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AUDENTIOR
WATFORD
BOROUGH COUNCIL

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Item 12
Draft Statement of Accounts
2012/13

Wednesday, 26th June, 2013

7.00 pm

Town Hall, Watford

Publication date: 21 June 2013

CONTACT
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COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Councillor I Brown (Chair)
Councillor P Taylor (Vice-Chair)
Councillors I Brandon, A Khan and T Williams

AGENDA

PART A - OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

12. PRE AUDIT STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS (Pages 239 - 344)

This report includes the draft Statement of Accounts for 2012/2013.

Agenda Item 12

Report to:	Audit Committee
Date of meeting:	26th June 2013
Report of:	Head of Strategic Finance
Title:	Draft Statement of Accounts 2012/2013

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 This report includes the draft Statement of Accounts for 2012/2013.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 That the Audit Committee considers the draft Statement of Accounts.

Contact Officer:
For further information on this report please contact: Bernard Clarke, Head of Strategic Finance
telephone extension: 8189 email: bernard.clarke@watford.gov.uk

Report approved by: Manny Lewis, Managing Director.

3.0 **DETAILED PROPOSAL**

3.1 The Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011 makes provision for the Statement of Accounts not to be presented to this Committee until they have been formally audited. Nevertheless it is considered that it would be good practice to provide the draft set of accounts.

3.2 It is important however that the Committee understands that there will inevitably be changes to the accounts as part of Grant Thornton's external validation. This should not be seen, however, as a criticism of the accounts process/ compilation. The statutory timetable does not require the final, **audited** accounts to be reported until September 2013.

3.3 The Statement of Accounts is very much a technical document which is difficult for the lay person to interpret and therefore to assist the Audit Committee this covering report will provide the main components comprising the Statement. In addition the foreword to the Statement attempts to provide contextual information, strategic outcomes and explanations of the statutory details within Statement and should be considered good practice.

4.0 REVENUE OUTTURN 2012 / 2013

4.1 The revenue outturn is summarised within the explanatory Foreword in the table at Paragraph 9.5. Comparisons with the original budget are difficult due to a number of accounting adjustments (in order to comply with International Financial Reporting Standards). The key line therefore is the surplus/ deficit for the year and indicates a surplus of £616k. This however is a little misleading in that there was an anticipation that the Council would transfer £503k into reserves whereas at Outturn this was reduced down to £147k. The true comparative figures therefore are that it was anticipated (when setting the budget for 2012/2013 in February 2012) that there would be a net surplus at year end of £503k. In reality the Outturn realised a surplus of £469k which simplistically indicates the Council's forecasting is in good shape.

4.2 The Foreword at Paragraph 9.8 details the main variances that have occurred during the year (comparing Original Estimate to Outturn). Cabinet on 8th July and Budget Panel on 10th July will receive a more detailed report explaining how the outturn has been arrived at combined with various reconciliation statements.

4.3 The Audit Committee remit is to consider the formal Statement of Accounts and at its meeting in September greater detail can be provided. As referred to earlier, there is no requirement to report the formal accounts to this meeting of the Committee and it should be appreciated that this paper can only provide the briefest of overviews.

5.0 CAPITAL OUTTURN

5.1 The capital outturn for 2012/2013 is referred to at Section 10 of the Foreword and is self explanatory.

6.0 FINANCIAL HEALTH

6.1 The financial health of the council can probably be simplistically judged through an examination of the change in its holding of reserves and balances. Within the draft Statement of Accounts, the Movement in Reserves Statement (Page 29) indicates revenue reserves and the general fund balance at year end was £15,125k (£14,656k 2011/2012) a £469k increase. For capital receipts , end of year was £12,246k (£12,872k, 2011/2012) a £626k reduction.

6.2 When this is judged against reduced funding from central government, no increase in council tax, and a general depression within the wider economy, the conclusion must be that Watford is in good shape to meet the challenges to come.

7.0 IMPLICATIONS

7.1 Financial

7.1.1 The Head of Strategic Finance comments that all financial implications have been included within this report and the accompanying papers.

7.2 **Legal Issues** (Monitoring Officer)

7.2.1 The Head of Legal and Property Services comments that the legal implications are contained in the body of the report.

7.3 Equalities

7.3.1 There are no equalities issues arising directly out of this report.

7.4 Potential Risks

Potential Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Overall score
That the Accounts are found to be materially misstated when audited by Grant Thornton	2	3	6
That the Accounts are not audited and signed off by Grant Thornton by 30 September 2013.	1	4	4
That a council tax payer within the area objects to items within the Accounts	1	2	2
Those risks scoring 9 or above are considered significant and will need specific attention in project management. They will also be added to the appropriate Risk Register.			

7.5 Staffing

7.5.1 There are no staffing implications arising directly out of this report.

7.6 **Accommodation**

7.6.1 There are no accommodation issues arising directly out of this report.

7.7 **Community Safety**

7.7.1 No issues arising directly out of this report

7.8 **Sustainability**

7.8.1 No issues arising directly out of this report

Appendices

Appendix 1 Draft Statement of Accounts

Background Papers

- Detailed final accounts working papers.

File Reference

- None.

PRE AUDIT

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

2012/2013

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to Watford Borough Council's Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March 2013.

The Statement of Accounts is a statutory document providing information on the cost of services provided by Watford Borough Council to the council tax payer detailing how those services were financed. In addition it provides information, within the Balance Sheet on the value of our assets (what we own), and what we are owed and the value of our liabilities (what we owe). It is in essence a statement of how well we have managed your money over the last twelve months.

I hope you find the statement of interest and may I take the opportunity of thanking you for taking time to read it.

Bernard Clarke CPFA
Head of Strategic Finance

Watford Borough Council
Town Hall
Watford
Hertfordshire
WD17 3EX

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in The United Kingdom* reflects the requirements of the *Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011.* The Council must provide a Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts which sets out the responsibilities of the Council and the Chief Financial Officer for the Accounts.

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required to:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Council the Chief Financial Officer is the Head of Strategic Finance.
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities

The Head of Strategic Finance is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code).

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Head of Strategic Finance has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently.
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent.
- complied with the local authority Code of Practice.

The Head of Strategic Finance has also:

- kept proper accounting records which were up to date.
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of Watford Borough Council as at 31 March 2013 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2013.

Signed ………..…………………………….. **Date: 26 June 2013**
Bernard Clarke CPFA
Head of Strategic Finance

Signed ………..…………………………….. **Date: XX September 2013**
Ian Brown
Chairman of Audit Committee

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

1.0 Introduction

1.1 The purpose of this Foreword is to offer interested parties an easily understandable guide to the most significant matters reported in the Statement of Accounts.

1.2 It also however attempts to provide a national context, and the effect upon Watford, as a background to the Council's financial statements.

1.3 Finally it also highlights the major outcomes achieved by the Council during 2012/2013 against which our expenditure and income can be judged.

1.4 It is hoped that the Foreword is of interest and helps to demonstrate whether our communities' money has been spent wisely.

2.0 Economic Background

2.1 The global economic background has been dreadful since the 'financial crash' in 2008. The main causes have been well documented but have included:

- A situation where financial institutions borrowed far too much money which was then loaned at extremely cheap rates to developers/ speculators who constructed projects that were not sustainable. This typically occurred within the housing market in Spain and Ireland where a glut of property has been built which now lies empty.

- Accompanying this, there was also a series of company takeovers where the purchasers paid inflated prices for the assets (again backed by cheap funding from financial institutions). The consequence being that banks and building societies were left with massive bad debts in their balance sheets.

- At the same time, the banks themselves sought to buy out competitors at inflated prices and without carrying out proper 'due diligence'. In the UK for example, RBS took over a Dutch bank, ABN Amro, at a grossly overvalued price. Similarly the Co-operative bank swallowed up the Britannia Building Society and inherited massive commercial bad debts.

- Cheap rates of borrowing also affected the average household in the UK where money was borrowed to finance everyday expenditure such as holidays, new cars, clothing, cosmetics etc. This money was borrowed largely on the back of the increased value of their homes. A correction in values has led to the return of negative equity. In some cases banks and building societies were loaning money to borrowers well in excess of the values of the properties being purchased.

- Central Government was not immune to this 'credit frenzy' and in the UK for example, public expenditure far outstripped the ability to pay for it and therefore was funded by increased borrowing. To some extent local authorities were caught up in this frenzy with increased funding from central government encouraging increased expenditure to the general public. At the same time council tax increased significantly over the decade.

2.2 Central Banks such as the Bank of England were not in sufficient control of the situation and should have forced interest rates to increase or taken some of the ‘cash liquidity’ out of circulation. The former Governor of the Bank of England, Mervyn King, once observed the job of a Central Bank is to take away the punchbowl just as a party is getting started. In reality that is exactly what they didn’t do.

2.3 The consequence when it arrived was extremely painful and has resulted in financial institutions having a massive overhang of commercial and residential debt where liabilities far exceed assets. National Governments have also found that they have borrowed too much and need to reduce public expenditure. Households have not been immune and there has been a need to reduce debt. In many cases however total household disposable income has diminished due to no annual pay increases, inflation running at circa 4% annually since 2008, and an increase in part time and reduced hours working due to industry producing less goods for sale. Whilst savers far exceed borrowers, the current low level of interest rates means that the real value of investments has plummeted and has again affected purchasing power.

2.4 For the immediate future this scenario will continue with low interest rates necessary to ensure the most heavily indebted companies and households stay afloat (this is affectionately termed keeping the ‘zombies’ from administration and repossessions!).

3.0 Effect upon Watford Borough Council

3.1 The effect upon the Council has been significant and varied and has included:

- Central Government has reduced its support to all local authorities. For Watford a 28% reduction in central government general funding has occurred in the period 2011-2014. In reality once the effect of inflation is taken into account then the reduction is significantly more. It is anticipated that further cuts of another 20% will be imposed in the period up to 2018.

- Our community has been affected with disposable income having fallen significantly. At the same time, the numbers of families claiming welfare benefits has increased and has placed more pressures on our budgets. The Council has attempted to soften this situation by freezing levels of council tax (after central government funding, our other main source of income); it has also sought to impose minimal increases in its charges for services provided (but this is not always possible where, for example, increased fuel costs has meant trade refuse charges have had to increase).

