


# Financial Statements of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation

Year Ended 30 June 2022



The Commonwealth



**The Rt Hon  
Patricia Scotland KC**  
*Secretary-General*  
22 December 2022



**Dr Arjoon Suddhoo**  
*Deputy Secretary-General*  
22 December 2022



## COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND OPERATING STRUCTURE

#### Principal Activities of the Commonwealth Secretariat

The Commonwealth Secretariat, herein after referred to as The Commonwealth, is a voluntary association of 56 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, cultural and professional organisations.

The Commonwealth:

- Supports Commonwealth member states to achieve development, democracy and peace. It is a voice for small and vulnerable states and a champion for young people;
- Helps to strengthen governance, build inclusive institutions and promote justice and human rights. Its work helps to grow economies and boost trade, empower young people, and address threats such as climate change, debt and inequality; and
- 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 its 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 2021/22 - 2024/25 which was approved in September 2021, can be found on the website [www.thecommonwealth.org](http://www.thecommonwealth.org).

#### Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation

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

- Commonwealth Secretariat Fund (COMSEC);
- Commonwealth Fund For Technical Cooperation (CFTC); and
- Commonwealth Youth Programme Fund (CYP).

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

Accordingly, these are the financial statements of the **Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation** for the period ended 30 June 2022.

## **COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

### **PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND OPERATING STRUCTURE**

#### **Governance and Structure**

The Commonwealth is headed by a Secretary-General, The Rt Hon Patricia Scotland KC, 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.

## **COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

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

#### **Independent auditor's report to the Board of Governors of Commonwealth Fund For Technical Cooperation**

##### **Opinion**

We have audited the non-statutory financial statements of Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) for the year ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Changes in Net Assets, Cash Flow Statement and notes to the non-statutory financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Public Sector Accounting Standards and the Financial Regulations as authorised by the Commonwealth Heads of Government.

In our opinion the non-statutory financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of CFTC's affairs as at 30 June 2022 and of its surplus 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.

##### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the non-statutory financial statements section of our report. We are independent of CFTC in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the non-statutory financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and also 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.

##### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the non-statutory financial statements, we have concluded that the Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the non-statutory financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on CFTC's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the non-statutory financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Board with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

##### **Other information**

The Board are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the non-statutory financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the non-statutory financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the non-statutory financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the non-statutory financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the non-statutory financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

## **COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

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

#### **Independent auditor's report to the Board of Governors of Commonwealth Fund For Technical Cooperation**

##### **Responsibilities of the Secretary-General**

The Secretary-General is responsible for the preparation of the non-statutory financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Secretary-General determines is necessary to enable the preparation of non-statutory financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the non-statutory financial statements, the Secretary-General is responsible for assessing CFTC'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 Secretary-General either intends to liquidate CFTC or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

##### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the non-statutory financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the non-statutory 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 (UK) 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 non-statutory financial statements.

Details of the extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations are set out below.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the non-statutory financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

##### **Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud**

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the non-statutory financial statements from irregularities, whether due to fraud or error, and discussed these between our audit team members. We then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which CFTC operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the non-statutory financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Commonwealth Secretariat Act 1966 (as amended by the International Organisations Act 2005) and financial reporting standards. We assessed the required compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related non-statutory financial statement items.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the non-statutory financial statements but compliance with which might be fundamental to CFTC's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. We also considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within CFTC for fraud.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Board and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the non-statutory financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be within the timing of recognition of special project income and the override of controls by management. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management and the Audit Committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, sample testing on the posting of journals, reviewing accounting estimates for biases, reviewing regulatory correspondence, and reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

## COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

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

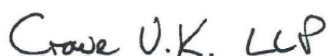
#### Independent auditor's report to the Board of Governors of Commonwealth Fund For Technical Cooperation

Regarding timing of recognition of special project income, we addressed this risk through review of funding agreements to understand terms and reporting requirements, and sample testing to ensure that performance conditions have been met where income has been recognised, and that the correct balance is either accrued or deferred in relation to the achievement of performance conditions at the year end.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the non-statutory financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the non-statutory financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Board of Governors in accordance with the engagement letter dated 16 May 2022 and the Financial Regulations of CFTC. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to CFTC's 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 CFTC's Board of Governors, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Crowe UK LLP  
London, United Kingdom

Date: 22 December 2022

**COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2022**

		<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	7,163,239	14,527,343
Investments	3	12,619,600	6,118,000
Prepayments		13,601	12,641
Members' Contributions Receivable from Non-exchange Transactions	9(a)	404,840	184,685
Other Receivables from Exchange Transactions	4	733,205	525,187
		<b>20,934,485</b>	<b>21,367,856</b>
<b>Non-current Assets</b>			
Members' Contributions Receivable from Non-exchange Transactions	9(a)	-	9,553
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>20,934,485</b>	<b>21,377,409</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Provisions	8	621,506	621,411
Deferred Income from Non-exchange Transactions	7	963,918	2,220,127
Members' Contributions Prepaid from Non-exchange Transactions	9(b)(i),9(b)(ii)	142,897	466,202
Payables and Other Current Liabilities from Exchange Transactions	6	2,466,040	1,283,373
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>4,194,361</b>	<b>4,591,113</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Provisions	8	463,635	387,893
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>463,635</b>	<b>387,893</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>4,657,996</b>	<b>4,979,006</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>16,276,489</b>	<b>16,398,403</b>
<b>FUND BALANCES AND RESERVES</b>			
General Reserve		6,589,527	7,448,909
Working Capital Reserve		4,066,420	4,066,420
Designated Reserve		5,620,542	4,883,074
<b>TOTAL FUND BALANCES AND RESERVES</b>		<b>16,276,489</b>	<b>16,398,403</b>



**COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

		<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2020-21</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS</b>			
Pledges to CFTC	9(a)	11,622,284	10,664,254
Special Projects	10(a)(i),10(a)(ii)	2,852,684	1,674,128
<b>SUB-TOTAL REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS</b>		<b><u>14,474,968</u></b>	<b><u>12,338,382</u></b>
<b>REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS</b>			
Interest Revenue	11	38,178	14,133
Other Income	12	522,294	145,609
<b>SUB-TOTAL REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS</b>		<b><u>560,472</u></b>	<b><u>159,742</u></b>
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b><u>15,035,440</u></b>	<b><u>12,498,124</u></b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Staff Costs	13	7,076,072	6,036,533
Other Costs	15	5,832,691	4,183,678
Common Service Charge		2,248,591	2,097,420
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		<b><u>15,157,354</u></b>	<b><u>12,317,631</u></b>
<b>DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b><u>(121,914)</u></b>	<b><u>180,493</u></b>

**COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

	Notes	General Reserve	Working Capital Reserve	Designated Reserve	Total
		£	£	£	£
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2020</b>		<b>8,091,660</b>	<b>4,774,420</b>	<b>3,351,830</b>	<b>16,217,910</b>
Surplus		180,493	-	-	180,493
Transfer from General Reserve to Working Capital	1.13	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Working Capital to General Reserve	1.14	708,000	(708,000)	-	-
Transfer from General Reserve to Designated Reserve	1.14	(1,900,000)	-	1,900,000	-
Transfer from Designated Reserve to General Reserve	1.14	368,756	-	(368,756)	-
					-
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2021</b>		<b>7,448,909</b>	<b>4,066,420</b>	<b>4,883,074</b>	<b>16,398,403</b>
Deficit		(121,914)	-	-	(121,914)
Transfer from General Reserve to Working Capital	1.13	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Working Capital to General Reserve	1.13	-	-	-	-
Transfer from General Reserve to Designated Reserve	1.13	(1,450,000)	-	1,450,000	-
Transfer from Designated Reserve to General Reserve	1.13	712,532	-	(712,532)	-
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2022</b>		<b>6,589,527</b>	<b>4,066,420</b>	<b>5,620,542</b>	<b>16,276,489</b>

**COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

	2021-22	2020-21
Notes	£	£
<b>Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>		
Surplus for the year	(121,914)	180,493
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
(Increase)/Decrease in Prepayments	(960)	99,669
(Increase)/Decrease in Contributions - Pledges Receivable	(210,602)	267,344
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Receivables	(208,018)	558,310
Increase in Provisions	75,837	14,097
Decrease in Deferred Income	(1,256,209)	(395,683)
(Decrease)/Increase in Contributions Prepaid	(323,305)	408,357
Increase in Payables and Other Current Liabilities	1,182,667	308,843
<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>	<b>(862,504)</b>	<b>1,441,430</b>
<b>Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>		
Investments in Fixed Term Deposits	(12,619,600)	(6,118,000)
Cash from Fixed Term Deposit Maturities	6,118,000	5,600,000
<b>Net Cash Flow used in Investing Activities</b>	<b>(6,501,600)</b>	<b>(518,000)</b>
<b>Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>(7,364,104)</b>	<b>923,430</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	14,527,343	13,603,913
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period</b>	<b>7,163,239</b>	<b>14,527,343</b>

## COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 1. Accounting Policies

##### 1.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) 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.

The financial statements include segmental information relating to the General Fund and Special Projects. Information is analysed into the statement of financial position and statement of financial performance for each segment. The segmental information does not include income, expenses, advances or loans to or between segments.

##### 1.1.1 Standards issued not yet effective:

###### IPSAS 41 – Financial Instruments

IPSAS 41, which replaces IPSAS 29, addresses the principles for recognition, measurement, classification and de-recognition of financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. The main changes from IPSAS 29 to IPSAS 41 are the introduction of simplified classification and measurement requirements for financial assets, a forward looking impairment model, and a flexible hedge accounting model. IPSAS41 will be effective from 1 January 2023. The Commonwealth has not yet implemented this standard whose expected impact on The Commonwealth's financial statements is minimal primarily because the entity already recognises impairment losses on its financial assets at the earliest opportunity.

###### IPSAS 42 – Social Benefits

IPSAS 42, also effective from 1 January 2023 applies to a transaction that meets the definition of a social benefit. This standard has not been implemented by The Commonwealth as the nature of the entity's work does not include transactions that would be classified as social benefits.

##### 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 Cooperation (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 will vary from fund to fund.

The Commonwealth has reviewed IPSAS 35 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.

## COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 1.5 Going Concern Assumption

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The Secretariat has considered and modelled different scenarios to quantify the potential impact of a reduction in income collection from member countries along with a possible reduction in CFTC pledges. After due consideration, management has a reasonable expectation that The Commonwealth will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and at least for a period of 12 months subsequent to the date of signing these financial statements. The Board of Governors has approved the 2022-23 Budget and Delivery Plan along with the associated funding by member states.

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

Financial assets that are held for trading are initially 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.

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in active markets comprise contributions receivable in cash, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost.

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that CFTC has both the intention and the ability to hold to maturity are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. As at 30 June 2022, no such financial assets were held by CFTC.

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 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 twelve months and, as such, are all classified as cash and cash equivalents under current assets.

Cash and cash equivalents held for specific purposes or considered not readily accessible are considered as restricted.

## COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 Deferred Income

CFTC receives additional contributions and grants from member states, 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.

#### 1.12 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are made for future liabilities and charges where CFTC has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and a reliable estimate can be made.

Other obligations, which do not meet the recognition criteria for 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.

#### 1.13 Reserves

CFTC's reserves consist of the following balances:

- General Reserve, is carried forward after accounting for pledges, 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 sustain expenditure in the event of irregular settlement of pledge receivables by member states. Investments are held separately to represent the Working Capital Reserve. 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; and
- Designated Fund Reserve is set aside for specific purposes within the overall reserves as agreed with the Board of Governors as part of the annual budget.

Transfers to and from the General Reserve are analysed in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets on Page 8.

#### 1.14 Revenue

##### (a) Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

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

##### (i) Contributions - Pledges

CFTC is funded by voluntary contributions from member states which are referred to as pledges. Pledges are recognised as revenue in the period to which the contribution relates. In the event of a pledge being made in respect of a previous financial year, it is recognised as revenue for the current year and described as a retroactive pledge.

Members' contributions receivable in the Statement of Financial Position is stated at the agreed amount and reduced by a provision for doubtful balances.

## COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 1.14 Revenue (a) Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Continued)

##### (ii) Special Projects

CFTC receives additional contributions and grants from member states, non-Commonwealth countries and other organisations for special projects (see note 10 for details of individual special projects). These monies 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.

