946)	
Net increase from unit transactions		227,088		2,241,725	
Increase in net position		395,955		2,524,170	
Net position, beginning of period		2,128,215			
Net position, end of period	\$	2,524,170	\$	2,524,170	

<sup>\*</sup>The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

On July 1, 2020, the IMB created the Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool (Pool) to invest in U.S. equities of large-cap growth and value stocks. On July 1, 2020, assets and liabilities with a fair value of \$2,077,583 from the Domestic Equity Pool were transferred in-kind to the Pool.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the Pool. They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The Pool's objective is to equal or exceed, net of external investment management fees, the S&P 500 Stock Index over three-to five-year periods. The Pool invests in the BlackRock Equity Index Fund B (BlackRock). BlackRock uses a replication indexing approach to achieve investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the S&P 500 Stock Index.

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**Investment Valuation** - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Open-end regulated investment companies or other commingled investment funds are valued at the net asset value of the fund as reported by the fund's administrator. Investments for which the fair value cannot be determined are valued at fair value as determined in accordance with the IMB's established procedures.

**Investment Transactions** - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

**Use of Estimates** - The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

**Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions** - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant accounts undergo a monthly rebalancing process to maintain their defined asset allocation. Participant transactions that occur as part of the rebalancing process are executed as a purchase or redemption on the first business day of each month using the prior month end unit price. In-kind transfers of net assets may occur between the investment pools managed by the IMB and are typically used when implementing a new pool structure as an efficient and cost-effective alternative to purchases and redemptions. In-kind transfers are executed at the prior month unit price at the time of transfer.

**Distributions to Participants -** The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

**Expenses** - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool. In addition to these direct and allocated expenses, the Pool bears certain expenses indirectly, such as fees of other investment funds in which the Pool invests that are reflected in the reported net asset value of such funds.

**Income Taxes** - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of August 31, 2020.

## NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

GASB Statement No. 72 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value of an investment is the amount 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 (i.e., the exit price).

GASB Statement No. 72 establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under GASB Statement No. 72 are:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date.
- Level 2 Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not considered active; observable inputs other than observable quoted prices for the asset or liability; or inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 Unobservable pricing inputs for assets and liabilities.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the investment.

The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of August 31, 2020:

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	]	Level 3	Total
Commingled equity fund	\$ 2,639,809	\$ _	\$	_	\$ 2,639,809

## **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

## NOTE 4. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at August 31, 2020:

<u>Participant</u>	Account Value
Teachers' Retirement System	\$ 978,281
Public Employees' Retirement System	875,057
Workers' Compensation Old Fund	146,480
West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund	138,860
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund	84,880
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund - Part B	53,814
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Agency	38,646
Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Fund	32,678
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System	30,561
State Police Retirement System	28,388
Judges' Retirement System	27,529
Public Employees Insurance Agency	25,443
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	23,882
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System	11,374
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Security Risk Pool	7,293
Wildlife Endowment Fund	7,290
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Guaranty Risk Pool	4,923
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Trust	2,831
Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund	2,034
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System	1,890
Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds	1,220
Berkeley County Development Authority	816
Total	\$ 2,524,170

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# Statement of Net Position - Unaudited August 31, 2020

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

## Assets

Investments, at fair value:		
Equity investments		\$ 807,781
Money market mutual fund		5,988
Securities lending collateral		14,074
Receivables:		
Investments sold		23,962
Dividends and other investment income		578
Т	Total assets	852,383
Liabilities		
Accrued expenses		184
Payable for investments purchased		3,437
Payable upon return of securities loaned	•	14,074
Tota	ıl liabilities	17,695
N	let position	\$ 834,688
Unit data		
Units outstanding		21,916,944
Net position, unit price	:	\$ 38.08

# Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited Period Ended August 31, 2020\*

(Amounts in thousands)

	Month		Year To Date	
Investment income				
Net increase in fair value of investments Interest, dividends, and other investment income Securities lending income	\$	31,871 1,082 18	\$	65,886 1,849 34
Total investment income		32,971		67,769
Expenses				
Investment advisor fees		(34)		(129)
Custodian bank fees		(6)		(13)
Management and other allocated fees		(21)		(41)
Securities lending expenses	-	(2)		(4)
Total expenses		(63)		(187)
Net investment income		32,908		67,582
Unit transactions				
In-kind transfers		-		790,270
Proceeds from sale of units		330		330
Amount paid for repurchase of units		(23)		(23,494)
Net increase from unit transactions		307		767,106
Increase in net position		33,215		834,688
Net position, beginning of period		801,473		
Net position, end of period	\$	834,688	\$	834,688

<sup>\*</sup>The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

On July 1, 2020, the IMB created the Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool (Pool) to invest in U.S. equities of small- and mid-cap growth and value stocks. On July 1, 2020, assets and liabilities with a fair value of \$790,270 from the Domestic Equity Pool were transferred in-kind to the Pool.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the Pool. They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The Pool's objective is to exceed, net of external investment management fees, the Russell 2500 Index over three- to five-year periods. Assets are managed by AJO and Westfield Capital Management.

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**Investment Valuation** - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Fair value of the Pool's portfolio securities is determined on the last business day of each month as follows:

- Equity securities are valued at the last sale price or official closing price reported in the market in which they are primarily traded.
- Open-end regulated investment companies or other commingled investment funds are valued at the net asset value of the fund as reported by the fund's administrator.

Investments for which the fair value cannot be determined by one of the above listed processes are valued at fair value as determined in accordance with the IMB's established procedures.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Securities Lending - The IMB, through its lending agent, Northern Trust (NT), loans securities of the Pool to various brokers on a temporary basis. Each transaction for U.S. securities is secured by collateral based on the market value of the securities loaned. The required collateral percentage varies based on the type of collateral received. The required percentage for cash collateral and non-cash collateral consisting of debt obligations and securities issued by the United States Government or its agencies or instrumentalities is at least 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned. The required percentage of non-cash collateral consisting of equity securities is at least 107 percent of the market value of the securities loaned.

Cash collateral received is invested in the West Virginia Custom Account (Cash Collateral Account). The Cash Collateral Account's investment objective is to maximize current income to the extent consistent with the preservation of capital and maintenance of liquidity. The Cash Collateral Account seeks to maintain a constant net asset value of \$1.00 per share by following strict credit quality, maturity, liquidity, and diversification requirements. Except for underlying repurchase agreement transactions, the Pool is liable for investment losses in the Cash Collateral Account. The lending agent contractually indemnifies the IMB for any repurchase agreement investment losses.

Investments made with cash are reported at fair value on the Statement of Net Position. Securities loaned remain on the Statement of Net Position. The IMB has the right under the lending agreement to recover the securities from the borrower on demand. The IMB receives compensation in the form of loan premium fees and income from the investment of the cash collateral. Expenses related to the lending of securities are rebates paid by the lending agent to brokers and the lending agent's fees for its services. Securities lending income and expenses are recorded in the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The IMB also continues to receive interest or dividends on the securities loaned. Gains or losses in the fair value of the securities loaned that may occur during the term of the loans are reflected in the Statement of Changes in Net Position as a net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments.

**Investment Transactions** - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

**Use of Estimates** - The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions** - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant accounts undergo a monthly rebalancing process to maintain their defined asset allocation. Participant transactions that occur as part of the rebalancing process are executed as a purchase or redemption on the first business day of each month using the prior month end unit price. In-kind transfers of net assets may occur between the investment pools managed by the IMB and are typically used when implementing a new pool structure as an efficient and cost-effective alternative to purchases and redemptions. In-kind transfers are executed at the prior month unit price at the time of transfer.

**Distributions to Participants -** The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

**Expenses** - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool. In addition to these direct and allocated expenses, the Pool bears certain expenses indirectly, such as fees of other investment funds in which the Pool invests that are reflected in the reported net asset value of such funds.

**Income Taxes** - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of August 31, 2020.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

GASB Statement No. 72 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value of an investment is the amount 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 (i.e., the exit price).

GASB Statement No. 72 establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under GASB Statement No. 72 are:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date.

Level 2 Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not considered active; observable inputs other than observable quoted prices for the asset or liability; or inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 Unobservable pricing inputs for assets and liabilities.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the investment.

The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of August 31, 2020:

Assets	]	Level 1	Lev	vel 2	Lev	/el3	 Total
Common stock	\$	807,781	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 807,781
Money market mutual fund		5,988		-		-	5,988
Securities lending collateral		14,074		_			14,074
Total	\$	827,843	\$	-	\$		\$ 827,843

#### NOTE 4. SECURITIES LENDING

The following table presents the amounts of various accounts related to securities lending at August 31, 2020:

	F	air Value
Securities on loan	\$	122,334
Collateral received:		
Cash	\$	14,074
Non-cash		113,077
Total collateral received	\$	127,151

NT, as agent for the IMB, loans the IMB's securities to various counterparties. These transactions are executed under the SLAA which permits NT under certain circumstances, such as defaults, to offset amounts payable to the same counterparty against amounts to be received and thus create one single net payment due to or from the counterparty. The amounts listed in the above table represent all securities loaned which are subject to the SLAA on a net payment basis. The IMB has elected not to offset the fair value of the securities on loan against the liability for the return of the collateral on the Statement of Net Position.

## **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

## NOTE 5. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at August 31, 2020:

Participant	Acco	unt Value
Teachers' Retirement System	\$	345,889
Public Employees' Retirement System		308,537
West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund		48,431
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund		29,758
Workers' Compensation Old Fund		27,954
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System		10,690
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund - Part B		10,105
State Police Retirement System		9,890
Judges' Retirement System		9,653
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Agency		7,256
Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Fund		6,082
Public Employees Insurance Agency		4,762
Board of Risk and Insurance Management		4,484
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System		3,955
Wildlife Endowment Fund		2,751
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Security Risk Pool		1,379
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Guaranty Risk Pool		930
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System		646
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Trust		532
Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund		381
Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds		337
Berkeley County Development Authority		286
Total	\$	834,688

# International Qualified Pool

# Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

# International Qualified Pool

# Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

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# International Qualified Pool

## Statement of Net Position - Unaudited August 31, 2020

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

Investment in commingled equity fund at fair value \$ 1,145,052

Liabilities

Accrued expenses \_\_\_\_\_\_55

**Net position** \$ 1,144,997

Unit data

Units outstanding15,972,702Net position, unit price\$ 71.68

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

## Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited Period Ended August 31, 2020\*

(Amounts in thousands)

	Month		Year To Date	
Investment income				
Net increase in fair value of investments	\$	66,667	\$	66,619
Expenses				
Investment advisor fees Management and other allocated fees		(491) (28)		(935) (55)
Total expenses		(519)		(990)
Net investment income		66,148		65,629
Unit transactions				
Proceeds from sale of units Amount paid for repurchase of units		50,034 (18)		50,062 (18)
Net increase from unit transactions		50,016		50,044
Increase in net position		116,164		115,673
Net position, beginning of period		1,028,833		1,029,324
Net position, end of period	\$	1,144,997	\$	1,144,997

<sup>\*</sup>The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the IMB's International Qualified Pool (Pool). They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The Pool invests in The Silchester International Investors International Value Equity Group Trust (Silchester). The Pool's objective is to produce investment returns that exceed the Morgan Stanley Capital International's Europe Australasia Far East Index by 200 basis points on an annualized basis over three- to five-year periods, net of external investment management fees. Only "qualified participants" (as defined by the *Internal Revenue Code*) may invest in the Pool. Silchester invests in a diversified developed country, non-U.S. equity, bottom-up value oriented portfolio of securities with limited exposure to emerging markets and no unreasonable concentration exposure to any single issuer or country. Redemptions from Silchester can be made monthly with ten days advance written notice. Redemptions will generally be made within seven business days following month-end.

