

## 200X–0Y Magenta Pension Scheme: illustrative pension scheme statement

1. The illustrative resource accounts for the fictitious “Magenta” pension scheme consist of:
  - a. Report of the Managers;
  - b. Report of the Actuary;
  - c. Statement of the Accounting Officer’s Responsibilities;
  - d. Statement on internal control;
  - e. Auditor’s report;
  - f. Statement of Parliamentary Supply;
  - g. [Combined] Revenue Account, and Statement of Recognised Gains and Losses (\*);
  - h. [Combined] Statement of Financial Position (\*);
  - i. [Combined] Statement of Cash Flows (\*);
  - j. Notes to the accounts.

\* these statements will be “combined” if they reflect transactions relating to both pensions and early departure costs (see paragraph 3 below)

2. The resource accounts are for illustration only and should only be followed as the circumstances of an individual pension scheme dictate. The accounts do not show every line item which may be necessary in the circumstances of an individual scheme, but they do show the main headings and line items which most schemes would be expected to include.
3. As noted in Chapter 12 of the FReM, the accounts of pension schemes may include transactions relating to early departure costs (also known as compensation payments) payable under a Compensation Scheme. In this example, the accounts combine the transactions of the Magenta Pension Scheme and the Violet Compensation Scheme. The latter is considered to act as an agent and hence recognises liabilities to the former employees or amounts due from employees only to the extent that these represent year-end timing differences. Nevertheless, the scheme statements reflect transactions relating to a now-discontinued arrangement whereby part of the liability to former employees was met from central funding and was not wholly recharged to employers. Different accounting arrangements will apply if the scheme acts as a principal, or if different pre-funding arrangements apply.
4. Text is provided in certain notes. Pension scheme statements should use this text in their notes where the relevant circumstances apply.

## Report of the Managers

The Report of the Managers should include information under the following headings, to the extent that they are relevant. Additional information may be given if this will aid understanding of the scheme.

### Introduction

- Description of the pension scheme, and details of the regulations which apply to it;
- A brief note of the staff eligible to join the scheme;
- A note of any supplementary information available to members;
- Description of the compensation scheme, and details of the regulations which apply to it;
- A brief note of the staff eligible to join the scheme;
- A note of any supplementary information available to members;
- The names and addresses of the Scheme's (or Schemes'):
  - Accounting Officer;
  - Managers or Administrators;
  - Actuary;
  - Bankers;
  - Legal advisers;
  - Auditors;
  - Employers (this may be given in categories of employer, rather than by individual employer).

Details of any changes to the Pension and/or Compensation Scheme, eg increases in benefits or details of group transfers.

Information about Freestanding Additional Voluntary Contributions and Stakeholder Pensions

Post-reporting period events

Membership statistics – active members, deferred members, pensioners in payment and those in receipt of compensation payments. In all cases, details of the movement in the year should be given.

Contact for enquiries.

## **Report of the Actuary**

The Actuary will be responsible for preparing this document.

## Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities

*Drafting note: This draft Statement assumes that the Accounting Officer for the pension scheme is the same person as for the compensation scheme. If this is not the case, appropriate responsibilities will need to be clarified in the Statement. See also Annex 1 of the FReM.*

Under the [name of the relevant Act], the [name of relevant authority]/[Secretary of State with the consent of the relevant authority] has directed the [name of the pension scheme] to prepare for each financial year a statement of accounts in the form and on the basis set out in the Accounts Direction.

With the exception of certain transactions (which are accounted for on a cash basis) the combined financial statements are prepared on an accruals basis and must give a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the [combined] scheme during the year and the disposition, at the end of the financial year, of the [combined] net liabilities. Note 2 "Accounting Policies" to the financial statements describes those transactions which are accounted for on a cash basis, the use of which has no material effect on the net outgoings for the year nor on the [combined] net liabilities at the year end.