##### (b) Revenue from Exchange Transactions

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

##### (i) Cost Share Contributions

The Capacity Building Programme organises bilateral projects which are carried out with the host country contributing a share of the costs. Invoices are raised in advance of the activity and the proportion which relates to the current financial year is recognised as cost share contributions. The proportion which relates to a subsequent financial year is deferred accordingly.

##### (ii) Interest Receivable

Interest received from interest-bearing accounts and investments. Such income is recognised in the period in which the transaction occurred not when the income is received.

##### (iii) Other Income

Other income consists of:

- Debt Management Fee from countries towards the integrated programme of assistance on debt management offered under the Economic Development Outcome;
- Sundry receipts, insurance payments and refunds; and
- Special Projects Administration Fees.

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

#### 1.15 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 year-end has been estimated using salary pay points and number of leave days outstanding. It is included in staff costs in the Statement of Financial Performance. The corresponding obligation is recognised as an accrual in the Statement of Financial Position.

##### (ii) 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.

##### (iii) Home Leave

The Commonwealth pays for home leave passages for overseas recruited staff after serving a minimum of 18 months of their contracts. A provision for future home leave passages is included within staff costs in the financial statements.

##### (iv) Pensions

The Commonwealth operates a defined contribution pension scheme, two defined benefit pension schemes, and a supplementary arrangement as described below.

## COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 1.15 Expenses (a) Staff Costs (iv) Pensions (Continued)

##### Work Place Pension

The Commonwealth Secretariat Workplace Pension Scheme is a defined contribution pension scheme administered by Scottish Widows. Staff can elect to have either The Commonwealth's contribution of 15% of their gross salary transferred to the Workplace Pension Scheme or The Commonwealth's contribution of 10% of their gross salary transferred to the Workplace Pension Scheme with the remaining 5% invested in the Staff Gratuity Fund. The Commonwealth's contributions to the workplace pension scheme are recognised as staff costs in the statement of financial performance.

##### Former Secretaries-General Pension Scheme

An unfunded, defined benefit pension scheme is in operation for three former Secretaries-General. Costs relating to the financial year are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance of COMSEC. 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 of COMSEC. The present value of 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 in COMSEC.

All transactions and valuations are recorded within the COMSEC financial statements for administrative efficiency.

##### Staff Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

CFTC participates in the defined benefit scheme, Commonwealth Secretariat Pension and Life Assurance Scheme (1979), operated by The Commonwealth 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 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.

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

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

There is no contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost from COMSEC to CFTC. CFTC therefore recognises in its Statement of Financial Performance a cost equal to the contribution payable for the period.

Further details of the defined benefit scheme are disclosed on pages 30 to 34 of the 2021-22 financial statements of the Commonwealth Secretariat Fund.



## COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 1.15 Expenses (a) Staff Costs (iv) Pensions (Continued)

##### **Supplementary Pension**

The Secretariat operates an unfunded defined benefit pension plan, Supplementary Pension. This arrangement is not a registered pension scheme in the UK and there are no directly attributable assets held by The Commonwealth to support the liability of the arrangement.

Under the plan, the members are entitled to post-retirement monthly instalments that provides discretionary pension increases in payment over and above the minimum pension increases set out in the Trust Deed and Rules of the Commonwealth Secretariat Pension & Life Assurance Scheme (1979) ("the Main Scheme").

Members are guaranteed a 2.5% increase on pension payments each year. Additional increases may be awarded on a discretionary basis based on an annual review by The Commonwealth.

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 gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets in COMSEC.

Further details of the supplementary pension scheme are disclosed on pages 35 to 37 of the 2021-22 financial statements of the Commonwealth Secretariat Fund.

##### **(v) Gratuity**

For staff who opt out of or select the reduced contribution to the Commonwealth Secretariat Workplace Pension Scheme, The Commonwealth contributes up to 15% of gross salary into the Staff Gratuity Fund. The Commonwealth's contributions to the staff gratuity 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 a COMSEC 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. The relating asset and liability are reported in the Statement of Financial Position of COMSEC because it is not possible to readily separate the proportion relating to CFTC employees. The liability is classified as current or non-current dependent on the expiry dates of the employees' contracts.

##### **(b) Office Rental Costs**

The headquarters of The Commonwealth is located in Marlborough House in London. 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 in the Statement of Financial Performance of the COMSEC Fund. 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 are capitalised and depreciated through the statement of financial performance over the useful life of the improvements for Marlborough House.

## COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 1.15 Expenses (Continued)

##### (c) Common Service Charge

CFTC is charged a levy referred to as the Common Service Charge by COMSEC. The charge recovers some of the costs incurred by COMSEC in operating the internal corporate business support functions which includes Finance, Human Resources and Facilities Management, Information and Communications Technology, Strategy, Portfolio, Partnerships and Digital and to a lesser extent, Communications.

The present method of apportioning these costs is based on the proportion of staff members' time devoted to supporting activities in a particular area of work. The costs apportioned include staff costs, office accommodation and other administrative costs related to the corporate business support functions.

##### (d) 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.

##### (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.

#### 1.16 Tax

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

#### 1.17 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. Revisions to estimates are recognised in the year in which they are revised and in any future period affected.

There are no key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

There were no critical judgements in the year made during the process of applying the accounting policies.

**COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**2. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalent balances are those funds which meet the definition of Cash and Cash Equivalents but are not available for general use by the CFTC.

The UK restricted balance relates to special project funds, which are held for use only for these specific purposes.

	<b>Unrestricted</b>		<b>Restricted</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>30 June</b>		<b>30 June</b>		<b>30 June</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
UK Bank Accounts	4,734,740	10,865,293	1,227,986	2,319,861	5,962,726	13,185,154
Foreign Bank Accounts	119,192	113,578	1,081,321	1,228,611	1,200,513	1,342,189
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>4,853,932</b>	<b>10,978,871</b>	<b>2,309,307</b>	<b>3,548,472</b>	<b>7,163,239</b>	<b>14,527,343</b>

The foreign bank account restricted balance of £1,081,321 (2021: £1,228,611) is classified as such due to the challenges experienced in repatriating the funds from Pakistan to the United Kingdom.

**3. Investments**

	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Fixed term deposits - current	12,619,600	6,118,000
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>12,619,600</b>	<b>6,118,000</b>

Fixed term deposits held for a period of more than three months have been classified as investments.