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**Investment Valuation** - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Commingled investment funds are valued on the last business day of each month at the net asset value of the fund as reported by the fund's administrator. Investments for which the fair value cannot be determined are valued at fair value in accordance with the IMB's established procedures.

Investment Transactions - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis.

**Use of Estimates** - The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions** - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant accounts undergo a monthly rebalancing process to maintain their defined asset allocation. Participant transactions that occur as part of the rebalancing process are executed as a purchase or redemption on the first business day of each month using the prior month end unit price.

**Distributions to Participants -** The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

**Expenses** - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool. In addition to these direct and allocated expenses, the Pool bears certain expenses indirectly, such as fees of the investment fund in which the Pool invests that are reflected in the reported net asset value of such fund.

**Income Taxes** - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of August 31, 2020.

#### NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

GASB Statement No. 72 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value of an investment is the amount 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 (i.e., the exit price).

GASB Statement No. 72 establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under GASB Statement No. 72 are:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date.
- Level 2 Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not considered active; observable inputs other than observable quoted prices for the asset or liability; or inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 Unobservable pricing inputs for assets and liabilities.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

U.S. GAAP does not require the Pool to categorize within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share (NAV) as a practical expedient. The investment in Silchester is valued using the NAV. As Silchester is the only investment in the Pool, a fair value hierarchy table is not presented.

## **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

## NOTE 4. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at August 31, 2020:

<u>Participant</u>	A	ccount Value
Teachers' Retirement System	\$	550,679
Public Employees' Retirement System		490,358
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund		47,391
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System		17,218
State Police Retirement System		15,989
Judges' Retirement System		15,401
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System		6,398
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System		1,011
Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds		552
Total	\$	1,144,997

# Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

## Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

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## Statement of Net Position - Unaudited August 31, 2020

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

Assets
--------

Net position, unit price

Investment in commingled equity fund at fair value		\$ 173,043
Liabilities		
Accrued expenses		 9
	Net position	\$ 173,034
Unit data		
Units outstanding		2,646,384

65.39

 $See\ accompanying\ notes\ to\ financial\ statements.$ 

## Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited Period Ended August 31, 2020\*

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

	1	Month	Yea	r To Date
Investment income				
Net increase in fair value of investments	\$	10,091	\$	10,076
Expenses				
Investment advisor fees  Management and other allocated fees		(86) (5)		(169) (9)
Total expenses		(91)		(178)
Net investment income		10,000		9,898
Unit transactions				
Proceeds from sale of units		3		7
Increase in net assets from unit transactions		3		7
Increase in net position		10,003		9,905
Net position, beginning of period		163,031		163,129
Net position, end of period	\$	173,034	\$	173,034

<sup>\*</sup>The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the IMB's International Nonqualified Pool (Pool). They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The Pool invests in The Silchester International Investors International Value Equity Trust (Silchester). The Pool's objective is to produce investment returns that exceed the Morgan Stanley Capital International's Europe Australasia Far East Index by 200 basis points on an annualized basis over three- to five-year periods, net of external investment management fees. The Pool exists for participants who are not "qualified" (as defined by the *Internal Revenue Code*). Silchester invests in a diversified developed country, non-U.S. equity, bottom-up value oriented portfolio of securities with limited exposure to emerging markets and no unreasonable concentration exposure to any single issuer or country. Redemptions from Silchester can be made monthly with ten days advance written notice. Redemptions will generally be made within seven business days following month-end.

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**Investment Valuation** - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Commingled investment funds are valued on the last business day of each month at the net asset value of the fund as reported by the fund's administrator. Investments for which the fair value cannot be determined are valued at fair value in accordance with the IMB's established procedures.

Investment Transactions - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis.

**Use of Estimates** - The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions** - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant accounts undergo a monthly rebalancing process to maintain their defined asset allocation. Participant transactions that occur as part of the rebalancing process are executed as a purchase or redemption on the first business day of each month using the prior month end unit price.

**Distributions to Participants -** The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

**Expenses** - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool. In addition to these direct and allocated expenses, the Pool bears certain expenses indirectly, such as fees of the investment fund in which the Pool invests that are reflected in the reported net asset value of such fund.

**Income Taxes** - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of August 31, 2020.

#### NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

GASB Statement No. 72 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value of an investment is the amount 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 (i.e., the exit price).

GASB Statement No. 72 establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under GASB Statement No. 72 are:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date.
- Level 2 Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not considered active; observable inputs other than observable quoted prices for the asset or liability; or inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 Unobservable pricing inputs for assets and liabilities.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

U.S. GAAP does not require the Pool to categorize within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share (NAV) as a practical expedient. The investment in Silchester is valued using the NAV. As Silchester is the only investment in the Pool, a fair value hierarchy table is not presented.

## **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

## NOTE 4. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at August 31, 2020:

Participant	Acco	ount Value
West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund	\$	78,328
Workers' Compensation Old Fund		36,605
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund - Part B		16,053
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Agency		10,233
Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Fund		8,763
Public Employees Insurance Agency		7,595
Board of Risk and Insurance Management		6,293
Wildlife Endowment Fund		4,153
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Security Risk Pool		1,938
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Guaranty Risk Pool		1,313
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Trust		803
Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund		534
Berkeley County Development Authority		423
Total	\$	173,034

# Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

## Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

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## Statement of Net Position - Unaudited August 31, 2020

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

## Assets

Investments, at fair value:		
Equity investments		\$ 3,558,966
Money market mutual fund		238,144
Securities lending collateral		38,524
Cash		16,303
Receivables:		
Investments sold		36,120
Dividends and other investment income		 15,139
	Total assets	3,903,196
Liabilities		
Accrued expenses		3,094
Accrued capital gains taxes		148
Payable for investments purchased		7,115
Payable upon return of securities loaned		 38,524
	Total liabilities	 48,881
	Net position	\$ 3,854,315
Unit data		
Units outstanding		112,593,727
Net position, unit price		\$ 34.23

## Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited Period Ended August 31, 2020\*

(Amounts in thousands)

		Month	Ye	ar To Date
Investment income				
Net increase in fair value of investments Interest, dividends, and other investment income Securities lending income		\$ 163,213 7,082 83	\$	398,988 16,798 127
	Total investment income	170,378		415,913
Expenses				
Investment advisor fees		(1,388)		(2,725)
Custodian bank fees		(92)		(181)
Management and other allocated fees		(96)		(188)
Securities lending expenses		 (11)		(16)
	Total expenses	 (1,587)		(3,110)
	Net investment income	168,791		412,803
Unit transactions				
Proceeds from sale of units		37,959		48,458
Amount paid for repurchase of units		 (52,267)		(55,802)
Net decrea	se from unit transactions	 (14,308)		(7,344)
	Increase in net position	154,483		405,459
Net pos	ition, beginning of period	3,699,832		3,448,856
N	let position, end of period	\$ 3,854,315	\$	3,854,315

<sup>\*</sup>The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the IMB's International Equity Pool (Pool). They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The Pool invests in the equities of international companies. The objective of the Pool is to outperform the international equity market as measured by the Morgan Stanley Capital International's All Country World Free Ex US Index over a full market cycle (three- to five-years), net of external investment management fees. Assets are managed by Acadian Asset Management, LLC, Allianz Global Investors, Axiom International Investors, LLC, Brandes Investment Partners, L.P., LSV Asset Management, and Oberweis Asset Management, Inc.

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**Investment Valuation** - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Fair value of the Pool's portfolio securities is determined on the last business day of each month as follows:

- Equity securities are valued at the last sale price or official closing price reported in the market in which they are primarily traded.
- Open-end regulated investment companies, commingled equity funds, and other commingled investment funds are valued at the net asset value of the fund as reported by the fund's administrator.
- Equity securities that trade in non-U.S. markets are valued in U.S. dollars using period end spot market exchange rates as supplied by the Pool's custodian.

Investments for which the fair value cannot be determined by one of the above listed processes are valued at fair value as determined in accordance with the IMB's established procedures.

**Foreign Currency -** Amounts denominated in or expected to settle in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates reported by the Pool's custodian on the following basis:

- Market value of investment securities, other assets and liabilities at the closing rate of exchange at the valuation date.
- Purchases and sales of investment securities, income and expenses at the rate of exchange prevailing on the respective dates of such transactions.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Securities Lending - The IMB, through its lending agent, Northern Trust (NT), loans securities of the Pool to various brokers on a temporary basis. Each transaction for international securities is secured by collateral based on the market value of the securities loaned. The required collateral percentage varies based on the type of collateral received. The required percentage for cash collateral and non-cash collateral consisting of debt obligations and securities issued by the United States Government or its agencies or instrumentalities is 105 percent unless the foreign securities loaned are denominated and payable in U.S. Dollars, then the collateral shall be at least 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned. The required percentage of non-cash collateral consisting of equity securities is at least 107 percent of the market value of the securities loaned.

Cash collateral received is invested in the West Virginia Custom Account (Cash Collateral Account). The Cash Collateral Account's investment objective is to maximize current income to the extent consistent with the preservation of capital and maintenance of liquidity. The Cash Collateral Account seeks to maintain a constant net asset value of \$1.00 per share by following strict credit quality, maturity, liquidity, and diversification requirements. Except for underlying repurchase agreement transactions, the Pool is liable for investment losses in the Cash Collateral Account. The lending agent contractually indemnifies the IMB for any repurchase agreement investment losses.

Investments made with cash are reported at fair value on the Statement of Net Position. Securities loaned remain on the Statement of Net Position. The IMB has the right under the lending agreement to recover the securities from the borrower on demand. The IMB receives compensation in the form of loan premium fees and income from the investment of the cash collateral. Expenses related to the lending of securities are rebates paid by the lending agent to brokers and the lending agent's fees for its services. Securities lending income and expenses are recorded in the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The IMB also continues to receive interest or dividends on the securities loaned. Gains or losses in the fair value of the securities loaned that may occur during the term of the loans are reflected in the Statement of Changes in Net Position as a net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments.

**Foreign Currency Spot Contracts** - A foreign currency contract is an agreement between two parties to exchange different currencies at a specified exchange rate at an agreed upon future date. The managers, as listed in Note 1, enter into such contracts to correspond to investment transactions trading in foreign currencies. Risks associated with such contracts include movement in the value of the foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar and the ability of the counterparty to perform. These contracts have relatively short durations and are valued at the prevailing market exchange rates at month end.

**Investment Transactions** - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

**Use of Estimates** - The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions** - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant accounts undergo a monthly rebalancing process to maintain their defined asset allocation. Participant transactions that occur as part of the rebalancing process are executed as a purchase or redemption on the first business day of each month using the prior month end unit price.