In preparing the financial statements, the Accounting Officer is required to comply with the requirements of the *Government Financial Reporting Manual* and in particular to:

- Observe the accounts direction issued by [the name of the relevant authority as above] including the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements, and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis;
- Make judgements and estimates on a reasonable basis;
- State whether applicable accounting standards, as set out in the *Government Financial Reporting Manual* have been followed, and disclose and explain any material departures in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The [relevant authority] has appointed the [Permanent Head of the Department] as Accounting Officer for the [name of the pension scheme]. The responsibilities of an Accounting Officer, including responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances for which the Accounting Officer is answerable, for keeping proper records and for safeguarding the assets of the pension scheme are set out in [name of guidance] published by the [relevant authority].

## Statement on Internal Control

See Annex 2 of the FReM.

## **The Certificate and Report of the Auditor**

## Statement of Parliamentary Supply

### Summary of Resource Outturn 200X-0Y

					200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000		
					Outturn	Outturn		
					Net Total outturn compared with Estimate: saving/(excess)			
Request for Resources	Note	Gross Expenditure	A in A	Net Total	Gross Expenditure	A in A	Net Total	Net Total
(eg) Pensions and associated payments						<i>A-in-A cannot be higher than A-in-A Estimate or gross expend. outturn.</i>		
Total resources	3							

### Summary of net cash requirement 200X-0Y

					200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
					Outturn	Outturn
					Net Total outturn compared with Estimate: saving/(excess)	
	Note	Estimate	Outturn			
Net cash requirement	4		<i>Outturn must be zero or positive. There cannot be a negative NCR</i>			

### Summary of income payable to the Consolidated Fund.

(In addition to appropriations in aid, the following income relates to the pension scheme and is payable to the Consolidated Fund (cash receipts being shown in italics))

		Forecast 200X-0Y £000		Outturn 200X-0Y £000	
	Note	Income	Receipts	Income	Receipts
Total	5				

*Where the scheme has an Excess Vote for one of the reasons given in Managing Public Money or equivalent guidance issued by the relevant authority, the scheme should insert this note here:*

The scheme has incurred an Excess Vote of £x000 because [*insert the reason using the phraseology in Managing Public Money or equivalent guidance issued by the relevant authority*]. The scheme will seek Parliamentary approval for the Excess Vote in the next Appropriation Act [Budget Act].

Explanations of variances between Estimate and outturn should be given here.

## [Combined] Revenue Account

for the year ended 31 March 200Y

*Drafting note: This example is based on the premise that the Violet Compensation Scheme operates on an agency basis. Chapter 12 of the FrEM gives further information and also provides guidance on the accounting treatment to be followed in cases where the compensation scheme acts as a principal.*

		200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
	<b>Note</b>		
<b>Principal Arrangements – Magenta Pension Scheme</b>			
<b>Income</b>			
Contributions receivable	8		
Transfers in	9		
Other pension income	10		
<b>Outgoings</b>			
Pension Cost	11		
Enhancements	12		
Transfers in	13		
Injury Benefits	14		
Interest on scheme liabilities	15		
Other interest payable [included for completeness]			
Administration expenses [included for completeness]			
<b>Net outgoings for the year</b>			
<b>Agency Arrangements – Violet Compensation Scheme</b>			
Benefits payable	16		
<b>Net outgoings for the year</b>			
<b>Combined net outgoings for the year</b>	3		

## [Consolidated] Statement of Recognised Gains and Losses

for the year ended 31 March 200Y

	200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
Actuarial (gain) loss		
<b>Recognised gains and losses for the financial year</b>		



## [Consolidated] Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 March 200Y

	Note	200Y £000	200X £000	1 April 200W £000
<b>Principal arrangements – Magenta Pension Scheme</b>				
<b>Current assets:</b>				
Receivables	18			
Cash and cash equivalents	19			
		<hr/>		
Payables (within 12 months)	20			
		<hr/>		
<b>Net current [assets] [liabilities], excluding pension liability</b>				
Pension liability	21			
		<hr/>		
<b>Net liabilities, including pension liabilities</b>				
<hr/>				
<b>Agency arrangements – Violet Compensation Scheme</b>				
Receivables	22			
Payables (within 12 months)	23			
		<hr/>		
<b>Net current [assets] [liabilities]</b>				
Payables (after 12 months)	23			
Provisions for liabilities and charges	24			
		<hr/>		
<b>Net liabilities</b>				
<hr/>				
<b>Combined schemes – Total net liabilities</b>				
<hr/>				
<b>Taxpayers' equity:</b>				
General fund	25			
		<hr/>		
		<hr/>		

