## Financial Statements of the Commonwealth Secretariat Fund

Year Ended 30 June 2017

The RT Hon
Patricia Scotland QC
Secretary-General

December 2017





### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND OPERATING STRUCTURE

## Principal Activities of the Commonwealth Secretariat

The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 52 independent countries and equal sovereign states. Its members are bound together by respect for all states and peoples; by shared values and principles; and by concern for the vulnerable.

Commonwealth members are supported by a network of more than 80 intergovernmental, civil society and professional organisations.

The Commonwealth, supports Commonwealth member states to achieve development, democracy and peace. The Commonwealth is a voice for small and vulnerable states and a champion for young people.

The Commonwealth helps to strengthen governance, build inclusive institutions and promote justice and human rights. The Commonwealth's work helps to grow economies and boost trade, empower young people, and address threats such as climate change, debt and inequality.

The Commonwealth provides technical assistance and supports decision-makers to draw up legislation and deliver policies. The Commonwealth deploys experts and observers who offer impartial advice and solutions to national issues. The Commonwealth also provides systems, software and research for managing resources.

At Commonwealth summits, the Commonwealth brings together government leaders whose decisions will have an enduring impact on all citizens.

Priority areas of work are agreed at Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings (CHOGM), which occur every two years.

Further information regarding The Commonwealth's current four year Strategic Plan from 2017-18 to 2020-21, which was approved in June 2017, can be found on the website www.thecommonwealth.org.

### **Commonwealth Secretariat Fund**

The activities of The Commonwealth are funded by Member Governments via three separate multilateral funds:

- Commonwealth Secretariat Fund (COMSEC);
- Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC); and
- Commonwealth Youth Programme Fund (CYP).

The Memoranda of Understanding of the three funds require The Commonwealth to operate and prepare separate audited financial statements for each of the funds.

Accordingly, these are the financial statements of the **Commonwealth Secretariat Fund** for the year ended 30 June 2017.

COMSEC facilitates consultation and consensus building amongst Commonwealth governments. It monitors international developments, conducts research and prepares briefings on political, social and economic issues which are of interest to member countries.

The financial statements for COMSEC include the financial performance and position of the Joint Office for Commonwealth Permanent Missions to the United Nations which is based in New York and the Commonwealth Small States Office which is based in Geneva. The Joint Office for Commonwealth Permanent Missions to the United Nations operates as a base for ten Commonwealth small states, to work out of and represent their respective countries at the United Nations. The office is funded by these states together with contributions from other major donor countries. The Commonwealth Small States Office provides subsidised office space for diplomatic missions of Commonwealth small states and a business centre for tenants and visiting small states delegations attending multilateral meetings. The office is funded by the small states tenants together with contributions from other major donor countries.

## PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND OPERATING STRUCTURE

### **Governance and Structure**

The Commonwealth is headed by a Secretary-General, The RT Hon Patricia Scotland QC, who is appointed by the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth Member States.

The Secretary-General reports to the Heads of Government through individual meetings and also collectively at the biennial CHOGM. The Secretary-General is also held accountable through the Commonwealth's Board of Governors which meets regularly in London on behalf of all member governments at a senior diplomatic level. The Board of Governors also approves the Commonwealth Secretariat's strategic plan and supporting delivery plan and budget.

The Secretary-General is assisted by a senior management team in managing the activities of the organisation.

The Commonwealth Secretariat's structure is split into three directorates:

- Governance and Peace;
- Trade, Oceans and Natural Resources; and
- Economic, Youth and Sustainable Development.

The organisation has its headquarters in Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HX, United Kingdom.

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

## **Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the Fund as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards and the Financial Regulations as authorised by the Commonwealth Heads of Government.

We have audited the financial statements of Commonwealth Secretariat Fund (the 'Fund') which comprise:

- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of financial performance;
- the statement of changes in net assets;
- · the cash flow statement; and
- the related notes 1 to 21.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is International Public Sector Accounting Standards and the Financial Regulations as authorised by the Commonwealth Heads of Government.

## **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Responsibilities of Secretary-General

The Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards and the Financial Regulations as authorised by the Commonwealth Heads of Government, and for such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Secretary-General is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Secretary-General either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <a href="https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

## Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Board of Governors in accordance with the engagement letter dated 18 October 2017 and the Financial Regulations of the funds. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Board of Governors those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Board of Governors, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Craig Wisdom ACA (Senior statutory auditor)

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For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor

St Albans, United Kingdom

& DECEMBER 2017

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

		30 June 2017	30 June 2016
ASSETS	Notes	£	£
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	12,608,724	9,902,309
Inventories		5,734	8,322
Prepayments		596,896	740,367
Members' Contributions Receivable from non-exchange transactions - net	8(a)	731,274	1,458,618
Other Receivables from exchange transactions - net	3	402,694	1,111,183
		14,345,322	13,220,799
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4(a)(i),4(b)(i)	20,679,755	19,349,596
Intangible Assets	4(a)(ii),4(b)(ii)	33,838	59,145
Members' Contributions Receivable from non-exchange transactions	8(a)	240,621	373,174
		20,954,214	19,781,915
TOTAL ASSETS		35,299,536	33,002,714
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	7	745,289	596,184
Deferred Income from non-exchange transactions	10(a)	65,340	508,149
Members' Contributions Prepaid from non-exchange transactions	8(a)(i)	106,524	84,514
Payables and Other Liabilities from exchange transactions	5	8,414,837	5,134,280
		9,331,990	6,323,127
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	7	1,634,974	2,063,336
Payables and Other Liabilities from exchange transactions	5	1,995,390	2,540,970
Pension Liabilities	6	5,338,000	13,201,000
		8,968,364	17,805,306
TOTAL LIABILITIES		18,300,354	24,128,433
NET ASSETS		16,999,182	8,874,281
FUND BALANCES AND RESERVES			
General Reserve		1,817,779	1,952,724
Working Capital Fund		3,224,838	2,724,838
Joint Office in New York	15	458,296	443,183
Small States Office in Geneva	15	(76,766)	(109,062)
Designated Funds	1.16	1,346,932	1,666,460
Revaluation Reserve		15,566,103	15,397,138
Pension Reserve	6	(5,338,000)	(13,201,000)
TOTAL FUND BALANCES AND RESERVES		16,999,182	8,874,281

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFOMANCE FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

		2016-17	2015-16
	Notes	£	£
REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS			
Contributions to COMSEC Contributions to Joint Office in New York Contributions to Small States Office in Geneva Special Projects Service in-kind - Rent	8(a)(i)(ii) 8(b) 8(c) 10(a)(b) 11(b)(ii)	16,817,538 463,809 356,752 455,648 1,740,000	16,817,537 354,822 284,263 130,173 1,900,000
SUB-TOTAL REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSAC	TIONS	19,833,747	19,486,795
REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS			
Common Service Charge Interest Revenues Other Income Currency Gain	9 11(a) 11(b)(i)	2,358,442 11,136 1,372,819 94,522	3,980,214 20,600 881,967 68,874
SUB-TOTAL REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTION	S	3,836,919	4,951,655
TOTAL REVENUE		23,670,666	24,438,450
EXPENSES			
Staff Costs Other Costs Depreciation & Amortisation Finance Costs	12 13 4(a)(b)(iii)	7,824,897 12,031,465 699,067 12,680	9,105,453 11,080,893 505,604 17,948
TOTAL EXPENSES		20,568,109	20,709,898
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		3,102,557	3,728,552

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	General Reserve	Working Capital Fund	Joint Office	Small States Office	Designated Funds	Revaluation Reserve	Pension Reserve	Total
		삭	41	G	3	3	3	£	£
Balance as at 1 July 2015		1,731,698	2,219,838	372,193	(94,569)	578,918	15,245,896	(12,229,000)	7,824,974
Surplus / (Deficit)		3,736,061	•	6,456	(13,965)	•		•	3,728,552
Revaluation of Leasehold Property	4(b)(i)	1	1		,	•	151,242	1	151,242
Depreciation Write Back to General Reserve on Asset Derecognition	4(b)(iv)	62,507	•		•	•	į.	•	62,507
Actuarial Loss on Former SG's Pension Scheme	6(a)		•		1	3	•	(93,000)	(93,000)
Actuarial Loss on Defined Benefit Scheme	(q)9	•	•	•	•	•	1	(2,891,000)	(2,891,000)
Actuarial Gain on Supplementary Pension	(c)9	•	•	•	•	1	•	27,000	27,000
Transfer of Funds to Pension Reserve	6(a,b,c)	(1,985,000)	E	•	1	1	11	1,985,000	ı
Transfer of Designated Funds from General Reserve		22,458	•	•	•	(22,458)	•	•	•
Transfer from General Reserve to Working Capital Fund		(202,000)	505,000	1	'	·	1	1	1
Transfer from General Reserve to Designated Funds		(1,110,000)	•	•	•	1,110,000	•	r	1
Currency Translation of Foreign Operations		•	•	64,534	(528)	•	•	1	64,006
Balance as at 30 June 2016		1,952,724	2,724,838	443,183	(109,062)	1,666,460	15,397,138	(13,201,000)	8,874,281
Surplus		3,062,948	1	549	39,060	•		ı	3,102,557
Revaluation of Leasehold Property	4(a)(i)	ı	•	1	ı	1	168,965	•	168,965
Actuarial Gain on Former SG's Pension Scheme	6(a)	•	•	•	•	•	•	38,000	38,000
Actuarial Gain on Defined Benefit Scheme	(q)9	•	i	•	•	•	1	4,350,000	4,350,000
Actuarial Gain on Supplementary Pension	(c)	•	1	1	,	•	•	549,000	549,000
Transfer of Funds to Pension Reserve	6(a,b,c)	(2,926,000)	•	•	•	,	•	2,926,000	•
Transfer of Designated Funds to General Reserve		228,107	•	•	•	(319,528)	£	•	(91,421)
Transfer from General Reserve to Working Capital Fund		(200,000)	500,000	•	ĭ	•		ť	•
Currency Translation of Foreign Operations		•		14,564	(6,764)	•	•	1	7,800
Balance as at 30 June 2017		1,817,779	3,224,838	458,296	(76,766)	1,346,932	15,566,103	(5,338,000)	16,999,182

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	2016-17	2015-16
	£	£
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Surplus for the year	3,102,557	3,728,552
Non-Cash Movements		
Amortisation	25,307	27 247
Depreciation	673,760	27,347
Fixed Asset Adjustment	23,623	478,257
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Asset	106,376	101 100
Decrease in Contributions Receivable	859,897	181,182
Increase/(Decrease) in Contributions Prepaid	22,010	42,088 (75,535)
Decrease in Other Receivables	708,489	1,248,107
Decrease/(Increase) in Prepayments	143,471	(168,923)
Decrease in Inventories	2,588	2,032
Increase in Payables and Other Current Liabilities	3,280,557	357,634
(Decrease)/Increase in Provisions	(279,257)	40,988
Decrease in Deferred Income from non-exchange transactions	(442,809)	(81,880)
(Decrease)/Increase in Payables and Other Non Current Liabilities	(449,580)	640,931
Pension Actuarial Adjustments	(2,926,000)	(1,985,000)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	4,850,989	4,435,780
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Non Current Assets (non-lease)	(0.000.077)	(4.044.000)
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities	(2,066,677)	(1,341,098)
The Cast Flow Holl investing Activities	(2,066,677)	(1,341,098)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Repayment of Bank Loans	(96,000)	(96,000)
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	(96,000)	(96,000)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,688,312	2,998,682
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	9,902,309	6 011 E70
Currency Translations on Foreign Operations	9,902,309	6,844,579
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period	<del></del>	59,048
	12,608,724	9,902,309

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 1. Accounting Policies

## 1.1.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the COMSEC have been prepared on an accruals basis in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

- In accordance with IPSAS 1, budgets and related budget reconciliation analysis have not been provided as they are not publicly available.
- Segmental information and analysis relating to the Joint Office for Commonwealth Permanent Missions to the United Nations (Joint Office) and the Commonwealth Small States Office in Geneva (Small States Office) have been provided in the financial statements.