**Distributions to Participants -** The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

**Expenses** - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool. In addition to these direct and allocated expenses, the Pool bears certain expenses indirectly, such as fees of other investment funds in which the Pool invests that are reflected in the reported net asset value of such funds.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

**Income Taxes** - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for U.S. federal or state income taxes is required as of August 31, 2020.

In certain foreign countries, the Pool's dividend income and capital gains may be taxable. Taxes on dividend income are generally withheld from the payments and as a result there is no provision recorded for these taxes. In certain cases there may be a full or partial reclaim available for the withheld taxes. Capital gains taxes, if any, on sales of securities may be assessed and paid concurrent with the sale or upon the filing of a return with the taxing authority. In countries where the IMB is liable for capital gains taxes, the IMB will estimate and accrue a capital gains tax liability for unrealized gains on securities held in such countries. The outstanding reclaims and accrued capital gains taxes are reported on the Statement of Net Position. Dividend income is reported net of non-reclaimable taxes withheld on the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments is reported net of capital gains taxes on the Statement of Changes in Net Position.

#### NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

GASB Statement No. 72 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value of an investment is the amount 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 (i.e., the exit price).

GASB Statement No. 72 establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under GASB Statement No. 72 are:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date.
- Level 2 Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not considered active; observable inputs other than observable quoted prices for the asset or liability; or inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 Unobservable pricing inputs for assets and liabilities.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

U.S. GAAP does not require the Pool to categorize within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share as the practical expedient. The table that follows sets forth information about the level within the fair value hierarchy at which the Pool's assets and liabilities are measured at August 31, 2020. The Pool's investment in a commingled equity fund was valued using the net asset value per share, as such they have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

Assets		Level 1	Le	vel 2	Lev	el 3	Total
Common stock		\$ 2,946,366	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 2,946,366
Money market mutual fund		238,144		-		-	238,144
Preferred stock		47,570		-		-	47,570
Rights		182		-		-	182
Securities lending collateral		38,524					38,524
	Total	\$ 3,270,786	\$	-	\$	_	\$ 3,270,786
Commingled equity fund							564,848
	Total						\$ 3,835,634

The Pool's commingled equity fund investment was measured at the NAV as of August 31, 2020. The fund invests primarily in Chinese A-Share publicly listed equity securities. The IMB defines the investment style as growth at a reasonable price with limited concentration to any single issuer or sector. Redemptions can be made daily with five international business days advance written notice of the withdrawal date, subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions. The fund will pay withdrawal proceeds within thirty days following the withdrawal date.

#### NOTE 4. SECURITIES LENDING

The following table presents the amounts of various accounts related to securities lending at August 31, 2020.

	Fa	air Value
Securities on loan	\$	116,695
Collateral received:		
Cash	\$	38,524
Non-cash		86,176
Total collateral received	\$	124,700

NT, as agent for the IMB, loans the IMB's securities to various counterparties. These transactions are executed under the SLAA which permits NT under certain circumstances, such as defaults, to offset amounts payable to the same counterparty against amounts to be received and thus create one single net payment due to or from the counterparty. The amounts listed in the above table represent all securities loaned which are subject to the SLAA on a net payment basis. The IMB has elected not to offset the fair value of the securities on loan against the liability for the return of the collateral on the Statement of Net Position.

## **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

## NOTE 5. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at August 31, 2020:

Participant	Acc	ount Value
Teachers' Retirement System	\$	1,580,244
Public Employees' Retirement System		1,402,657
West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund		249,760
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund		137,084
Workers' Compensation Old Fund		131,702
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System		48,628
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund - Part B		45,664
State Police Retirement System		45,141
Judges' Retirement System		43,843
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Agency		34,409
Public Employees Insurance Agency		33,967
Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Fund		28,664
Board of Risk and Insurance Management		21,270
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System		17,967
Wildlife Endowment Fund		12,179
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Security Risk Pool		6,481
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Guaranty Risk Pool		4,396
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System		3,057
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Trust		2,459
Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund		1,811
Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds		1,605
Berkeley County Development Authority		1,327
Total	\$	3,854,315

# Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

## Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

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## Statement of Net Position - Unaudited August 31, 2020

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

#### **Assets**

Investments, at amortized cost:		
U.S. Treasury and government agency bonds		\$ 256,429
Commercial paper		39,995
Repurchase agreement		78,268
Money market mutual fund	-	1
	Total assets	374,693
Liabilities		
Accrued expenses	-	71
	Net position	\$ 374,622
Unit data		
Units outstanding		374,622,042
Net position, unit price	<u>-</u>	\$ 1.00

## Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited Period Ended August 31, 2020\*

(Amounts in thousands)

	M	onth	Year To Date		
Investment income	\$	35	\$	99	
Expenses					
Investment advisor fees  Management and other allocated fees		(15) (11)		(41) (30)	
Total expenses		(26)		(71)	
Net investment income		9		28	
Distributions to unitholders		(9)		(28)	
Unit transactions					
Proceeds from sale of units Reinvestment of distributions Amount paid for repurchase of units		81,048 9 (313,928)		186,575 28 (428,522)	
Net decrease from unit transactions		(232,871)		(241,919)	
Decrease in net position		(232,871)		(241,919)	
Net position, beginning of period		607,493		616,541	
Net position, end of period	\$	374,622	\$	374,622	

<sup>\*</sup>The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the IMB's Short-Term Fixed Income Pool (Pool). They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The main objective of the Pool is to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet the daily disbursements requested by participants and to invest any contributions until the time the money is transferred to other IMB operated investment pools without sustaining capital losses while earning a small return above inflation. The Pool's benchmark, net of external investment management fees, is the Citigroup 90-Day Treasury Bill Index. JP Morgan Investment Advisors, Inc. manages the Pool.

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**Investment Valuation** - The IMB reports its investments at amortized cost provided such amounts approximate fair value in accordance with GASB Statements No. 72 and No. 79. The basic premise underlying the use of the amortized cost method of valuation is that high-quality, short-term debt securities held until maturity will eventually return to their amortized cost value, regardless of any current disparity between the amortized cost value and market value, and would not ordinarily be expected to fluctuate significantly in value. The Pool values its securities at amortized cost so long as the deviation between the amortized cost and current market value remains minimal and results in the computation of a share price that represents fairly the stable net position value per share of \$1. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

**Repurchase Agreements** - In connection with transactions in repurchase agreements, it is the IMB's policy that its designated custodian or mutual third party take possession of the underlying collateral securities, the fair value of which exceeds the principal amount of the repurchase transaction at all times. If the seller defaults, and the fair value of the collateral declines, realization of the collateral by the IMB may be delayed or limited.

**Investment Transactions** - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income, including the accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums, is accrued daily as earned. Dividend income is recognized on the exdividend date.

**Use of Estimates** - The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

**Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions** – The unit price of the Pool is calculated daily by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Managements' policy is for the Pool to maintain a stable unit price of \$1 per unit. If the calculated unit price rounds to \$1, then participant transactions are executed at this price.

**Distributions to Participants** – Daily net investment income is declared as a dividend and distributed to the participants of the Pool on the last day of the month. Distributions are paid in the form of reinvestments in the Pool and have been included in distributions to unitholders and reinvestment of distributions as presented on the Statement of Changes in Net Position.

**Expenses** - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool.

**Income Taxes** - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of August 31, 2020.

#### NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

GASB Statement No. 72 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value of an investment is the amount 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 (i.e., the exit price).

GASB Statement No. 72 establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under GASB Statement No. 72 are:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date.
- Level 2 Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not considered active; observable inputs other than observable quoted prices for the asset or liability; or inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 Unobservable pricing inputs for assets and liabilities.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

The table below summarizes the valuation of the investments in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of August 31, 2020:

Assets		L	evel 1	]	Level 2	I	evel 3	 Total
Commercial paper	_	\$	-	\$	39,995	\$	-	\$ 39,995
Money market mutual fund			1		-		-	1
Repurchase agreement			-		78,268		-	78,268
U.S. Government agency bonds			-		131,434		-	131,434
U.S. Treasury bonds					124,995			124,995
	Total	\$	1	\$	374,692	\$	-	\$ 374,693

## **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

## NOTE 4. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at August 31, 2020:

<u>Participant</u>	Account Value
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund	\$ 286,075
Workers' Compensation Old Fund	40,063
Public Employees' Retirement System	11,296
Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Fund	10,387
Teachers' Retirement System	9,610
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	8,234
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Security Risk Pool	2,291
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Guaranty Risk Pool	1,897
Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund	1,512
State Police Retirement System	988
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System	577
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System	485
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System	448
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund	448
Judges' Retirement System	185
Wildlife Endowment Fund	63
Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds	58
West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund	3
Public Employees Insurance Agency	2
Total	\$ 374,622

# Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

## Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

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## Statement of Net Position - Unaudited August 31, 2020

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

#### **Assets**

Investments, at fair value:		
Fixed income investments		\$ 2,172,261
Derivative instruments		25,101
Money market mutual fund		97,096
Equity investments		12,485
Securities lending collateral		23,406
Cash		13,411
Cash with brokers for derivative contracts		23,681
Receivables:		
Interest, dividends, and other investment income		16,661
Investments sold		 1,914
	Total assets	2,386,016
Liabilities		
Investments in derivative instruments at fair value		24,569
Securities sold short at fair value		211
Accrued expenses		974
Payable for investments purchased		10,886
Payable upon return of securities loaned		 23,406
	Total liabilities	60,046
	Net position	\$ 2,325,970
Unit data		
Units outstanding		135,919,380
Net position, unit price		\$ 17.11

## Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited Period Ended August 31, 2020\*

(Amounts in thousands)

		<b>Month</b>		Year To Date	
Investment income					
Net increase in fair value of investments Interest, dividends, and other investment income Securities lending income	\$	2,924 6,220 14	\$	43,434 13,244 32	
Total investmen	t income	9,158		56,710	
Expenses					
Investment advisor fees Custodian bank fees Management and other allocated fees Securities lending expenses		(425) (11) (61) (1)		(836) (20) (118) (4)	
Total	expenses	(498)		(978)	
Net investmen	at income	8,660		55,732	
Unit transactions					
Proceeds from sale of units  Amount paid for repurchase of units		108,218 (3,995)		169,222 (9,129)	
Net increase from unit trai	nsactions	104,223		160,093	
Increase in net	position	112,883		215,825	
Net position, beginning	of period	2,213,087		2,110,145	
Net position, end	of period \$	2,325,970	\$	2,325,970	

<sup>\*</sup>The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the IMB's Total Return Fixed Income Pool (Pool). They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The main objective of the Pool is to generate investment income, provide stability, and enhance diversification but not at the expense of total return. The Pool's investment objective is to outperform the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Universal Bond Index over three- to five-year periods, net of external investment management fees. Dodge & Cox, Franklin Templeton Investments, and Western Asset Management Company manage the Pool.

