

Statement of Accounting Policies and Principles

Basis of Accounts

Appropriation accounts, showing the financial transactions of Government departments¹, are prepared in accordance with the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act 1866 (as amended by the Comptroller and Auditor General (Amendment) Act 1993) and with accounting rules and procedures laid down by the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform.

The accounts are a cash-based record of the receipts and payments in the year compared with the amounts provided under the Appropriation Act. The accounts also show prior year figures for comparison purposes. Some information of an accruals nature is included in the notes to the accounts.

The standard accounting policies and principles set out below are applied in the preparation of the accounts. Any departures from the standard policies and principles are explained in the Accounting Officer's introduction to the appropriation account.

Reporting Period

The reporting period is the year ended 31 December 2013.

Receipts

As a general rule, all revenues of the State are paid into the Central Fund of the Exchequer.

Departmental receipts fall into two categories: they may be appropriated in aid of expenditure borne on a Vote or they must be surrendered directly to the Central Fund as Exchequer extra receipts. The approval of the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform should always be obtained before determining whether to treat a particular type of receipt as an appropriation-in-aid or an Exchequer extra receipt.

Appropriations in aid are receipts that may, under section 2 of the Public Accounts and Charges Act 1891, be used to meet expenditure to the extent authorised by the annual Appropriation Act. In general, these are receipts arising in the normal course of a department's business under the Vote.

The Department of Public Expenditure and Reform requires certain receipts of departments to be credited directly to the Exchequer as extra receipts. In general, these are receipts that have no direct connection with the Vote expenditure or are 'windfall' receipts. Such extra receipts may not be used to meet expenditure from the Vote. Where they arise, they are reported in a note to the appropriation account (Note 4).

Departments are required to provide a breakdown of the Exchequer extra receipts and an explanation where the amounts are material in nature. In addition, departments are required to disclose both the amounts lodged to the Exchequer (via the Sundry Moneys Deposit Account) and the amounts payable (but not yet transferred over to the Exchequer), where the amounts are not the same.

Payments

Payments consist of those sums which have come in course of payment during the year. Sums are deemed to have come in course of payment where the liability has been incurred, payment is due and the instruction for the payment has been executed.

Where a liability has been incurred and payment is due (i.e. the liability has matured), payment should be completed before the year end to ensure the integrity of the appropriation account. In cases where payment has not been effected and matured liabilities are outstanding at year end, the amount of such liabilities should be given in a note to the account (Note 2).

¹ In this statement, the term 'department' includes central Government departments, offices and agencies responsible for Vote management and accounting.

Accruals

Each appropriation account incorporates information of an accruals nature in the notes to the account, including

- an operating cost statement (Note 1), showing the total amount of resources consumed by the department in the year
- a balance sheet showing the department's assets and liabilities at year end (Note 2), and
- explanatory notes including details regarding capital assets, capital assets under development, the net liability to the Exchequer, and commitments.

The balance sheet includes the position at year-end in relation to the following

- **Accrued expenses** — these represent all liabilities at the balance sheet date with the exception of liabilities in regard to remuneration and pensions. In the case of goods and services, an accrued liability is recognised when the payee has met the contractual requirement to provide the goods or services ordered. Amounts due for goods delivered, but not yet paid for, even if un-inspected and not taken to stock, are treated as a liability. In the case of grants, a liability is recognised when the grantee has met all the requirements of the grant scheme but has yet to receive payment. Travel and subsistence liabilities are recognised when travel has been completed.
- **Prepayments** — these are payments made during the year of account to meet expenses which will arise in whole or in part in a subsequent financial year.
- **Accrued income** — this is income due to the department at the end of the year of account which has yet to be received.
- **Deferred income** — this represents income received by the department during the year of account for goods/ services which it has yet to provide.

Capital Assets

The opening and closing values of capital assets on a department's asset register and details of depreciation are shown by way of note to the balance sheet.

The following are not included in the statement of capital assets

- assets worth less than €318 acquired from 1 January 1995 to 31 December 2003, or assets worth less than €1,000 acquired since 1 January 2004.
- heritage assets, the value of which cannot be adequately expressed in financial terms.

Valuation of Assets

Land and Buildings

All lands and buildings owned by the State and controlled or managed by a department are included in the balance sheet (and capital assets note). Where relevant, the basis of valuation of land and buildings is explained in the Accounting Officer's introduction to the appropriation account.

Where land and buildings are (a) vested in the Office of Public Works or (b) vested in a Minister but in fact controlled/managed by the Office of Public Works, they are included in the account for that Office. Otherwise, they appear in the account for the relevant department.

Where lands or buildings are vested in a Minister but are, in fact, controlled/managed by an outside body, they are not included as assets of the department, but the ownership of the asset is noted in the department's account.

Departments that cannot provide valuations for state-owned lands and buildings controlled or managed by them append to the appropriation account a schedule of these assets.

Equipment, Furniture and Fittings

Since 1995 all equipment, furniture and fittings are valued at cost.

Other Assets

Where required, accounting policies in respect of valuation of other assets (e.g. specialised vehicles) are set out in the Accounting Officer's introduction to the appropriation account.