**4. Other Receivables from Exchange Transactions**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Debt Management Recovery Debtors		138,000	35,000
Cost Share Debtors	5(a)(i), 5(a)(ii)	36,557	36,557
Sundry Debtors		125,293	59,217
Commonwealth Youth Programme		-	106,952
Small States Office – Geneva		494,912	359,018
Provision for Doubtful Debts-Cost Share Debtors	4(a)	(36,557)	(36,557)
Provision for Doubtful Debts-Debt Management Recovery Debtors	4 (b)	(25,000)	(35,000)
<b>Total Receivables</b>		<b>733,205</b>	<b>525,187</b>

Small State Office - Geneva £494,912 represents the intercompany receivables from Commonwealth Secretariat

Ageing of receivables from exchange transactions:

	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Current	374,187	49,877
> 12 months	359,018	475,310
<b>Total Receivables</b>	<b>733,205</b>	<b>525,187</b>

Cost Share Debtors represent the amounts due to CFTC in respect of bilateral projects carried out with the host country contributing a share of the costs.

**COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**4. Other Receivables from Exchange Transactions (Continued)**

**4. (a) Cost Share Debtors Provisions 2021-22**

	Provision at 1 July 2021	Increase in provision	(Decrease) in provision	Provision at 30 June 2022
	£	£	£	£
<b>Provision for doubtful debt</b>	<b>36,557</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,557</b>

The provision for doubtful debts relates to cost share contributions from prior periods which are proving difficult to collect.

**4. (b) Debt Management Recovery Provision 2021-22**

	Provision at 1 July 2021	Increase in provision	(Decrease) in provision	Provision at 30 June 2022
	£	£	£	£
<b>Provision for doubtful debt</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10,000)</b>	<b>25,000</b>

**5. Cost Share Debtors 2021-22**

**5. (a) (i) Cost Share Debtors 2021-22**

Country / Organisation	Balance Receivable as at 1 July 2021	Contributions Invoiced in 2021-22	Receipts in 2021-22	Balance Receivable as at 30 June 2022
	£	£	£	£
Grenada	36,557	-	-	36,557
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,557</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,557</b>

**5. (a) (ii) Cost Share Debtors 2020-21**

Country / Organisation	Balance Receivable as at 1 July 2021	Contributions Invoiced in 2021-22	Receipts in 2021-22	Balance Receivable as at 30 June 2022
	£	£	£	£
Grenada	36,557	-	-	36,557
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,557</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,557</b>

**6. Payables and Other Liabilities from Exchange Transactions**

**Amounts falling due within one year**

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	£	£
Trade Payables and Accruals	1,166,363	1,210,957
Staff Expenses	3,822	15,521
Commonwealth Youth Programme	54,196	-
Commonwealth Secretariat	1,241,659	56,895
<b>Total Payables and Current Liabilities</b>	<b>2,466,040</b>	<b>1,283,373</b>

# COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 7. Deferred Income from Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue which should be recognised in a future period has been deferred for special projects. A summary of the balances carried forward at the year-end are as follows:

	Notes	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
		£	£
Special Projects	1.11	963,918	2,220,127
<b>Total Deferred Income</b>	<b>10a (i), 10 a (ii)</b>	<b>963,918</b>	<b>2,220,127</b>

### 8. Provisions

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

	At 30 June 2022		At 30 June 2021	
	Due within one year	Due after one year	Due within one year	Due after one year
	£	£	£	£
Relocation Expenses	398,594	460,817	354,517	384,465
Home Leave Expenses	55,696	2,818	99,678	3,428
Grant Agreement Expense Claim	167,216	-	167,216	-
<b>Total Provisions</b>	<b>621,506</b>	<b>463,635</b>	<b>621,411</b>	<b>387,893</b>

Movements in all provisions during the year are as follows:

Provision for Liabilities and Charges	Notes	As at 1 July 2021	(Decrease)/ Increase in Provision	Amount Used in the year	As at 30 June 2022
		£	£	£	£
Relocation Expenses	(a)	738,982	155,395	(34,966)	859,411
Home Leave Expenses	(b)	103,106	(24,219)	(20,373)	58,514
Grant Agreement Expense Claim	(c)	167,216	-	-	167,216
<b>Total Provisions for Liabilities and Charges</b>		<b>1,009,304</b>	<b>131,176</b>	<b>(55,339)</b>	<b>1,085,141</b>

(a) CFTC incurs relocation expenses for overseas recruited staff and experts at the beginning and end of their contracts. The costs of relocation are variable because 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 in the provision for the year has been included in the Statement of Financial Performance under staff costs.

(b) 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 in the provision for the year has been included in the Statement of Financial Performance under staff costs.

(c) The provision relates to a potential repayment claim for disallowed costs on a grant agreement.

# COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 9. Members' Contributions - Pledges from Non-Exchange Transactions

#### 9. (a) Members' Contributions - Pledges from Non-Exchange Transactions 2021-22

Revenue from pledges in the Statement of Financial Performance is calculated as follows:

	2021-22	2020-21
	£	£
Amounts Pledged for Current Year	10,763,832	10,255,377
Retroactive Pledges	858,452	408,877
<b>Total Members' Pledges</b>	<b>11,622,284</b>	<b>10,664,254</b>

Members' contributions - pledges receivable from non-exchange transactions in the Statement of Financial Position are calculated as follows:

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	£	£
Current	511,851	270,077
Provisions for Doubtful Accounts	(107,011)	(85,392)
<b>Total Net Current Pledges Receivable</b>	<b>404,840</b>	<b>184,685</b>
Non-Current	34,279	77,151
Provisions for Doubtful Accounts	(34,279)	(67,598)
<b>Total Net Non-Current Pledges Receivable</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,553</b>

In order to manage and reduce long outstanding arrears, affected member countries are invited to discuss and agree suitable payment plans. Two member countries had agreed a payment plan for arrears amounting to £47,817 (2021: £77,796).

Ageing of member contribution pledges receivables from non-exchange transactions:

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	£	£
Less than one year	391,622	151,120
Between one and two years	-	5,000
More than two years	13,218	38,118
<b>Total</b>	<b>404,840</b>	<b>194,238</b>

	Provision as at 1 July 2021	Increase in provision	(Decrease) in provision	Provision as at 30 June 2022
	£	£	£	£
<b>Provision for Doubtful Debt</b>	152,990	20,000	(31,700)	141,290

The increase in provision of £20,000 (2021: £Nil) is for additional outstanding balances from member states assessed as doubtful pledges as at 30 June 2022 due to delays in settlement of arrears.