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**Investment Valuation** - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 4 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Fair value of the Pool's portfolio securities is determined on the last business day of each month as follows:

- Fixed income securities are valued according to prices furnished by independent pricing services to the Pool's custodian. These services determine the security prices by a number of methods including, but not limited to, dealer quotes, live market trading levels when available, live feeds of trade execution data, spreads over U.S. Treasury securities, and other models and formulae appropriate to the specific security type.
- Open-end regulated investment companies, commingled debt funds, and other commingled investment funds are valued at the net asset value of the fund as reported by the fund's administrator.
- Futures and option contracts are valued at the last settlement price established each day by the exchange on which they are traded.
- Credit default, interest rate, and total return swaps are valued at the last settlement price established each day by the
  exchange on which they are traded, are based on market values received from third parties, or are determined by
  valuation models.
- Foreign currency forward contracts are valued at the prevailing market exchange rates at month-end.
- Repurchase agreements are valued at cost, provided such amount approximates fair value.
- Equity securities are valued at the last sale price or official closing price reported in the market in which they are primarily traded.

Investments for which the fair value cannot be determined by one of the above listed processes are valued at fair value as determined in accordance with the IMB's established procedures.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

**Foreign Currency -** Amounts denominated in or expected to settle in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates reported by the Pool's custodian on the following basis:

- Market value of investment securities, other assets and liabilities at the closing rate of exchange at the valuation date
- Purchases and sales of investment securities, income and expenses at the rate of exchange prevailing on the respective dates of such transactions.

**Option Contracts** - The IMB may purchase or write bond, currency, or index option contracts that have recognized liquidity and are actively traded on major exchanges or are executed with major dealers. These option contracts give the purchaser (seller) of the contract the right to buy (call) or sell (put) the security, or settle cash for an index option, underlying the contract at an agreed upon price (strike price) during, or at the conclusion of, a specified period of time.

Written option contracts are used to enhance investment returns and reduce portfolio convexity when implied volatility is high. Purchased option contracts are used to increase portfolio convexity when implied volatility is low, to implement certain yield curve strategies, or to hedge sector exposure.

When writing put options, there is risk that a loss may be incurred if the market price of the underlying instrument decreases and the option is exercised. This loss is determined by market conditions and cannot be specifically limited. The risk associated with writing call options is the loss of potential profit if the market price of the security increases and the option is exercised. Purchased put or call options bear the risk of loss of the premium paid if market conditions are not favorable to exercise the option. There may also be risk that the value of the option contract does not correlate perfectly with movements of the underlying instrument due to certain market distortions.

The IMB limits its exposure to credit risk by only buying or selling options traded on major exchanges, or executed with major dealers. There is a risk of the inability to enter into a closing transaction if a liquid secondary market does not exist. The IMB maintains sufficient levels of cash or cash equivalents to meet cash flow obligations.

Securities Lending - The IMB, through its lending agent, Northern Trust (NT), loans securities of the Pool to various brokers on a temporary basis. Each transaction for international and domestic securities is secured by collateral based on the market value of the securities loaned. The required collateral percentage varies based on the type of collateral received and the type of security loaned. For U.S. securities, the required percentage of cash collateral and non-cash collateral consisting of debt obligations and securities issued by the United States Government or its agencies or instrumentalities is at least 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned plus accrued income. For international securities, the required collateral is at least 105 percent of the market value of the securities on loan unless the foreign securities loaned are denominated and payable in U.S. Dollars, then the collateral shall be at least 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned.

Cash collateral received is invested in the West Virginia Custom Account (Cash Collateral Account). The Cash Collateral Account's investment objective is to maximize current income to the extent consistent with the preservation of capital and maintenance of liquidity. The Cash Collateral Account seeks to maintain a constant net asset value of \$1.00 per share by following strict credit quality, maturity, liquidity, and diversification requirements. Except for underlying repurchase agreement transactions, the Pool is liable for investment losses in the Cash Collateral Account. The lending agent contractually indemnifies the IMB for any repurchase agreement investment losses.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments made with cash are reported at fair value on the Statement of Net Position. Securities loaned remain on the Statement of Net Position. The IMB has the right under the lending agreement to recover the securities from the borrower on demand. The IMB receives compensation in the form of loan premium fees and income from the investment of the cash collateral. Expenses related to the lending of securities are rebates paid by the lending agent to brokers and the lending agent's fees for its services. Securities lending income and expenses are recorded in the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The IMB also continues to receive interest or dividends on the securities loaned. Gains or losses in the fair value of the securities loaned that may occur during the term of the loans are reflected in the Statement of Changes in Net Position as a net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments.

**Futures Contracts** - A futures contract is an agreement between a buyer or a seller and the clearinghouse of a futures exchange in which the parties agree to buy or sell a commodity, financial instrument or index at a specified future date and price. Upon entering into a financial futures contract, the IMB is required to pledge to the broker an amount of cash, U.S. government securities, or other assets, equal to a certain percentage of the contract amount (initial margin deposit). Cash (variation margin) is received from or paid to the broker on a daily basis for the fluctuations of the underlying securities or index.

Interest rate futures may be used to enhance portfolio yields, manage portfolio duration, or as an alternative investment of cash.

The market risk associated with holding interest rate futures results from changes in the market value of the contractual positions due to changes in the value of the underlying instruments or indices. Investment risk associated with these futures contracts arises because the value of the futures contracts may not correlate perfectly with changes in the values of the underlying instruments or indices due to market distortions.

Other risks associated with futures contracts are liquidity risk and credit risk. Liquidity risk arises when there is insufficient trading in a particular futures contract. Credit risk arises from the potential inability of counterparties to meet the terms of the contracts. The IMB's managers generally only utilize futures contracts that are traded on major exchanges or are executed with major dealers. The major exchanges assume the risk of a counterparty default and generally require an initial margin deposit of cash or securities.

**Foreign Currency Forward Contracts** - A foreign currency forward contract is an agreement between two parties to exchange different currencies at a specified exchange rate at an agreed upon future date. The IMB enters into such contracts to take advantage of the relative changes in currency exchange rates. Risks associated with such contracts include movement in the value of the foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar and the ability of the counterparty to perform.

Credit Default Swaps - Credit default swaps are agreements between counterparties to transfer the credit risk of referenced debt securities. The buyer of the credit default swap gains protection against a negative credit event such as a default or credit rating downgrade and the seller assumes the credit risk and is obligated to pay upon the occurrence of such an event. Credit default swap agreements are marked-to-market daily. Upfront payments received or made by the Pool on credit default swap agreements are capitalized. Periodic payments received or paid are recorded as interest income. Payments received or made as a result of a credit event or termination of the contract are recognized, net of a proportional amount of the upfront payment, in net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments.

Credit default swaps are instruments which allow for the full or partial transfer of third party credit risk, with respect to a particular entity or entities, from one counterparty to the other. A seller of credit default swaps is selling credit protection or assuming credit risk with respect to the underlying entity or entities. If a credit event occurs, as defined under the terms of the swap agreement, the seller of protection will either (i) pay to the buyer of protection an amount equal to the notional amount of the swap and take delivery of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index or (ii) pay a net settlement amount in the form of cash or securities equal to the notional amount of the swap less the recovery value of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index. The Notional Principal reflects the maximum potential amount the seller of protection could be required to pay if a credit event occurs. The seller of protection receives periodic premium payments from the counterparty and may also receive or pay an upfront premium adjustment to the stated periodic premium.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

**Interest Rate Swaps** - Interest rate swaps are agreements between counterparties to exchange cash flows based on the difference between a fixed and floating interest rate, applied to a notional principal amount for a specified period. Upfront payments received or made by the Pool on interest rate swap agreements are capitalized. Interest is paid or received periodically.

**Total Return Swaps** - Total return swaps are agreements in which one party makes payments based on a fixed or variable rate, while the other party makes payments based on the total return of an underlying referenced instrument, applied to a notional principal amount for a specified period. The underlying referenced instrument can be either a security or market index. A total return swap allows the party receiving the total return to obtain exposure to the underlying referenced instrument without actually owning the underlying position.

**Asset-Backed Securities -** The Pool invests in various asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, and structured corporate debt. The Pool invests in these securities to enhance yields on investments. Changes in market interest rates affect the cash flows of these securities and may result in changes in fair value. The overall return or yield on these securities depends on the changes in the interest and principal payment pattern and market value of the underlying assets.

**Investment Transactions** - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

**Use of Estimates** - The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions** - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant accounts undergo a monthly rebalancing process to maintain their defined asset allocation. Participant transactions that occur as part of the rebalancing process are executed as a purchase or redemption on the first business day of each month using the prior month end unit price.

**Distributions to Participants** – The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

**Expenses** - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool. In addition to these direct and allocated expenses, the Pool bears certain expenses indirectly, such as fees of other investment funds in which the Pool invests that are reflected in the reported net asset value of such funds.

**Income Taxes** - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for U.S. federal or state income taxes is required as of August 31, 2020.

In certain foreign countries, the Pool's interest income and capital gains may be taxable. Taxes on interest income are generally withheld from the payments and as a result there is no provision recorded for these taxes. In certain cases, there may be a full or partial reclaim available for the withheld taxes. Capital gains taxes, if any, on sales of securities may be assessed and paid concurrent with the sale or upon the filing of a return with the taxing authority. In countries where the IMB is liable for capital gains taxes, the IMB will estimate and accrue a capital gains tax liability for unrealized gains on securities held in such countries. The outstanding reclaims and accrued capital gains taxes are reported on the Statement of Net Position. Interest income is reported net of non-reclaimable taxes withheld on the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments is reported net of capital gains taxes on the Statement of Changes in Net Position.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 3. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative financial instruments held in the Pool include foreign exchange contracts, futures, options, credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, and total return swaps. None of these derivative financial instruments are designated as hedging instruments under GASB Statement No. 53; they are used to implement portfolio strategy, capture valuation opportunities, and to exploit market inefficiencies. The primary risks managed by using these derivative financial instruments include interest rate, foreign exchange rate, and market price risks. See Note 2 for additional information on the Pool's purpose for entering into derivatives and for discussion on the risks associated with investing in these derivatives.

The Pool, through its investment managers, is a party to International Swap and Derivative Association, Inc. (ISDA) Master Agreements (MA) that may allow the netting of counterparty's obligations against those of the Pool in the event of a default by the counterparty. The Pool is required to disclose the positions held at period-end that were entered into pursuant to agreements that allow for such netting.

The table below presents the fair value and the fiscal year to date net increase (decrease) in fair value of derivative financial instruments outstanding as of and for the period ended August 31, 2020:

			Net	Increase	
			(Decrease	e) in Fair Value	
Derivative Type	F	air Value	of Investments		
Forwards:					
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$	(800)	\$	(1,459)	
Futures contracts:					
Fixed income futures long		(748)		764	
Fixed income futures short		(7,779)		(862)	
Options contracts:					
Fixed income options purchased		669		(3,102)	
Fixed income options written		(848)		3,300	
Credit default swaptions purchased		46		(520)	
Credit default swaptions written		(45)		549	
Interest rate swaptions purchased		-		(2)	
Swaps:					
Credit default swaps protection buyer		(798)		(620)	
Credit default swaps protection seller		1,605		1,079	
Interest rate swaps		9,230		8,114	
Total	\$	532	\$	7,241	

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 3. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

#### Credit Risk

For financial reporting purposes, the Pool does not offset derivative assets and derivative liabilities that are subject to netting arrangements in the Statement of Net Position. The following table presents the Pool's derivative assets net of amounts available for offset under a netting provision and net of related collateral received by the Pool as of August 31, 2020:

Derivative Type	Asse	rivative ets Subject a MA	Ava	rivatives ailable for Offset	Co	on-Cash ollateral eccived	 Collateral eived	Net Ex	posure
Foreign currency								·	
forwards	\$	793	\$	(12)	\$	(771)	\$ -	\$	10
Swaptions		46		(43)		-	-		3
Swaps		2,647		(2,339)		(308)	-		-
Total	\$	3,486	\$	(2,394)	\$	(1,079)	\$ -	\$	13

Foreign currency forward contracts, certain swaps, and swaptions are exposed to counterparty credit risk. The IMB reviews available ratings from Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch and reports the rating indicative of the greatest degree of risk.