- The increasing number of vacant shops has also affected the Council’s levels of income as it received £7.312m of rent income in 2012/13, which is a 4.2% reduction compared to the £7.635m of rental income received in 2011/12.

- Finally, the low levels of investment returns has affected the income we receive. In the past our portfolio of investments were earning 4% rates of interest but that has now fallen to an average 1%. So this has put more strain on the Council finances. These low returns also affect the value of the Council’s pension fund whereby we are paying out more to our pensioners than we are getting in from pensions contributions and investment interest. This pensions deficit will need to be addressed over the coming years.

3.2 So, with all this depressing news, the Council has had to chart a course which seeks to ensure our financial health is good and we will be in a position to meet further expenditure cuts from central government whilst also meeting our strategic objectives for our community. The next section of this Foreword briefly details how we performed in 2012/2013 and is extracted from the Annual Report that went to all households in April 2013.

4.0 Achievement of Objectives During 2012/2013

4.1 An examination of the use of the financial resources of the Council would be incomplete unless it also measured this funding against the Council's strategic objectives during the same period. Subsequent paragraphs of this section of the Foreword attempts to provide the 'reader' with a flavour of achievement during the year.

4.2 Some of the highlights of the year include:

- approved designs that will significantly improve the Parade end of the High Street and make it more welcoming and attractive to the wider community
- with our Watford Health Campus partners secured a private sector partner (Kier Property) who will work with us to progress the scheme and develop a masterplan that will deliver a new sustainable community in West Watford
- negotiated an exciting way forward for Charter Place that will see Intu Watford (formerly Capital Shopping Centres) build on their commitment to Watford and re-develop the Centre as a retail, leisure and entertainment destination in the heart of the town
- supported the Croxley Rail Link project that is now on target to open in 2016 and provide the town with an excellent new transport link
- achieved a Round 1 HLF Award for Cassiobury Park to develop a Round 2 submission
- achieved approval for our Core Strategy – the key planning documents that will underpin development across the borough and shape the future of the town
- met our targets for recycling and reducing waste sent to landfill
- met our targets for keeping our streets clean and free of litter, graffiti and fly posting
- maintained our three green flags for our parks and open spaces
- achieved purple flag status for the 'top of the town' with our police and business partners and used the success to build on the work we do with them to make our night-time economy both vibrant and safe
- agreed a new Commissioning Framework that supports our relationship with the voluntary and community sector within the borough, recognising the role it plays in delivering services for our residents
- continued to advise and assist residents, including those who are more vulnerable, towards meeting their housing needs

- engaged with our community through a number of channels including a Community Survey and dedicated groups that we established to work with local people on specific issues of importance to them

- continued to achieve significant savings through year 2 of our service prioritisation programme and through year 1 of the Future Council : Roadmap programme

- introduced voice recognition telephony to speed up and improve the experience of contacting us by telephone

- developed a local council tax scheme that will continue to support those residents who need help in paying their bill

- revised our organisational structure as part of our Future Council programme to ensure it reflects our priorities and the challenges and opportunities we face going forward

5.0 Prospects for the Future

5.1 The Statement of Accounts is very much an historic, backwards looking document which indicates how the Council's finances have changed during 2012/2013. Of interest to the reader will be what is the prognosis for the future when measured against the inevitable reductions in public expenditure forecast for the next five years?

5.2 In that respect there are four main component parts:

i) the Council's own expenditure and income projections. In this regard the Council has been carrying out a systematic review of the way it delivers services. It has reduced back office and management costs and resolved to outsource some services to the private sector. The ultimate aim is to deliver circa £4.5m of expenditure reductions without significantly affecting service delivery. It recognises households are suffering and will seek to avoid large increases in its charges.

ii) the support it receives from central government. Significant reductions have already been taken into account and it is hoped that the expenditure proposals already identified will be sufficient to compensate for this loss of government support.

iii) the levels of council tax that is levied upon households is also a major source of income to the council. Over the past four years council tax for Watford Borough Council services has not increased. It would be unrealistic to provide a blanket guarantee that this would continue indefinitely (inflation continues to run at circa 3% currently) but every effort will be made to keep any increase below levels of future inflation.

iv) finally a key component is the 'financial resilience' of the Council which leads us back to this detailed statement of accounts. In that respect subsequent sections of this Foreword will highlight how the Council fares in the resilience test. A short phrase that would summarise the Council is ''being in a very good financial shape'' to meet the challenges ahead. I hope you reach the same conclusion.

6.0 The Core Financial Statements

6.1 The accounts that follow this foreword contain four core financial statements:

6.2 **Statement of Movements in Reserves**

6.3 The Statement of Movements in Reserves is a summary of the changes that have taken place in the bottom half of the Balance Sheet. It analyses the increase or decrease in the net worth of the Council as a result of incurring expenses and generating income and in the movements in the fair value of its assets. It also shows movements in reserves brought about by statutory provisions that, due to accounting requirements, are excluded from the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account.

6.4 **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account**

6.5 The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) consolidates the gains and losses experienced by the Council during the financial year. These are reconciled to the changes in net worth in the Statement of Movements in Reserves. The CIES has two sections. The first details income and expenditure on services, and the second shows other income and expenditure such as movements in capital values and gains or losses on pension assets and liabilities.

6.6 **Balance Sheet**

6.7 The Balance Sheet summarises the Council's position at 31 March each year. In its top half it contains the assets it holds or liabilities it has accrued with other parties. As the Council does not have equity, i.e. shareholders, the bottom half shows usable and unusable reserves representing the Council's net worth. Changes in the net worth during the year are reconciled in the Statement of Movements in Reserves.

6.8 **Cash Flow Statement**

The Cash Flow Statement summarises the flows of cash that have taken place into and out of the Council's bank accounts during the financial year.

7.0 Changes to the Statement of Accounts

7.1 **Accounting Policies**

7.2 The Financial Statements have been prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). In addition, the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy produces a Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting which reflects the statutory requirements and has been followed in preparing the financial statements.

7.3 There were no major changes to accounting policies in the year.

7.4 The Council is required to prepare ‘group accounts’ where there are significant interests in other organisations. It has carried out a review and determined that no other organisations exist that would require group accounts to be prepared.

7.5 **Changes in Functions**

7.6 No changes in function occurred in 2012/13.

7.7 The Council continued to share Revenues and Benefits, Finance, Human Resources and ICT functions with Three Rivers District Council under the governance of a Joint Committee. Separate accounts are published for these activities and the impact on Watford Borough Council included in this Statement of Accounts.

8.0 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

8.1 Note 32 to the Core Financial Statements gives details of contingent assets and liabilities. No exceptional or unusual items of income or expenditure have occurred. No material events affecting the accounts occurred after the year end up to 26 June 2013.

9.0 Revenue Activities

9.1 **Revenue Out-turn 2012/2013**

9.2 For accounting purposes, the Council distinguishes between 'revenue' and 'capital' activities. (Capital activities are covered in Section 10). Revenue activities are included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and cover the day to day income and expenditure involved in providing services to the public. The Council holds a General Fund Balance and specific Reserves, shown in the Statement of Movement in Reserves and on the Balance Sheet, which are available to support revenue expenditure if necessary.

9.3 The net cost of revenue activities is met by central government grant and by the council tax charge made to residents. This is set each February prior to the start of the financial year and takes into account the General Fund balance, levels of reserves and detailed estimates of income and expenditure. A comparison of outturn figures to budgets, therefore, often provides a good indication of financial stewardship.

9.4 It was estimated that there would be a surplus for the year of nil (2011/12: deficit of £0.013m). The actual outturn showed a surplus of £0.616m (2011/12: £0.493m), a variance in the year of £0.616m (2011/12: £0.506m).

9.5 The table below compares the original budget for the year against the out-turn:

2011/12 Original Net Budget £000	2011/12 Net Outturn £000		2012/13 Original Net Budget £000	2012/13 Net Outturn £000
		Service Area		
473	654	Corporate Services	0	0
8,701	8,277	Community Services	8,200	6,752
6,199	5,734	Environmental Services	6,346	5,926
2,305	2,855	Planning	2,162	3,324
1,360	1,764	Corporate Management	1,492	1,360
(3,576)	(3,211)	Legal and Property Services	(2,721)	(1,091)
30	31	Shared Services Implementation	30	0
5,184	21,791	Strategic Finance	3,352	3,965
(6,095)	(23,063)	Capital, IAS19 and Other Adjustments	(3,964)	(3,431)
14,581	**14,832**	**Net General Fund**	**14,897**	**16,805**
		Funding		
(8,188)	(8,367)	Council Tax	(8,258)	(8,258)
(205)	(205)	Council Tax Freeze Grant	(411)	(206)
(1,429)	(1,429)	Revenue Support Grant	(1,429)	(103)
(179)	177	Collection Fund surplus	0	(30)
(4,622)	(4,622)	NNDR	(3,785)	(5,316)
0	(1,448)	Capital Adjustments	0	(1,968)
(95)	(95)	Homelessness Grant	0	0
0	(542)	New Homes Bonus	(1,517)	(1,393)
(14,718)	**(16,531)**	**Total Funding**	**(15,400)**	**(17,274)**
(137)	(1,699)	Net General Fund less total funding	(503)	(469)
(13)	493	Surplus / (deficit) for year	0	616
150	1,206	Transfers To / (From) Reserves	503	(147)
0	**0**	**Change To General Fund Balance**	**0**	**0**
1,350	**1,350**	**General Fund Balance**	**1,350**	**1,350**

9.6 The General Fund balance of £1.350m (2011/12: £1.350m) will remain unchanged for the foreseeable future as it is the ultimate ‘bail out’ fund in the unlikely event that the Council were to get into financial difficulties.

9.7 The level of the Council’s Reserves has however increased by the above £0.469m (2011/12: £1.699m).

9.8 The major variances are:

Favourable

- additional income of £377k was achieved from a variety of areas, such as hostel and bed and breakfast income and recycling.
- additional commercial rent of £305k. Whilst the Harlequin / Intu showed a shortfall in income, all other parts of the portfolio exceeded estimates.
- additional investment interest of £104k due to the amount available to invest being higher than anticipated.
- less building maintenance costs of £390k as more work was capitalised and financed from capital receipts.
- procurement savings of £357k largely as a result of the rationalisation of gas and electricity contracts.
- salaries and agency costs were under spent by £304k, partly due to there being no pay award in 2012/2013.