The decrease in the provision of £31,700 (2021: £53,552) is due to receipts received during the year in respect of outstanding contribution balances previously provided for as doubtful.

## COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

## 9 (b) Members' Contributions from Non-Exchange Transactions

## 9. (b) (i). Members' Contributions from Non-Exchange Transactions 2021-22

Country	Balance as at 1 July 2021		Adjustment	Retroactive Pledges 2021-22	Pledges 2021-22	Receipts 2021-22	Balance as at 30 June 2022	
	Receivable	Prepaid					Receivable	Prepaid
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Anguilla	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-
Antigua & Barbuda	-	-	-	-	2,044	2,044	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	282,432	282,432	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	130,405	130,405	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	148,704	148,704	-	-
Barbados	-	(10,000)	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	16,000	16,000	-	-
Botswana	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	-
Cameroon	-	(1,025)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,025)
Cyprus	-	-	-	71,087	71,087	142,174	-	-
Cook Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	10,371	(1,944)	-	-	1,944	2,208	8,163	-
eSwatini	80,000	-	-	-	80,000	160,000	-	-
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	(332,480)	284,681	-	47,799	-	-	-
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	18,198	18,198	-	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	60,859	-	-	-
India	-	(60,859)	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	165,126	165,126	-	-
Kenya	-	(2,049)	-	-	329,000	326,951	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	5,056	5,056	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	5,000	-	-	-	4,150	17,556	-	(8,406)
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	-
Maldives	57,872	-	-	-	5,000	23,218	39,654	-
Malta	-	(57,539)	-	-	57,539	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	194,363	194,363	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	42,000	42,000	126,000	-	(42,000)
Namibia	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1,550,700	1,550,700	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	701,365	350,682	1,129,752	-	(77,705)
Niue	331	-	-	-	-	-	331	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	242,731	-	242,731	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	14,000	14,000	41,455	-	(13,455)
Singapore	-	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	281,556	281,556	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St Kitts & Nevis	-	-	-	-	19,455	19,455	-	-
St Lucia	-	(306)	-	-	18,652	18,652	-	(306)
St Vincent & The Grenadines	9,553	-	-	-	5,000	14,553	-	-
Tanzania	64,176	-	-	-	64,176	128,352	-	-
The Gambia	33,565	-	-	10,000	10,000	33,565	20,000	-
Tonga	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	-
Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	-	95,434	-	95,434	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	133,740	80,284	53,456	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	40,000	-	-
Zambia	83,361	-	-	-	-	-	83,361	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>347,229</b>	<b>(466,202)</b>	<b>284,681</b>	<b>858,452</b>	<b>10,763,832</b>	<b>11,384,759</b>	<b>546,130</b>	<b>(142,897)</b>

\*Gabon and Togo joined The Commonwealth in June 2022.

**COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**9 (b) Members' Contributions from Non-Exchange Transactions**

**9. (b) (ii). Members' Contributions from Non-Exchange Transactions 2020-21**

Country	Balance as at 1 July 2020		Retroactive Pledges 2020-21	Pledges 2020-21	Receipts 2020-21	Balance as at 30 June 2021	
	Receivable	Prepaid				Receivable	Prepaid
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Anguilla	3,000	-	-	-	-	3,000	-
Antigua & Barbuda	-	-	-	2,044	2,044	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	268,367	268,367	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	-	130,405	130,405	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	148,705	148,705	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-	10,000	20,000	-	(10,000)
Belize	-	-	-	16,000	16,000	-	-
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	-
Cameroon	182,000	-	61,225	61,225	305,475	-	(1,025)
Cyprus	71,087	-	-	-	71,087	-	-
Cook Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	11,988	-	-	1,944	5,505	10,371	(1,944)
eSwatini	-	-	-	80,000	-	80,000	-
Fiji	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-	332,480	-	(332,480)
Gibraltar	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	-	-	-	64,608	125,467	-	(60,859)
India	-	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	165,126	165,126	-	-
Kenya	-	-	329,000	329,000	660,049	-	(2,049)
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	116,328	116,328	-	-
Malawi	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	-
Maldives*	66,090	-	-	5,000	13,219	57,871	-
Malta	-	(57,539)	-	57,539	57,539	-	(57,539)
Mauritius	-	-	-	194,363	194,363	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	-
Nauru	3,654	-	-	-	3,654	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	1,545,000	1,545,000	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	331	-	-	-	-	331	-
Pakistan	100,000	-	-	250,000	350,000	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	10,060	10,060	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	281,372	281,372	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	53,226	53,226	-	-
St Kitts & Nevis	-	-	-	19,455	19,455	-	-
St Lucia	-	(306)	18,652	-	18,652	-	(306)
St Vincent & The Grenadines	12,614	-	-	5,000	8,061	9,553	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	64,176	-	64,176	-
The Gambia	33,565	-	-	-	-	33,565	-
Tonga	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	-
Trinidad & Tobago	95,434	-	-	95,434	190,868	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	83,361	-	-	-	-	83,361	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>668,124</b>	<b>(57,845)</b>	<b>408,877</b>	<b>10,255,377</b>	<b>11,393,507</b>	<b>347,228</b>	<b>(466,202)</b>

\*Maldives re-joined The Commonwealth in 2020.



**COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**10. (a) (i). Deferred Income from Non-Exchange Transactions 2021-22**

