

Pension Fund Committee

3 March 2016



Agreement of Accounting Policies for Application in the 2015/16 Financial Statements of the Pension Fund

Don McLure, Corporate Director Resources

Purpose of the Report

1. To inform the Pension Fund Committee of the accounting policies to be applied in the preparation of the 2015/16 Final Accounts and to seek confirmation from the Committee that appropriate policies are being applied.

Background

2. Although the Audit Committee have responsibility for the approval of the Statement of Accounts which contains the Pension Fund Accounts, the Pension Fund Committee should approve the Accounting Policies to be used in the preparation of those accounts.

Accounting Policies

3. It is a requirement of the Local Government Act 2003 and the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011 for the Statement of Accounts to be produced in accordance with proper accounting practices. The 'Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2015/16' (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.
4. 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"*.
5. 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.

6. 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.
7. The proposed accounting policies are in line with those used in the preparation of the 2014/15 accounts and there have been no changes to the Code necessitating a change for 2015/16.
8. 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.

Recommendations

9. The Committee is recommended to:
 - review the accounting policies and note that there have been no changes to the Code of Practice;
 - approve the policies in the preparation of the 2015/16 financial statements for the Pension Fund; and
 - authorise the Corporate Director Resources to revise the accounting policies as necessary and report any significant changes to the Committee.

Contact: Beverley White Tel: 03000 261900

Appendix 1: Accounting Policies for 2015/16

Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the accounts. The accounts have been prepared on the normal accruals basis of accounting.

FUND ACCOUNT

Contributions receivable

Contribution income is categorised and recognised as follows:

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

Transfers to and from other schemes

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

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

Pension benefits payable

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

Administrative expenses

All administration expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All costs of the Pensions Administration Team and a proportion of the costs of the

Pension Fund Accounting Team are charged to the Pension Fund as administrative expenses.

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

The cost of obtaining independent investment advice from consultants is also included in investment management fees. Independent advisers' fees are based on a retainer for attendance at Pension Fund Committee Meetings and the provision of advice to the Pension Fund Committee. Fees for any additional work are based on a daily or hourly rate, as provided for by agreement or by separate arrangement.

A proportion of the costs of the pension fund accounting team and treasury management team are charged to the Pension Fund for investment management activities.

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 financial year end;
- changes in the net market value of investments are recognised as income and comprise all realised and unrealised profits/ losses during the year.

Taxation

The Fund is a registered public service scheme under Section 1(1) of Schedule 36 of the Finance Act 2004 and as such is exempt from UK income tax on interest received and from capital gains tax on the proceeds of

investments sold. Income from overseas investments suffers withholding tax in the country of origin, unless exemption is permitted. Irrecoverable tax would normally be accounted for as a fund expense as it arises however when Investment Managers are not able to supply the necessary information, no taxation is separately disclosed in the Fund Account.

NET ASSETS STATEMENT

Valuation of Investments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Contingent Assets

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

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 actuarial 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 to the accounts as additional contributions from members.