Adverse:

- additional revenues and benefits costs of £1,078k due to a number of adverse movements combining to produce a disappointing result. This included additional business rate relief awards, reduced income from court costs due to fewer summons days, an increase in staffing costs and an increase in the level of benefit claimants.
- additional voluntary payment to the Pension Fund of £750k just before the year end. As the overall outturn was favourable, it was determined to make a voluntary payment into the Pension Fund in order to start to reduce the current shortfall in funding.

9.9 **Future Revenue Expenditure and Funding**

9.10 The Council ensures that its corporate, service and financial planning is closely linked so that resources are properly allocated to its priorities. The Council’s aims and objectives are included within its Corporate Plan and reflected within the resource allocation process incorporated within the Medium Term Financial Strategy. The Corporate Plan is supported by individual Service Plans and there is a performance management framework which measures how the Council is performing against these plans. This information is available on the Council's website.

9.11 The Medium-Term four year Financial Strategy (MTFS) is reviewed at key times during the year and is informed by the monthly Finance Digest monitoring process. The Strategy assumes reductions in government grant and business rate redistribution of 12% (£0.653m) for 2013/14 and further percentage reductions thereafter. This may well prove to be optimistic when the MTFS is reviewed in July 2013 with larger cuts expected. Council tax has not increased for Watford Borough Council services for the past three years and the MTFS currently assumes a 2.5% year on year increase for the two years 2015/2017.

10.0 Capital Activities

10.1 **Capital Out-turn 2012/13**

10.2 Capital expenditure is incurred on assets that benefit the community over a number of years. Capital expenditure for 2012/13 is shown below:-

2011/12			2012/13		
Current Budget £000	Actual Out-turn £000		Current Budget £000	Actual Out-turn £000	Variance (under) / overspend £000
4,937	5,144	Key Projects	1,271	1,479	208
321	267	Environmental Services	542	204	(338)
269	279	Community & Leisure Services	31	36	5
779	779	Housing Services	406	406	0
48	48	Parking Services	13	8	(5)
1,603	1,556	Asset Management	674	802	128
102	102	Information, Communication & Technology (ICT)	56	23	(33)
164	196	Shared Services - ICT	132	193	61
413	413	Corporate / Service Project Management	552	552	0
1,331	1,282	Section 106 Funded Schemes	1,227	1,253	26
9,967	**10,066**	**Total**	**4,904**	**4,956**	**52**

10.3 Key capital projects include the Cardiff Road Health Campus, contribution to Croxley Rail Link, Charter Place redevelopment, Cultural Quarter and a Green Spaces Strategy. In addition to the above the Council also spent £1.253m (2011/12: £1.282m) on improvements to green areas which have been funded from Section 106 developer contributions. Investment within Watford is seen as a key priority if the Council is to move forward and has been totally financed from internal resources (mainly capital receipts) and government grant as at 31st March 2013.

10.4 From 2013/14, up to £10m of external borrowing may occur in order to progress the Health Campus development project.

10.5 **Future Capital Expenditure and its Funding**

10.6 The Council plans to spend £34.8m on future capital schemes up to 31 March 2016. The majority of this funding will be derived from current and future holdings of capital receipts. The Council has an active asset disposal programme to ensure funding will be available.

10.7 **Borrowing Facilities and Capital Borrowing**

10.8 The Council on 21st March 2012 approved the ability to borrow up to £10m to facilitate the total regeneration of the Health Campus project, the repayment of such loans being made from development receipts. Other than this project all past and future capital expenditure has / will use internal resources without recourse to borrowing.

10.9 The Council applies the ‘Prudential Code for Capital Finance’. The Code is designed to ensure that all external borrowing is within prudent and sustainable levels, that capital expenditure plans are affordable, that treasury management decisions are taken in accordance with good practice and that the Council is accountable by providing a clear and transparent framework. The Council takes into account all sources of future income and the potential calls on the use of that income.

11.0 Pensions

11.1 The Council has disclosed its full liabilities to the Hertfordshire Pension Fund and this is covered within note 31 to the Statement of Accounts and is in accordance with International Accounting Standard 19. The balance sheet shows a net liability to the Fund at 31 March 2013 of £66.347m and has increased from £57.499m at 31 March 2012 and reflects actuarial losses due largely to reduced investments returns. There are statutory arrangements for funding the deficit that protect the Council’s financial position and which should improve due to changes announced to local government pensions arrangements and a hoped for increase in the wider investment market.

12.0 Conclusion

12.1 **The Council’s Overall Financial Position**

12.2 The Council’s Medium Term Financial Strategy has a primary focus to produce a sustainable budget (where expenditure and income are in balance) over a four year timescale. This includes council tax increases at or below the rate of inflation and a prudent level of reserves and balances. Reductions in government grant means that significant savings have had to be identified. The Council is aiming to continue to achieve efficiency savings rather than cut levels of service.

12.3 In the current financial climate, the Council monitors on a regular basis the financial and budgetary risks that it faces. At the date of issue of this Statement of Accounts, no significant impairment has been made to assets although provisions for bad debts have been increased to reflect the increased probability that debtors may default.

12.4 In the longer term the Council will also have to address the impact on the revenue account of reduced interest income as capital receipts are used to fund capital expenditure.

12.5 In the meantime, reserves & balances are healthy. The General Fund balance & available usable earmarked reserves totalled £15,125m (2011/12: £14.656m) representing 102% (2011/12: 101%) of the 2012/13 budget requirement. The Council held £12,246m (2011/12: £12,872m) in capital receipts available to meet its capital programme aspirations.

12.6 The Council is constantly looking to improve its financial management and internal control. The Annual Governance Statement shows the steps the Council is taking to achieve this and to address the challenges brought about by changes to business rates, the local support to council tax and the introduction of benefit caps and universal credit.

13.0 Further Information

13.1 This Statement of Accounts is one way in which the Council tries to demonstrate that it is making good use of public funds and providing value for money. Further information is included within the Medium Term Financial Strategy and monthly Finance Digest, both of which are available on the Council’s website or in hard copy by request.

Bernard Clarke CPFA
Head of Strategic Finance
26 June 2013

1.0 Scope of Responsibility

1.1 Watford Borough Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for. The council also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness. A key aspect of this responsibility is the identification and management of risk.

1.2 Further, Watford has approved and adopted a code of corporate governance which is consistent with the principles of the Cipfa / Solace Framework 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government'. It is also in accordance with the requirements of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011.

1.3 This Governance Statement explains how Watford Borough Council has recognised key challenges and the processes it has put in place to maintain services with considerably less money. It also explains how the Council is attempting, through considerable financial investment, to safeguard the future prosperity of its area.

1.4 Underpinning the Governance Statement is a framework which ensures corporate ownership at the very highest levels of management and is dynamic in responding to all governance issues as they occur. A key component of the Governance framework is the underlying system of internal control which is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

2.0 Strategic Aims and Objectives

2.1 The governance framework enables the Council's key objectives to be met and these can be summarised as follows:

VISION:
A successful town in which people are proud to live, work, study and visit.

OUR OBJECTIVES:
- Making Watford a better place to live in
- To provide the strategic lead for Watford's sustainable economic growth
- Promoting an active, cohesive and well informed town
- Operating the Council efficiently and effectively

2.2 Underpinning these over arching priorities are a series of measurable (SMART) objectives so that every member of staff and our community can feel fully engaged in the process. The council also plays a major role in the Local Strategic Partnership, **One Watford**, which is made up of key stakeholders such as Hertfordshire County Council, Police and Crime Commissioner for Hertfordshire, Herts Valleys Clinical Commissioning Group, the Chamber of Commerce, Watford and Three Rivers Trust, Watford Community Housing Trust, and John Lewis plc.

3.0 Decision Making Structures

3.1 Watford Borough Council has a directly elected Mayor, which means that the community elect the person to lead the council at four yearly intervals. The Mayor is supported by a Cabinet that plays a key role in determining the overall budget and policy framework of the Council. Each member of the Cabinet has a portfolio for which they are responsible and can make decisions within their area of responsibility.

3.2 The major check upon executive decisions taken by the Mayor and Cabinet is the Council and key decisions such as setting the annual budget and establishing the Constitutional Framework can only be approved by Council. Prior to Council approval, a detailed scrutiny process through a Budget Panel ensures all proposals are given rigorous challenge.

3.3 In addition the Council has an overarching Overview and Scrutiny Committee which, amongst other responsibilities, oversees the work of Budget Panel and any task groups set up to scrutinise a particular service area. There are also five further committees covering development control, licensing, audit, functions and standards.

3.4 At an officer level, the senior management (with effect from July 2013) will comprise the Managing Director and Heads of Service. Financial control will primarily be the responsibility of a shared Director of Finance with neighbouring Three Rivers District Council. This combined management will comprise the Leadership Team who meets fortnightly to review and progress the key objectives of the council.

3.5 Overall financial control is monitored on a monthly basis by Leadership Team and the Budget Scrutiny Panel, and quarterly by Cabinet. Budget preparation is influenced by the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy which forecasts budget pressures and available resources over a four year period. This MTFS is reported quarterly to Cabinet and Budget Panel where variations to the strategy are approved. The council has the ultimate responsibility for approving the annual budget. The final accounts at the end of a financial year are subject to formal approval by the Audit Committee (but is also reported to Cabinet and Budget Panel).

4.0 The Governance Framework

4.1 The Council has approved a Code of Corporate Governance which identifies community focus, service delivery arrangements, structures and processes, risk management, internal control arrangements and standards of conduct and is detailed within the Council's Constitution. This sets out how the council takes decisions, roles and responsibilities of members and officers, codes of conduct and procedure rules and also sets out the rights of citizens.

4.2 Council, Cabinet and committee / scrutiny meetings are open to the public and written reports are available to the public through the council's website. Information is only treated as confidential when it is necessary to do so for legal / commercial reasons.

4.3 The Council publishes its Corporate Plan annually, which sets out key service improvement priorities for the medium term, with targets for performance and deadlines for achievement. This has been informed by public consultation on a range of topics, particularly around priority setting, and a detailed analysis of the Watford context based on information derived from sources such as Census 2011 and the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. Progress on the Plan is reported to the public through a quarterly magazine, About Watford, and includes an ‘annual report’ on the Council’s achievements compared to its initial targets.