## 1.1.2 New Accounting Standards

The Commonwealth has not opted for early adoption of the following International Public Sector Accounting Standards:

- IPSAS 34 Separate Financial Statements (effective date 1 January 2017);
- IPSAS 35 Consolidated Financial Statements (effective date 1 January 2017);
- IPSAS 36 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (effective date 1 January 2017);
- IPSAS 37 Joint Arrangements (effective date 1 January 2017); and
- IPSAS 38 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (effective date 1 January 2017).

The Commonwealth is of the opinion that the introduction of these statements will not have any impact on the financial statements.

## 1.2 Change to Accounting Policies

The Commonwealth reviews its accounting policies on a regular basis and amends them as necessary in line with the prevailing accounting standards and its operational circumstances.

## 1.3 Basis for Non-Consolidation of Financial Statements

As mentioned previously under Principal Activities and Operating Structure, the activities of The Commonwealth are funded by Member Governments via three separate multilateral funds:

- Commonwealth Secretariat Fund (COMSEC);
- Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC); and
- Commonwealth Youth Programme Fund (CYP).

The Memoranda of Understanding of the three funds require The Commonwealth to operate and prepare separate audited financial statements for each of the funds. Each fund is controlled by its member governments and these member governments may vary from fund to fund.

The Commonwealth has reviewed IPSAS 6 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and considers that the consolidation requirement is not applicable in this situation.

## **1.4 Accounting Convention**

The financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for the revaluation of property assets.

## 1.5 Going Concern Assumption

The financial statements have been prepared on the going-concern basis. Management has a reasonable expectation that The Commonwealth will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In June 2017 the Board of Governors on behalf of the member states approved The Commonwealth's new strategic plan from 2017-18 to 2020-21 along with the supporting 2017-18 delivery plan and budget. There is a commitment from the Board of Governors to fund this budget effective July 2017.

A new Commonwealth organisational structure was implemented on 1 July 2017 resulting in the structural reconfiguration of the old structure and way of working. The new structure is to create a more streamlined and efficient organisation.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 1.6 Functional and Presentational Currency

The financial statements have been presented in GB Pounds Sterling which is The Commonwealth's functional currency. All financial information presented in GB Pounds Sterling has been rounded to the nearest £1.

### 1.7 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when COMSEC becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument until such time as when the rights to receive cash flows from those assets have expired or have been transferred and COMSEC has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets that are held for trading are measured at fair value and any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are accounted for through surplus or deficit and included within the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which they arise.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in active markets. Loans and receivables comprise contributions receivable in cash, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Loans and receivables are stated at amortised cost.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that COMSEC has both the intention and the ability to hold to maturity. As at 30 June 2017, no held-to-maturity financial assets were held by COMSEC.

All non-derivative financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## 1.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and bank balances that can easily be converted into cash without loss of value. Cash deposits are held in instant access interest-bearing bank accounts. Cash deposits denominated in foreign currencies have been translated to GB Pound Sterling at exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Realised gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance for the year.

Cash and cash equivalents are held in interest bearing accounts on the money market or as fixed short term deposits. All deposits are due to mature within three months and, as such, are all classified as cash and cash equivalents under current assets.

Cash and cash equivalents held for use for specific purposes are considered as restricted.

## 1.9 Property, Plant and Equipment

## (a) Costs

Items of property, plant and equipment that meet the recognition criteria for capitalisation are capitalised and depreciated to residual value over their useful life if they:

- Have a value greater than £1,000; or
- Have a value of less than £1,000 but are part of a group of similar assets with a value greater than £10,000.

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost, which includes the purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

Capital work in progress represents the value of expenditure on incomplete assets or projects as at 30 June 2017. The total expenditure is transferred to the relevant asset category on the completion of the asset or project and then depreciated.

## (b) Revaluation

Land and buildings are revalued every five years. This is supplemented by interim professional valuations to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value. All other classes of property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 1.9 Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

(c) Depreciation

Depreciation on purchased and revalued assets is charged in the Statement of Financial Performance to write off the cost or valuation over their estimated useful lives using a straight-line method. Depreciation on

assets acquired under finance leases is charged to the Statement of Financial Performance over the shorter of the lease term and the assets' useful life.

Depreciation for assets is provided from the month the asset is made available for use. The estimated useful lives applicable are as follows:

Asset Type	
Leasehold buildings	Remaining term of lease
Building Improvements	Remaining life of the building or term of lease or the useful life of the improvement
Plant Equipment	12 years or term of lease
Fixtures and Fittings	8 years or term of lease
Motor Vehicles	5 years or term of lease
Computers	4 years or term of lease

1.10 Impairment

Each year, a review of all assets is carried out for indications of impairment. If such indications exist, management will estimate the recoverable service amount and any loss is charged against the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.11 Intangible Assets

Computer software purchased for internal use which meets the recognition criteria for intangible assets and have a value greater than £1,000 are capitalised and amortised to residual value over their useful life. Computer software is recorded at cost, which includes the purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the software to usable condition for their intended use.

Computer software is amortised from the month it is made available for use. The estimated useful life is four years.

1.12 Payables and Accruals

Payables and accruals include liabilities in respect of goods and services which have been received and are either invoiced but unpaid or not invoiced at the year end. Accruals for purposes of disclosure in the financial statements are aggregated with trade payables.

## 1.13 Deferred Income

COMSEC receives additional contributions and grants from member governments, non-Commonwealth countries and other organisations. These are awarded subject to specific performance conditions. The revenue for these contributions and grants is recognised when the conditions are met and is reported in the Statement of Financial Performance as Special Project Income under revenue from non-exchange transactions. The unutilised balance is reported as Deferred Income from non-exchange transactions in the Statement of Financial Position.

Details on deferred income are given in note 1.17(a)(ii).

1.14 Borrowings

Borrowings consist of bank overdraft and bank loans. These are analysed as short- and long-term borrowings in the Statement of Financial Position. Their fair values are determined by the principal amounts, which represent the present value of future cash flows associated with servicing the debt. Interest and charges are recognised in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

1.15 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are made for future liabilities and charges where COMSEC has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event. Other obligations, which do not meet the recognition criteria for

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 1.15 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities (Continued)

liabilities, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as contingent liabilities when their existence could only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events.

### 1.16 Reserves

COMSEC's reserves consist of the following balances:

- General Reserve, is carried forward after accounting for contributions, other sources of income and expenses for all programme related and administrative categories;
- Working Capital Fund, serves to protect the Fund against temporary shortages of cash, arising from the need to maintain expenditure levels in the event of irregular settlement of receivables by member states. Investments are held separately to represent the Working Capital Fund. In accordance with Section V of the revised Financial Regulations, the reserve will be subject to a maximum of 25% of approved planned expenditure for that year;
- General Reserves of the Joint Office for Commonwealth Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York and the Commonwealth Small States Office in Geneva, are included as they form part of COMSEC's activities;
- Revaluation Reserve, relates to the revaluation of the Secretary General's residence, see note 4. The
  balance is made up of gains and losses in the value of the property since its acquisition in 2001 and
  subsequent refurbishment;
- Designated Funds, specifically relate to the Publication and the Marlborough House Funds carried forward to the next year as well as Funds set aside for specific purposes within the overall reserves as agreed by the Board of Governors as part of the budget paper; and
- Pension Reserve, created to reflect the surplus or deficit on The Commonwealth's pension obligations.

## 1.17 Revenue

## (a) Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions

Non-exchange transactions are transactions in which COMSEC receives contributions with no or nominal consideration provided directly in return.

### (i) Contributions

COMSEC is financed by assessed contributions from the 52 Member Governments of the Commonwealth. Revenue is recognised in the period to which the contribution relates following agreement of contributions at the meeting of the Board of Governors held annually in June. Where contributions are received in advance of the year to which they relate, the amount is recognised as a non-exchange liability in the Statement of Financial Position.

Members' contributions receivable in the Statement of Financial Position are stated at the agreed amount and reduced by a provision for anticipated delay in settlement of arrears.

The Joint Office for Commonwealth Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York and the Commonwealth Small States Office in Geneva are financed by contributions from donors.

## (ii) Special Projects

COMSEC receives additional contributions and grants from member governments, non-Commonwealth countries and other organisations for special projects (see note 10 for details of individual special projects). These funds are awarded subject to specific performance conditions.

Where a transfer is subject to conditions that, if unfulfilled, require the return of the transferred resources, deferred income is reported as a non-exchange liability on the Statement of Financial Position. The revenue for these projects is recognised when these conditions are met.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 1.17 Revenue (Continued)

## (b) Revenue from Exchange Transactions

Exchange transactions are transactions in which COMSEC provides a service and receives fair value consideration in return.

## (i) Common Service Charge

COMSEC levies an administrative charge referred to as the Common Service Charge, on the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, Commonwealth Youth Programme and Commonwealth Association of Tax Administrators. The charge recovers from these institutions some of the costs incurred by COMSEC in operating the internal business support functions which includes Corporate Services, Human Resources, Strategic Planning & Evaluation and to a lesser extent Communications and the Office of the Secretary-General.

The present method of apportioning these costs is based on the proportion of the staff members' time devoted to supporting activities in a particular area of work. The costs are apportioned on the basis of an agreed formula which includes staff costs, office accommodation and other administrative costs related to the common service divisions.

## (ii) Designated Funds

This income relates to monies generated from certain self-financing funds. Any surpluses or losses arising during the financial period are carried forward to the next year in the Designated Funds Reserves (see note 1.16).

## (iii) Tenants Re-charges

In addition to contributions from donors the Joint Office for Commonwealth Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York and the Commonwealth Small States Office in Geneva are also financed by contributions from the tenants using the office facilities.

### (iv) Other Income

Other income consists of:

- interest received from interest-bearing accounts and investments;
- rent and service charges received from tenants in Commonwealth House;
- rent received and costs recovered from tenants in the Joint Office for Commonwealth Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York and the Commonwealth Small States Office in Geneva;
- costs recovered from the Commonwealth Foundation in COMSEC;
- recoveries by COMSEC, the Joint Office and the Small States Office of various costs, through insurance and tax reclaims; and
- service in-kind, representing the provision of Marlborough House free of rent, as recognised under IPSAS 23 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions.