<b>Special Projects</b>	<b>Deferred Income Balance 1 July 2021</b>	<b>Project Cash Receipts</b>	<b>Project Expenses</b>	<b>Adjustment</b>	<b>Deferred Income Balance 30 June 2022</b>
	£	£	£	£	£
Tackling Cyber Crime	261,753	489,737	(813,484)	61,994	-
The Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub (UK)	-	65,136	(60,836)	-	4,300
The Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub	244,956	565,149	(243,507)	-	566,598
The Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub (WRI/NDC)	-	-	(13,282)	13,282	-
Countering Violent Extremism	1,219,267	-	(1,145,837)	-	73,430
Complete the development of the 'Law and Climate Change Toolkit'	1,272	-	-	(1,272)	-
Strengthening Co-operation among Commonwealth Member States to tackle the illicit proliferation of conventional weapons	22,288	-	-	-	22,288
Commonwealth Blue Charter (UK)	-	35,640	(35,640)	-	-
Commonwealth Blue Charter (Stockholm Resilience Centre))	-	50,000	(50,000)	-	-
A Resilient Blue Commonwealth: Building Sustainable Ocean Governance and Mobilising Climate Finance to Strengthen Resilience	70,580	-	(70,580)	-	-
Assessment of the Effects of LDC Graduation on the Agricultural and Social Sectors in Solomon Islands	32,086	-	-	-	32,086
Disaster Risk Management Laws Workshop-Caribbean	-	196,219	(44,112)	-	152,107
Geneva Trade Adviser	32	120,095	(120,088)	-	39
Improved and Constructive Engagement with the UN UPR	4,327	163,419	(163,419)	-	4,327
Short Term Trade Capacity Development Support for Pacific ACP Countries	6,272	4,180	(10,452)	-	-
Assistance Fund (TAF), on behalf of the NDC Partnership Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP)	-	99,618	(42,311)	(57,307)	-
UN Development Programme	95,950	27,712	(25,725)	-	97,937
To Foster Engagement, Attendance and Participation of Commonwealth States at ISA Meetings	21,901	-	(11,095)	-	10,806
Common Sensing Project	239,443	-	(239,443)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,220,127</b>	<b>1,816,905</b>	<b>(3,089,811)</b>	<b>16,697</b>	<b>963,918</b>

Amounts in the adjustment column represents balances transferred to debtors to be recovered from donors, as well as refund to donors.

**COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**10. (a) (i). Deferred Income from Non-Exchange Transactions 2020-21**

<b>Special Projects</b>	<b>Deferred Income Balance 1 July 2020</b>	<b>Project Cash Receipts</b>	<b>Project Expenses</b>	<b>Adjustment</b>	<b>Deferred Income Balance 30 June 2021</b>
	£	£	£	£	£
Global Financial and Economic Policy and the G20	70,652	-	(70,652)	-	-
Tackling Cyber Crime	-	297,172	(35,419)	-	261,753
The Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub	434,711	-	(201,135)	11,380	244,956
Countering Violent Extremism	1,491,144	273,504	(547,353)	1,972	1,219,267
Trade Competitiveness	6,388	-	(6,388)	-	-
Complete the development of the 'Law and Climate Change Toolkit'	1,272	-	-	-	1,272
Strengthening Co-operation among Commonwealth Member States to tackle the illicit proliferation of conventional weapons	22,288	-	-	-	22,288
A Resilient Blue Commonwealth: Mobilising Climate Finance to Strengthen Resilience	27,098	32,624	(58,654)	(1,068)	-
A Resilient Blue Commonwealth: Building Sustainable Ocean Governance	218,490	-	(222,742)	4,252	-
A Resilient Blue Commonwealth: Building Sustainable Ocean Governance and Mobilising Climate Finance to Strengthen Resilience	-	70,580	-	-	70,580
Assessment of the Effects of LDC Graduation on the Agricultural and Social Sectors in Solomon Islands	32,086	-	-	-	32,086
Disaster Risk Management Laws Workshop-Caribbean	9,650	-	(9,650)	-	-
Geneva Trade Adviser	9,641	91,754	(102,288)	925	32
Improved and Constructive Engagement with the UN UPR	8,308	130,816	(135,337)	540	4,327
Short Term Trade Capacity Development Support for Pacific ACP Countries	4,493	47,177	(45,398)	-	6,272
The World Resources Institute's (WRI) Technical Assistance Fund (TAF), on behalf of the NDC Partnership Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP)	-	113,209	(170,516)	57,307	-
Analytical Support for the 2021 Commonwealth Trade Review	-	45,000	(45,000)	-	-
UN Development Programme	-	114,850	(18,900)	-	95,950
To Foster Engagement, Attendance and Participation of Commonwealth States at ISA Meetings	21,901	-	-	-	21,901
Common Sensing Project	257,688	120,730	(132,275)	(6,700)	239,443
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,615,810</b>	<b>1,337,416</b>	<b>(1,801,707)</b>	<b>68,608</b>	<b>2,220,127</b>

Amounts in the adjustment column represents balances transferred to debtors to be recovered from donors, as well as corrections to the opening balance.

**COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**11. Interest Receivable from Exchange Transactions**

Interest bearing accounts and investments yielded an average rate of 0.33% (2021: 0.16%) during the reporting period.

	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2020-21</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Interest on Bank Deposits	38,178	14,133
<b>Total Interest Receivable</b>	<b>38,178</b>	<b>14,133</b>

**12. Other Income from Exchange Transactions**

	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2020-21</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Debt Management Recovery Fees	285,167	18,000
Special Project Administration Fees	237,127	127,579
Miscellaneous Income	-	30
<b>Total Other Income</b>	<b>522,294</b>	<b>145,609</b>

**13. Staff Costs**

	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2020-21</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Salaries and Allowances	4,593,476	3,891,925
Employers National Insurance Contributions	445,563	369,688
Contributions to Staff Gratuity Fund	534,650	470,630
Contributions to Staff Defined Contribution Scheme	82,486	57,102
Pension Expense	38,145	81,404
Long-term Consultants Costs - Direct Projects	601,809	497,884
Long-term Consultants Costs – Special Projects	737,298	631,466
Staff Provisions	42,645	36,434
<b>Total Staff Costs</b>	<b>7,076,072</b>	<b>6,036,533</b>

£857,663 (2021: £772,924) of staff costs has been charged to projects and included in other costs. (See note 15).

**14. Remuneration of Key Management Personnel**

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 CFTC during the year was as follows:

	<b>Number of Persons</b>		<b>Aggregate Remuneration</b>	
	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2020-21</b>
			<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Senior Management Committee	2	2	256,555	240,651
Directors	1	1	93,686	106,536
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>350,241</b>	<b>347,187</b>

**COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**14. Remuneration of Key Management Personnel (Continued)**

Key management personnel includes members of the Senior Management Committee, which is comprised of the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, Assistant Secretary-General, Director and Head of Office of the Secretary-General and Senior Directors. The Senior Management Committee has the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of The Commonwealth. Key management personnel also includes the Directors of Divisions.

Aggregate remuneration includes salary, allowances and employer's contribution to the gratuity fund and/or workplace pension scheme as analysed further below. The Secretary-General is provided with rent-free accommodation 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.