4.4 Councillors are assisted in their policy and decision-making roles by the advice of staff with suitable qualifications and experience, under the leadership of the Managing Director. All reports requiring a decision from members include comments on financial, legal, equalities, sustainability, community safety and other appropriate issues such as potential risks to non achievement, all of which ensures that comprehensive advice is provided prior to decisions being taken.

4.5 The scrutiny function within a local authority provides a necessary check upon the role of the Executive and is a key component of corporate governance. At Watford it is co-ordinated through the Overview and Scrutiny Committee, which can review Cabinet decisions and service performance, the Council has recently set up an Outsourced Services Task Group as a standing scrutiny panel to scrutinise the activities of functions undertaken by external providers on the council’s behalf. In addition the Standards Committee considers member conduct and the Budget Panel considers financial issues in a non political forum. Finally, the Audit Committee reviews the overall governance arrangements including the service related control and risk management environment. The Audit Committee also considers the response to Freedom of Information requests, and the Ombudsman’s annual report as well as annual accounts and treasury management (investment) policies.

4.6 The Council’s protocols and procedures are reviewed and updated on a regular basis for standing orders, financial regulations, a scheme of delegation and supporting procedure notes/ manuals clearly defining how decisions are taken and the process and controls required to manage risks. Compliance with established policies, procedures, laws and regulations is achieved through a combination of training events, written policy and procedural documentation, authorisation procedures, managerial supervision, review by internal and external audit and use of the disciplinary procedure where appropriate.

4.7 Codes of Conduct defining the standards of behaviour for members, staff, our partners and the community have been developed and communicated and are available on the Council’s website. These include:

- Members Code of Conduct
- Code of Conduct for staff
- Anti fraud and corruption policy (including whistle blowing and anti bribery)
- Money Laundering detection guidance
- Members and officer protocols
- Regular performance appraisals, linked to service and corporate objectives.
- Service standards that define the behaviour of officers
- A Standards Committee which has a key role in promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct for members.
- Officers are subject to the standards of any professional bodies to which they belong.

4.8 The Head of Democracy and Governance (from July 2013) is the Council's Monitoring Officer and her duties include: maintaining the council's Constitution; reporting on any potential or actual illegality or maladministration; and giving advice to the Mayor and councillors on the Constitution or issues of maladministration, financial impropriety or probity.

4.9 The Shared Director of Finance (from July 2013) is the statutory Chief Finance Officer. Her duties include: overall responsibility for financial administration; reporting on any actual or potential instances of illegality in expenditure, including unlawful loss or deficiency or illegal items of account; and giving advice to the council on financial planning.

5.0 Performance Management

5.1 Performance management follows very much a 'cascade' principle. The Council approves its Corporate Plan annually (although it covers a rolling four year perspective) and highlights key aspirations and targets including a series of objectives to be achieved in the year ahead. This Corporate Plan then cascades down to individual services delivery plans, which in turn translates into team and individual work plans. Performance is monitored on a quarterly basis through Heads of Service, Leadership, Cabinet Members and Overview and Scrutiny Committee. Performance reviews also include consideration of complaints and progress against the Council's equalities agenda.

5.2 The Council keeps residents and stakeholders informed of its progress through a quarterly publication called 'About Watford' which is delivered to every household and covers key issues, events and challenges. At the end of every financial year the March edition includes an Annual Report which informs the community of progress in the achievement of the Corporate Plan.

6.0 Data Quality and Risk Management

6.1 The need to develop policies and guidance on data quality and assurance is essential in order to promote consistency and awareness across the organisation. To that end, the Council has a senior member of staff who acts as the Senior Information Risk Officer. There is also a council wide Data Quality Champions Group which meets periodically and adopts a risk based approach to data quality. Guidance documents include a Data Quality Policy; an Information Security Policy; a Data Asset Register: and management training modules all of which are on the intranet.

6.2 The governance framework is dependent upon the underlying system of internal control which is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. The Council's approach to risk management is governed by its Risk Management Strategy which is updated annually and approved by Leadership Team and the Audit Committee. This Strategy underpins the Strategic Risk Register which was planned to be updated in June 2013 (now July 2013) and covers major issues that will affect the achievement of the council's key objectives. This Risk Register is at a strategic/ high level and is complemented by detailed project and service area registers. This process is overseen by the Risk Management and Business Continuity Steering Group which meets four times a year and ensures a consistent approach to risk management across the Council.

6.3 Business continuity and emergency planning are other key aspects within the corporate governance framework and again falls within the remit of the Risk Management corporate group. There is however a need to review the current disaster recovery procedures to establish if they continue to be fit for purpose and this is scheduled to be carried out in 2013/2014.

6.4 The risk management section within the Partnership Framework has been revised and all committee reports contain a 'risk implications' section as an aid to decision taking. There is however a need to ensure an effective risk identification process occurs where the Council has outsourced the provision of services to a private sector partner.

7.0 Shared Services with Three Rivers District Council

7.1 Watford Borough Council has been a leading authority in developing a shared service for revenues, benefits, ICT, financial services, and human resources with the neighbouring district council. In order to monitor and control this arrangement a Shared Services Joint Committee has been formed and comprises members from both Councils.

7.2 The Joint Committee is required to produce its own statutory Statement of Accounts which are subject to audit by Watford Borough Council's external auditors. This process clearly provides a degree of comfort to both constituent authorities that good governance practices are being followed. The internal audit service (provided through the Shared Internal Audit Service, a local internal audit partnership) also allocates a significant number of audit days to the validation of the control environment.

7.3 Reliance upon external and internal audit scrutiny is insufficient however and the constituent bodies have put in place:

- a detailed joint agreement which includes all aspects of best practice, financial administration and risk management.
- detailed estimates to be approved by the constituent authorities prior to each financial year and budget monitoring information provided to the constituent authorities on a regular basis.
- the Joint Committee to receive detailed quarterly performance management monitoring reports.
- the draft Statutory Statement of Accounts to be considered and approved by the Joint Committee.
- consideration of all audit reports affecting shared services.

8.0 Community Engagement

8.1 Corporate governance includes informing our community of the plans and aspirations of the council and is primarily communicated through its published Corporate Plan and the regular editions of 'About Watford'. The directly elected Mayor, Dorothy Thornhill MBE, takes the lead in ensuring there is open and effective community leadership and provides a focal point for individuals, communities, business and voluntary organisations to engage with the Council. The Mayor is also the Chair of the borough's Local Strategic Partnership, One Watford, which developed the Sustainable Community Strategy through extensive consultation and engagement and which is communicated through its own website and that of the Council.

8.2 The Council has established twelve neighbourhood forums, which mirror the borough's ward boundaries and each have a devolved budget of £2,500. These are organised and managed by the relevant local councillors as part of their commitment to community leadership and engagement.

8.3 The Council has established clear channels of communication with all sections of the community and other stakeholders. It provides citizens and business with information about the council and its spending through a leaflet that is distributed with council tax and business rate bills and the publication of a summary of its key financial information through the Council magazine 'About Watford'.

8.4 A range of consultation and engagement projects are undertaken annually. This includes a regular 'Community Survey' with the borough's Citizens' Panel, which incorporates the Council's annual budget survey. The Citizens Panel has been completely refreshed to ensure it is representative of the Watford community. Local residents are also invited to attend the Mayor's annual information seminars, which help build understanding about council finances and the implications for future service delivery. The Watford Compact provides an agreement between the statutory and voluntary sectors in Watford to clarify and strengthen their relationship and to achieve better outcomes for individuals and for the Watford community. All signatories to this document adhere to the national Compact standards.

9.0 The Role of Audit and the Audit Committee

9.1 The governance framework and its compliance mechanisms must be distinguished from the role of audit which is to review the effectiveness of the compliance framework, not to be a substitute for it.

9.2 The internal audit function is carried out, from 1st April 2013, by the Shared Internal Audit Service (SIAS), a local internal audit partnership hosted by Hertfordshire County Council. This will provide greater independence and resilience and should be considered a positive step in improving governance. Internal Audit carry out a programme of reviews during the year which are based upon a risk assessment including fraud risk. As part of these audits, any failures to comply with legislation, council policy and practice or best practice guidance issued by a relevant body is identified and reported. Circulation of reports to senior officers, reports to the Audit Committee and follow-up procedures ensure action is taken on priority improvements. Progress on implementing internal audit recommendations is reported in quarterly reviews to Audit Committee and to the Leadership Team.

9.3 External auditors, Grant Thornton, appointed by the Audit Commission, provide an external review function through the audit of the annual accounts, assessment of value for money, certification of grant claims and the periodic inspection of services such as revenues and benefits. The Annual Audit and Inspection Letter is circulated to all Members and formally reported to Cabinet and the Audit Committee.

9.4 The Audit Committee's terms of reference are consistent with best practice. The Committee approves the annual plan of internal audit, and receives the quarterly and annual reports of the Head of the Shared Internal Audit Service. It approves the Statement of Accounts, the annual governance statement and the review of the effectiveness of the internal audit system. It receives reports on risk management and reviews the operation of treasury management. It also received the annual letter from the Ombudsman and considers regular reports upon Freedom of Information requests.

10.0 Key Challenges/ Risks

10.1 The key challenges / risks facing the Council can be summarised as follows:

- continued reductions in central government funding
- the outsourcing of services to the private sector and other local authority bodies
- the transfer of risk to local authorities for business rates and council tax benefit
- planning for the introduction of universal credit with the part transfer of responsibility to central government
- the continued reduction in the level of senior management which could affect governance controls
- ensuring the investment strategies of the Council deliver future prosperity and financial returns.
- the effect of demographic changes upon future service delivery
- the cost of future pensions liabilities increases due to reduced investment returns and people living longer

The Council's approach to dealing with these challenges are set out in succeeding paragraphs of this Governance Statement.

10.2 Central government is compelled to reduce public expenditure in order to balance its books. Local authorities have suffered significant losses of central funding and this is anticipated to continue until 2018. The scale of such funding (after the effects of inflation) is likely to approach a 50% cumulative reduction in external support. Council tax increases will be constrained and cannot cover this shortfall in government funding and it will, therefore, be necessary to reduce the council's cost base. The Council is committed to delivering value for money and has developed a financial planning process to identify service efficiencies. This has resulted in £2.6m of efficiencies over the three year period 2011/2014 and has been achieved in part through reducing management costs.