The following table provides the credit ratings for the Pool's derivative investments that are subject to counterparty credit risk as of August 31, 2020:

Derivative Type	Counterparty Rating_	Fair	Value
Foreign currency forward contracts	BBB	\$	807
Credit default swaptions purchased	A		39
Credit default swaptions purchased	BBB		7
Credit default swaps protection seller	A		62

#### **Interest Rate Risk**

The following table provides the time to maturity for investment derivatives that are subject to interest rate risk as of August 31, 2020:

	Investment Maturities (in years)									
Derivative Type	Fair Value		Under-1		1-5		6-10			10+
Futures contracts:										
Fixed income futures long	\$	(748)	\$	(748)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Fixed income futures short		(7,779)		(6,044)		(1,735)		-		-
Options contracts:										
Fixed income options purchased		669		669		-		-		-
Fixed income options written		(848)		(848)		-		-		-
Swaps:										
Interest rate swaps		9,230				346		4,759		4,125
Total	\$	524	\$	(6,971)	\$	(1,389)	\$	4,759	\$	4,125

Interest rate swaps are highly sensitive to changes in interest rates. The following tables provide detailed information on derivative financial instruments that are highly sensitive to interest rate changes.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

## NOTE 3. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

At August 31, 2020, the open positions in interest rate swaps denominated in U.S. dollars were as follows:

Maturity Date	Reference Rate	<u>N</u>	Notional	Fai	r Value
11/30/2024	Receive Fixed 0.10%, Pay Floating Fed Funds	\$	30,705		27
6/15/2022	Receive Fixed 0.19%, Pay Floating 3-Month Libor		171,933		(93)
3/23/2025	Receive Fixed 0.70%, Pay Floating 3-Month Libor		22,816		412
5/15/2027	Receive Floating 3-Month Libor, Pay Fixed 0.45%		36,414		47
3/18/2050	Receive Floating 3-Month Libor, Pay Fixed 0.79%		2,063		160
11/15/2045	Receive Floating 3-Month Libor, Pay Fixed 0.80%		123,359		7,745
3/19/2050	Receive Floating 3-Month Libor, Pay Fixed 0.82%		2,048		144
3/17/2050	Receive Floating 3-Month Libor, Pay Fixed 0.90%		2,067		101
5/15/2027	Receive Floating Fed Funds, Pay Fixed 0.26%		37,177		2
7/20/2045	Receive Floating SOFR, Pay Fixed 0.56%		15,810		904
		\$	444,392	\$	9,449

At August 31, 2020, the open positions in interest rate swaps denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

Maturity Date	Reference Rate	Notio	nal (USD)	Fai	r Value
1/4/2027	Receive Fixed 7.02%, Pay Floating Brazil CDI	\$	6,312	\$	248
1/4/2027	Receive Fixed 7.04%, Pay Floating Brazil CDI		1,513		61
7/20/2029	Receive Fixed 7.44%, Pay Floating MXN TIIE		18,265		2,238
7/18/2029	Receive Fixed 7.45%, Pay Floating MXN TIIE		17,547		2,163
4/19/2047	Receive Floating 6-Month JPY Libor, Pay Fixed 0.79%		44,348		(4,929)
		\$	87,985	\$	(219)

#### Foreign Currency Risk

The Pool has foreign currency forward contracts, futures contracts, and swap contracts that are denominated in foreign currencies and exposed to foreign currency risks. The amounts at fair value (in U.S. dollars) of derivative investments in foreign currencies as of August 31, 2020, are as follows:

	Fo	reign						
	Cui	rency						
	Fo	Forward		Futures	Swap			
Currency	Contracts		C	Contracts		ontracts	Total	
Australian Dollar	\$	(47)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(47)
Brazil Real		387		-		309		696
British Pound		(805)		763		-		(42)
Euro Currency Unit		(98)		1,049		(63)		888
Japanese Yen		(631)		-		(4,929)		(5,560)
Mexican Peso		-		-		4,401		4,401
Russian Ruble		394_						394
Total foreign denominated derivatives		(800)		1,812		(282)		730
U.S. Dollar		<u> </u>		(10,339)		10,319		(20)
Total	\$	(800)	\$	(8,527)	\$	10,037	\$	710

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

GASB Statement No. 72 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value of an investment is the amount 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 (i.e., the exit price).

GASB Statement No. 72 establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under GASB Statement No. 72 are:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date.
- Level 2 Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not considered active; observable inputs other than observable quoted prices for the asset or liability; or inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 Unobservable pricing inputs for assets and liabilities.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the investment.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

U.S. GAAP does not require the Pool to categorize within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share (NAV) as a practical expedient. The table that follows sets forth information about the level within the fair value hierarchy at which the Pool's assets and liabilities are measured at August 31, 2020. The Pool's investments in commingled debt funds were valued using the net asset value per share, as such they have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy.

Assets	Level 1	 Level 2	Level 3	Total
Corporate ABS residual	\$ -	\$ 2,003	\$ -	\$ 2,003
Corporate asset backed issues	-	55,303	-	55,303
Corporate CMO	-	54,253	-	54,253
Corporate CMO interest-only	-	116	-	116
Corporate preferred securities	10,482	-	-	10,482
Foreign asset backed issues	-	30,178	-	30,178
Foreign corporate bonds	-	271,637	-	271,637
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	807	=	807
Foreign government bonds	-	266,437	-	266,437
Futures contracts	2,867	-	-	2,867
Money market mutual fund	97,096	-	-	97,096
Municipal bonds	-	33,381	-	33,381
Options contracts purchased	669	46	_	715
Securities lending collateral	23,406	-	-	23,406
Swaps	-	20,712	_	20,712
U.S. corporate bonds	-	510,335	-	510,335
U.S. Government agency bonds	-	4,739	-	4,739
U.S. Government agency CMO	-	75,297	-	75,297
U.S. Government agency CMO interest-only	-	6,952	-	6,952
U.S. Government agency MBS	-	272,315	-	272,315
U.S. Government agency TBAs	-	2,725	-	2,725
U.S. Treasury bonds	-	309,326	-	309,326
U.S. Treasury inflation protected securities	 	55,139	 -	55,139
Total	\$ 134,520	\$ 1,971,701	\$ -	\$ 2,106,221
Commingled debt funds				224,128
Total				\$ 2,330,349

Liabilities		1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Foreign currency forward contracts		\$	-	\$ (1,607)	\$ -	\$ (1,607)
Futures contracts			(11,394)	-	-	(11,394)
Options contracts written			(848)	(45)	-	(893)
Securities sold short			-	(211)	-	(211)
Swaps				 (10,675)	_	(10,675)
	Total	\$	(12,242)	\$ (12,538)	\$ 	\$ (24,780)

The Pool's investments in commingled debt funds were measured at the NAV as of August 31, 2020. These commingled debt funds invest in certain niche sectors, particularly those that are not a significant percentage to the Pool, to provide economies of scale and efficiencies in establishing and managing a diversified portfolio that would be otherwise difficult to achieve. These funds offer daily liquidity.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 5. SECURITIES LENDING

The following table presents the amounts of various accounts related to securities lending at August 31, 2020:

	Fa	air Value
Securities on loan	\$	105,562
Collateral received:		
Cash	\$	23,406
Non-cash		84,121
Total collateral received	\$	107,527

NT, as agent for the IMB, loans the IMB's securities to various counterparties. These transactions are executed under the SLAA which permits NT under certain circumstances, such as defaults, to offset amounts payable to the same counterparty against amounts to be received and thus create one single net payment due to or from the counterparty. The amounts listed in the above table represent all securities loaned which are subject to the SLAA on a net payment basis. The IMB has elected not to offset the fair value of the securities on loan against the liability for the return of the collateral on the Statement of Net Position.

#### NOTE 6. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at August 31, 2020:

<u>Participant</u>	Acco	unt Value
Teachers' Retirement System	\$	701,676
Public Employees' Retirement System		621,215
Workers' Compensation Old Fund		284,624
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund - Part B		193,714
West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund		129,466
Public Employees Insurance Agency		77,934
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund		58,872
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Agency		57,326
Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Fund		55,543
Board of Risk and Insurance Management		40,963
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System		21,982
State Police Retirement System		21,125
Judges' Retirement System		19,653
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Security Risk Pool		12,478
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Guaranty Risk Pool		8,510
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System		8,275
Wildlife Endowment Fund		5,454
Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund		2,975
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System		1,556
Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds		1,080
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Trust		950
Berkeley County Development Authority		599
Total	\$	2,325,970

# Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

# Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

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# Statement of Net Position - Unaudited August 31, 2020

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

#### **Assets**

Investments, at fair value:			
Fixed income investments		\$	960,262
Money market mutual fund			48,057
Securities lending collateral			12,560
Receivables:			
Interest, dividends, and other investment income			4,388
Investments sold			12,604
	Total assets		1,037,871
Liabilities			
Accrued expenses			245
Payable for investments purchased			34,808
Payable upon return of securities loaned			12,560
	Total liabilities		47,613
	Net position	\$	990,258
Unit data			
Units outstanding			77,194,271
Net position, unit price		\$	12.83
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# Statement of Change in Net Position - Unaudited Period Ended August 31, 2020\*

(Amounts in thousands)

	Month		Year To Date	
Investment income (loss)				
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments Interest, dividends, and other investment income	\$	(8,300) 2,221	\$	4,180 4,737
Securities lending income		8		14
Total investment income (loss)		(6,071)		8,931
Expenses				
Investment advisor fees		(96)		(189)
Custodian bank fees		(3)		(6)
Management and other allocated fees		(26)		(51)
Securities lending expenses		(1)		(2)
Total expenses		(126)		(248)
Net investment income (loss)		(6,197)		8,683
Unit transactions				
Proceeds from sale of units		56,499		62,134
Amount paid for repurchase of units		(1,201)		(6,808)
Net increase from unit transactions		55,298		55,326
Increase in net position		49,101		64,009
Net position, beginning of period		941,157		926,249
Net position, end of period	\$	990,258	\$	990,258

<sup>\*</sup>The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the IMB's Core Fixed Income Pool (Pool). They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The main objective of the Pool is to generate investment income, provide stability, and enhance diversification but not at the expense of total return. The Pool's investment objective is to outperform the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index over three- to five-year periods, net of external investment management fees. JP Morgan Investment Advisors, Inc. manages this Pool.