	<b>Senior Management Committee</b>		<b>Directors</b>	
	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2020-21</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Salary	186,692	174,703	72,501	83,678
Allowances	30,807	28,939	7,653	7,458
Gratuity	39,056	37,009	13,532	13,357
Contributions to Staff Defined Contribution Scheme	-	-	-	2,043
<b>Total</b>	<b>256,555</b>	<b>240,651</b>	<b>93,686</b>	<b>106,536</b>

There were no loans to key management personnel that were not available to other staff during the year.

**15. Other Costs**

	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2020-21</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Short-term Consultants	1,602,915	1,694,333
Travel Costs	1,124,943	11,379
Conference Costs	699,938	250,799
Professional Fees	605,940	807,751
Accommodation and Venue Costs	425,170	47,470
Publication, Information and Printing	339,465	94,838
Equipment Maintenance	257,412	191,626
Property Services and Maintenance Costs	251,157	174,376
Communications	138,543	210,393
Currency Loss	127,537	151,881
Rent and Rates	65,830	62,722
Audit Fees	44,200	56,000
Insurance	36,068	39,166
Pension Administration Costs	33,801	34,194
Library and Subscriptions	22,171	18,246
Utilities	21,101	33,972
Staff Development and Training	18,150	20,254
Other Property Costs	17,092	25,619
Miscellaneous Expenses	20,726	313,525
Bank and Financial Charges	2,231	3,686
Decrease in Provision for Doubtful Balances	(21,699)	(58,552)
<b>Total Other Costs</b>	<b>5,832,691</b>	<b>4,183,678</b>

## COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 16. Direct Project expenses

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

A breakdown of direct project expenses analysed according to the outcomes in the four year Strategic Plan 2021-22 to 2024-25 is provided below:

	2021-22	2020-21
	£	£
Democracy & Governance	1,314,498	-
Sustainable Development	4,625,610	-
Resilience & Climate Action	1,134,181	-
Small and other Vulnerable states	647,867	590,535
Cross-Cutting outcomes	198,673	785,170
Catalysts for Agile and Adaptive Delivery	80,398	-
Internal Outcomes	809,691	799,817
Public Institutions	-	841,806
Youth and Social Development	-	59,206
Economic Development	-	4,495,023
<b>Sub-Total Direct Expenses</b>	<b>8,810,918</b>	<b>7,571,557</b>
Staff Provision	214,629	145,616
<b>Total Direct Expenses</b>	<b>9,025,547</b>	<b>7,717,173</b>

As the 2017-18 to 2020-21 strategic plan outcomes differ from those of the current strategic plan. Prior period expenditure is reported under the new strategic plan.

Internal outcomes comprise of Organisational Performance and Results, Communications, Small States Offices and Office of the Secretary-General.

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

For additional information, direct project expenses are further analysed according to cost types below:

	Notes	2021-22	2020-21
		£	£
Direct Staff Costs	13	6,328,323	5,405,067
Other Costs	15	2,697,224	2,312,106
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,025,547</b>	<b>7,717,173</b>

#### 17. Segmental Information

Segment information is based on the principal activities and sources of financing of CFTC. These segments are as follows:

##### (a) General Fund

This segment includes all resources of CFTC that are commingled and not earmarked. The main funding sources of this segment are voluntary contributions from member states, other voluntary contributions and miscellaneous revenue. Funding from the contributions is used to carry out programme activities as set out in the annual budget and delivery plan approved by the Board of Governors.

##### (b) Special Project Funds

This segment receives additional contributions and grants from member states, non-Commonwealth countries and other organisations to carry out special projects. The resources in this segment can only be used for the purpose of expenditure subject to specific performance conditions as set out in the agreements with the donors.

**COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION BY SEGMENT AS AT 30 JUNE 2022**

**17. Segmental Information (continued)**

	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Special Projects</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,935,253	1,227,986	7,163,239
Investments	12,619,600	-	12,619,600
Prepayments	13,601	-	13,601
Members' Contributions Receivable from Non-exchange Transactions	404,840	-	404,840
Other Receivables from Exchange Transactions	733,205	-	733,205
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>19,706,499</b>	<b>1,227,986</b>	<b>20,934,485</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Members' Contributions Receivable from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>19,706,499</b>	<b>1,227,986</b>	<b>20,934,485</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Provisions	618,696	2,810	621,506
Deferred Income from Non-exchange Transactions	-	963,918	963,918
Members' Contributions Prepaid from Non-exchange Transactions	142,897	-	142,897
Payables and Other Liabilities from Exchange Transactions	2,204,782	261,258	2,466,040
	<b>2,966,375</b>	<b>1,227,986</b>	<b>4,194,361</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Provisions	463,635	-	463,635
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>463,635</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>463,635</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>3,430,010</b>	<b>1,227,986</b>	<b>4,657,996</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b>16,276,489</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,276,489</b>
<b>FUND BALANCES AND RESERVES</b>			
General Reserve	6,589,527	-	6,589,527
Working Capital Reserve	4,066,420	-	4,066,420
Designated Reserve	5,620,542	-	5,620,542
<b>TOTAL FUND BALANCES AND RESERVES</b>	<b>16,276,489</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,276,489</b>

**COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY SEGMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**17. Segmental Information (continued)**

	<b>General Fund £</b>	<b>Special Projects £</b>	<b>Elimination £</b>	<b>TOTAL £</b>
<b>REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS</b>				
Pledges to CFTC	11,622,284	-	-	11,622,284
Special Projects	-	3,089,811	(237,127)	2,852,684
<b>SUB-TOTAL REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS</b>	<b>11,622,284</b>	<b>3,089,811</b>	<b>(237,127)</b>	<b>14,474,968</b>
<b>REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS</b>				
Interest Revenues	38,178	-	-	38,178
Other Income	522,294	-	-	522,294
<b>SUB-TOTAL REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS</b>	<b>560,472</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>560,472</b>
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>12,182,756</b>	<b>3,089,811</b>	<b>(237,127)</b>	<b>15,035,440</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
Staff Costs	6,338,774	737,298	-	7,076,072
Other Costs	3,717,305	2,352,513	(237,127)	5,832,691
Common Service Charge	2,248,591	-	-	2,248,591
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>12,304,670</b>	<b>3,089,811</b>	<b>(237,127)</b>	<b>15,157,354</b>
<b>DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>(121,914)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(121,914)</b>

Some internal activities result in accounting transactions which create inter-segment revenue, expense, advance or loan balances in the financial statements. Inter-segment transactions are reflected in the elimination column to accurately present these financial statements, for example, special project administration fees.