Such income is recognised in the period to which the transaction relates, not when the income is received.

## 1.18 Expenses

## (a) Staff costs

## (i) Unused annual leave

Staff are permitted to accumulate unused annual leave for use in future periods. The value of unused annual leave at the year-end has been estimated using salary pay points and number of leave days outstanding and is included in staff costs in the Statement of Financial Performance. The obligation is recognised as an accrual in the Statement of Financial Position.

### (ii) Tax

The Commonwealth operates an Internal Tax System under an agreement with the UK Government. Tax deducted from emoluments of staff is retained by the organisation.

## (iii) Staff Gratuity Fund

The Commonwealth contributes 15% of gross salary on a monthly basis for permanent members of staff who opt in to the Staff Gratuity Fund instead of the Staff Defined Contribution Pension Scheme.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 1.18 Expenses (a) Staff costs (iii) Staff Gratuity Fund (Continued)

Contributions to the fund are recognised as staff costs in the Statement of Financial Performance. Payments of accumulated gratuity plus interest are made to staff at the end of their contract or on leaving The Commonwealth.

The contributions are paid into the fund's bank account and managed separately in readily convertible investments. Cash deposits and fixed term deposits relating to the staff gratuity fund are not available for general use by The Commonwealth. These are recognised as restricted cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position, with a corresponding liability. This liability is classified as either current or non-current dependent on the expiry dates of the employees' contracts.

## iv) Relocation expenses

The Commonwealth pays relocation expenses for overseas recruited staff and experts at the beginning and end of their contracts. A provision for future costs is included within staff costs in the financial statements.

## v) Home leave

The Commonwealth pays for home leave passages for overseas recruited staff after serving 20 months of their contracts. A provision for future home leave passages is included within staff costs in the financial statements.

## vi) Pensions

The Commonwealth operates two defined benefit pension schemes, one for former Secretaries-General and one for permanent staff, with a supplementary arrangement as described below.

## Former Secretaries-General Pension Scheme

The pension scheme for former Secretaries-General is unfunded. Costs relating to the financial year are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

An actuarial valuation of The Commonwealth's obligation as at the year-end is obtained with the liability recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. The present value of the defined benefit obligations due to the former Secretaries-General is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using agreed assumptions. There are no directly attributable investments or assets to support the obligations of this scheme. Unrealised actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets.

## **Staff Defined Benefit Pension Scheme**

The Commonwealth operates a funded, defined benefit scheme Commonwealth Secretariat Pension and Life Assurance Scheme (1979) where the benefits are based on final pensionable pay. The scheme is managed by a board of trustees nominated by The Commonwealth as employer and scheme members in line with UK pension regulations.

The current Schedule of Contributions requires the employer to contribute the amount required to bring the aggregate contribution to one twelfth of 72% of the total contributory payroll of the active members of all the funds each month in respect of future service, together with additional monthly contributions of £137,333 to meet the past service shortfall on behalf of entitled employees. Also payable are insurance premiums for death-in-service benefits and expenses incurred by the trustees in administering the scheme.

The Scheme is subject to UK pension regulations. It undertakes valuations every three years and prepares financial statements to 31 March. The financial statements of the scheme are audited by Assure UK. The scheme's actuary is Neal Thompson, Partner, First Actuarial LLP. The audited financial statements and details of advisors are available on request from the Payroll and Pensions Team, Finance and Management Information Section, Marlborough House, London SW1Y 5HX.

The Scheme which was accessible to staff of COMSEC, CFTC, CYP and Commonwealth Science Council Funds was closed to new members with effect from 1 January 2002. It is not possible to separate the

scheme liabilities relating to staff under the different funds. The entire liability is therefore recognised in the Statement of Financial Position in COMSEC. The liability or asset recognised in respect of the scheme is the fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined obligation at the reporting date.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 1.18 Expenses (a) Staff costs (vi) Pensions (Continued)

The current service cost, interest on scheme liabilities and expected return on the scheme assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the period in which they occur in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets.

**Supplementary Pension** 

To supplement The Commonwealth Secretariat Pension & Life Assurance Scheme (1979), The Commonwealth may also award an additional increase on a discretionary basis. A review is carried out annually to compare the pension benefits to UK Public Sector pension increases, and consider whether to award an additional increase on a discretionary basis to bring them into line. This arrangement is paid as supplementary to the pension payment.

An actuarial valuation of The Commonwealth's obligation as at the year-end is obtained with the entire liability recognised in the Statement of Financial Position of COMSEC as it is not possible to separate the scheme liabilities under the different funds. The present value of the supplementary pension obligations is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using agreed assumptions. There are no directly attributable investments or assets to support the obligations of this scheme. Unrealised actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets.

## **Group Stakeholder Defined Contribution Pension Scheme**

The Commonwealth also operates a defined contribution pension scheme for staff. All employer contributions are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which the obligations arise.

## (b) Office Rental Cost

The headquarters of The Commonwealth is located in London and its operations are sited in two separate office buildings: Marlborough House and Commonwealth House. Marlborough House is provided free of rent by the UK Government. Under IPSAS 23 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions, the value of this service in-kind is recognised as both income and expense. The service in-kind has been estimated using the rental value of Commonwealth House in proportion to the office area in Marlborough House.

Significant improvements made to Marlborough House or Commonwealth House are capitalised and depreciated through the statement of financial performance over the useful life of the improvements for Marlborough House and the remaining term of the lease for Commonwealth House respectively.

## (c) Direct Projects

Direct Project Costs are expenses related to programmatic activities. Where these expenses occur against a contract issued to a service provider, the related cost is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when specific conditions in the individual contracts are fulfilled.

## (d) Leases

Leases are classified at their inception. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership. Such classification is made in accordance with the substance and financial reality of the lease, not merely with its legal form.

Assets acquired under finance leases are recognised as assets in the Statement of Financial Position and the associated lease liabilities are recognised as liabilities. The assets and liabilities are recognised at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased asset at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Finance lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance each year during the lease term.

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance on a straight line basis over the lease term.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 1.18 Expenses (Continued)

## (e) Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to GB Pounds Sterling at the rate of exchange on the date of the transactions. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance. COMSEC does not have any hedging arrangements.

Assets and liabilities of the Joint Office in New York and the Small States Office in Geneva are translated at the exchange rates existing at reporting date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average rate of exchange over the financial year. Unrealised gains and losses from the revaluation of foreign operations are recognised in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets as currency translations.

## 1.19 Use of Estimates and Judgements

Preparing financial statements in accordance with IPSAS requires The Commonwealth to make estimates, judgements and assumptions in the selection and application of accounting policies and in the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. For this reason, actual results may differ from those estimates. Accounting estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis and revisions to estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future year affected. Significant estimates and assumptions that may result in material adjustments in future years include: bad debt provision. Further details are given where applicable in the individual notes to the assets and liabilities.

## 2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Restricted balances are held only for the specific purposes of the Special Projects, the Staff Gratuity Fund, the Joint Office in New York and Small States Office in Geneva as well as the office rental deposit for the Small States Office in Geneva.

	Unres	tricted	Resti	ricted	Tot	al
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cash and Cash Deposits	80,207	213,300	501,869	73,120	582,076	286,420
Foreign Bank Accounts	-	_	564,440	559,568	564,440	559,568
Money Market	3,008,158	4,073,394	_	1,493,867	3,008,158	5,567,261
Fixed Term Deposit	4,900,000	-	3,554,050	3,489,060	8,454,050	3,489,060
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,988,365	4,286,694	4,620,359	5,615,615	12,608,724	9,902,309

## 3. Other Receivables from Exchange Transactions

	2017	2016
	£	£
Staff Advances & Season Ticket Loans	51,544	63,376
Geneva Office	77,602	21,191
New York Office	298,175	914,447
Other Debtors	169,934	307,147
Commonwealth Foundation Re-charges	82,697	79,530
Commonwealth Association of Tax Administrators	-	2,655
Total Receivables	679,952	1,388,346
Less: Provision for doubtful debt	(277,258)	(277,163)
Total Receivables less provision	402,694	1,111,183

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 3. Other Receivables from Exchange Transactions (Continued)

The change in the provision for doubtful debt during 2016-17 is as follows:

	Provision as at 30 June 2016	Increase in provision	(Decrease) in provision	Provision Used in the year
	£	£	£	£
Provision for doubtful debt	277,163	14,046	(13,951)	277,258

The total provision includes royalties due from prior years which are proving difficult to collect due to financial difficulties of the other party. The increase in provision of £14,046 (2015-16: £40,318) relates to an outstanding balance from prior years for a donor in the New York Office. The decrease in provision of £13,951 (2015-16: £Nil) relates to receipt from a donor for outstanding balances from prior years at the New York Office.

Ageing of receivables from exchange transactions:

	2017	2016
	£	£
< 12 months	402,694	1,111,183
Total	402,694	1,111,183

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 4. (a) Non-Current Assets

## (i) Property, Plant & Equipment 2017

	LAND AND BUILDINGS	BUILDING	FURNITURE & FIXTURES	HARDWARE	EQUIPMENT	VEHICLES	CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS	TOTAL
Cost	£	બ	a	स	cti	લ		B
Balance as at 1 July 2016	16,750,000	2,781,030	187,050	1,341,709	574,923	112,876	79,599	21,827,187
Additions	236,695	1,231,299	211,324	100,883	213,970	1	72,506	2,066,677
Disposals	-	(135,656)	(36,913)	(65,543)	(61,804)	ı	(79,599)	(379,515)
Revaluation Adjustments	13,305	1			1	ı		13,305
Currency Translations	-	(6,379)	(845)	910	(713)	1	-	(7,027)
Other Fixed Asset Adjustments	-	1	(3,923)	1		ī		(3,923)
Closing Balance as at 30 June 2017	17,000,000	3,870,294	356,693	1,377,959	726,376	112,876	72,506	23,516,704
Depreciation								
Balance as at 1 July 2016		(1,227,959)	(131,437)	(768,468)	(293,969)	(55,758)		(2.477.591)
Depreciation	(155,660)	(216,023)	(30,252)	(165,914)	(83,336)	(22,575)		(673.760)
Disposals	•	29,782	36,417	29,037	61,804		5	157.040
Revaluation Adjustments	155,660	1	1		1	ŀ	8	155,660
Currency Translations	1	(572)	(407)	(39)	(972)			(1.990)
Other Fixed Asset Adjustments	-	1	3,940	1	(248)			3,692
Closing Balance as at 30 June 2017	•	(1,414,772)	(121,739)	(905,384)	(316,721)	(78,333)		(2,836,949)
Net Book Value 30 June 2017	17,000,000	2,455,522	234,954	472,575	409,655	34,543	72,506	20,679,755