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**Investment Valuation** - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Fair value of the Pool's portfolio securities is determined on the last business day of each month as follows:

- Fixed income securities are valued according to prices furnished by independent pricing services to the Pool's
  custodian. These services determine the security prices by a number of methods including, but not limited to, dealer
  quotes, live market trading levels when available, live feeds of trade execution data, spreads over U.S. Treasury
  securities, and other models and formulae appropriate to the specific security type.
- Open-end regulated investment companies or other commingled investment funds are valued at the net asset value of the fund as reported by the fund's administrator.

Investments for which the fair value cannot be determined by one of the above listed processes are valued at fair value as determined in accordance with the IMB's established procedures.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

**Securities Lending -** The IMB, through its lending agent, Northern Trust (NT), loans securities of the Pool to various brokers on a temporary basis. Each transaction for international and domestic securities is secured by collateral based on the market value of the securities loaned. The required collateral percentage varies based on the type of collateral received and the type of security loaned. For U.S. securities, the required percentage of cash collateral and non-cash collateral consisting of debt obligations and securities issued by the United States Government or its agencies or instrumentalities is at least 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned plus accrued income.

Cash collateral received is invested in the West Virginia Custom Account (Cash Collateral Account). The Cash Collateral Account's investment objective is to maximize current income to the extent consistent with the preservation of capital and maintenance of liquidity. The Cash Collateral Account seeks to maintain a constant net asset value of \$1.00 per share by following strict credit quality, maturity, liquidity, and diversification requirements. Except for underlying repurchase agreement transactions, the Pool is liable for investment losses in the Cash Collateral Account. The lending agent contractually indemnifies the IMB for any repurchase agreement investment losses.

Investments made with cash are reported at fair value on the Statement of Net Position. Securities loaned remain on the Statement of Net Position. The IMB has the right under the lending agreement to recover the securities from the borrower on demand. The IMB receives compensation in the form of loan premium fees and income from the investment of the cash collateral. Expenses related to the lending of securities are rebates paid by the lending agent to brokers and the lending agent's fees for its services. Securities lending income and expenses are recorded in the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The IMB also continues to receive interest or dividends on the securities loaned. Gains or losses in the fair value of the securities loaned that may occur during the term of the loans are reflected in the Statement of Changes in Net Position as a net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments.

**Asset-Backed Securities -** The Pool invests in various asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, and structured corporate debt. The Pool invests in these securities to enhance yields on investments. Changes in market interest rates affect the cash flows of these securities and may result in changes in fair value. The overall return or yield on these securities depends on the changes in the interest and principal payment pattern and market value of the underlying assets.

**Investment Transactions** - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

**Use of Estimates** - The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions** - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant accounts undergo a monthly rebalancing process to maintain their defined asset allocation. Participant transactions that occur as part of the rebalancing process are executed as a purchase or redemption on the first business day of each month using the prior month end unit price.

**Distributions to Participants** – The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

**Expenses** - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool.

**Income Taxes** - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of August 31, 2020.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

GASB Statement No. 72 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value of an investment is the amount 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 (i.e., the exit price).

GASB Statement No. 72 establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under GASB Statement No. 72 are:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date.

Level 2 Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not considered active; observable inputs other than observable quoted prices for the asset or liability; or inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 Unobservable pricing inputs for assets and liabilities.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of August 31, 2020:

Assets		 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Total
Corporate asset backed issues		\$ -	\$ 100,357	\$	-	\$ 100,357
Corporate CMO		-	45,957		-	45,957
Corporate CMO interest-only		-	202		-	202
Corporate CMO principal-only		-	63		-	63
Foreign asset backed issues		-	2,053		-	2,053
Foreign corporate bonds		-	71,372		-	71,372
Foreign government bonds		-	4,504		-	4,504
Money market mutual fund		48,057	-		-	48,057
Municipal bonds		-	12,471		-	12,471
Securities lending collateral		12,560	-		-	12,560
U.S. corporate bonds		-	215,805		-	215,805
U.S. Government agency bonds		-	3,102		-	3,102
U.S. Government agency CMO		-	97,582		-	97,582
U.S. Government agency CMO interest-only		-	2,693		-	2,693
U.S. Government agency CMO principal-only		-	4,191		-	4,191
U.S. Government agency MBS		-	173,604		-	173,604
U.S. Government agency TBAs		-	16,257		-	16,257
U.S. Treasury bonds		-	209,584		-	209,584
U.S. Treasury inflation protected securities		 	465		-	 465
	Total	\$ 60,617	\$ 960,262	\$ 	_	\$ 1,020,879

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 4. SECURITIES LENDING

The following table presents the amounts of various accounts related to securities lending at August 31, 2020:

	Fa	ir Value
Securities on loan	\$	94,022
Collateral received:		
Cash	\$	12,560
Non-cash		82,953
Total collateral received	\$	95,513

NT, as agent for the IMB, loans the IMB's securities to various counterparties. These transactions are executed under the SLAA which permits NT under certain circumstances, such as defaults, to offset amounts payable to the same counterparty against amounts to be received and thus create one single net payment due to or from the counterparty. The amounts listed in the above table represent all securities loaned which are subject to the SLAA on a net payment basis. The IMB has elected not to offset the fair value of the securities on loan against the liability for the return of the collateral on the Statement of Net Position.

#### NOTE 5. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at August 31, 2020:

<u>Participant</u>	Acco	ount Value
Teachers' Retirement System	\$	299,105
Public Employees' Retirement System		266,169
Workers' Compensation Old Fund		120,403
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund - Part B		81,775
West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund		54,942
Public Employees Insurance Agency		33,132
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund		25,250
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Agency		24,242
Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Fund		23,498
Board of Risk and Insurance Management		17,368
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System		9,370
State Police Retirement System		8,954
Judges' Retirement System		8,303
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Security Risk Pool		5,283
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Guaranty Risk Pool		3,592
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System		3,523
Wildlife Endowment Fund		2,315
Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund		1,265
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System		657
Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds		455
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Trust		403
Berkeley County Development Authority		254
Total	\$	990,258

# Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

# Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

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# Statement of Net Position - Unaudited August 31, 2020

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

Assets	A	SS	e	ts
--------	---	----	---	----

Investment in commingled bond fund at fair value		\$ 308,582
Liabilities		
Accrued expenses		 24
	Net position	\$ 308,558
Unit data		
Units outstanding		22,986,765
Net position, unit price		\$ 13.42

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited Period Ended August 31, 2020\*

(Amounts in thousands)

	Month		Year To Date	
Investment income				
Net increase in fair value of investments	\$	3,372	\$	10,137
Expenses				
Investment advisor fees		(5)		(9)
Management and other allocated fees		(8)	-	(16)
Total expenses		(13)		(25)
Net investment income		3,359		10,112
Unit transactions				
Proceeds from sale of units		8,699		9,992
Amount paid for repurchase of units		(898)		(2,180)
Net increase from unit transactions		7,801		7,812
Increase in net position		11,160		17,924
Net position, beginning of period		297,398		290,634
Net position, end of period	\$	308,558	\$	308,558

<sup>\*</sup>The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the IMB's TIPS Pool (Pool). They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The Pool was established to offer an additional level of diversification over and above nominal fixed income securities in an attempt to mitigate the risk of inflation. The main objective for the Pool is to generate a return that exceeds the rate of inflation over a market cycle, to provide investment income and stability of principal, and to diversify interest rate exposure. The Pool's performance is measured against the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury Inflation Protection Index on an annualized basis over rolling three- to five-year periods, gross of fees. The Pool invests in the BlackRock U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities Fund B (BlackRock). BlackRock invests primarily in a portfolio of debt securities with the objective of closely approximating the total rate of return for all outstanding U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities with a maturity of one year or greater.

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**Investment Valuation** - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under. GASB Statement No. 72.

Open-end regulated investment companies or other commingled investment funds are valued at the net asset value of the fund as reported by the fund's administrator. Investments for which the fair value cannot be determined are valued at fair value as determined in accordance with the IMB's established procedures.

**Investment Transactions** - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

**Use of Estimates** - The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions** - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant accounts undergo a monthly rebalancing process to maintain their defined asset allocation. Participant transactions that occur as part of the rebalancing process are executed as a purchase or redemption on the first business day of each month using the prior month end unit price.

**Distributions to Participants -** The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

**Expenses** - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool. In addition to these direct and allocated expenses, the Pool bears certain expenses indirectly, such as fees of other investment funds in which the Pool invests that are reflected in the reported net asset value of such funds.

**Income Taxes** - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of August 31, 2020.

#### NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

GASB Statement No. 72 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value of an investment is the amount 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 (i.e., the exit price).

GASB Statement No. 72 establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under GASB Statement No. 72 are:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date.
- Level 2 Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not considered active; observable inputs other than observable quoted prices for the asset or liability; or inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 Unobservable pricing inputs for assets and liabilities.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the investment.

The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of August 31, 2020:

Assets	 Level 1	Lev	el 2	Lev	rel 3	 Total
Commingled bond fund	\$ 308,582	\$		\$	_	\$ 308,582

## **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

## NOTE 4. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at August 31, 2020:

<u>Participant</u>	Acc	ount Value
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund - Part B	\$	114,207
Workers' Compensation Old Fund		104,004
Public Employees Insurance Agency		40,219
Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Fund		23,043
Board of Risk and Insurance Management		16,941
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Security Risk Pool		5,191
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Guaranty Risk Pool		3,511
Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund		1,442
Total	\$	308,558

# Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

# Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

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# Statement of Net Position - Unaudited August 31, 2020

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

## Assets

Investments, at fair value:		
Alternative investments		\$ 4,527,980
Equity investments		135,678
Fixed income investments		9,425
Money market mutual fund		132,947
Securities lending collateral		1,629
Cash		38
Receivables:		
Investments sold		1,037
Income distributions from real estate limited partnerships and funds		244
Interest, dividends, and other investment income		348
	Total assets	4,809,326
Liabilities		
Accrued expenses		608
Payable for investments purchased		397
Payable upon return of securities loaned		 1,629
	Total liabilities	 2,634
	Net position	\$ 4,806,692
Unit data		
Units outstanding		231,501,088
Net position, unit price		\$ 20.76

# Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited Period Ended August 31, 2020\*

(Amounts in thousands)

	Month		Year To Date	
Investment income				
Net increase in fair value of investments	\$	2,202	\$	674
Income from partnerships and funds		1,583		10,051
Interest, dividends, and other investment income		386		685
Fund closing interest		130		148
Securities lending income		8		15
Total investment income		4,309		11,573
Expenses				
Investment advisor fees		(74)		(135)
Custodian bank fees		(3)		(7)
Management and other allocated fees		(120)		(244)
Professional service fees - direct		(112)		(223)
Management fees - external		(187)		(522)
Fund closing costs		-		(1,248)
Securities lending expenses		(1)		(2)
Total expenses		(497)		(2,381)
Net investment income		3,812		9,192
Unit transactions				
Proceeds from sale of units		14,316		18,177
Amount paid for repurchase of units		(5,584)		(28,222)
Net increase (decrease) from unit transactions		8,732		(10,045)
Increase (decrease) in net position		12,544		(853)
Net position, beginning of period		4,794,148		4,807,545
Net position, end of period	\$	4,806,692	\$	4,806,692

<sup>\*</sup>The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the IMB's Private Markets Pool (Pool). They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The objective of the Pool is to enhance the diversification and stability of the portfolio, while generating a higher level of income than generally available in the public fixed income markets and to provide for long-term growth of participants' assets and risk-reduction through diversification. The Pool primarily holds the IMB's investments in private credit & income funds, private equity funds, real estate investment trusts (REITs), and real estate limited partnerships and funds. The selection of investments in the Pool are approved by the Board of Trustees or by its established committees.

