

## **Pension Fund Committee**

**14 March 2019**



### **Agreement of Accounting Policies for Application in the 2018/19 Financial Statements of the Pension Fund**

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**John Hewitt, Corporate Director of Resources**

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#### **Purpose of the Report**

1. To update the Pension Fund Committee on the accounting policies to be applied in the preparation of the 2018/19 financial statements of the Pension Fund and to seek confirmation from the Committee that appropriate policies are being applied.

#### **Executive summary**

2. All of the accounting policies which were agreed by the Pension Fund Committee at its meeting in March 2018 and applied in the preparation of the 2017/18 Statement of Accounts remain appropriate for the preparation of 2018/19 Statement of Accounts.
3. The full list of accounting policies proposed for disclosure in the Pension Fund's Financial Statements for 2018/19 is detailed in Appendix 1.

#### **Recommendations**

4. The Committee is recommended to:
  - review the accounting policies;
  - approve their use in the preparation of the 2018/19 financial statements for the Pension Fund; and
  - authorise the Corporate Director of Resources to revise the accounting policies as necessary and report any significant changes to the Committee.

## Background

5. Although the Audit Committee has responsibility for the approval of Durham County Council's Statement of Accounts, which contains the Pension Fund Accounts, the Pension Fund Committee ought to approve the accounting policies to be used in the preparation of the Pension Fund accounts.

## Accounting Policies

6. It is a requirement of the Local Government Act 2003 and the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 for the Statement of Accounts to be produced in accordance with proper accounting practices. The 'Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2018/19' (the Code) as published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) incorporates these requirements and therefore must be followed in completing the Accounts.
7. Accounting policies are defined in the Code as *"the specific principles bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by an authority in preparing and presenting financial statements"*.
8. Accounting policies need not be applied if the effect of applying them would be immaterial. Materiality is defined in the Code as it applies to omissions and misstatements:  
  
*Omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the decisions or assessments of users made on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the nature or size of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The nature or size of the item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor.*
9. The accounting policies applicable to the Pension Fund, in the main, relate to the valuation of assets held and the recognition of the contributions and benefits.
10. The proposed accounting policies are in line with those used in the preparation of the 2017/18 accounts and there have been no changes to the Code necessitating a change for 2018/19.
11. The full list of accounting policies for the Pension Fund that it is proposed to disclose in the Statement of Accounts notes is detailed in Appendix 1.

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## **Appendix 1: Accounting Policies for 2018/19**

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### **Significant accounting policies**

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

### **FUND ACCOUNT**

#### **Contributions receivable**

Contribution income is categorised and recognised as follows:

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

#### **Transfers to and from other schemes**

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

Individual transfer values paid and received are accounted for on a cash basis as the amount payable or receivable is not determined until payment is made and accepted by the recipient. Bulk (Group) transfers, both out and in, are accounted for in full in the year in which the transfer value is agreed by Durham County Council Pension Fund.

#### **Pension benefits payable**

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

#### **Management expenses**

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

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

Fees of the external Investment Managers and Custodian are agreed in the respective mandates governing their appointments. Note 12 provides further information regarding the basis of Investment Managers' Fees. Where an Investment Manager's fee note has not been received by the balance sheet date, an estimate based upon the market value of their mandate as at the end of the financial year is used for inclusion in the Fund Account.

Oversight and governance costs include costs relating to the pension fund accounting team, which are apportioned on the basis of staff time spent on the Fund and include all associated overheads, plus legal, actuarial and investments advisory services.

### **Investment income**

Investment income is accounted for as follows:

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

### **Taxation**

The Fund is a registered public service scheme under Section 1(1) of Schedule 36 of the Finance Act 2004 and as such is exempt from UK income tax on interest received and from capital gains tax on the proceeds of investments sold. Income from overseas investments suffers withholding tax in the country of origin, unless exemption is permitted. Irrecoverable tax would normally be accounted for as a fund expense as it arises, however when Investment Managers are not able to supply the necessary information, no taxation is separately disclosed in the Fund Account.

## **NET ASSETS STATEMENT**

### **Valuation of Investments**

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

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

An investment asset is recognised in the Net Assets Statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the contractual acquisition of the asset. From this date any gains or losses arising from changes to the fair value of the asset are recognised by the Fund.

The values of investments as shown in the Net Assets Statement have been determined as follows:

- Quoted equity securities, traded on an exchange, are accounted for on a bid market price basis, where Investment Managers provide valuations in this manner;
- Fixed interest securities, traded on an exchange, are accounted for at bid market price where Investment Managers provide valuations in this manner;
- Index linked securities are valued at bid market value where Investment Managers provide valuations in this manner;
- Unitised managed funds are valued at the closing bid price if bid and offer prices are reported by the relevant exchange and in the Investment Manager's valuation report. Single priced unitised managed funds are valued at the reported price;
- Unitised, unquoted managed property funds are valued at the net asset value adjusted for cash flows or a single price advised by the fund manager.
- Unquoted equity investments are accounted for on an estimated price of the investments held. Investment Managers use valuation techniques to establish a price at the year-end date based on an arm's length exchange given normal business considerations;

- Derivative contracts outstanding at the year-end are included in the Net Assets Statement at fair value (as provided by Investment Managers) and gains and losses arising are recognised in the Fund Account as at 31 March. The value of foreign currency contracts is based on market forward exchange rates at the reporting date; all other derivative contracts are valued using exchange prices at the reporting date. The value of all other derivative contracts is determined using exchange prices at the reporting date.

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

### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

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

### **Contingent Assets**

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

### **Investment transactions**

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

### **Acquisition costs of investments**

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

### **Financial liabilities**

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

**Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits**

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

**Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs)**

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

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