## (ii) Intangible Assets (Software) 2017

33,838	(25,307)	•		59,145	INET BOOK VAILLE
(79,634)	(25,307)	1	1	(54,327)	Amortisation
113,472	•	1		113,472	Annual Const
£	ε	લ	4	લ	0.00
30 JUNE 2017	THE PERIOD			30 JUNE 2016	
AT	CHARGE FOR	DISPOSAL	ADDITIONS	AT	
BALANCE AS	AMORTISATION			BALANCE AS	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 4. (a) Non-Current Assets (Continued)

(iii) Depreciation and Amortisation Charge 2017

	BALANCE AS A 30 JUNE 2017	BALANCE AS AT 30 JUNE 2017
	Note	£
Property Plant and Equipment	5(a)(i)	673,760
Intangible Assets (Software)	5(a)(ii)	25,307
Total Depreciation and Amortisation Charge	Note	699,067

## 4. (b) Non-Current Assets

## (i) Property, Plant & Equipment 2016

	LAND AND BUILDINGS	BUILDING	FURNITURE & FIXTURES	HARDWARE	EQUIPMENT	VEHICLES	CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS	TOTAL
Cost	c	cu	cH	બ	ct	¢;	Ġ	СŲ
Balance as at 1 July 2015	16,750,000	2,212,814	178,876	794,527	544,345	112,876	183,662	20,777,100
Transfer from Capital WIP	•	183,662	1	ı		1	(183,662)	1
Additions	1	694,992	1,610	541,862	23,035	-	79,599	1,341,098
Disposals	1	(311,620)	(2,767)	1	•	1	1	(314,387)
Currency Translations	1	1,182	9,331	5,320	7,543	ı	1	23,376
Balance as at 30 June 2016	16,750,000	2,781,030	187,050	1,341,709	574,923	112,876	79,599	21,827,187
Depreciation								
Balance as at 1 July 2015	•	(1,257,243)	(102,023)	(728,056)	(207,365)	(33,183)		(2,327,870)
Depreciation	(151,242)	(162,830)	(24,794)	(35,236)	(81,580)	(22,575)	1	(478,257)
Disposals	1	193,018	2,594	•	1	-	1	195,612
Revaluation Adjustment	151,242	1	1	1		1	1	151,242
Currency Translations	3	(904)	(7,214)	(5,176)	(5,024)	•		(18,318)
Balance as at 30 June 2016	-	(1,227,959)	(131,437)	(768,468)	(293,969)	(55,758)	•	(2,477,591)
Net Book Value 30 June 2016	16,750,000	1,553,071	55,613	573,241	280,954	57,118	79,599	19,349,596

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 4. (b) Non-Current Assets (Continued)

## (ii) Intangible Assets (Software) 2016

	BALANCE AS AT 30 JUNE 2015	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS	AMORTISATION CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD	BALANCE AS AT 30 JUNE 2016
Cost	113,472	•	ı	•	113,472
Amortisation	(26,980)	1	1	(27,347)	(54,327)
Net Book Value	86,492	•	•	(27.347)	59.145

## (iii) Depreciation and Amortisation Charge 2016

	ţ	BALANCE AS AT 30 JUNE 2016
	Note	cu
	5(b)(i)	478.257
	5(b)(ii)	27.347
Total Depreciation and Amortisation Charge		505,604

## (iv) Reverse to General Reserve 2016

	CH
Accumulated Depreciation on Derecognised Assets	193.017
Depreciation – Partial Disposal	(130 510)
	(010,001)
Depreciation Charge Prior to Capitalisation Written Back	62 507
	100110

BALANCE AS AT 30 JUNE 2016

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 4. Non-Current Assets (Continued)

The asset classified as land and buildings relates to the Secretary-General's official residence, a long leasehold property (see note 5 (a)).

The fair value of the residence has been determined with reference to its market value. It is assumed to be part of the super prime sector of the market due to its size, stature and location. The valuation is made on the assumption that The Commonwealth has full vacant possession of the property.

A full valuation of the property was performed by Cushman & Wakefield in June 2017. Thereafter, a desktop valuation will be performed every five years in accordance with The Commonwealth's accounting policy to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value.

This valuation was based on a detailed review of the current market for similar buildings. The valuation was considered to be in the order of £17.0 million due to strong international demand and limited supply for this type of property. The valuers are independent from The Commonwealth and conform to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Appraisal and Valuations standards.

## 5. Payables and Other Liabilities from Exchange Transactions

## Amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2017	2016
		£	£
Bank Loans	(a)	96,000	96,000
Trade Payables & Accruals		1,644,406	2,890,642
Staff Gratuity Fund Obligations	(b)	3,055,723	1,850,939
Staff Expenses		20,103	25,336
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation		2,572,404	
Commonwealth Youth Programme Fund		370,990	_
Accrued Rent Incentive	(c)	21,184	-
New York Office		34,677	19,495
Geneva Office		565,698	251,868
Commonwealth Association for Tax Administrators		33,652	-
Total Payables and Current Liabilities		8,414,837	5,134,280

## Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2017	2016
		£	£
Bank Loans	(a)	744,000	840,000
Staff Gratuity Fund Obligations	(b)	954,831	1,700,970
Accrued Rent Incentive	(c)	296,559	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,995,390	2,540,970

## (a) Bank Loans

Acquisition of Secretary-General's Residence

In March 2001 The Commonwealth purchased a 125 year lease on the Secretary-General's residence at 40b Hill Street in Mayfair, for £2,000,000. This property was refurbished at a cost of £400,000 giving a total historic cost of £2,400,000. A loan was negotiated with Barclays Bank plc to cover these costs, and Barclays holds a first charge on

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 5. Payables and Other Liabilities from exchange transactions (a) Bank Loans (Continued)

this property. The capital is repayable in 100 equal quarterly instalments of £24,000 over 25 years and interest is payable quarterly. The first quarterly payment of capital was made on 11 June 2001. The balance on the loan as at 30 June 2017 was £840,000 (2016: £936,000) of which £96,000 is due for repayment in the next twelve months. The interest of £5,200 (2015-16: £7,941) on this loan was expensed during the year.

## (b) Staff Gratuity Fund Obligations

The Staff Gratuity Fund Obligations also includes amounts relating to other funds and separate entities as analysed below. The total amount is covered by restricted balances held within cash and cash equivalents.

	201	17	20	16
	Due within one year	Due after one year	Due within one year	Due after one year
	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth Secretariat Fund	2,219,368	608,055	1,240,762	1,198,975
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation	382,949	299,593	331,540	349,636
Commonwealth Youth Programme Fund	230,332	11,091	4,122	142,189
Commonwealth Association of Tax Administrators	4,493	9,977	41,818	
Commonwealth Foundation	218,581	-	218,829	-
New York Office	-	15,151	-	4,695
Geneva Office	-	10,964	13,869	5,475
Total Staff Gratuity Fund Obligations	3,055,723	954,831	1,850,940	1,700,970

## (c) Accrued Rent Incentive

The Joint Office for Commonwealth Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York received three months rent free accommodation (rent incentive) as part of the fifteen year lease for the new office premises. The rent incentive has been accrued and will be offset against the monthly rental expense on a straight line basis over the fifteen year lease.

## 6. Pension Liabilities

	Notes	2017	2016
		£	£
Former Secretaries-General Pension Scheme	(a)	2,800,000	2,980,000
Staff Defined Benefit Scheme - Net	(b)	161,000	7,181,000
Supplementary Pension	(c)	2,377,000	3,040,000
Total		5,338,000	13,201,000

## (a) Former Secretaries-General Pension Scheme

There are no directly attributable assets held by The Commonwealth to support the above pension liability.

An actuarial valuation of the scheme as at 30 June 2017 was carried out by First Actuarial LLP for the specific purpose of these Financial Statements, in line with the provisions of IPSAS 25.

Payments into the scheme for the year ending 30 June 2017 are estimated at £214,000.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 6. (a) Former Secretaries-General Pension Scheme (Continued)

The present values of the defined benefit obligation for the current and previous four years are as follows:

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	£	£	£	£	£
Defined Benefit Obligations	2,800,000	2,980,000	2,997,000	2,866,000	2,725,000
Experience adjustments on Scheme liabilities	4,000	18,000	(61,000)	(4,000)	(34,000)
Change of basis adjustments on Scheme liabilities	34,000	(111,000)	(165,000)	(219,000)	(233,000)

The cumulative actuarial losses recognised through the Statement of Changes in Net Assets as at 30 June 2017 amounted to £1,092,000 (2016: £1,130,000).

## **Statement of Financial Position:**

As at 30 June	2017	2016
	£	£
Fair Value of Assets	-	-
Value of liabilities (defined benefit obligations)	2,800,000	2,980,000
Funded Status	(2,800,000)	(2,980,000)

## **Statement of Financial Performance:**

For the 12 months ending 30 June	2016-17	2015-16
	£	£
Interest cost on scheme liabilities	72,000	96,000
Total recognised in Statement of Financial Performance	72,000	96,000

£142,000 (2016: £110,000) has been transferred to the pension reserve from the general reserve representing the difference between the cost recognised in Statement of Financial Performance and benefits paid out.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	3
Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of period	2,980,000	2,997,000
Movement in period:		
Interest cost on obligation	72,000	96,000
Benefits paid	(214,000)	(206,000)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on liabilities	(38,000)	93,000
Defined Benefit Obligation at end of period	2,800,000	2,980,000

The following assumptions were used in the actuarial valuation calculations:

	2017	2016
Discount Rate	2.3%	2.5%
Price Inflation (RPI)	3.1%	2.7%

- Mortality 90% S2PMA and S2PFA with an allowance for future improvements in mortality in accordance with the core CMI mortality projection model CMI\_2016, with long term rates of improvement of 1% p.a.
- Marital Status members' actual marital statuses have been taken into account along with their spouses' dates
  of birth.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 6. (a) Former Secretaries-General Pension Scheme (Continued)

 Pension Increases – on average, member's pensions are assumed to increase in line with RPI each year with pensions being reassessed at four yearly intervals. The last pension review was in April 2016. The next review date is assumed to be in 2020 and an approximate adjustment has been made in the above valuation to allow for this.

The discount rate at 30 June 2017 is determined from a yield curve which is derived from AA rated bonds in the iBoxx sterling corporate bond index, having taken into account of the duration of the scheme liabilities and implied approximate shape of future cashflows.

The amount of the liabilities for the year ending 30 June 2017 varies if the main financial assumptions used in the valuation change, in particular the discount rate and inflation rates. If the assumed discount rate was 1% p.a lower, the liabilities would increase from £2,800,000 to £3,131,000. If the assumed rate of RPI was 1% p.a higher, the liabilities would increase from £2,800,000 to £3,103,000.

## (b) Staff Defined Benefit Scheme

First Actuarial LLP carried out an actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the scheme as at 30 June 2017 for the specific purpose of these accounts, in line with the provisions of IPSAS 25.