10.3 This work has been further developed with the production of a 'Roadmap' to identify what the Council will look like in the future and which seeks to anticipate and manage change. Service reviews have commenced and will be used to identify a further £2m of efficiencies which includes exposing some services to external providers. As a consequence, the ICT shared service (with Three Rivers District Council) is to be outsourced to Capita Secure Information Solutions; also the waste, street cleansing, recycling, parks and open spaces services will be outsourced to Veolia Environmental Services UK. The combined saving in future years to Watford from outsourcing these two services is likely to provide an annual saving of circa £900k.

10.4 This level of saving is encouraging but exposes the council to a second key risk/ challenge namely how to monitor both the achievement of these financial savings and the effect upon day to day service delivery. Key performance indicators are included within both contracts and will be monitored by client teams which in turn will be accountable to Leadership Team / Cabinet Members / the Overview and Scrutiny Committee / Outsourced Services Scrutiny Panel and the Shared Services Joint Committee.

10.5 Further, in its search for public expenditure savings, central government has been transferring risk to local authorities. Business rates collected by councils had formerly been paid over to central government and subsequently received back according to need. This has now changed whereby changes to the business rates base will affect local authorities and central government on an equal basis. For some authorities this may provide increased income, but for others the reverse will happen and the risk of a shortfall in funding has increased. Similarly, central government has imposed a 10% cut on council tax benefit payments and has transferred that shortfall in funding to local authorities to try and make good. In both instances, Watford will need to monitor the implications and to seek to minimise the impact for its finances and its client base.

10.6 The need for further expenditure reductions will be required and the council seeks to ensure continuous improvement through:

- work carried out as part of the annual budget process
- project appraisal and formal project management for all improvement projects and major investment programmes.
- undertaking best value/ value for money and managerial reviews
- implementing the recommendations of Internal Audit
- implementing the recommendations of external auditors and inspectors
- the adoption of best practice where cost-effective
- increasing use of technology to deliver services that customers want
- market testing of services where appropriate
- consultation with the public and staff
- partnership working with companies and other public bodies
- setting challenging targets for improvement

10.7 Further strategies to reduce the council’s cost base have included reducing the levels of senior management and has resulted in the deletion of the two executive director posts, the sharing of the Director of Finance role (with neighbouring Three Rivers District Council), and the deletion of the Executive Director, Services post. This has cascaded down and resulted in further management and support officer reductions. From a governance perspective it is important that the ‘control environment’ and levels of risk do not increase as a consequence and will need to be monitored closely during 2013/2014.

10.8 The Council has an ambitious programme of capital investment which involves significant partnership working with the private sector. The regeneration of Charter Place has resulted in Intu PLC taking control and financing its future redevelopment and will involve the management of the centre and the Market facility in the short term. In return the council has obtained funding for future improvements and guarantees for improved levels of commercial rent income. The monitoring of this project will require vigilance in the years ahead. The council has entered into a partnership with Kier Construction (through a Local Asset Backed Vehicle) and a simultaneous agreement with the West Hertfordshire Hospitals NHS Trust to deliver the Health Campus project.

This includes the opportunity to deliver new Hospital facilities, improved access by way of a new road, increased parking provision, around 560 residential units, office space and an increased retail offer. The project is not without risk and involves significant up front financial investment by the Council. A key governance issue for the future will be to ensure that the Council is not disadvantaged in comparison with its private sector partner.

10.9 The Council needs to anticipate the effect of demographic changes and the Census 2011 shows that Watford's population has increase by 13.3% (to 90,301 persons) during the 10 year period 2001 to 2011. This will affect the provision of services and will include the effect upon housing, education, social care, transport and volumes of welfare claimants. Both Watford and Hertfordshire County Council constantly evaluate the impact that demographic changes will necessitate.

10.10 Demographic and employment changes will also impact upon Watford Council's Pensions Fund as it is adversely affected by the fact that former (and current) employees are living longer and will continue to drawdown pensions far longer than previously occurred. Combined with this, investment returns have not been favourable whilst interest rates remain depressed. An actuarial review of the value of the Pension Fund will be known in December 2013 and will probably present the Council with a key challenge in funding any pensions shortfall. The council's Medium Term Financial Strategy which covers the period 2013/ 2017 will need to factor in any financial effects arising out of the actuarial review.

11.0 Review of effectiveness

11.1 In accordance with recent external audit guidance, the review of the effectiveness of the governance framework will focus upon significant weaknesses and the 'big picture'. If issues have not been highlighted then that is because current governance arrangements have proved fit for purpose.

11.2 The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of the executive managers within the authority who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Head of Shared Internal Audit Services annual report and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates. The Mayor and Portfolio Holders maintain a continuous review of the Council's policies, activities and performance of officers both through quarterly reviews and on a day to day basis.

11.3 The governance of special projects has raised a number of issues relating to procurement and evaluation of financial and service offers. In these cases external specialist advice has been sought in order to protect the Council's interests. These projects include the Watford Health Campus, Charter Place re-development, and market testing of waste, refuse, street cleansing, parks and open spaces. The ICT service for Watford and Three Rivers has recently been outsourced to Capita SIS with effect from 21st May 2013.

11.4 The increasing threat of cyber crime presents Watford with one of its greatest challenges and this has been evaluated through a comprehensive report to the Audit Committee (and Joint Shared Services Committee) upon ICT security/ vulnerabilities. This report was also provided to Capita SIS as part of its due diligence process and a detailed progress plan has been produced to correct potential weaknesses within ICT security. Progress on this plan is reported to Watford's Audit Committee at every meeting.

11.5 The Annual Report of the Head of Shared Internal Audit Services has been reported to the Audit Committee at its meeting on 26th June 2013 and included the following statement….''Audit Opinion: Based on the internal audit work undertaken we give satisfactory assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control environment''. The Annual Report continues: '' there have been no significant new concerns arising from the majority of the audits undertaken in 2012/2013 that necessitate an adverse overall opinion. However updates on some of the concerns reported in the previous Annual Report have been included in 2012/2013, in Section 3 of this report''. The majority of these concerns relate to the ICT environment where a significant number of improvements have been made and the ICT outsourced contract has included financial resources to programme all outstanding issues.

11.6 For the future, there is however a need to organise training for the Audit Committee in 2013/2014 to ensure it has the expertise to properly supervise and challenge the governance arrangements across the Council. A training session for members of Watford and Three Rivers Audit Committees is to be held in the autumn of 2013/2014.

11.7 The 'Key Challenges/ Risks' section of the Governance Statement identifies a number of major issues faced by Watford over the immediate future and will require a systematic strategy to review how existing governance effectiveness will be maintained and has been summarised within the next section of this Statement.

12.0 Significant Governance Issues

The 'normal' running of Council business has and can be controlled through the governance framework detailed at sections 4 to 9 of this report. Specific issues identified within the 2011/2012 Governance Statement have largely been resolved and are updated at the end of this Governance Statement.

The Annual Governance Statement for 2012/2013 does however identify additional risks that the Council needs to address by way of individual action plans with measurable milestones and timescales and include:

No.	Issue	Action	Lead	Update
1	Continued reductions in Central Government funding will place pressures upon the delivery of services	The MTFS will be updated quarterly and planned efficiencies through the Council's Road Map will be monitored	Shared Director of Finance and Leadership Team	Quarterly updates have been planned
2	The outsourcing of ICT and waste, street cleansing, recycling, parks and open spaces can result in an unacceptable fall in levels of service.	Detailed key performance indicators have been included within contract documentation and need to be rigorously monitored	Head of Cultural and Client Services	Monthly monitoring in place Outsourced Scrutiny Panel to receive performance reports
3	Welfare Benefit changes and the preparation for Universal Credit needs to ensure no unacceptable impact upon benefit recipients	Monitoring of existing client base needs to identify where distortions occur. Testing of current ICT systems need to ensure a seamless transfer of caseloads to central government	Head of Shared Services Revenues and Benefits	Quarterly monitoring and reporting to the Shared Services Joint Committee will occur Monthly updates to be provided to Leadership Team
4	Deletion of senior management posts may result in a breakdown in governance processes.	Transfer of responsibilities to named officers should ensure future accountability	Managing Director and Leadership Team	Quarterly monitoring through Leadership, Portfolio Holders and internal audit reports to Audit Committee Extensive work undertaken to review delegations / responsibilities where appropriate to ensure effective management of highlighted areas is identified and actioned

No.	Issue	Action	Lead	Update
5	Ensuring investment partnerships at the Health Campus and Charter Place achieve planned objectives	Detailed development agreements are in place and will be monitored through Partnership Boards	Managing Director and Elected Mayor	Quarterly monitoring through the Major Projects Board should occur
6	The effect of demographic changes need to be identified at an early stage	The composition of the Council's client base is kept under continuous review. Pressures upon services such as housing and welfare entitlement will be known	Leadership Team	Quarterly monitoring will consider any implication upon existing service provision
7	The Council's Pension Fund needs to be adequately funded in order to meet current and future liabilities	In December 2013 the triennial review of the Pension Fund will be reported by the Actuary. The Council will need to respond to the main features of that report	Shared Director of Finance	The Medium Term Financial Strategy will need to factor in making additional annual provision if necessary. The use of ad hoc payments into the Fund should also be considered

13.0 Statement from the Elected Mayor and Managing Director

13.1 We propose over the coming year to keep a close focus upon the key governance issues identified as part of the 2012/2013 review and are satisfied that the identified actions and reporting mechanisms will ensure no adverse outcomes will occur. We will monitor their implementation and operation periodically during the year will a formal review as part of the 2013/2014 Annual Governance Statement.