Depreciation

Land is not depreciated. Where relevant, buildings are depreciated as indicated in the Accounting Officer's introduction to the appropriation account.

Equipment, furniture and fittings are depreciated on a straight-line basis at the following annual rates over their estimated useful lives:

- furniture and fittings, and telecommunications equipment — 10%
- IT equipment and software, scientific and laboratory equipment and other office machinery — 20%
- major operational software systems — 10%.

Where required, other capital items are depreciated as indicated in the Accounting Officer's introduction to the appropriation account.

Capital Assets under Development

A statement on capital assets under development is provided as a note to the balance sheet. It shows cash payments on assets being developed within the department e.g. software development or construction projects, which were not yet recognised as assets at the start of the year of account.

Stocks

Consumables are stated at the lower of cost or departmental valuations.

Net Liability to the Exchequer

The net liability to the Exchequer note shows the funding position of the Vote at the balance sheet date taking account of the surplus to surrender and the issues from the Exchequer on a cumulative/rolling basis. The breakdown of that figure in terms of bank/cash balances, debtors' receipts due and current liabilities is also shown.

Commitments

A commitment is a contractual obligation to pay on delivery for goods or services which have yet to be supplied at year-end. In the case of grant schemes, a commitment is recognised when the grant is approved but the grantee has yet to fulfil the requirements of the scheme.

A note provides figures for contractual commitments likely to materialise in the subsequent years under (a) procurement and (b) grant subheads, excluding commitments under €10,000.

A separate note is provided giving details of any multi-annual capital commitments over €6,350,000.

Public Private Partnerships (PPP)

PPPs take a number of forms including design build operate (DBO); design build operate and finance (DBOF); concession design build and finance (BDF) and operate only.

Typically under the contractual arrangements for PPP projects, the State remunerates the private sector partner – subject to satisfactory performance – for some or all of the costs incurred in the design, build, operation, maintenance and/or financing of the asset, as appropriate. This remuneration generally takes the form of regular unitary payments to the private sector partner over the term of the contract and is usually made from a designated PPP subhead in departmental Votes. In some instances, the State may also pay a capital grant to the private sector partner over the construction period; such a payment would be made from the relevant capital subhead in departmental Votes. In a concession project, the private sector is remunerated, in whole or in part, by user charges, such as tolls.

Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability arises in any situation where past or current actions or events create a risk of a call on Exchequer funds in the future. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the account but are disclosed by way of a note unless the possibility of an outflow of resources is remote.

Superannuation

Superannuation payments for retired civil servants, Gardaí, teachers, army personnel and Health Service Executive (and former Health Board) personnel are met on a current basis from Votes 12, 20, 26, 35 and 39, respectively. Direct provision for superannuation does not appear in the appropriation accounts of other Votes.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions arising in foreign currencies are translated into Euro at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Euro at the year-end rates of exchange.

Other Notes to the Accounts

General Principles

In general, the other notes to the appropriation accounts aim to draw the attention of Dáil Éireann and of the Committee of Public Accounts to matters bearing on parliamentary control, or to provide fuller information about material transactions of an unusual nature recorded in the account e.g. losses, special or *ex gratia* payments, and extra remuneration. Except in the cases outlined below, notes are provided where an individual transaction, or a category of transactions taken together, involves a sum of €50,000 or more.

Where amounts lower than the threshold values are involved, notes are also provided where a serious issue of principle arises or where the Comptroller and Auditor General or the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform considers that a note should be given.

Legal Costs

In cases where cumulative legal costs incurred in the year of account exceed €50,000 a note is to be provided with a breakdown of the total costs into

- legal fees, and
- compensation paid.

Variations from Grant

In cases where payments from a subhead vary from the grant (Note 3), a note is provided where the variation

- is €100,000 or more and
- represents 5% or more of the subhead (25% in the case of administration subheads).

Where special circumstances warrant, a lower percentage variation may be explained by way of note.

Notes in relation to variations in the categories of appropriations in aid are included on a similar basis.

Extra Remuneration

In the case of extra remuneration, the details given (Note 5) include the total amount paid under each category, the total number of recipients, the number of individuals that received €10,000 or more, and the maximum individual payment, if over €10,000. Severance/redundancy amounts should also be disclosed where material.

Late Payments

In the case of interest payments under the Late Payment in Commercial Transactions Regulations 2002, information is supplied (Note 6) where

- the total of interest payments due was €10,000 or more and
- an individual payment was €10,000 or more.

Fraud or Suspected Fraud

In the case of losses due to fraud, information is supplied (in Note 6) where

- the total of losses during the accounting period was €10,000 or more, or
- an individual loss was €10,000 or more, or
- for losses under €10,000, a serious issue of principle arises or where the Comptroller and Auditor General or the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform considers that a disclosure should be made.

Commissions and Inquiries

Where appropriate, Note 6 includes a statement of expenditure on each commission or inquiry financed from the Vote. Where a commission or inquiry has been established on a temporary basis, the total expenditure since its establishment is also given.

Petty Cash

Amounts relating to petty cash are included in the PMG balance disclosure.

Grant-in-Aid Fund and Miscellaneous Accounts

Where relevant, accounts of grant-in-aid funds financed from the Vote and of other miscellaneous accounts are presented in Note 7.