	2017	2016
	£	£
Present value of funded obligations	52,373,000	52,838,000
Fair value of scheme assets	(52,212,000)	(45,657,000)
Net liability	161,000	7,181,000

The present values of the defined benefit obligations and scheme assets for the current and previous four years are as follows:

40 10110 110.					
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	£	£	£	£	£
Defined Benefit Obligations	(52,373,000)	52,838,000	(49,836,000)	(46,093,200)	(43,932,000)
Plan Assets	52,212,000	(45,657,000)	43,790,000	39,342,100	37,123,800
Deficit	(161,000)	(7,181,000)	(6,046,000)	(6,751,100)	(6,808,200)
Experience adjustments on			•		
Scheme liabilities	64,000	370,000	461,000	(337,600)	(54,800)
Experience adjustments on					
Scheme assets	4,011,000	766,000	3,017,000	1,012,400	1,396,100

The cumulative actuarial losses recognised through the Statement of Changes in Net Assets as at 30 June 2017 amounted to £4,011,100 (2016: £8,361,100).

## Statement of Financial Position:

The assets valued below are in the form of portfolios invested on the Old Mutual Wealth platform across seven funds. The values of these funds have been taken as the value at bid price as at the end of the year. The value of the bank accounts has been taken as the amounts held, less payments due, on 30 June 2017. The major categories of scheme assets as a percentage of total scheme assets are as follows:

As at 30 June	2017	2016
	%	%
Liability Driven Investment	13	16
Equities, Emerging Markets and Property	44	40
Cash and Derivatives	1	8
Diversified Growth Fund	42	36

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 6. (b) Staff Defined Benefit Scheme (Continued)

The expected rate of return on plan assets is determined as follows:

Gilts and LDI:	Yield on the FTSE Actuaries 15 year gilt index		
Equities, Emerging Markets and Property:	Net FTSE All share dividend yield plus RPI inflation plus 0.5% p.a assumed real dividend growth		
Cash and Derivatives:	Current Bank of England base rate		
Diversified Growth Fund:	In line with Equities, Emerging Markets and Property, plus 4% p.a		

Overall expected rate of return for the year beginning 1 July 2017 = 5.8% (2016: 5.2%). This has been derived by calculating the weighted average of the expected rate of return for each asset class.

The rate of return given allows for an average annual management charge on investments of 0.4% p.a on the Scheme's investments.

## **Statement of Financial Performance:**

Actual return on plan assets

For the 12 months ending 30 June	2016-17	2015-16
Torus 12 monard on any or came	£	£
Current service cost	186,000	186,000
Expected return on the assets	(2,470,000)	(1,828,000)
Interest cost on scheme liabilities	1,459,000	1,755,000
Total included in pension costs	(825,000)	113,000

Members' and employers' contributions into the scheme for the year ending 30 June 2018 are estimated at £1,323,000. An amount of £2,670,000 (2016: £1,756,000) was transferred to the pension reserve from the general reserve in the year representing the difference between the cost recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance and contributions made to the scheme.

The movement in surplus during the period is as follows (unless otherwise specified, the figures calculated are based on the assumptions as at the beginning of the period):

Assets	2017	2016
	£	£
Assets in scheme at beginning of period	45,657,000	43,790,000
Movement in period:		
Expected return on assets	2,470,000	1,828,000
Employer contributions	1,845,000	1,869,000
Member contributions	18,000	20,000
Benefits paid	(1,789,000)	(2,616,000)
Actuarial gain on assets	4,011,000	766,000
Assets in scheme at end of period	52,212,000	45,657,000
Actual return on plan assets	6,481,000	2,594,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 6. (b) Staff Defined Benefit Scheme (Continued)

Liabilities	2017	2016
	2017	2010
Liabilities in scheme at the beginning of period	52,838,000	49,836,000
Movement in period:	32,030,000	49,630,000
Interest cost	1,459,000	1,755,000
Current Service cost	186,000	186,000
Member contributions	18,000	20,000
Benefits paid	(1,789,000)	(2,616,000)
Actuarial (gain) / loss on liabilities	(339,000)	3,657,000
Liabilities in scheme at end of period	52,373,000	52,838,000

The assumptions used in calculating the liabilities were as follows:

	2017	2016
	%	%
Inflation (RPI)	3.3	3.0
Rate of Increases in Salary from 2016-17	2.0	2.0
Pension Increases:		2.0
Subject to RPI, maximum 5%, minimum 3%	3.3	3.1
Statutory Revaluation in Deferment	2.3	2.0
Discount Rate (pre and post retirement)	2.6	2.8

## **Net Actuarial Movement:**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Defined Benefit Obligation	(52,373,000)	(52,838,000)
Plan Assets	52,212,000	45,657,000
Deficit	(161,000)	(7,181,000)
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on Liabilities	(339,000)	3,657,000
Actuarial Gain on Plan Assets	4,011,000	766,000
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss charged to Pension Reserve	(4,350,000)	2,891,000

The discount rate at 30 June 2017 is determined from a yield curve which is derived from AA rated bonds in the iBoxx sterling corporate bond index, having taken into account of the duration of the scheme liabilities and implied approximate shape of future cashflows

Mortality after retirement at 90% S2PMA and S2PFA with an allowance for future improvements in mortality in accordance with the core CMI mortality projection model CMI\_2016, with long term rates of improvement of 1% p.a.

The actuarial assumptions are identified as key judgements and sources of uncertainty, and the amount of the liability for the year ending 30 June 2017 varies if the main financial assumptions used in the valuation change, in particular the discount rate and inflation rates. If the assumed discount rate was 1.0% p.a. lower the liabilities would increase from £52,373,000 to £60,924,000. If the assumed RPI inflation and associated assumptions were 1.0% p.a. higher the liabilities would increase from £52,373,000 to £56,488,000.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 6. Pension Liabilities (Continued)

## (c) Supplementary Pension

There are no directly attributable assets held by The Commonwealth to support the above pension liability.

An actuarial valuation as at 30 June 2017 was carried out by First Actuarial LLP for the specific purpose of these accounts, in line with the provisions of IPSAS 25.

Payments in relation to these pensions for the year ending 30 June 2018 are estimated at £198,000.

The present values of the defined benefit obligation for the current and previous years are as follows:

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	£	3	£	£	£
Defined Benefit Obligations	2,377,000	3,040,000	3,186,000	3,401,000	3,404,000
Experience gain / (loss) on liabilities	70,000	228,000	(120,000)	(18,000)	(41,000)
Change of basis adjustments on liabilities	479,000	(201,000)	249,000	(62,000)	(847,000)

The cumulative actuarial gains recognised through the Statement of Changes in Net Assets as at 30 June 2017 amounted to £1,115,000 (2016: £566,000).

## **Statement of Financial Position:**

For the 12 months ending	2017	2016
	£	£
Fair Value of Assets	-	-
Value of liabilities (defined benefit obligations)	2,377,000	3,040,000
Funded Status	(2,377,000)	(3,040,000)

## **Statement of Financial Performance:**

For the 12 months ending	2016-17	2015-16
101 010 12 1101 110	£	£
Interest cost on liabilities	74,000	102,000
Total recognised in Statement of Financial Performance	74,000	102,000

£114,000 has been transferred to the pension reserve from the general reserve (2016: £119,000) representing the difference between cost recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance and benefits paid out.

Changes in the present value of the supplementary pension's obligations are as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of period	3,040,000	3,186,000
Movement in period:		
Interest cost on liabilities	74,000	102,000
Benefits paid	(188,000)	(221,000)
Actuarial gain on liabilities	(549,000)	(27,000)
Defined Benefit Obligation at end of period	2,377,000	3,040,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 6. (c) Supplementary Pension (Continued)

The following assumptions were used in the actuarial valuation calculations:

	2017	2016
Discount Rate	2.3%	2.5%
Price Inflation (RPI)	3.1%	2.7%
Price Inflation (CPI)	2.1%	1.7%
Discretionary increase over guaranteed increase	0.0%	0.1%

After a review of the market conditions as at 30 June 2017, specific assumptions have been provided for use in the actuarial valuation calculations as follows:

- The discount rate at 30 June 2017 is determined from a yield curve which is derived from AA rated bonds in the iBoxx sterling corporate bond index, having taken into account of the duration of the scheme liabilities and implied approximate shape of future cashflows;
- a lower CPI inflation assumption of 2.1% pa which similarly reflects the shorter duration;
- Mortality assumption base tables Male: 90% of S2PMA and Female 90% of S2PFA;
- Future mortality improvement Core CMI mortality projection model CMI\_2016, with long term minimum rates of improvement of 1% pa; and
- Members' actual marital statuses have been taken into account along with their spouses' dates of births.

The amount of the liabilities for the year ending 30 June 2017 varies if the main financial assumptions used in the valuation change, in particular the discount rate and inflation rates. If the assumed discount rate was 1% pa lower, the liabilities would increase from £2,377,000 to £2,602,000. If the assumed rate of RPI and CPI were 1% pa higher, the liabilities would increase from £2,377,000 to £4,215,000.

## 7. Provisions

The provisions classified as such in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

	As at 30 June 2017		As at 30 June 2016	
	Due within one year	Due after one year	Due within one year	Due after one year
	£	£	£	£
Provision for Building Dilapidation	-	1,019,397	-	984,301
Relocation Expenses	641,160	606,127	463,513	1,053,745
Home Leave Expenses	72,916	9,450	79,391	25,290
Arbitral Tribunal	-	-	53,280	
Provision for Redundancy	31,213	-	-	_
Total Provisions	745,289	1,634,974	596,184	2,063,336

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 7. Provisions (Continued)

Movements in provisions during the year are as follows:

Provisions for Liabilities	Notes	As at 30 June 2016	Increase/ (Decrease) in provision	Amount used in year	As at 30 June 2017
		£	£	£	£
Provision for Dilapidation	(a)	984,301	35,096	-	1,019,397
Relocation Expenses	(b)	1,517,259	(159,144)	(110,828)	1,247,287
Home Leave Expenses	(c)	104,680	25,227	(47,541)	82,366
Arbitral Tribunal	(d)	53,280	(53,280)	-	-
Provision for Redundancy	(e)	-	31,213	-	31,213
Total Provisions for Liabilities		2,659,520	(120,888)	(158,369)	2,380,263

- (a) The terms of the lease for Commonwealth House renders The Commonwealth liable for any dilapidation the property may suffer while in use over its lease period. A desktop exercise was carried out in July 2012 which resulted in an estimate of cost of repairs covering the lease period to 2024. In 2012 a provision of £840,000 for these costs was included in the Statement of Financial Position in COMSEC and the expenditure was shared among the three Funds. In April 2013, The Commonwealth commissioned MHBC to prepare a building surveyor's report relating to the assessment of likely dilapidation responsibilities at Commonwealth House. Since then, on an annual basis, The Commonwealth has commissioned MHBC to conduct follow up desktop reviews of this assessment. The findings in the 2017 report have been considered and COMSEC has accordingly increased the provision by £35,096 to £1,019,397 (2016: £984,301).
- (b) COMSEC incurs relocation expenses for overseas recruited staff at the beginning and end of their contracts. The costs of relocation are variable as they depend on the timing of the relocation, which can be at any stage within the maximum contract period of nine years (depending on renewal of three year contracts); the location from which the staff member is relocated; the size and circumstances of the family; and the complexity of the individual's affairs at the time.