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**Investment Valuation** - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Fair value of the Pool's portfolio securities is determined on the last business day of each month as follows:

- Investments in private equity partnerships, real estate limited partnerships and funds, private credit & income funds, and other private funds are not securities for which market quotations are readily available. The IMB has concluded that the net asset value reported by the general partners or fund administrators approximates the fair value of these investments and consequently these investments are carried at net asset value as a practical expedient for fair market value. Due to the nature of the investments held by the funds, changes in market conditions and the economic environment may significantly impact the net asset value of the funds and, consequently, the fair value of the IMB's interests in the funds. Although a secondary market exists for these investments, it is not active and individual transactions are typically not observable. When transactions do occur in this limited secondary market, they may occur at discounts to the reported net asset value. It is therefore reasonably possible that if the IMB were to sell these investments in the secondary market a buyer may require a discount to the reported net asset value, and the discount could be significant. The IMB believes that the net asset value of such investments is a reasonable estimate of fair value as of August 31, 2020.
- Equity securities are valued at the last sale price or official closing price reported in the market in which they are primarily traded.
- Equity securities that trade in non-U.S. markets are valued in U.S. Dollars using period end spot market exchange rates as supplied by the Pool's custodian.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- Fixed income securities are valued according to prices furnished by independent pricing services to the Pool's custodian. These services determine the security prices by a number of methods including, but not limited to, dealer quotes, live market trading levels when available, live feeds of trade execution data, spreads over U.S. Treasury securities, and other models and formulae appropriate to the specific security type.
- Open-end regulated investment companies, and other commingled investment funds are valued at the net asset value of the fund as reported by the fund's administrator.

Investments for which the fair value cannot be determined by one of the above listed processes are valued at fair value as determined in accordance with the IMB's established procedures.

Securities Lending - The IMB, through its lending agent, Northern Trust (NT), loans securities of the Pool to various brokers on a temporary basis. Each transaction for international and domestic securities is secured by collateral based on the market value of the securities loaned. The required collateral percentage varies based on the type of collateral received and the type of security loaned. For U.S. securities, the required percentage of cash collateral and non-cash collateral consisting of debt obligations and securities issued by the United States Government or its agencies or instrumentalities is at least 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned plus accrued income, if applicable. For international securities, the required percentage is 105 percent unless the foreign securities loaned are denominated and payable in U.S. Dollars, then the collateral shall be at least 102 percent of the market value of the securities loaned. Loans of equity securities may also be collateralized by equity securities and the required percentage of non-cash collateral consisting of equity securities is at least 107 percent of the market value of the securities loaned.

Cash collateral received is invested in the West Virginia Custom Account (Cash Collateral Account). The Cash Collateral Account's investment objective is to maximize current income to the extent consistent with the preservation of capital and maintenance of liquidity. The Cash Collateral Account seeks to maintain a constant net asset value of \$1.00 per share by following strict credit quality, maturity, liquidity, and diversification requirements. Except for underlying repurchase agreement transactions, the Pool is liable for investment losses in the Cash Collateral Account. The lending agent contractually indemnifies the IMB for any repurchase agreement investment losses.

Investments made with cash are reported at fair value on the Statement of Net Position. Securities loaned remain on the Statement of Net Position. The IMB has the right under the lending agreement to recover the securities from the borrower on demand. The IMB receives compensation in the form of loan premium fees and income from the investment of the cash collateral. Expenses related to the lending of securities are rebates paid by the lending agent to brokers and the lending agent's fees for its services. Securities lending income and expenses are recorded in the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The IMB also continues to receive interest or dividends on the securities loaned. Gains or losses in the fair value of the securities loaned that may occur during the term of the loans are reflected in the Statement of Changes in Net Position as a net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments.

**Foreign Currency -** Amounts denominated in or expected to settle in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates reported by the Pool's custodian on the following basis:

- Market value of investment securities, other assets and liabilities at the closing rate of exchange at the valuation date.
- Purchases and sales of investment securities, income and expenses at the rate of exchange prevailing on the respective dates of such transactions.

**Foreign Currency Spot Contracts** - A foreign currency contract is an agreement between two parties to exchange different currencies at a specified exchange rate at an agreed upon future date. These contracts, when entered into, correspond to investment transactions trading in foreign currencies. Risks associated with such contracts include movement in the value of the foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar and the ability of the counterparty to perform. These contracts have relatively short durations and are valued at the prevailing market exchange rates at month end.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

**Investment Transactions** - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

**Use of Estimates** - The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Income from Partnerships -** Income from private equity partnerships, real estate partnerships, private credit & income funds, and other private funds are recognized when distributed to the partners.

**Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions** - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant accounts undergo a monthly rebalancing process to maintain their defined asset allocation. Participant transactions that occur as part of the rebalancing process are executed as a purchase or redemption on the first business day of each month using the prior month end unit price.

**Distributions to Participants -** The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

**Expenses** - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. Direct investment-related costs include fees charged by external managers that are outside of their respective partnership or fund, the custodian bank, legal counsel, and the consultant. Other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size.

The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool. In addition to these direct and allocated expenses, the Pool bears certain expenses indirectly, such as fees of other investment funds in which the Pool invests that are reflected in the reported net asset value of such funds.

**Income Taxes** - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for U.S. federal and state income taxes is required as of August 31, 2020.

In certain foreign countries the Pool's dividend income and capital gains may be taxable. Such taxes are generally withheld from the payments of these types of income and as a result there is no provision recorded for these taxes. In certain cases there may be a full or partial reclaim available for the withheld taxes. The outstanding reclaims are reported on the Statement of Net Position. Dividend income is reported net of non-reclaimable taxes withheld on the Statement of Changes in Net Position.

#### NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

GASB Statement No. 72 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value of an investment is the amount 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 (i.e., the exit price).

GASB Statement No. 72 established a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under GASB Statement No. 72 are:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date.
- Level 2 Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not considered active; observable inputs other than observable quoted prices for the asset or liability; or inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

Level 3 Unobservable pricing inputs for assets and liabilities with redemption terms that are not short term.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

U.S. GAAP does not require the Pool to categorize within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share (NAV) as a practical expedient. The table that follows sets forth information about the level within the fair value hierarchy at which the Pool's assets and liabilities are measured at August 31, 2020. All of the Pool's investments in private equity partnerships, real estate limited partnerships and funds, private credit & income funds, and other private funds were valued using the NAV. As such, they have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy table.

Assets	]	Level 1	]	Level 2	Lev	el 3	 Total
Foreign common stock	\$	37,811	\$	=	\$	-	\$ 37,811
Money market mutual fund		132,947		-		-	132,947
Securities lending collateral		1,629		-		-	1,629
U.S. common stock		82,895		-		-	82,895
U.S. corporate bonds		-		9,425		-	9,425
U.S. preferred stock		14,972					 14,972
Total	\$	270,254	\$	9,425	\$		\$ 279,679
Private credit & income funds							622,983
Private equity partnerships							2,096,667
Real estate limited partnerships and funds							 1,808,330
Total							\$ 4,807,659

The following table presents information on investments measured at the NAV as of August 31, 2020:

					Contractual		Redemption
			U	nfunded	Termination	Redemption	Notice
Strategies	F	air Value	Con	nmitments	Date Range (a)	Frequency	Period
Private credit & income:							
Middle Market Loan Funds (b)	\$	297,936	\$	159,424	2026	N/A	N/A
Real Estate Income Funds (c)		325,047		158,853	2021 to 2029	Quarterly	45 days
Private equity partnerships:							
Corporate Finance - Buyout (d)		1,338,990		670,727	2020 to 2034	N/A	N/A
Corporate Finance - Distressed Debt (e)		55,928		14,724	2020 to 2021	N/A	N/A
Corporate Finance - Growth Equity (f)		96,588		49,738	2021 to 2029	N/A	N/A
Corporate Finance - Hard Assets (g)		77,868		47,328	2021 to 2028	N/A	N/A
Corporate Finance - Mezzanine (h)		70,390		49,678	2020 to 2028	N/A	N/A
Corporate Finance - Turnaround (i)		82,832		92,239	2020 to 2031	N/A	N/A
Venture Capital (j)		374,071		93,301	2023 to 2034	N/A	N/A
Real estate limited partnerships and funds	:						
Core Funds (k)		997,661		75,027	2020 to 2022	Quarterly	30-60 days
Opportunistic Funds (l)		303,283		187,132	2020 to 2029	N/A	N/A
Value Funds (m)		507,386		438,779	2020 to 2031	N/A	N/A
Total	\$	4,527,980	\$	2,036,950			

## Private Markets Pool

## **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

- (a) Investments without standard redemption frequencies cannot be redeemed until termination of the partnership.
- (b) Middle Market Loan Funds seek to generate current income while preserving capital primarily through investments in senior secured loans to middle market companies domiciled in North America.
- (c) Real Estate Income Funds invest in U.S. commercial real estate mortgage and debt investments.
- (d) Corporate Finance Buyout funds acquire controlling or influential interests in companies.
- (e) Corporate Finance Distressed Debt funds acquire the debt of companies experiencing operational or financial distress usually converting the debt to equity and exercising control of the business.
- (f) Corporate Finance Growth Equity funds invest in companies to expand or restructure operations, enter new markets, or finance an acquisition.
- (g) Corporate Finance Hard Assets funds acquire controlling or influential interests in companies operating in natural resources or infrastructure.
- (h) Corporate Finance Mezzanine funds acquire or issue subordinated debentures frequently in businesses controlled by the General Partner, but in another fund.
- (i) Corporate Finance Turnaround funds acquire the debt and or equity of companies experiencing operational or financial distress in order to radically reorganize and improve the business.
- (j) Venture Capital funds make investments in early stage through late stage companies, frequently start-ups in technology or healthcare.
- (k) Core Funds are more conservative real estate investments that use a very modest level of financing to acquire and hold high-quality, stable properties typically located in major markets. These assets tend to have high occupancy rates, higher credit tenants, and staggered lease terms, with a number of long-term leases expiring in five-to-ten years.
- (1) Opportunistic Funds have higher risk/return profiles and have broad strategies to achieve these types of returns. Common strategies are properties that need significant rehabilitation or a total redevelopment to transition to a different type of property (for example, converting an office building to condominiums). It may also include new development, distressed debt strategies, and more complex transactions, as well as a more traditional value-add strategy that is financed with a higher amount of leverage.
- (m) Value Funds typically use more leverage than core funds and target higher return opportunities by acquiring properties that the manager believes they can add value through capital renovations to the physical facility or enhanced leasing and management activities. Most of these properties have in-place cash flow, which is expected to increase as the business plans are implemented. This could include making physical improvements to the asset that will allow it to command higher rents, increasing efforts to lease vacant space at the property to quality tenants, or improving the management of the property and thereby increasing customer satisfaction or lowering operating expenses where possible.