Signed ……….………………………….. Date: XX September 2013
Mayor

Signed ……….………………………….. Date: XX September 2013
Managing Director

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT IN RESERVES

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	**Total Usable Reserves £000**	Unusable Reserves £000	**Total Authority Reserves £000**
Balance at 1 April 2011	**(1,350)**	**(11,655)**	**(19,413)**	**(32,418)**	**(115,818)**	**(148,236)**
Movement in Reserves during 2011/12						
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services	9,401	0	0	**9,401**	0	**9,401**
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	11,648	0	0	**11,648**	0	**11,648**
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income (CI&E)	**21,049**	**0**	**0**	**21,049**	**0**	**21,049**
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations						
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account and Revaluation Reserve:						
Charges for depreciation of long-term assets	(2,248)	0	0	**(2,248)**	2,248	**0**
Revaluation losses on long-term assets	(9,322)	0	0	**(9,322)**	9,322	**0**
(Surplus) / Deficit on revaluation of long-term assets	1,317	0	0	**1,317**	(1,317)	**0**
Capital grants & contributions applied	1,634	0	0	**1,634**	(1,634)	**0**
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(2,170)	0	0	**(2,170)**	2,170	**0**
Lease mitigation	154	0	0	**154**	(154)	**0**
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve						
Use of capital receipts reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	8,384	**8,384**	(8,384)	**0**
Unattached capital receipts	1,640	0	(1,843)	**(203)**	203	**0**
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Collection Fund adjustment in accordance with statutory requirements	(177)	0	0	**(177)**	177	**0**
Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Reserve:						
Accrued employee benefits adjustment in accordance with statutory requirements	15	0	0	**15**	(15)	**0**
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	2,877	0	0	**2,877**	(2,877)	**0**
Actuarial (gains) / losses on pension fund assets / liabilities	(12,965)	0	0	**(12,965)**	12,965	**0**
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CI&E	(3,507)	0	0	**(3,507)**	3,507	**0**
Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:						
Differences between amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statutory provisions relating to soft loans	1	0	0	**1**	(1)	**0**
Net increase / decrease before transfers to earmarked reserves	**(1,702)**	**0**	**6,541**	**4,839**	**16,210**	**21,049**

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT IN RESERVES

-continued

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	**Total Usable Reserves £000**	Unusable Reserves £000	**Total Authority Reserves £000**
Transfers to/from earmarked reserves						
Budget Carry Forward Reserve	(49)	49	0	**0**	0	**0**
Car Parking Zones Reserve	219	(171)	0	**48**	(48)	**0**
Charter Place Tenants Reserve	(197)	197	0	**0**	0	**0**
Climate Change Reserve	(19)	19	0	**0**	0	**0**
Economic Impact Reserve	289	(289)	0	**0**	0	**0**
Housing Benefit Subsidy Reserve	629	(629)	0	**0**	0	**0**
Invest to Save Reserve	(74)	74	0	**0**	0	**0**
LA Business Growth Incentive Reserve	(54)	56	0	**2**	(2)	**0**
Le Marie Centre Repairs Reserve	(1)	1	0	**0**	0	**0**
New Homes Bonus Reserve	542	(542)	0	**0**	0	**0**
Pension Funding Reserve	75	(75)	0	**0**	0	**0**
Performance Reward Grant	72	(72)	0	**0**	0	**0**
Recycling Reserve	(6)	6	0	**0**	0	**0**
Vehicle Replacement Reserve	275	(275)	0	**0**	0	**0**
Transfers to/from earmarked reserves	**1,701**	**(1,651)**	**0**	**50**	**(50)**	**0**
Increase / Decrease in 2011/12	**0**	**(1,651)**	**6,541**	**4,890**	**16,160**	**21,050**
Balance as at 31 March 2012	**(1,350)**	**(13,306)**	**(12,872)**	**(27,528)**	**(99,658)**	**(127,186)**

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT IN RESERVES

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	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	**Total Usable Reserves £000**	Unusable Reserves £000	**Total Authority Reserves £000**
Balance at 1 April 2012	**(1,350)**	**(13,306)**	**(12,872)**	**(27,528)**	**(99,658)**	**(127,186)**
Movement in Reserves during 2012/13						
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services	(4,652)	0	0	**(4,652)**	0	**(4,652)**
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	7,614	0	0	**7,614**	0	**7,614**
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income (CI&E)	**2,962**	**0**	**0**	**2,962**	**0**	**2,962**
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations						
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account and Revaluation Reserve:						
Charges for depreciation of long-term assets	(2,301)	0	0	**(2,301)**	2,301	**0**
Revaluation losses on long-term assets	5,525	0	0	**5,525**	(5,525)	**0**
(Surplus) / Deficit on revaluation of long-term assets	405	0	0	**405**	(405)	**0**
Capital grants & contributions applied	1,958	0	0	**1,958**	(1,958)	**0**
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(1,587)	0	0	**(1,587)**	1,587	**0**
Lease mitigation	218	0	0	**218**	(218)	**0**
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve						
Use of capital receipts reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	3,157	**3,157**	(3,157)	**0**
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve on receipt of cash	0	0	(1,384)	**(1,384)**	1,384	**0**
Unattached capital receipts	1,147	0	(1,147)	**0**	0	**0**
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Collection Fund adjustment in accordance with statutory requirements	29	0	0	**29**	(29)	**0**
Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Reserve:						
Accrued employee benefits adjustment in accordance with statutory requirements	22	0	0	**22**	(22)	**0**
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	3,509	0	0	**3,509**	(3,509)	**0**
Actuarial (gains) / losses on pension fund assets / liabilities	(8,019)	0	0	**(8,019)**	8,019	**0**
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CI&E	(4,338)	0	0	**(4,338)**	4,338	**0**
Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:						
Differences between amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statutory provisions relating to soft loans	1	0	0	**1**	(1)	**0**
Net increase / decrease before transfers to earmarked reserves	**(469)**	**0**	**626**	**157**	**2,805**	**2,962**

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT IN RESERVES

-continued

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	**Total Usable Reserves £000**	Unusable Reserves £000	**Total Authority Reserves £000**
Transfers to/from earmarked reserves						
Budget Carry Forward Reserve	(67)	67	0	**0**	0	**0**
Capital Fund Reserve	287	(287)	0	**0**	0	**0**
Car Parking Zones Reserve	22	(22)	0	**0**	0	**0**
Charter Place Tenants Reserve	(96)	96	0	**0**	0	**0**
Climate Change Reserve	(12)	12	0	**0**	0	**0**
High Street Innovation	100	(100)	0	**0**	0	**0**
Economic Impact Reserve	329	(329)	0	**0**	0	**0**
Insurance Fund Reserve	(100)	100	0	**0**	0	**0**
Invest to Save Reserve	(165)	165	0	**0**	0	**0**
LA Business Growth Incentive Reserve	(28)	28	0	**0**	0	**0**
Local Development Framework Reserve	(80)	80	0	**0**	0	**0**
Multi-Storey Car Park Repair Reserve	(2)	2	0	**0**	0	**0**
Performance Reward Grant Reserve (capital)	191	(191)	0	**0**	0	**0**
Performance Reward Grant Reserve (revenue)	(60)	60	0	**0**	0	**0**
Vehicle Replacement Reserve	150	(150)	0	**0**	0	**0**
Transfers to/from earmarked reserves	**469**	**(469)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Increase / Decrease in 2012/13	**0**	**(469)**	**626**	**157**	**2,805**	**2,962**
Balance as at 31 March 2013	**(1,350)**	**(13,775)**	**(12,246)**	**(27,371)**	**(96,853)**	**(124,224)**

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. For usable reserves it shows an end of year position of £27.371m compared to an opening position of £27.528m. The surplus or (deficit) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund balance for council tax setting. The net increase / (decrease) before transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to, or from, earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

2011/12 GROSS EXPEND-ITURE £000	2011/12 GROSS INCOME £000	2011/12 NET EXPEND-ITURE £000		Note	2012/13 GROSS EXPEND-ITURE £000	2012/13 GROSS INCOME £000	2012/13 NET EXPEND-ITURE £000
			Central Services to the Public:				
1,347	(309)	1,038	Local Taxation Collection		1,323	(218)	1,105
935	(363)	572	Other Central Services		1,017	(299)	718
			Cultural and Related Services:				
5,056	(376)	4,680	Leisure Services		4,427	(384)	4,043
1,537	(22)	1,515	Other Services		1,324	(33)	1,291
			Environmental and Regulatory Services:				
614	(230)	384	Cemeteries and Crematoria		588	(241)	347
3,097	(455)	2,642	Environmental Health		3,102	(486)	2,616
4,831	(1,489)	3,342	Waste Collection and Disposal		4,979	(1,510)	3,469
3,894	(696)	3,198	Planning and Economic Development		4,546	(1,059)	3,487
2,469	(2,461)	8	Highways and Transport Services		2,545	(2,545)	0
43,101	(41,675)	1,426	Other Housing Services		46,851	(44,136)	2,715
4,194	(190)	4,004	Corporate and Democratic Core		3,655	(252)	3,403
162	(162)	0	Central Support Services		232	(232)	0
125	0	125	Non-distributed Costs		138	0	138
71,362	**(48,428)**	**22,934**	**Cost of Services**		**74,727**	**(51,395)**	**23,332**
			Other Operating (Income) & Expenditure				
		0	(Gains) / losses on disposal of long-term assets				(445)
		(1,640)	Unattached capital receipts				(1,147)
			Financing & Investment (Income) & Expenditure				
		63	Interest payable and similar charges				93
		1,314	Pension interest costs & expected return on assets				2,164
		(436)	Interest receivable and similar income				(412)
		(5,205)	(Surplus) or deficit on trading undertakings not included in Net Cost of Services	9			(5,346)
		8,833	(Income) or expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value				(5,716)
		69	Other Investment (Income) / expenditure				100
			Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income				
		(8,189)	Council Tax Income				(8,288)
		(4,622)	Non-domestic Rates Redistribution	8			(5,316)
		(2,066)	Non-ringfenced Government Grants	8			(1,496)
		(1,654)	Capital Grants and Contributions	8			(2,175)
		9,401	**(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services**	7			**(4,652)**
		(1,317)	(Surplus) / deficit on revaluation of non-current assets				(405)
		12,965	Actuarial (gain)/loss on pension fund assets/liabilities	31			8,019
		11,648	**Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure**				**7,614**
		21,049	**Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure**				**2,962**

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting policies, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