(Signed) ..... (Accounting Officer)

[date]



<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the period after adjustment for receipts and payments to the Consolidated Fund</b>		<hr/>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period</b>	19	<hr/> <i>Opening cash and cash equivalents as per note ref</i>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>	19	<hr/> <i>Closing cash and cash equivalents as per note ref</i> <hr/>

# Magenta Pension Scheme – Annual Report and Accounts 200X-0Y

## Notes to the scheme statement

*Drafting note: The following notes are illustrative only. Not all will necessarily be relevant to all pension and/or compensation schemes and, conversely, further notes may be required to reflect specific transactions or arrangements which are not covered in this model. Preparers of scheme statements should adapt the wording to suit their particular circumstances; for example, the references to central funding will not be relevant for most schemes.*

### 1. Basis of preparation of the scheme statement

The [combined] scheme statements have been prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the 200X–0Y *International Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM)* issued by [insert name of issuing authority], which reflect the requirements of IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* and IAS 26 *Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans*. These accounts show the unfunded pension liability and movements in that liability during the year. These accounts also have regard to [whatever other legislation governs the particular accounts under review].

In addition to the primary statements prepared under International GAAP, the *FReM* also requires the scheme to prepare an additional statement – a *Statement of Parliamentary Supply*. This, and its supporting notes, show outturn against Estimate in terms of the net resource requirement and the net cash requirement.

#### 1.1 Magenta Pension Scheme – principal arrangements

The scheme statement summarises the transactions of the Magenta Pension Scheme which acts as a principal. The statement of financial position shows the deficit on the scheme; the Revenue account shows, amongst other things, the movements in the liability analysed between the pension cost, enhancements and transfers in, and the interest on the scheme liability. The actuarial position of the pension scheme is dealt with in the Report of the Actuary, and the scheme statement should be read in conjunction with that Report.

#### 1.2 Violet Compensation Scheme – agency arrangements

*Drafting note: this note will need to be amended if the scheme acts as a principal in respect of early departure costs (or compensation payments) as the scheme statements will need to reflect the scheme's obligations to the former employees and amounts recoverable from employers.*

The Violet Compensation Scheme acts as an agent for employers in the payment of compensation payments arising under the Scheme. Compensation payments paid out in the course of the month are generally recovered from employers at month-end. These financial flows are not brought into account in the financial statements. However, they do recognise the liabilities arising from the central funding of compensation payments which amount to some £000m (200W-0X: £000) (see note 24) and any amounts that have been pre-funded or prepaid by employers £000m (200W-0X: £000) (see note 23 ).

### 2. Statement of accounting policies

The accounting policies contained in the *FReM* follow international generally accepted accounting practice for companies (International GAAP) to the extent that it is meaningful and appropriate to the public sector.

Where the *FReM* permits a choice of accounting policy, the accounting policy which has been judged to be most appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Scheme for the purpose of giving a true and fair view has been selected. The accounting policies adopted have been applied consistently in dealing with items considered material in relation to the accounts.

#### 2.1 Accounting convention

These accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to account for the revaluation of fixed assets, [stocks] [and current asset investments]. *[Drafting note: only those items that apply should be listed.]*

A description of the accounting policies for all material items should then follow. Headings might include:

- Pension contributions receivable
- Transfers in and out
- Income received from departments in respect of enhancements
- Other income
- Current service cost
- Past service cost
- Interest on scheme liabilities
- Other payments
- Scheme liability
- Pension benefits payable
- Pension payments to those retiring at their normal retirement age
- Pension payments to and on account of leavers before their normal retirement age
- Injury benefits
- Lump sums payable on death in service
- Actuarial gains and losses
- Additional voluntary contributions
- Compensation benefits payable
- Central funding of compensation payments [if relevant]
- Pre-funding arrangements for compensation payments
- Administration expenses