Included in total expenses of £12,304,670 is the sum of £9,025,547 which represents direct project expenses incurred by CFTC. Direct project expenses are analysed within note 16 of these financial statements.

## COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 18. Related Party Disclosures

##### (a) Controlled Entities

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

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

As described in note 1.15(c), costs of corporate business support functions are incurred by COMSEC. These costs are recovered from CFTC and CYP as Common Service Charges.

The Secretary-General of the Commonwealth is a member of the Board of Governors of two sister organisations of The Commonwealth. They are the Commonwealth of Learning and Commonwealth Foundation. These fellow intergovernmental Commonwealth organisations each have a separate Memorandum of Understanding, Board of Governors and Executive Management independent of The Commonwealth Secretariat.

In the financial period to 30 June 2022, there were no transactions outside the normal operations between The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation and the two Commonwealth organisations mentioned above (2021: £Nil).

The Senior Management Committee is remunerated through COMSEC and a portion of the cost is allocated to CFTC as disclosed in note 14.

#### 19. Contingencies

As at 30 June 2022 there were no contingent liabilities relating to Arbitral Tribunal claims (2021: £Nil).

#### 20. Commitments

##### Obligations under Operating Leases

Operating lease costs are shared among the three Funds COMSEC, CFTC and CYP. In this Financial year there are no leases held with COMSEC. The total amount of operating leases recognised in CFTC Statement of Financial Performance for the period is £Nil (2021: £Nil).

#### 21. 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.

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.



**COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**21. Financial Instruments (Continued)**

**(a) Fair Values**

The assets of CFTC are categorised as follows:

	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Financial assets	20,920,884	21,364,768
Non-financial assets	13,601	12,641
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,934,485</b>	<b>21,377,409</b>

The liabilities of CFTC are categorised as follows:

	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Financial Liabilities	2,466,040	1,283,373
Non-financial Liabilities	2,191,956	3,695,633
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,657,996</b>	<b>4,979,006</b>

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

	<b>Carrying Amount</b>	<b>Fair Values</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Financial Assets:</b>		
<b>2022</b>		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,163,239	7,163,239
Investments	12,619,600	12,619,600
Current Receivables	1,138,045	1,138,045
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,920,884</b>	<b>20,920,884</b>
<b>2021</b>		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	14,527,343	14,527,343
Investments	6,118,000	6,118,000
Current Receivables	709,872	709,872
Non-current Receivables	9,553	9,553
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,364,768</b>	<b>21,364,768</b>

	<b>Carrying Amount</b>	<b>Fair Values</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities:</b>		
<b>2022</b>		
Payables	2,466,040	2,466,040
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,466,040</b>	<b>2,466,040</b>
<b>2021</b>		
Payables	1,283,373	1,283,373
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,283,373</b>	<b>1,283,373</b>

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.

## COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 21. Financial Instruments (Continued)

##### (b) Foreign Currency Risk

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

At 30 June 2022, 91% of cash and cash equivalents are denominated in GB Pound Sterling, 8% in Pakistani Rupees, and the remaining 1% in other currencies (93% in GB Pound Sterling, 6% in Pakistani Rupees and the remaining 1% in other currencies at 30 June 2021).

##### c) Credit Risk

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

The treasury and investment management policy manages credit risk by limiting the amount of credit exposure to any one counter party and ensuring these financial assets are held with well-recognised financial institutions. 90% of the outstanding amount is at counterparty banks with a Moody's credit rating of A1 and higher.

Receivables comprise amounts mostly due from Member States and related parties. CFTC manages risk on these receivables by actively seeking recovery of all amounts due. At the reporting date CFTC assessed the past due receivables, creating a provision for those debts where it is considered that CFTC will not collect the full amount due.

##### (d) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of CFTC 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.

CFTC 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 CFTC commitments as and when they fall due.

The following are contractual liabilities as at 30 June 2022:

2022	<6 months
	£
Payables and other liabilities	2,466,040
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>2,466,040</b>

As at 30 June 2022 CFTC had not issued any financial guarantees.

Liquidity Risk also includes the risk of CFTC not being able to access funds held in a Pakistan bank account from outside of Pakistan. The liquidity risk is managed by the funds being classified as restricted and CFTC not relying on these funds for use. These funds are excluded from all cash flow forecasts (Refer Note 2).

	Inability to Access Funds	Effect on Surplus
<b>Funds Held In Pakistan</b>	%	£
	0%	-
	80%	(865,057)
	100%	(1,081,321)

# COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

### 21. Financial Instruments (Continued)

#### (e) Market Risk

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

#### (f) Interest Rate Risk

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 2022 had been 25% higher or lower, the interest income would have been affected as follows:

	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)	Effect on Surplus / Deficit
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	%	£
Movement in the relative value of the GB Pound Sterling	25%	9,545
Movement in the relative value of the GB Pound Sterling	-25%	(9,545)

#### (g) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency balances in GB Pound Sterling as at 30 June 2022 comprise of the following:

2022	GBP	Other Currencies	Total
	£	£	£
Financial Assets	19,720,371	1,200,513	20,920,884
<b>Percentage of Total</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Financial Liabilities	2,466,040	-	2,466,040
<b>Percentage of Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 2022.

	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)	Effect on Balances
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	%	£
Movement in the relative value of the GB Pound Sterling	25%	300,128
Movement in the relative value of the GB Pound Sterling	-25%	(300,128)

### 22. Capital Management

The Commonwealth defines the capital that it manages as the aggregate of its net assets, which is comprised of accumulated balances and reserves. The Commonwealth's objectives in managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern to fund its asset base and to fulfil its mission and objectives. The Commonwealth's overall strategy with respect to capital management includes the balancing of its operating and capital activities with its funding on an annual basis.

The Commonwealth manages its capital structure in light of global economic conditions, the risk characteristics of the underlying assets, and working capital requirements. The Commonwealth manages its capital by reviewing, on a regular basis, the actual results against the budgets approved by the Board of Governors.

### 23. Events After Reporting Date

There are no material events, favourable or unfavourable that occurred between the reporting date, 30 June 2022, and the date of authorisation for issue that would have impacted these statements.

The Secretary-General authorised these financial statements for issue on 22 December 2022.

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