BALANCE SHEET

31 Mar 12 £000	31 Mar 12 £000		Note	31 Mar 13 £000	31 Mar 13 £000
		Property, Plant and Equipment			
40,840		Land and Buildings	17	40,236	
5,383		Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	17	5,966	
2,238		Infrastructure Assets	17	2,130	
2,045		Heritage Assets	18	2,045	
	50,506				**50,377**
		Other Long-Term Assets			
106,529		Investment Properties	19	113,309	
1,160		Surplus Assets	19	900	
1,373		Long-Term Debtors	22	1,480	
	109,062				**115,689**
	159,568	**LONG-TERM ASSETS**			**166,066**
		CURRENT ASSETS			
885		Assets Held for Sale	23	0	
28		Inventories	24	36	
7,532		Short Term Debtors	25	8,280	
29,112		Short Term Investments	35	28,111	
722		Cash and Cash Equivalents	26	425	
	38,279				36,852
	197,847	**TOTAL ASSETS**			**202,918**
		CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(5,218)		Short Term Creditors	28	(6,364)	
(1,500)		Short Term Borrowing	26	(479)	
	(6,718)				(6,843)
	191,129	**TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES**			**196,075**
		LONG-TERM LIABILITIES			
(6,094)		Government Grants & Other Contributions in Advance	29	(5,138)	
(350)		Deferred Liabilities	29	(166)	
0		Provisions	30	(200)	
(57,499)		Liability related to Defined Benefit Pension Scheme	31	(66,347)	
	(63,943)				(71,851)
	127,186	**NET ASSETS**			**124,224**

BALANCE SHEET

-continued

31 Mar 12 £000	31 Mar 12 £000		Note	31 Mar 13 £000	31 Mar 13 £000
		FINANCED BY:			
		USABLE RESERVES			
12,872		Capital Receipts Reserve	33b	12,246	
13,306		Earmarked Reserves	33c	13,775	
1,350		General Fund Balance	33d	1,350	
	27,528				27,371
		UNUSABLE RESERVES			
(111)		Accumulated Absences Reserve	34b	(89)	
144,644		Capital Adjustment Account	34c	151,477	
2		Collection Fund Adjustment Account	34d	31	
(450)		Deferred Capital Payments	34e	(294)	
2,572		Deferred Capital Receipts	34f	1,555	
(76)		Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	34g	(75)	
(57,499)		Pensions Reserve	31	(66,347)	
10,576		Revaluation Reserve	34i	10,595	
	99,658				96,853
	127,186	**TOTAL RESERVES**			**124,224**

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the balance sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use. The second category of reserves is those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

Signed ……….………………………….. **Date: XX September 2013**

Chief Financial Officer

Signed ……….………………………….. **Date: XX September 2013**
Ian Brown
Chairman of Audit Committee

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

2011/12 £000	2011/12 £000		Note	2012/13 £000	2012/13 £000
9,401		**Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services**		**(4,652)**	
(12,165)		Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non cash movements	27	2,631	
2,013		Adjustments for items that are included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	27	3,830	
	(751)				**1,809**
63		Interest element of finance lease payments		93	
(436)		Interest received		(412)	
	(373)				**(319)**
	(1,124)	**Net cash flows from Operating Activities**			**1,490**
		Investing and Financing Activities			
3,377		Purchase of Long Term Assets	20	2,577	
(2,762)		Purchase of short term and long term investments	35	(1,001)	
6,689		Other payments for investing activities	20	2,378	
(203)		Proceeds from the sale of Long Term Assets	33b	(1,384)	
(4,156)		Capital grants received		(1,971)	
(154)		Other payments for capital element of finance leases		(218)	
(1,640)		Other receipts from investing activities	33b	(1,147)	
	1,151				**(766)**
	27	**Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents**			**724**
	(805)	**Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period**			**(778)**
	(778)	**Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period**	26		**(54)**

The cash flow statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Council generates and uses the cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Council. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Council's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from finance activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Council.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Accounting Policies

1.01 General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2012/13 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2013. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by The Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011, which require these to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2012/13 and the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2012/13 (SERCOP), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) [and statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the 2003 Act]. The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

1.02 Accruals of Income and Expenditure

Activity is accounted for in the year that it takes place, not simply when cash payments are made or received. In particular:

- revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Council transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council
- revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Council can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council
- supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed — where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet
- expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made
- interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument, rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract
- where revenue and expenditure have been recognised, but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected

1.03 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in three months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Council's cash management.

1.04 Exceptional Items

When items of income and expense are material, their nature and amount is disclosed separately, either on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement or in the notes to the accounts, depending on how significant the items are to an understanding of the Council's financial performance.

1.05 Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, i.e. in the current and future years affected by the change and do not give rise to a prior period adjustment.

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Council's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period, as if the new policy had always been applied.

Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

1.06 Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding fixed assets during the year:

- depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service
- revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off
- amortisation of intangible fixed assets attributable to the service

The Council is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore funded, by way of an adjusting transaction, with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

1.07 Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, eg time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the Non-Distributed Costs line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Council is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an officer, or group of officers, or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

Post Employment Benefits

Employees of the Council are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Hertfordshire County Council. The scheme provided defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees who worked for the Council.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

- the Local Government Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme
- the liabilities of Hertfordshire County Council Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method — i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc, and projections of projected earnings for current employees
- liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 4.8% (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds)
- the assets of Hertfordshire County Council (HCC) Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their bid value as required by International Accounting Standard (IAS)19. The assets are:
  - Equities
  - Bonds
  - Property
  - Cash

  The bid value of assets for the Fund are provided by the Administering Authority, Hertfordshire County Council.

The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into seven components:

- current service cost — the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year — allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked
- past service cost — the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions which relate to years of service earned in earlier years — debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Distributed Costs

- interest cost — the expected increase in the present value of liabilities during the year as they move one year closer to being paid — debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- expected return on assets — the annual investment return on the fund assets attributable to the Council, based on an average of the expected long-term return credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- gains or losses on settlements and curtailments — the result of actions to relieve the Council of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees — debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Distributed Costs
- actuarial gains and losses — changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions — debited to the Pensions Reserve
- contributions paid to the HCC pension fund — cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are appropriations to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows, rather than as benefits earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

The Council also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

1.08 Events After the Balance Sheet Date

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period — the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period — the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect such events, but where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect

Events taking place after the date of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

1.09 Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and are carried at their amortised cost. The Council currently has no long-term external debt.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into two types:

- Loans and receivables — assets that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market.
- Available-for-sale assets — assets that have a quoted market price and/or do not have fixed or determinable payments.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the loans that the Council has made, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

However, the Council has made a few loans to voluntary organisations at less than market rates (soft loans). When soft loans are made, a loss is recorded in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (debited to the appropriate service) for the present value of the interest that will be foregone over the life of the instrument, resulting in a lower amortised cost than the outstanding principal. Interest is credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at a marginally higher effective rate of interest than the rate receivable from the voluntary organisations, with the difference serving to increase the amortised cost of the loan in the Balance Sheet.

Statutory provisions require that the impact of soft loans on the General Fund Balance is the interest receivable for the financial year — the reconciliation of amounts debited and credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net gain required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to, or from, the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Where assets are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made, the asset is written down and a charge made to the relevant service (for receivables specific to that service) or the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the revised future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Any gains and losses that arise on the derecognition of an asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

1.10 Government Grants and Contributions

Whether paid on account, by instalments or in arrears, government grants and third party contributions and donations are recognised as due to the Council when there is reasonable assurance that:

- the Council will comply with the conditions of the payment
- the grants or contributions will be received

Amounts recognised as due to the Council are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset acquired using the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line (attributable revenue grants and contributions) or Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (non-ringfenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

1.11 Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Council as a result of past events (e.g. software licences) is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the Council.

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that the project is technically feasible and is intended to be completed (with adequate resources being available) and the Council will be able to generate future economic benefits or deliver service potential by being able to sell or use the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributable to the asset and is restricted to that incurred during the development phase (research expenditure cannot be capitalised).

Expenditure on the development of websites is not capitalised if the website is solely or primarily intended to promote or advertise the Council's goods or services.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Council meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired — any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

1.12 Inventories and Long Term Contracts

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at either cost or net realisable value.

Long term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year.

1.13 Investment Property

Investment properties are those that are used solely to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. The definition is not met if the property is used in any way to facilitate the delivery of services or production of goods or is held for sale.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable parties at arm's-length. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line and result in a gain for the General Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and the Capital Receipts Reserve.

1.14 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification.

Arrangements that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs of the Council are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Premiums paid on entry into a lease are applied to writing down the lease liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease payments are apportioned between:

- a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property, plant or equipment — applied to write down the lease liability; and
- a finance charge (debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement)

Property, Plant and Equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life (where ownership of the asset does not transfer to the Council at the end of the lease period).

The Council is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead, a prudent annual contribution is made from revenue funds towards the deemed capital investment in accordance with statutory requirements. Depreciation and revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the services benefitting from use of the leased property, plant or equipment. Charges are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (e.g. there is a rent-free period at the commencement of the lease).

The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

Where the Council grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the commencement of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. A gain, representing the Council's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal), matched by a lease (long-term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

- a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property — applied to write down the lease debtor (together with any premiums received); and
- finance income (credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement)

The gain credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and is required to be treated as a capital receipt. Where a premium has been received, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When the future rentals are received, the element for the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of fixed assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are therefore appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Operating Leases

Where the Council grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Credits are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (e.g. there is a premium paid at the commencement of the lease). Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease are added to the carrying amount of the relevant asset and charged as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

1.15 Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principles of the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2012/13 (SERCOP). The total absorption costing principle is used — the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of:

- Corporate and Democratic Core — costs relating to the Council’s status as a multi-functional, democratic organisation
- Non-Distributed Costs — the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early and impairment losses chargeable on Assets Held for Sale

These two cost categories are defined in SERCOP and accounted for as separate headings in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, as part of Net Expenditure on Continuing Services.

1.16 Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes and that are expected to be used during more than one financial year are classified as Property, Plant and Equipment.

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- the purchase price
- any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management

The Council does not capitalise borrowing costs incurred whilst assets are under construction.

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition does not have commercial substance (i.e. it will not lead to a variation in the cash flows of the Council). In the latter case, where an asset is acquired via an exchange, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council.

Donated assets are measured initially at fair value. The difference between fair value and any consideration paid is credited to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, unless the donation has been made conditionally. Until conditions are satisfied, the gain is held in the Donated Assets Account. Where gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Assets are then carried in the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:

- Infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction — depreciated historical cost
- Dwellings — fair value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH)
- All other assets — fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (Existing Use Value — EUV)

Where there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of fair value.

Where non-property assets that have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for fair value.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

When decreases in value are identified:
- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains)
- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

Impairment

Assets are assessed at each year-end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

When impairment losses are identified:
- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains)
- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land and certain Community Assets) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction).