Departments should also give any details of material changes in estimation techniques. These could be given as part of the relevant accounting policy note (but clearly flagged) or in a separate note

### 3. Reconciliation of Estimates, accounts and budgets

#### 3(a) Reconciliation of net resource outturn to [combined] net outgoings

			200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
	Note	Outturn	Supply Estimate	Outturn compared with Estimate
				Outturn
Net Resource Outturn				
Prior Period Adjustments [if relevant]				
Non-supply income (CFERs)	5			
Non-supply Expenditure [if relevant]		.		
[Combined] Net Outgoings				

#### 3(b) Outturn against final Administration Budget

		200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
	Budget	Outturn	Outturn
Voted in Estimates			
Non-voted			
Total outturn against final Administration Budget			

### 4. Reconciliation of resources to cash requirement

	Note	Estimate £000	Outturn £000	Net total outturn compared with estimate: saving/(excess) £000
Net Resource Outturn	3(a)			
Accruals adjustments				
Non-cash items				<i>Excludes non-cash items that do not pass through Statement of Parliamentary Supply.</i>
Changes in working capital other than cash				<i>See example. This might differ from the cash flow statement.</i>
Changes in creditors falling due after more than one year				
Use of provision:				
Pension				
Central funding				
Excess cash receipts surrenderable to the Consolidated Fund	5			<i>See Consolidated Fund example 10. Net cash requirement outturn cannot be negative. Excess cash should be surrendered within this category.</i>

Net cash requirement

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## 5. Analysis of income payable to the Consolidated Fund

In addition to appropriations in aid, the following income relates to the Scheme and is payable to the Consolidated Fund (cash receipts being shown in italics)

	Note	Forecast 200X-0Y		Outturn 200X-0Y	
		Income	Receipts	Income	Receipts
Operating income and receipts – excess A in A		<i>See Consolidated Fund example 5</i>			
Other operating income and receipts not classified as A in A		<i>See Consolidated Fund example 6</i>			
<hr/>					
<i>Sub-totals of operating income and receipt surrenderable to the Consolidated Funds</i>					
Non-operating income and receipts – excess A in A		<i>See Consolidated Fund example 7</i>			
Other non-operating income and receipts not classified as A in A		<i>See Consolidated Fund example 8</i>			
Other amounts collectable on behalf of the Consolidated Fund		<i>See Consolidated Fund example 9</i>			
Excess cash surrenderable to the Consolidated Fund		<i>See Consolidated Fund example 10</i>			
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Total income payable to the Consolidated Fund					
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## 6. Reconciliation of income recorded within the Revenue Account to operating income payable to the Consolidated Fund

	Note	200X-0Y	200W-0X
		£000	£000
Operating income		<i>Total income in the revenue account</i>	
Adjustments for transactions between RfRs		<i>Reverse eliminations of inter-RfR transactions.</i>	
Gross income			
Income authorised to be appropriated-in-aid		<i>Deduct the lower of A-in-A income and Estimate</i>	
Operating income payable to the Consolidated Fund	5	<i>Sub-total equals outturn less authorised to be appropriated-in-aid and should agree with subtotal in Note 5.</i>	
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## 7. Non-operating income not classified as A in A (if relevant)

	Income	Receipts
	£000	£000
(Details)		

## Revenue account – principal arrangements: Magenta Pension Scheme

### 8. Pension contributions receivable

	200X-0Y	200W-0X
	£000	£000
Employers		
Employees:		
Normal		
Purchase of added years		
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## 9. Pension transfers-in (see also Note 13)

	200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
Group transfers in from other schemes		
Individual transfers in from other schemes		

## 10. Other pension income

	200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
Refunds of gratuities received		
Amounts receivable in respect of:		
Bringing forward the payment of accrued superannuation lump sums		
Capitalised cost of enhancement to pensions payable on departure		
Capitalised cost of enhancement to pensions payable at normal retirement age		