The level of the provision is based on an annual review of future costs and the movement on the provision for the year has been included in the Statement of Financial Performance under staff costs.

- (c) The provision relates to home leave passages for overseas recruited staff. Overseas recruited staff and their dependents are provided with one home leave passage per contract. The level of provision is based on an annual review of future costs and the movement on the provisions for the year has been included in the Statement of Financial Performance under staff costs.
- (d) There was one litigation claim against COMSEC in 2015-16 and an estimated provision was made in the 2015-16 financial statements. The claim was discharged without costs in 2016-17 and the provision made in the financial statements has since been reversed.
- (e) During the financial year 2016-17 the Commonwealth implemented a new organisational structure which came into effect on 1 July 2017. The Commonwealth has provided for compulsory redundancy costs in the Statement of Financial Performance in 2016-17 in relation to the organisational restructure costs that will occur in the 2017-18 financial period.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 8. (a) Commonwealth Secretariat Members' Contributions from Non-exchange Transactions

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current	2,047,823	1,982,629
Provision for doubtful accounts	(1,316,549)	(524,011)
Total contributions receivable	731,274	1,458,618
Non-Current	240,621	373,174
Total net contributions receivable	971,895	1,831,792

The provision for doubtful accounts relates to current member contributions. The net current contributions receivable is £731,274 (2016: £1,458,618).

In order to manage and reduce long outstanding arrears, affected governments are invited to discuss and agree suitable payment plans. As at the year end, one government had agreed payment plans for arrears amounting to £274,995 (2016: £457,977).

Ageing of receivables from non-exchange transactions:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Less than one year	679,027	1,659,978
Between one and two years	273,827	171,814
More than two years	19,041	-
Total	971,895	1,831,792

The provision for doubtful accounts is for the outstanding contributions receivable where there has been a delay in settlement of arrears. The change in the provision for doubtful accounts during 2016-17 is as follows:

	Provision as at 30 June 2016	Increase in provision	(Decrease) in provision	Provision as at 30 June 2017
	£	£	£	£
Provision for doubtful debt	524,011	1,041,011	(248,473)	1,316,549

The increase in provision of £1,041,011 (2016: £33,412) is for outstanding contributions receivable from members that that have outstanding contributions exceeding two years and are not on a payment plan.

The decrease in provision of £248,473 (2016: £60,551) relates to receipts for amounts provided for in prior periods.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 8. (a) (i) Commonwealth Secretariat Members' Contributions from Non-exchange Transactions 2016-17

	Balance as at		Assessment	Received	Balance as at	30 June 2017 Prepaid
Country	Receivable	Prepaid	2016-17	2016-17	Receivable £	£
Country	£	£	£	£		
Antigua & Barbuda	33,412	-	40,099	48,511	25,000	-
Australia	*:	-	2,085,126	2,085,126	~	( 400)
Bahamas	-	-	120,296	120,696	-	( 400)
Bangladesh	-:		104,256	104,256	-	•
Barbados	-	-	48,118	48,118	-	-
Belize	-	-	32,079	-	32,079	-
Botswana		-	120,296	120,296	/e	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	136,335	136,335	-	-
Cameroon	90,780	-	104,256	131,701	63,335	-
Canada	-	-	3,408,379	3,408,379	-	
Cyprus	211,373	~	168,414	379,787	-	
Dominica	323,081	-	32,079	80,165	274,995	
Fiji	134,896	=	48,118	183,014	-	
The Gambia*	32,622	-	9	-	32,622	
Ghana	118,600	12	120,296	-	238,896	
Grenada	- 110,000	-	32,079	32,079	-	
	-	( 1,727)	40,099	85,125	-	( 46,753
Guyana		( 1,1-1 )	761,873	761,873		
India	237,200		104,256	341,456	9	
Jamaica	72,652		120,296	192,948	-	
Kenya			32,079	- 102,010	65,491	
Kiribati	33,412	-	32,079	32.079		
Lesotho	22.440		40,099	73,511	_	
Malawi	33,412	-	1	630,513	_	
Malaysia	269,626	5	360,887	030,513	73,511	
Maldives*	33,412	-	40,099	120,296	70,011	
Malta	×		120,296			
Mauritius	=	- (0.400)	104,256	104,256	38,125	
Mozambiqu <b>e</b>	*	( 2,493)	48,118	7,500	30,123	
Namibia	-	44	104,256	104,256	22.057	
Nauru	33,412	-	32,079	32,434	33,057	
New Zealand	-	-	360,887	360,887	544.005	
Nigeria	228,466		312,769	-	541,235	
Pakistan	¥	-	240,591	240,591		
Papua New Guinea	33,412	-	48,118	81,530	)E(	
Rwanda	2	-	40,099	40,099		
St Kitts & Nevis		-	32,079	32,079	(*)	
St Lucia	-	(11,094)	32,079	-	20,985	
St Vincent & the Grenadines	66,823	-	32,079	14,371	84,531	
Samoa	4,612	-	32,079	38,135		( 1,444
Seychelles	33,412	-	32,079	65,491		
Sierra Leone	_	(289)	32,079	-	31,790	
Singapore	-		441,084	441,084	) <del>-</del>	
Solomon Islands	-:	-	32,079	_	32,079	
South Africa	_	( 43,162)	441,084	441,084	-	( 43,162
	-	(10,10=)	136,335	136,335	-	
Sri Lanka		( 14,765)	40,099	40,099	-	( 14,76
Swaziland	110 601	(14,700)	104,256	-	222,857	, ,
Tanzania	118,601	-	32,079	32,079	,,	
Tonga		(40.004)	l .	52,078	157,430	
Trinidad & Tobago	-	(10,984)	168,414	_ [	32,079	
Tuvalu	100		32,079	-		
Uganda	118,600		104,256	- 400 040	222,856	
United Kingdom	-	-	5,469,640	5,469,640	05.404	
Vanuatu	33,412		32,079	-	65,491	
Zambia	60,576	-	48,118	108,694		/ /00 =0
Total	2,355,804	( 84,514)	16,817,538	16,906,908	2,288,444	( 106,524

<sup>\*</sup>The Gambia and Maldives withdrew from The Commonwealth in 2013 and 2016 respectively.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 8. (a) (ii) Commonwealth Secretariat Members' Contributions from Non-exchange Transactions 2015-16

	Balance as at 30	June 2015	Assessment	Received	Balance as a	30 June 2016
Country	Receivable	Prepaid	2015-16	2015-16	Receivable	Prepaid
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Antigua & Barbuda	33,412	-	33,412	33,412	33,412	~
Australia	-	2	2,037,173	2,037,173	30,412	•
Bahamas	-	-	118,600	118,600	-	-
Bangladesh	-	_	118,600	118,600	_	-
Barbados	_	_	118,600	118,600	-	:•:
Belize	33,412	_	33,412	66,824		-
Botswana	82,470	_	118,600	201,070	8	
Brunei Darussalam	_	2	168,431	168,431	-	-
Cameroon	118,600	_	118,600	146,420	90,780	-
Canada	-	2	3,393,624	3,393,624	90,760	-
Cyprus	211,373	<u> </u>	211,373	211,373	244 272	-
Dominica	365,491	-	33,412	75,822	211,373	•
Fiji	153,037	-	118,600	·	323,081	-
The Gambia*	32,622	_	110,000	136,741	134,896	120
Ghana	233,009	_	110 600		32,622	-
Grenada	200,003	-	118,600	233,009	118,600	-
Guyana		(38,981)	33,412	33,412	-	-
India	_	(30,901)	33,412	(3,842)	-	(1,727)
Jamaica	118,600	-	674,064	674,064	-	-
Kenya	110,000	(7,362)	118,600	20.500	237,200	-
Kiribati		(1,302)	118,600	38,586	72,652	-
Lesotho		-	33,412	*	33,412	-
Malawi	43,882	-	33,412	33,412		-
Malaysia	45,002	-	33,412	43,882	33,412	=
Maldives	33,412	-	269,626	-	269,626	-
Malta	33,412	.=	33,412	33,412	33,412	=
Mauritius	_	-	118,600	118,600	-	=
Mozambique	13,506	-	118,600	118,600	-	-
Namibia	13,500	-	33,412	49,411	=	(2,493)
Nauru		-	118,600	118,600	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	33,412		33,412	2
Nigeria		-	456,033	456,033	Ξ.	-
Pakistan	3,626	-	228,466		228,466	-
Papua New Guinea			228,466	232,092	-	-
Rwanda	66,034	; <del>=</del> :	33,412	66,034	33,412	
St Kitts & Nevis	22,971	-	33,412	56,383	-	-
St Lucia	33,412	- (44.00.1)	33,412	66,824	-	-
	00.444	(11,094)	33,412	33,412	-	(11,094)
St Vincent & the Grenadines Samoa	33,411	-	33,412	( <del>=</del> 2	66,823	_
Seychelles	-	-	33,412	28,800	4,612	-
-	U <del>.</del>		33,412	•	33,412	-
Sierra Leone	-	(33,701)	33,412	- 1	-	(289)
Singapore			456,033	456,033	*	-
Solomon Islands	66,034		33,412	99,446	-	3₩0
South Africa	-	(43,162)	456,033	456,033	-	(43,162)
Sri Lanka	<b>3</b>		118,600	118,600	-	-
Swaziland	-	(14,765)	33,412	33,412	-	(14,765)
Tanzania	304,836	30	118,600	304,835	118,601	<u>-</u>
Tonga	33,412	-	33,412	66,824	-	.e.:
Trinidad & Tobago		(10,984)	168,431	168,431	-	(10,984)
Tuvalu	54,627	÷	33,412	88,039	40	-
Uganda	234,393	-	118,600	234,393	118,600	-
United Kingdom	-	-	5,455,484	5,455,484	: <b>-</b> 0	41
Vanuatu	33,412	-	33,412	33,412	33,412	-
Zambia	66,034	-	33,412	38,870	60,576	-
Total	2,425,028	(160,049)	16,817,537	16,811,226	2,355,804	(84,514)

<sup>\*</sup>The Gambia withdrew from The Commonwealth in 2013.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 8. (b) Joint Office in New York - Donors Contributions from Non-exchange Transactions 2016-17

Country	2016-17	2015-16
Oddiary	3	£
Australia	137,767	116,613
New Zealand	151,583	130,406
India	78,846	66,739
Malaysia	30,844	-
Singapore	15,769	13,348
Cyprus	-	2,716
United Kingdom	49,000	25,000
Total Donors	463,809	354,822

## 8. (c) Small States Office in Geneva Donors Contributions from Non-exchange Transactions 2016-17

Country	2016-17	2015-16
Country	£	£
India	62,719	54,692
Australia	70,845	63,393
New Zealand	157,466	127,402
	15,913	13,776
Singapore	49,809	25,000
United Kingdom  Total Contributions	356,752	284,263

## 9. Common Service Charge from Exchange Transactions

Fund	2016-17	2015-16
	£	£
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC)	1,865,590	3,257,694
Commonwealth Youth Programme Fund (CYP)	455,065	646,674
Commonwealth Association of Tax Administrators (CATA)	37,787	75,846
Total	2,358,442	3,980,214