## NOTE 4. SECURITIES LENDING

The following table presents the amounts of various accounts related to securities lending at August 31, 2020:

Fair Value			
13,680			
1,629			
12,572			
14,201			

NT, as agent for the IMB, loans the IMB's securities to various counterparties. These transactions are executed under the SLAA which permits NT under certain circumstances, such as defaults, to offset amounts payable to the same counterparty against amounts to be received and thus create one single net payment due to or from the counterparty. The amounts listed in the above table represent all securities loaned which are subject to the SLAA on a net payment basis. The IMB has elected not to offset the fair value of the securities on loan against the liability for the return of the collateral on the Statement of Net Position.

# **Private Markets Pool**

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

# NOTE 5. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at August 31, 2020:

<u>Participant</u>	Acc	count Value
Teachers' Retirement System	\$	2,167,498
Public Employees' Retirement System		1,925,270
West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund		290,805
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund		188,573
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System		66,022
State Police Retirement System		60,022
Judges' Retirement System		59,905
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System		24,257
Wildlife Endowment Fund		17,357
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System		3,713
Berkeley County Development Authority		1,759
Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds		1,511
Total	\$	4,806,692

# Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

# Financial Statements - Unaudited August 31, 2020

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# Statement of Net Position - Unaudited August 31, 2020

(Amounts in thousands, except unit data)

#### **Assets**

Investments, at fair value:		
Hedge funds		\$ 2,054,787
Money market mutual fund		35,504
Receivables:		
Investment funds redeemed		3,252
Interest and dividends		 154
	Total assets	2,093,697
Liabilities		
Accrued expenses		174
	Net position	\$ 2,093,523
Unit data		
Units outstanding		132,355,079
Net position, unit price		\$ 15.82

# Statement of Changes in Net Position - Unaudited Period Ended August 31, 2020\*

(Amounts in thousands)

	Month		Year To Date	
Investment income				
Net increase in fair value of investments	\$	40,158	\$	69,254
Interest, dividends, and other investment income		1		9
Total investment income		40,159		69,263
Expenses				
Professional service fees - direct		(34)		(67)
Management and other allocated fees		(53)		(107)
Total expenses		(87)		(174)
Net investment income		40,072		69,089
Unit transactions				
Proceeds from sale of units		11,106		12,373
Amount paid for repurchase of units		(20,867)		(22,027)
Net decrease from unit transactions		(9,761)		(9,654)
Increase in net position		30,311		59,435
Net position, beginning of period		2,063,212		2,034,088
Net position, end of period	\$	2,093,523	\$	2,093,523

<sup>\*</sup>The WVIMB operates on a fiscal year beginning on July 1. The "year to date" information is for the period July 1 through the month listed. See accompanying notes to financial statements.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) was organized on April 25, 1997, as a public body corporate created by *West Virginia Code §12-6-1* to provide prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the state's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of thirteen members, governs the IMB. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees. The Governor appoints all other Trustees for a term of six years.

The IMB operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the investments and investment related operations of the IMB's Hedge Fund Pool (Pool). They do not reflect activity of the other investment pools under the control of the IMB or the Administrative Fund of the IMB, or any other assets or liabilities, or restrictions thereon, or the various investment pool participants. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to and do not present the comprehensive financial position and operations of the IMB or any of the investment pool participants.

The IMB accounts for the Pool under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The Pool was established to hold the IMB's investments in hedge funds. The objective of the Pool is to reduce risk through diversification of participants' assets. The primary performance benchmark is the Hedge Funds Research, Inc. Fund of Funds Composite Index plus 100 Basis points. The secondary benchmark is the FTSE 3 Month US T-Bill Index plus 500 basis points. Albourne America, LLC has been retained by the IMB to provide consulting services for this investment strategy.

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**Investment Valuation** - The IMB reports its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Refer to Note 3 for further discussion and presentation of the reporting requirements under GASB Statement No. 72.

Fair value of the Pool's portfolio securities is determined on the last business day of each month as follows:

- Investments in hedge funds are not securities for which market quotations are readily available. The IMB has concluded that the net asset value reported by the underlying funds approximates the fair value of these investments and consequently these investments are carried at net asset value as a practical expedient for fair market value. These investments are redeemable with the fund at net asset value under the original terms of the agreements and operations of the underlying fund. However, it is possible that these redemption rights may be restricted or eliminated by the funds in the future in accordance with the underlying fund agreements. Due to the nature of the investments held by the funds, changes in market conditions and the economic environment may significantly impact the net asset value of the funds and, consequently, the fair value of the IMB's interests in the funds. Although a secondary market exists for these investments, it is not active and individual transactions are typically not observable. When transactions do occur in this limited secondary market, they may occur at discounts to the reported net asset value. It is therefore reasonably possible that if the IMB were to sell these investments in the secondary market a buyer may require a discount to the reported net asset value, and the discount could be significant. The IMB believes that the net asset value of such investments is a reasonable estimate of fair value as of August 31, 2020.
- Open-end regulated investment companies or other commingled investment funds are valued at the net asset value of the fund as reported by the fund's administrator.

## **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments for which the fair value cannot be determined by one of the above listed processes are valued at fair value as determined in accordance with the IMB's established procedures.

**Investment Transactions** - Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

**Use of Estimates** - The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Unit Valuation and Participant Transactions** - The unit price of the Pool is calculated on the last business day of the month by dividing the net position of the Pool by the number of outstanding units. Participant accounts undergo a monthly rebalancing process to maintain their defined asset allocation. Participant transactions that occur as part of the rebalancing process are executed as a purchase or redemption on the first business day of each month using the prior month end unit price.

**Distributions to Participants -** The Pool does not routinely distribute dividends of net investment income.

**Expenses** - The IMB's Trustees adopt an annual budget and fee schedule for services to be provided to all of the investment pools under its management. Each investment pool is charged for its direct investment-related cost and for its allocated share of other expenses. These other expenses are allocated to the individual pools based on asset size. The IMB pays all expenses on behalf of the Pool. In addition to these direct and allocated expenses, the Pool bears certain expenses indirectly, such as fees of other investment funds in which the Pool invests that are reflected in the reported net asset value of such funds.

**Income Taxes** - The IMB is a public corporation organized under laws of the State of West Virginia and exempt from U.S. federal and state taxation. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is required as of August 31, 2020.

## NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

GASB Statement No. 72 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value of an investment is the amount 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 (i.e., the exit price).

GASB Statement No. 72 established a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under GASB Statement No. 72 are:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date.
- Level 2 Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not considered active; observable inputs other than observable quoted prices for the asset or liability; or inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 Unobservable pricing inputs for assets and liabilities with redemption terms that are not short term.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the investment.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

U.S. GAAP does not require the Pool to categorize within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share (NAV) as a practical expedient. The table that follows sets forth information about the level within the fair value hierarchy at which the Pool's assets and liabilities are measured at August 31, 2020. All of the Pool's investments in hedge funds were valued using the NAV. As such, they have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy.

Assets	I	evel 1	L	evel 2	Lev	el3	Total
Money market mutual fund	\$	35,504	\$	-	\$		\$ 35,504
Hedge funds			•				2,054,787
Total							\$ 2,090,291

The following table presents information on investments measured at the NAV as of August 31, 2020:

				Redemption
Hedge Fund Strategies	F	Fair Value	Redemption Frequency	Notice Period
Directional (a)	\$	206,107	Monthly, Quarterly	5 to 30 days
Equity long/short (b)		330,587	Monthly, Quarterly	60 to 90 days
Event-driven (c)		62,594	Quarterly	180 days
Long-biased (d)		77,898	Monthly	90 days
Multi-strategy (e)		1,061,409	Monthly, Quarterly, Semiannually, Annually	30 to 95 days
Relative-value (f)		300,497	Weekly, Quarterly	5 to 60 days
	\$	2,039,092		
In liquidation (g)		15,695		
Total	\$	2,054,787		

- (a) Directional strategies employ various techniques to forecast the direction of segments of the market and then invest in either long or short positions. The segments may be geographic economies, industry sectors, currency, or asset class. The investments may be in physical securities or derivatives. The strategies may be trend-following or mean-reverting and may be specific to that segment or universally applied across them.
- (b) An equity long/short strategy involves taking long positions in stocks that are expected to increase in value and short positions in stocks that are expected to decrease in value. Investments representing approximately 64 percent of the fair value of the investments in this strategy are subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.
- (c) Event-driven funds maintain positions in companies currently or prospectively involved in various corporate transactions including, but not limited to, mergers, restructurings, financial distress, tender offers, shareholder buybacks, debt exchanges, security issuance or other capital structure adjustments. Security types can range from most senior in the capital structure to most junior or subordinated, and frequently involve additional derivative securities. Event-driven exposure includes a combination of sensitivities to equity markets, credit markets and company-specific developments. The sole fund in this investment strategy is subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.
- (d) Long-biased strategies employ analytical techniques in which the investment thesis is predicated on assessment of the valuation characteristics on the underlying companies with the goal of identifying undervalued companies. Long-biased strategies may vary the investment level or the level of long exposure over market cycles, but the primary distinguishing characteristic is that the manager maintains consistent long exposure.
- (e) Multi-strategy funds combine several strategies within the same fund in order to provide diversification benefits to reduce return volatility and decrease asset-class and single-strategy risks. These funds typically add incremental returns through active allocation adjustments based on market opportunities. Risk is managed through a combination of quantitative and qualitative constraints including, but not limited to, active risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, manager risk, derivatives risk, and leverage risk. Investments representing approximately 79 percent of the fair value of the investments in this strategy are subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.

## **Notes to Financial Statements**

(Amounts in thousands)

#### NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

- (f) Relative-value funds maintain positions in which the investment thesis is predicated on the realization of a valuation discrepancy in the relationship between multiple securities. Managers employ a variety of fundamental and quantitative techniques to establish investment insights, and security types range broadly across equity, fixed income, derivative or other security types. Fixed income strategies are typically quantitatively driven to measure the existing relationship between instruments and, in some cases, identify attractive positions in which the risk-adjusted spread between these instruments represents an attractive opportunity. Investments representing approximately 40 percent of the fair value of the investments in this strategy are subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.
- (g) Funds currently in liquidation are no longer managed to a defined strategy. As the remaining underlying assets of these funds are monetized, their proceeds are distributed to shareholders. The timing of these future distributions is unknown.

# NOTE 4. SCHEDULE OF PARTICIPATION

The following schedule provides the value of participants' accounts in the Pool at August 31, 2020:

<u>Participant</u>	Acc	ount Value
Teachers' Retirement System	\$	782,766
Public Employees' Retirement System		693,379
Workers' Compensation Old Fund		155,934
West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund		114,976
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund		68,020
Public Employees Insurance Agency		48,428
Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Fund		46,068
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Agency		41,214
Board of Risk and Insurance Management		33,907
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System		24,368
State Police Retirement System		22,402
Judges' Retirement System		22,025
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Security Risk Pool		10,403
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System		8,981
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Guaranty Risk Pool		7,029
Wildlife Endowment Fund		6,196
Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund		2,886
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Trust		1,847
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System		1,449
Berkeley County Development Authority		650
Municipal Policemen's or Firemen's Pension and Relief Funds		595
Total	\$	2,093,523