## 11. Pension Cost

	200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
Current service cost (see note 21.4)		
Past service costs [if relevant]		

## 12. Enhancements (see also Note 21.4)

	200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
Employees:		
Purchase of added years		
Refunds of gratuities		
Employers:		
Bringing forward the payment of accrued lump sums		
Enhancements to pensions on departure		
Enhancements to pensions on retirement		

## 13. Transfers in (see also Note 9)

	200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
Group transfers in from other schemes		
Individual transfers in from other schemes		

Amounts receivable in respect of inward transfers increase the pension liability to the same extent. This increase is reflected in the Revenue account as expenditure as part of the movements in the provision during the year.

#### 14. Injury benefits

	200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
Injury benefits payable		
Less: recoverable from employers		

Injury benefits payable to former employees but which are not recoverable from employers (ie those in respect of injuries sustained on or before 1 March 1998) are transactions of the Magenta pension scheme and are brought to account through the Revenue account. During 200X-0Y these amounted to some £000 (200W-0X: £000).

#### 15. Interest on scheme liabilities (see also Note 21.4)

	200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
Interest charge for the year		

### Revenue account – agency arrangements with the Violet Compensation Scheme

#### 16. Compensation benefits payable

16.1 The following amounts represent annual compensation payments payable to former employees, but which are not recoverable from employers. They are brought to account in the Revenue account .

	200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
Discounts allowed in pre-funded annual compensation payments (note 16.2)		
End-year revaluation of central funding provision		
Central funding – difference between provision for current year and outturn expenditure (note 16.2)		

16.2 The following represent the total annual compensation payments and compensation lump sums payable.

	200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
Recoverable from employers [cash flow statement]		
Pre-funded by employers (note 23)		
Discounts allowed on pre-funding (note 16.1)		
Amounts met from central funding:		
Use of provision (note 24)		
Borne by compensation scheme (note 16.1)		
<b>Total annual compensation payable</b>		
Lump sums payable recoverable from employers		

Total lump sums payable

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## 17. Additional Voluntary Contributions

*NB: This note should make no reference to free standing additional voluntary contributions (FSAVCs) as these are private arrangements between employees and the relevant institutions. Reference to FSAVCs and stakeholder pensions are made in the Report of the Managers.*

*17.1 The note should explain the arrangements whereby employees may make AVCs. It should clarify that AVCs are not brought to account in the scheme statements and the responsibilities of the Managers of the scheme extend only to ensuring that members' contributions are paid to the approved providers. It should note that members making contributions will receive annual statements from the providers confirming amounts held on their account and the movements in the year.*

17.2 The aggregate amounts of AVC investments are as follows:

	200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
<b>Movements in the year</b>		
Balance at 1 April		
New Investments		
Sales of investments to provide pension benefits		
Changes in market value of investments		
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>		
Contributions received to provide life cover		
Benefits paid on death		

## Statement of Financial Position: Principal arrangements – Magenta Pension scheme

### 18. Receivables – contributions due in respect of pensions

#### 18(a) Analysis by type

	200X-0Y £000	200X-0Y £000
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Pension contributions due from employers		
Employees' normal contributions		
Bringing forward the payment of accrued superannuation lump sums		
Capitalised cost of enhancement to pensions payable on departure		
Group transfers		
Overpaid pensions		
Other receivables <i>Other receivables should be analysed and any significant items disclosed separately</i>		
Amounts due from the Consolidated Fund in respect of supply <i>See Consolidated Fund example 2 and 4</i>		
Sub-total		
Non-supply receivables:		
Injury benefits		

200X-0Y	200X-0Y
£000	£000

**Amounts falling due after more than one year:**

*Any amounts falling due after more than one year should be analysed as appropriate*

Included within these figures is £q,000 (200W-0X: £r,000) that will be due to the Consolidated Fund once the debts are collected.