## 10. (a) Special Projects from Non-exchange Transactions 2016-17

Special Projects	Deferred Income Balance 30 June 2016	Project Cash Receipts	Project Expenses	Adjustments	Deferred Income Balance 30 June 2017
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth Media Development	62,172	-	-		62,172
Commonwealth Observer Missions	397,659	-	(394,489)	(2)	3,168
Partnership – Commonwealth Family International Organisations	48,318	-	_	(48,318)	-
Support for the Reform of the Commonwealth Secretariat	-	33,750	(31,159)	(2,591)	-
Contribution towards the Commonwealth Secretariat Corporate Services Review	-	30,000	(30,000)	-	-
TOTAL	508,149	63,750	(455,648)	(50,911)	65,340

The adjustments represent funds that have been transferred to other income.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## 10. (b) Special Projects from Non-exchange Transactions 2015-16

Special Projects	Deferred Income Balance 30 June 2015	Project Cash Receipts	Project Expenses	Adjustments	Deferred Income Balance 30 June 2016
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth Media Development	62,172	_	-	-	62,172
Commonwealth Observer Missions	527,832	_	(130,173)	_	397,659
COG – Solomon Islands	25	-	-	(25)	
Partnership – Commonwealth Family International Organisations	-	48,318	-	-	48,318
TOTAL	590,029	48,318	(130,173)	(25)	508,149

## 11. (a) Interest Receivable from Exchange Transactions

	2016-17	2015-16 £
	£	
Interest on Bank Deposits	11,136	20,600
Total Interest Income	11,136	20,600

Interest bearing accounts and investments yielded an average rate of 0.19% (2015-16: 0.33%) during the reporting period.

## 11. (b) (i) Other Income from Exchange Transactions

	2016-17	2015-16 Re-stated
	£	£
Income for Joint Office in New York	360,987	301,597
Income for Small States Office in Geneva	665,102	277,400
Recovery of Expenses	299,651	237,685
Marlborough House Makeover	47,079	58,070
Inventory Sales	_	7,215
Total Other Income	1,372,819	881,967

## 11. (b) (ii) Other Income from Non-exchange Transactions

	2016-17	2015-16
	£	£
Service in-kind: Provision of Rent Free Property	1,740,000	1,900,000

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

### 12. Staff Costs

	Notes	2016-17	2015-16
		£	£
Salaries and allowances		6,521,829	7,173,820
Employers National Insurance Contributions		644,943	654,104
Contributions to Staff Gratuity Fund		825,392	782,636
Pension Contributions - Defined Contribution Scheme		84,247	103,573
Pension Contributions & Expenses	(a)	(271,958)	256,562
Termination Benefits	(b)	154,361	21,316
Provision for relocation expenses	7(b)	(159,144)	123,516
Provision for home leave expenses	7(c)	25,227	(10,074)
Total Staff Costs		7,824,897	9,105,453

- (a) The pension contributions and expenses also include actuarial gains/losses, the shortfall on the defined benefit scheme for all The Commonwealth staff, as well as costs relating to the supplementary pension arrangements and the former Secretaries General Scheme. (See note 6).
- (b) During the financial year 2016-17 the Commonwealth implemented a new organisational structure which came into effect 1 July 2017. As a result of the structural reconfiguration, the Commonwealth has incurred termination benefits during the period for compulsory redundancies. The Commonwealth has also recognised an obligation for estimated termination benefits in the Statement of Financial Performance in 2016-17 in relation to the organisational restructure costs that will occur in the 2017-18 financial period.

In 2013-14, The Commonwealth implemented a structural reconfiguration which came into effect on 1 July 2014. The Commonwealth incurred termination benefits for voluntary and compulsory redundancies during the period 2014-15 and 2015-16 as a result of the reconfiguration. The 2015-16 cost relates to payments in-lieu of notice for staff who left in that year.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

### 13. Other Costs

	2016-17	2015-16
	£	£
Rent & Rates	2,722,922	2,356,616
Notional Value of Rent for Marlborough House	1,740,000	1,900,000
Property Services and Maintenance Costs	910,622	504,363
Utilities	193,461	149,410
Other Property Costs	203,917	205,490
Equipment Maintenance	386,767	428,141
Communication, Publicity & Information	713,264	920,657
Vehicle Maintenance and Running Costs	42,375	39,983
Insurance	100,919	102,471
Library & Subscriptions	68,173	79,470
Staff Development	35,199	82,623
Professional Fees	330,921	267,343
Audit Fees	68,904	68,040
Bank & Finance Charges	40,595	38,969
Tribunal Expenses	96,615	169,147
Recruitment Costs	62,819	179,607
Pension Administration Costs	61,097	68,375
Short Term Consultants Costs	570,538	351,538
Conference Costs	682,720	637,860
Travel Costs & Subsistence Costs	1,149,693	1,440,308
Accommodation and Venue Costs	404,169	534,232
Inventory Expenses	-	7,215
Loss on Derecognition of Fixed Assets	105,875	181,182
Other Miscellaneous Expenses	602,364	355,537
Net Provisions	737,536	12,316
Total Other Costs	12,031,465	11,080,893

All lease agreements are registered in COMSEC and the costs shared among all the three Funds. Operating lease costs are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance of the respective Funds. Total operating lease costs recognised in COMSEC in 2016-17 is £1,273,238 (2015-16: £1,186,302). The total future minimum rentals under operating leases are detailed in note 18(a).

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

### 14. (a) Direct Project Expenses by Outcome

For additional information, a breakdown of direct project expenses analysed according to the outcomes in the four year 2013-14 to 2016-17 Strategic Plan is provided below:

	2016-17	2015-16 Restated
	£	£
Democracy	2,146,256	2,366,226
Public Institutions	316,682	25,030
Social Development	252,616	482,718
Development Pan-Commonwealth	329,243	463,037
Development: Small States and Vulnerable States	2,283,375	1,540,240
Global Advocacy	2,200,386	2,467,320
Technical Assistance	30,447	70,883
Commonwealth Profile	765,216	988,803
Internal Outcomes	183,109	172,826
Total	8,507,330	8,577,083

### 14. (b) Direct Project Expenses by Cost Type

For additional information, a breakdown of direct project expenses is provided below according to cost type:

		Notes	2016-17	2015-16 Restated
			£	£
Direct Staff Costs		12&13	3,877,226	4,034,847
Other Costs		13	4,551,540	4,514,557
Depreciation	(a)	4(a)(b)(i)	78,564	27,679
Total			8,507,330	8,577,083

<sup>(</sup>a) The depreciation charge relates to assets maintained at the Joint Office for Commonwealth Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York and the Commonwealth Small States Office in Geneva.

### 15. Segmental Information

Segmental information is based on the structure of activities of the London based office, the Joint Office for Commonwealth Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York (New York) and the Commonwealth Small States Office in Geneva (Geneva). The activities of the New York and Geneva Offices, their financial performance and position have been disclosed separately in the statements on page 6.

The offices in New York and Geneva have been established to provide subsidised office space as a base for Commonwealth Small States representing their respective countries at UN and other multilateral meetings. For purposes of the segmental report, the COMSEC office in London, the Joint Office for Commonwealth Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York and the Commonwealth Small States Office in Geneva are referred in the report as London, New York and Geneva respectively.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

15. Segmental Information (Continued)

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2017

	London	qon	New York	York	Geneva	۸a	Consolidation Adjustments	dation nents	TOTAL	AL
ASSETS	2017 £	2016 £	2017 £	2016 £	2017 £	2016 £	2017 £	2016 £	2017 £	2016 £
Current Assets Non-current Assets TOTAL ASSETS	14,403,056 19,579,678 33,982,734	14,403,056 12,641,822 19,579,678 19,750,714 33,982,734 32,392,536	572,486 253,381 825,867	1,218,821 13,679 1,232,500	460,070 1,121,155 1,581,225	361,508 17,522 379.030	(1,090,290) (1,001,352)	(1,001,352)	14,345,322 20,954,214 35,299,536	13,220,799 19,781,915 33,002,714
LIABILITIES Current Liabilities Non-current Liabilities TOTAL LIABILITIES	(8,719,392) (6,047,070) (8,645,690) (17,805,306) (17,365,082) (23,852,376)	(8,719,392) (6,047,070) (8,645,690) (17,805,306) 17,365,082) (23,852,376)	(55,861) (311,710) (367,571)	(789,317)	(1,647,027) (10,964) (1,657,991)	( 488,092)	1,090,290	1,001,352	(9,331,990) (6,323,127) (8,968,364) (17,805,306) (18,300,354) (24,128,433)	( 6,323,127) 17,805,306) 24,128,433)
NET ASSETS	16,617,652 8,540,160	8,540,160	458,296	443,183	(76,766)	( 109,062)		8	16,999,182	8,874,281

During the reporting year, the London office had Building improvements, Equipment and furniture additions of £635,036 (2016: £1,326,050) and disposals in Building Improvements of £240,593 (2016: £314,387). New York had Building improvements, Equipment and furniture additions of £259,775 (2016: £10,140) and disposals of £49,844 (2016: £11). Geneva had Building improvements, Equipment and furniture of £1,171,866 (2016: £4,908) and disposals of £89,078 (2016: £nil).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

### 15. Segmental Information (Continued)

Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2017

				:: )						
	London	on	New York	ork	Geneva	73	Consolidation Adjustments	dation nents	TOTAL	AL
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	чı	ţ	41	Ŧ	¢1	બ	બ	બ	લ	IJ
REVENUE	21,780,453 23,196,171	23,196,171	1,253,053	949,594	1,069,932	583,138	(432,772)	(290,453)	23,670,666	24,438,450
EXPENSES	(18,717,505) (19,460,110)	19,460,110)	(1,252,504)	(943,138)	(1,030,872)	(597,103)	432,772	290,453	(20,568,109) (20,709,898	20,709,898)
SURPLUS	3,062,948	3,736,061	549	6,456	39,060	(13,965)	,	7	3,102,557	3,728,552
	1									

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

### 16. Related Party Disclosures

### (a) Controlled Entities

The Commonwealth as an organisation operates and separately prepares audited financial statements for the following three funds:

- Commonwealth Secretariat Fund (COMSEC);
- Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC); and
- Commonwealth Youth Programme Fund (CYP).

As described in note 1.17(b)(i) costs of common service divisions are incurred by COMSEC. These charges are recovered from CFTC and CYP, see note 9.

COMSEC also recognises Staff Gratuity Fund assets and liabilities for CFTC and CYP within the Statement of Financial Position (see note 5(b)).

### (b) Other Related Parties

The Secretary-General of The Commonwealth is a member of the Board of Governors of two organisations which are associated with The Commonwealth. They are the Commonwealth of Learning and Commonwealth Foundation. These organisations although associated with The Commonwealth have separate Memorandum of Understanding, Board of Governors and Executive Management independent of The Commonwealth.

COMSEC recognises Staff Gratuity Fund assets and liabilities for the Commonwealth Foundation within the Statement of Financial Position. See note 5(b).