**18(b) Intra-Government Balances**

Amounts falling due within one year		Amounts falling due after more than one year	
£000		year	
		£000	

200X-0Y	200W-0X	200X-0Y	200W-0X
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Balances with other central government bodies  
Balances with local authorities  
Balances with NHS Trusts  
Balances with public corporations and trading funds  
Balances with bodies external to government  
At 31 March

*This table should analyse the debtors shown in the statement of financial position between the categories shown.*

**19. Cash and cash equivalents**

200X-0Y	200X-0Y
£000	£000

Balance at 1 April  
Net change in cash balances  
Balance at 31 March

The following balances at 31 March were held at:

Office of HM Paymaster General  
Commercial banks and cash in hand  
Short term investments  
Balance at 31 March

**20. Payables – in respect of pensions****20(a) Analysis by type**

200X-0Y	200W-0X
£000	£000

**Amounts falling due within one year**

Pensions  
Injury benefits

Group transfer pre-payment  
 Inland Revenue and voluntary contributions  
 Overpaid contributions: employers  
 Overpaid contributions: employees  
 Overpaid contributions: employees added years  
 Other creditors *Other creditors should be analysed and any significant items disclosed separately*  
 Amounts issued from the Consolidated Fund for supply but not spent at year end *See Consolidated Fund example 1*  
 Consolidated Fund extra receipts due to be paid to the Consolidated Fund *See Consolidated Fund examples 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10*  
 Received  
 Receivable

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**Amounts falling due after more than one year:**

*Any amounts falling due after more than one year should be analysed as appropriate*

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**20(b) Intra-Government Balances**

	Amounts falling due within one year		Amounts falling due after more than one year	
	£000		£000	
	200X-0Y	200W-0X	200X-0Y	200W-0X
Balances with other central government bodies				
Balances with local authorities				
Balances with NHS Trusts				
Balances with public corporations and trading funds				
Balances with bodies external to government				
At 31 March				

*This table should analyse the creditors shown in the statement of financial position between the categories shown.*

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**21. Provisions for pension liabilities**

**21.1 Provision for pension liability**

Assumptions underpinning the provision for pension liability

The [name of scheme] is an unfunded defined benefit scheme. [Name of actuary] carried out an assessment of the scheme liabilities as at 31 March 200x. The Report of the Actuary on pages x and y sets out the scope, methodology and results of the work the actuary has carried out.

The [scheme managers/trustees] together with the actuary and the auditor have signed a Memorandum of Understanding that identifies, as far as practicable, the range of information that the [scheme managers/trustees] should make available to the actuary in order to meet the expected requirements of the scheme auditor. This information includes, but is not limited to, details of:

- scheme membership, including age and gender profiles, active membership, deferred pensioners and pensioners;
- benefit structure, including details of any discretionary benefits and any proposals to amend the scheme;
- income and expenditure, including details of expected bulk transfers into or out of the scheme; and
- following consultation with the actuary, the key assumptions that should be used to value the scheme liabilities, ensuring that the assumptions are mutually compatible and reflect a best estimate of future experience.

The major assumptions used by the actuary were:

	<b>At 31 March 200y</b>	<b>At 31 March 200x</b>	<b>At 31 March 200w</b>	<b>At 31 March 200v</b>	<b>At 31 March 200u</b>
Rate of increase in salaries					
Rate of increase in pensions in payment and deferred pensions					
Inflation assumption					
Mortality rate					
Discount rate					

These key assumptions are inherently uncertain, since it is impossible to predict with any accuracy future changes in the rate of salary increases, inflation, longevity or the return on corporate bonds. The actuary uses professional expertise in arriving at a view of the most appropriate rates to use in the annual valuation of the scheme liabilities. However, the [scheme managers/trustees] acknowledge that the valuation reported in these accounts is not certain, since a change in any one of these assumptions will either increase or reduce the liability. For example, on its own, even a small rise in the assumed rate of inflation will result in an increase in the pension liability.

The assumption that has the biggest impact on the amount of the reported liability is the discount rate net of price inflation. As set out in the FReM, and as required by IAS 19, the discount rate net of price inflation is based on yields on high quality corporate bonds. HM Treasury advise the relevant rate each year, based on the advice of the Government Actuary's Department. The inflation assumption reflects the long-term assumption for the RPI used in Treasury forecasting. The rates are set out in the above table. Any decrease in the discount rate net of inflation leads to a significant increase in the reported liability.

In reality, the complexity and range of assumptions underlying the calculation of the pension liability are such that a change in one financial assumption is likely to have a knock-on effect on other financial assumptions. The [scheme managers/trustees] do not consider it useful to attempt to reflect the impact of any changes in the range of assumptions, since this would result in giving a range of inherently uncertain figures. In the opinion of the [scheme managers/trustees], the actuary has used key assumptions that are the most appropriate for the scheme in the light of current knowledge.

#### ***Analysis of the provision for pension liability***

[Insert here a table analysing the liability between active, deferred and pensioners – as currently provided in the Report of the Actuary – but expanded to provide comparative figures. Comparatives should ideally be for the number of years for which major assumptions are provided in the table earlier in this note.]

*NB: this wording is illustrative. The note should reflect the actual circumstances of the scheme itself.*

21.2 Pension scheme liabilities accrue over employee's periods of service and are discharged over the period of retirement and, where applicable, the period for which a spouse or eligible partner survives the pensioner. In valuing the scheme liability, the Actuary must estimate the impact of

several inherently uncertain variables into the future. The variables include not only the key financial assumptions noted in the table above, but also assumptions about the changes that will occur in the future in the mortality rate, the age of retirement and the age from which a pension becomes payable.

21.3 The value of the liability on the statement of financial position may be significantly affected by even small changes in assumptions. For example, if at a subsequent valuation, it is considered appropriate to increase or decrease the assumed rates of inflation or increases in salaries, the value of the pension liability will increase or decrease. The managers [trustees] of the scheme accept that, as a consequence, the valuation provided by the Actuary is inherently uncertain. The increase or decrease in future liability charged or credited for the year resulting from changes in assumptions is disclosed in notes 21.0 and 21.0. The note also discloses "experience" gains or losses for the year, showing the amount charged or credited for the year because events have not coincided with assumptions made for the last valuation.

#### 21.4 Analysis of movements in the scheme liability

	200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
Scheme liability at 1 April		
Current service cost (note 11)		
Past service cost [if relevant] (note 11)		
Interest on scheme liability (note 15)		
Enhancements (note 12)		
Pension transfers in (note 13)		
Benefits payable (note 21.5)		
Pension payments to and on account of leavers (note 21.6)		
Actuarial gain/(loss) (note 21.7)		
<b>Scheme liability at 31 March</b>		

During the year ended 31 March 200Y, contributions represented an average of 0.0 percent of pensionable pay. *Indicate proposals for future years, ie remain at this level or proposed increases/decreases]*

#### 21.5 Analysis of benefits paid

	200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
Pensions or annuities to retired employees and dependants (net of recoveries or overpayments)		
Commutations and lump sum benefits on retirement		
Per cash flow statement		

#### 21.6 Analysis of payments to and on account of leavers

	200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
Refunds to members leaving service		
Group transfers to other schemes		
Individual transfers to other schemes		

Per cash flow statement

## 21.7 Analysis of actuarial gain/(loss)

	200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
Experience gains/(losses) arising on the scheme liabilities		
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of scheme liabilities		
Per Statement of Recognised Gains and Losses		

## 21.8 History of Experience gains/(losses) – NB in time this will need to cover 5 years

	200X-0Y	200W-0X	200V-0W
Experience (gains)/losses on the scheme liabilities			
Amount (£000)			
Percentage of the present value of the scheme liabilities			
Total amount recognised in statement of total recognised gains and losses			
Amount (£000)			
Percentage of the present value of the scheme liabilities			

[NB: The actuary should provide the analysis necessary for this analysis]

## Statement of Financial Position - Agency arrangements: Violet Compensation Scheme

### 22. Receivables – Non-supply

	200X-0Y £000	200W-0X £000
Recoverable annual compensation payments		
Recoverable lump sums		

### 23. Annual compensation payments pre-funded by employers

*This analysis will only be required where there are (or have been) arrangements whereby employers could pre-fund some or all of their liabilities in respect of compensation payments and are showing amounts as liabilities on the statement of financial position.*