In the financial year to 30 June 2017, there were no transactions outside the normal operations between The Commonwealth and the two Commonwealth organisations mentioned above (2016: £nil).

### (c) Key Management Personnel

There were no transactions outside the normal operations between The Commonwealth and organisations controlled by key management personnel or their close family members.

The members of the Board of Governors do not receive any remuneration from the organisation for their roles.

The aggregate remuneration paid or payable to key management personnel on a full time equivalent basis for COMSEC during the year was as follows:

	Number of p	persons	Aggregate Re	muneration
	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16
			£	£
Management Committee	2	2	411,427	422,516
Directors and Heads of Units	9	7	917,864	876,998
TOTAL	11	9	1,329,291	1,299,514

The Management Committee consisted of the Secretary-General, two Deputy Secretaries-General and one Chief Operating Officer. Aggregate remuneration includes salary, allowances and employer's contribution to the gratuity fund as analysed further below. The Secretary-General is provided with rent-free accommodation

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

### 16. Related Party Disclosures (Continued)

at The Commonwealth's official residence at Hill Street along with a chauffeur driven car for official use which is also available for the Secretary-General's private use.

	Management (	Committee	Directors and Units	
	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16
	£	£	£	£
Salary	266,112	250,594	681,805	608,526
Allowances	86,753	113,430	119,732	152,026
Gratuity	58,562	58,492	116,327	116,446
TOTAL	411,427	422,516	917,864	876,998

There were no loans to key management personnel that were not available to other staff as at 30 June 2017.

### 17. Contingencies

As at 30 June 2017, there were no contingent liabilities relating to Arbitral Tribunal claims (2016: £234,000).

### 18. Commitments

### (a) Obligations under Operating Leases

The Commonwealth has operating lease commitments for a variety of equipment and for its premises in New York, Geneva and Commonwealth House in London. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

The total future minimum rentals under operating leases are as follows:

	Gross Future Payment	Gross Future Payment
	2017	2016
	£	£
Not later than one year	3,499,402	2,735,780
Later than one year and not later than five years	14,050,739	8,167,692
Later than five years	20,010,064	6,300,000
Total Due	37,560,205	17,203,472

The sublease payments received in 2016-17 under non-cancellable subleases for office space in Commonwealth house in London is £161,746 (2015-16: £Nil).

The total minimum future sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases for office space in Commonwealth House in London is £350,758 (2016: £Nil).

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

### 19. Restatement of Prior Year Comparatives

Note 11(b)(i), Other Income from Exchange Transactions in 2015-16 has been restated to include Publication Revolving and Marlborough House Makeover Income which were previously reported under Designated Funds from Exchange Transactions note. This note has been discontinued.

The 2015-16 values in note 14(a) and (b), Direct Project Expenses by Outcome and Direct Project Expenses by Cost Type have been restated to include total expenditure for the Joint Office for Commonwealth Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York and the Commonwealth Small States Office in Geneva. The inclusion is to reflect actual direct expenditure on development of small states and vulnerable states in line with the 2013-14 to 2016-17 strategic outcomes. In 2015-16, only the net COMSEC funding to the Joint Office for Commonwealth Permanent Missions to the United Nations budget shortfall was included in direct costs.

The restatements had no effect on the previously reported total revenue or surplus for the year ended 30 June 2016.

The tables below summarise the changes in Other Income from Exchange Transactions, Direct Project Expenses by Outcome and Direct Project Expenses by Cost Type schedules for the year ended 30 June 2016.

### Restated notes

### Note 11(b)(i), Other Income from Exchange Transactions

	As stated in 2015-16	Restatement Adjustment	As Restated in 2016-17
	£	3	£
Total Other Income	823,897	58,070	881,967

### Note 14. (a) Direct Project Expenses by Outcome

	As stated in 2015-16	Restatement Adjustment	As Restated in 2016-17
	£	£	£
Total Direct Project Expenses by Outcome	7,327,296	1,249,787	8,577,083

### Note 14. (b) Direct Project Expenses by Cost Type

	As stated in 2015-16	Restatement Adjustment	As Restated in 2016-17
7 (18)	£	£	£
Total Direct Project Expenses by Cost Type	7,327,296	1,249,787	8,577,083

### 20. Financial Instruments

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition and de-recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which gains and losses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset and liability are set out in Note 1.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

### 20. Financial Instruments (Continued)

The Commonwealth's financial risk management policies are framed within the context of its treasury and investment management policy and financial regulations. The primary objectives of the Commonwealth's treasury and investment management policy are security and liquidity. The Commonwealth continues to operate a framework of internal controls designed to safeguard its assets.

The main risks associated with the use of financial instruments in the normal course of its operations are currency, interest rate, credit and liquidity risks.

### (a) Fair Values

The assets of COMSEC are categorised as follows:

The assets of Comolo are satisfactor at follow	2017	2016
	£	£
Financial assets	13,983,313	12,845,284
Non-financial assets	21,316,223	20,157,430
Total	35,299,536	33,002,714

The liabilities of COMSEC are categorised as follows:

The habilities of Colvide are satisfaction as something	2017	2016	
	£	£	
Financial liabilities	10,410,227	7,675,250	
Non-financial liabilities	7,890,127	16,453,183	
Total	18,300,354	24,128,433	

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of COMSEC's financial instruments

### **Financial Assets:**

	Carrying Amount	Fair values	
	£	£	
2017:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12,608,724	12,608,724	
Current Receivables	1,133,968	1,133,968	
Non-current Receivables	240,621	240,621	
Total	13,983,313	13,983,313	
2016:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9,902,309	9,902,309	
Receivables	2,569,801	2,569,801	
Non-current Receivables	373,174	373,174	
Total	12,845,284	12,845,284	

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

### 20. Financial Instruments (Continued)

### Financial Liabilities:

	Carrying Amount	Fair Values
	£	£
2017:		
Borrowings	840,000	840,000
Payables	9,570,227	9,570,227
Total	10,410,227	10,410,227
2016:		
Borrowings	936,000	936,000
Payables	6,739,250	6,739,250
Total	7,675,250	7,675,250

Cash and short-term deposits, receivables, payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Non-current liabilities are carried at their principal amounts, which represent the present value of future cash flows associated with servicing the debt. Interest and charges are accrued over the period they become due and are recorded as part of other creditors.

### (b) Foreign Currency Risk

COMSEC is exposed to foreign currency risk arising primarily from Non-GB Pound Sterling holdings to support local operating activities in programme countries. To manage this risk COMSEC maintains a minimum level of assets in local currencies, and whenever possible, maintains bank accounts in GB Pound Sterling.

The functional currencies of the Joint Office for Commonwealth Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York, and The Commonwealth Small States Office in Geneva are, United States Dollars and Swiss Francs respectively. To manage the currency risk rents are charged to tenants in the applicable functional currency, in which the expenditure is incurred. The value of net assets for the overseas offices is given in the segmental information note 15.

At 30 June 2017, 95% of cash and cash equivalents are denominated in GB Pound Sterling, 3% in Swiss Francs and 2% in United States Dollars.(2016: 94% in GB Pound Sterling, 3% in Swiss Francs and 3% United States Dollars).

### (c) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to COMSEC if counterparties and other third parties fail to meet their contractual obligations. COMSEC's exposure relates to receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

The treasury and investment management policy manages credit risk on cash and cash equivalents by limiting the amount of credit exposure to any one counterparty and ensuring these financial assets are held with well-recognised financial institutions. As at 30 June 2017, 100% of these financial assets were held at counterparty banks with a Moody's credit rating of A3 and higher.

Receivables comprise amounts mostly due from Member Governments and related parties. COMSEC manages risk on these receivables by actively seeking recovery of all amounts due. At the reporting date

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

### 20. Financial Instruments (Continued)

COMSEC assessed the past due receivables, creating a provision for those debts where it is considered that COMSEC will not collect the full amount due.

### (d) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of COMSEC not being able to meet its obligations as they fall due. This liquidity risk is managed by monitoring on a regular basis the available funds against anticipated expenditure and commitments. The use of a Base Rate Loan facility is available if required. As at 30 June 2017 the Base Rate Loan facility of £1,500,000 was not utilised (2016: Rate Loan facility £1,500,000).

COMSEC ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected funding needs of the organisation through the use of cash flow forecasts, taking into consideration timing of investment maturities. All investments are short term in nature to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet COMSEC commitments as and when they fall due.

The following are contractual liabilities of which interest is included in borrowings:

2017	<6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	>5 years	Total	
1	£	£	£	£	£	
Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	96,000	480,000	264,000	840,000	
Pavables	9,570,227	-	-	-	9,570,227	
Total Liabilities	9,570,227	96,000	480,000	264,000	10,410,227	

2016	<6 months	6 – 12 months	1 – 5 years	>5 years	Total
	£	£	3	£	£
Liabilities					
Borrowings	-	96,000	480,000	360,000	936,000
Payables	6,739,250	-	_	-	6,739,250
Total Liabilities	6,739,250	96,000	480,000	360,000	7,675,250

### (e) Market Risk

Market risk is the possibility that COMSEC might incur financial losses owing to unfavourable movements in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

### (f) Interest Rate Risk

The interest rates charged on COMSEC's financing debt are fixed at the contract date. Details of bank loans and interest paid are given in note 5(a).

Owing to the short maturity of cash and investments an interest rate sensitivity analysis does not disclose significant variations in value. If the weighted average interest rate at 30 June 2017 had been 25% higher or lower, the interest income would have been affected as follows:

	Increase (+) / Decrease (-)	Effect on Surplus / Deficit	
Cash and Cash Equivalents		£	
Movement in Interest Income due to change in weighted average Interest Rate	+25%	2,784	
Movement in Interest Income due to change in weighted average Interest Rate	-25%	(2,784)	

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

### 20. Financial Instruments (Continued)

### **Foreign Currency Risk**

Foreign currency balances in GB Pound Sterling comprises of the following:

2017	GBP	Other Currencies	Total
	£	£	£
Financial Assets	13,004,747	978,566	13,983,313
Percentage of Total	93%	7%	100%
Financial Liabilities	9,474,955	935,272	10,410,227
Percentage of Total	91%	9%	100%

The table below shows the impact of a 25% movement in the relative value of the GB Pound Sterling against the foreign currency balances as at 30 June 2017.

	Increase (+) / Decrease (-)	Effect on Balances
Financial Assets		£
Movement in the relative value of the GB Pound Sterling	+25%	244,642
Movement in the relative value of the GB Pound Sterling	-25%	(244,642)

	Increase (+) / Decrease (-)	Effect on Balances
Financial Liabilities		£
Movement in the relative value of the GB Pound Sterling	+25%	233,818
Movement in the relative value of the GB Pound Sterling	-25%	(233,818)

### 21. Events After Reporting Date

The Secretary-General authorised these financial statements for issue on	8	_December 201	7.
There are no material events, favourable or unfavourable that occurred be 2017, and the date of authorisation for issue that would have impacted these	etween the	e reporting date ents.	, 30 June



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