	200X-0Y	200W-0X
Balance at 1 April		
Amount used to offset liabilities (note 16.2)		
Balance at 31 March		
To be used in the next 12 months		
To be used after more than 12 months		

**24. Provisions for liabilities and charges – central funding of early retirement benefits**

*This note will affect only the PCSPS. It should also explain the background to the central funding arrangements (now discontinued) and the method for determining the residual liability remaining with the scheme.*

	200X-0Y	200W-0X
Balance at 1 April		
Use of provision in-year (note 16.2)		
Revaluation at year end		
Balance at 31 March		

## 25. General Fund

The General Fund represents the total assets less liabilities of the pension scheme, to the extent that the total is not represented by other reserves and financing items.

	200X-0Y	200W-0X
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April		
Prior Period Adjustment		
Adjusted Opening Balance		<hr/>
Net Parliamentary Funding		
Drawn Down		
Deemed		
Year end adjustment		
Supply Creditor/(Debtor) – current year		<i>See Consolidated Fund examples 1, 2, and 4</i>
Excess Vote – prior year		<i>See Consolidated Fund example 4 (note)</i>
Net Transfer from Operating Activities		
Combined Net Outgoings		
CFERS repayable to Consolidated Fund		<i>See Consolidated Fund examples 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10</i>
Actuarial gains and losses (SRGL)		<hr/>
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>		<hr/> <hr/>

## 26. Financial Instruments

As the cash requirements of the scheme are met through the Estimates process, financial instruments play a more limited role in creating and managing risk than would apply to a non-public sector scheme of a similar size. The majority of financial instruments relate to contracts for non-financial items in line with the scheme's expected purchase and usage requirements and the scheme is therefore exposed to little credit, liquidity or market risk.

ONLY where the scheme is exposed to risk should the appropriate IFRS 7 disclosures be made. Disclosures should be given only where they are necessary because the scheme holds financial instruments that are complex or play a significant medium to long-term role in the financial risk profile of the scheme. The headings in IFRS 7 should be used to the extent that they are relevant. Where the scheme does not face significant medium to long-term financial risks, then it is sufficient to make a statement to that effect – similar to that above. (Given that all schemes have financial instruments within the scope of IAS 32, silence is not an option.)

## 27. Contingent liabilities disclosed under IAS 37

*The Scheme should give here information about contingent liabilities disclosed under the requirements of IAS 37. This will probably need to mention guarantees to make pension payments in the event of a default by an approved AVC providers.*

## 28. Losses and special payments

### 28(a) Losses Statement *(Drafting note: if any)*

	200X-0Y	200W-0X
	£000	£000
<b>Total [Insert total number of cases and total amount]</b>		
<b>Details of cases over £100,000</b>		
<b>Cash losses</b>		
[List cases]		
<b>Claims abandoned</b>		
[List cases]		
<b>Administrative write-offs</b>		
[List cases]		
<b>Fruitless payments</b>		
[List cases]		
<b>Store Losses</b>		
[List payments]		

*Comparatives need be given for category totals. The list of cases need only be provided for the current year.*

*Where the headings are not appropriate they do not need to be disclosed.*

### 28(b) Special Payments *(Drafting note: if any)*

	200X-0Y	200W-0X
	£000	£000
<b>Total [Insert total number of cases and total amount]</b>		
<b>Details of cases over £100,000</b>		
[List cases]		

*Comparatives need be given for category totals. The list of cases need only be provided for the current year.*

**28(c) Other notes** *(Drafting note: if any)*

*The Department should insert relevant text.*

**29. Related-party transactions**

*The scheme should disclose the name of the Department within whose ambit it falls which is regarded as a related party with which the Department has had various material transactions during the year.*

In addition, the Schemes have had material transactions with other government departments, and other central government bodies whose employees are members of the schemes

None of the Managers of the schemes, key managerial staff or other related parties has undertaken any material transactions with the schemes during the year. *[Drafting note: if there have been material transactions, they should be disclosed.*