Deprecation is calculated on the following bases:
- Land and buildings — straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- Vehicles — straight-line over the estimated life of the vehicle
- Plant, furniture and equipment — 25% on a reducing balance basis
- Infrastructure — straight-line allocation over 25 years.
- Finance leases — straight-line over the term of the lease

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

Revaluation gains are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been chargeable based on their historical cost being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previously losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

If assets no longer meet the criteria to be classified as Assets Held for Sale, they are reclassified back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of their carrying amount before they were classified as held for sale; adjusted for depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had they not been classified as Held for Sale, and their recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell.

Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as Assets Held for Sale.

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. Capital receipts are required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then only be used for either new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council’s underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of fixed assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

1.17 Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are held with the objective of increasing knowledge, understanding and the appreciation of the Council's history and local area. Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. However, some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to heritage assets as detailed below.

The Heritage Assets are relatively static and acquisitions, donations and disposals are rare. Where acquisitions do occur, they are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at valuation ascertained by insurance officers, museum curators or external valuers. Proceeds from the disposal of Heritage Assets are accounted for in accordance with the Council's general policies relating to the disposals of property, plant and equipment. The Council has a rolling programme of major repair and restoration of its heritage assets and therefore the assets are deemed to have indefinite lives and the Council does not consider it necessary to charge depreciation.

The Council's collection of Heritage Assets, which includes works of art, musical equipment, sculptures, statues, war memorials and civic regalia, are reported at insurance valuations, which are based on market values, internal or external valuations. These insurance valuations are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment or where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policy on impairment.

1.18 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. For instance, the Council may be involved in a court case that could eventually result in the making of a settlement or the payment of compensation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year — where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service.

Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the Council settles the obligation.

Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Council a possible obligation whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council. Contingent liabilities also arise in circumstances where a provision would otherwise be made but either it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

Contingent Assets

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the Council a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts where it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

1.19 Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Council — these reserves are explained in the relevant policies.

1.20 Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year. Where the Council has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital resources or by borrowing, a transfer in the Movement in Reserves Statement from the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts charged so that there is no impact on the level of council tax.

1.21 Value Added Tax (VAT)

VAT payable is included as an expense only to the extent that it is not recoverable from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. VAT receivable is excluded from income.

2 Accounting Standards that Have Been Issued but Have Not Yet Been Adopted

The following accounting policy changes have not yet been adopted but are expected to be included within Appendix C to the 2013/14 Code of Practice:

- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (other comprehensive income, June 2011)
- Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (offsetting financial assets and liabilities, December 2011)
- Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes (deferred tax: recovery of underlying assets, December 2010)
- Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits (June 2011)
- IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurements (May 2011)

3 Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1, the Council has to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgement in the Statements of Accounts is that there is a high level of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Council has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Council might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.

4 Prior Period Adjustments

There are no prior period adjustments included in the statements.

5 Events After the Reporting Period

The draft Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Head of Strategic Finance on 26 June 2013. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2013, the figures in the financial statement and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

Non-adjusting Event - Non Domestic Rates Appeals

When new arrangements for the retention of business rates came into effect on 1 April 2013, local authorities assumed the liability for refunding ratepayers who have successfully appealed against the rateable value of their properties on the rating list, including amounts paid over to central government in 2012/13 and prior years.

Watford Borough Council's share of these liabilities is estimated to be £1.424m.

6 Assumptions Made About the Future and Other Major Sources of Uncertainty

The Statements of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Council about the future that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking in to account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2013 for which there is significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ From Assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to the individual assets. The current economic climate makes it possible that the Council will be unable to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing in to doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls.
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in the retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects of these individual assumptions can have a major impact on the pension liability calculation. During 2012/13, The Council's actuaries advised that the net pensions liability had increased by £8.848m as a result of estimates and assumptions being updated.
Arrears	At 31 March 2013, the Council had a short term sundry debtor balance of £5.933m. A review of significant balances suggested a provision of £4.310m was appropriate. However, in the current economic climate it is not certain that such an allowance would be sufficient.	If collection rates were to deteriorate an increasing level of doubtful debts would require an additional amount to be set aside as a bad debt provision or additional bad debt write offs.

7 Amounts Reported for Resource Allocation Decisions

The analysis of income and expenditure by service on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is that specified by the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2012/13 (SERCOP). However decisions about resource allocation are taken by the Council's Cabinet on the basis of Finance Digest budget reports analysed across directorates. These reports are produced several times a year to inform senior management and members about the current and forecasted financial position of the Council. They are prepared on a different basis from the accounting policies used in the financial statement. In particular:

- Estimated charges are made in relation to capital expenditure, whereas different actual amounts for depreciation, revaluation and impairment gains and losses are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the year end
- The cost of retirement benefits is based on cash flows (Payment of employer's pensions contributions rather than current service cost of benefits accrued at the year end)
- Expenditure on some support services is budgeted for centrally and not charged to directorates

Finance Digest - Actuals

2011/12 Finance Digest £000		2012/13 Finance Digest £000
	Service Area	
654	Corporate Services	0
8,277	Community Services	6,752
5,734	Environmental Services	5,926
2,855	Planning	3,324
1,764	Corporate Management	1,360
(3,211)	Legal and Property Services	(1,091)
31	Shared Services	4,107
21,791	Strategic Finance	(141)
(23,063)	Capital, IAS19 and Other Adjustments	(3,431)
14,832	**Net General Fund**	**16,806**
	Funding	
(8,367)	Council Tax	(8,258)
(205)	Council Tax Freeze Grant	(206)
(1,429)	Revenue Support Grant	(103)
(1,448)	Non-Specific Grant To Fund Capital	(744)
177	Collection Fund surplus movement	(30)
(4,622)	NNDR	(5,316)
(95)	Homelessness Grant	0
(542)	New Homes Bonus	(1,394)
0	S106 Contributions	(1,224)
(16,531)	**Total Funding**	**(17,275)**
(1,699)	Net General Fund less total funding	(469)
1,699	Transfers To / (From) Reserves	469
0	**Change To General Fund Balance**	**0**

Reconciliation of Directorate Income and Expenditure to Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This reconciliation shows how the figures in the analysis of directorate income and expenditure within the Finance Digest (FD) relate to the amounts included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CI&E).

2011/12				2012/13		
Finance Digest £000	Not Inc. In FD £000	CI&E £000	Subjective Analysis	Finance Digest £000	Not Inc. In FD £000	CI&E £000
(15,384)	0	(15,384)	Fees, Charges and Other Service Income	(15,928)	0	(15,928)
(436)	0	(436)	Interest and Investment Income	(411)	(1)	(412)
(8,366)	0	(8,366)	Income From Council Tax	(8,258)	0	(8,258)
(49,185)	0	(49,185)	Government grants and Contributions	(50,303)	(1,998)	(52,301)
(735)	735	0	Transfer from reserves	(788)	788	0
(74,106)	**735**	**(73,371)**	**Total Income**	**(75,688)**	**(1,211)**	**(76,899)**
19,106	0	19,106	Employee Expenses	19,426	(25)	19,401
(684)	0	(684)	IAS19 Adjustments	0	(1,332)	(1,332)
51,473	0	51,473	Other Service Expenses	55,443	0	55,443
(408)	0	(408)	Support Service Recharges	(552)	0	(552)
2,460	0	2,460	Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment	0	2,242	2,242
63	0	63	Interest Payments	98	0	98
(338)	11,100	10,762	Other Items in Budget Monitoring	265	(3,318)	(3,053)
2,434	(2,434)	0	Transfer to reserves	391	(391)	0
74,106	**8,666**	**82,772**	**Total Expenditure**	**75,071**	**(2,824)**	**72,247**
0	**9,401**	**9,401**	**(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services / General Fund Movement**	**(617)**	**(4,035)**	**(4,652)**

8 Grant Income

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2012/13:

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
	Credited To Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	
205	Council Tax Freeze Grant	206
67	Events Market	0
0	High Street Innovation Fund	100
95	Homelessness Grant	0
0	Housing Planning Delivery Grant	160
150	Leisure Grant	280
542	New Homes Bonus	1,393
4,622	Non-domestic Rates redistribution	5,316
127	Other Local Authorities	14
72	Performance Reward Grant	191
2	Recycling	0
1,429	Revenue Support Grant	103
1,031	Section 106 Contributions	1,224
8,342		8,987
	Credited To Services	
0	Arts Council - Lottery	40
80	Building Safer Communities	42
0	Capital Funding	60
15	CCTV	15
22	Cemeteries	23
712	Council Tax Benefit Administration Grant	680
0	Disabled Facility Grant	279
39,999	DWP Housing Benefit Grant	42,161
93	Elections	10
24	Housing - Homelessness	297
43	Housing and Planning Delivery Grant	0
124	Housing Private Sector	0
59	Miscellaneous Highways	67
0	New Burdens	120
21	Other Grants	50
15	Parks Development	30
47	Performance and Engagement	14
85	Play Rangers	0
0	Police & Crime Commissioner	76
29	Sports Development	17
51	Street Cleansing	55
28	Taxi Marshall Scheme	40
416	Waste Management	433
41,863		44,509
50,205	**Total**	**53,496**

The Council has received a number of grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the monies to be returned to the giver if the conditions are not met. The balances at the year end are as follows:

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
582	Other Government Grants	262
5,512	Section 106	4,875
6,094	**Total**	**5,137**

9 Trading Operations

The Council has established trading units where the services provided are required to operate in a commercial environment. These operations include commercially let trading estate units, shop units and a non-livestock trading market.

The income and expenditure relating to these operations are shown below:

2011/12				2012/13		
Expend-iture £000	Income £000	Net Income £000		Expend-iture £000	Income £000	Net Income £000
1,912	(7,137)	(5,225)	Property	1,500	(6,935)	(5,435)
518	(498)	20	Market	466	(377)	89
2,430	**(7,635)**	**(5,205)**	**Total**	**1,966**	**(7,312)**	**(5,346)**

10 External Audit Costs

The Council has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts, certification of grant claims and statutory inspections.

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
114	Fees payable to the audit commission with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year, Grant Thornton	62
22	Fees payable to Grant Thornton for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year	46
136	**Total**	**108**

11 Members' Allowances

The Local Authorities (Members' Allowances) (England) Regulations 2003 provide for the circumstances in which allowances are payable to members and the maximum amounts payable in respect of certain allowances.

The total of Members' Allowances paid in the year was £442,000 (2011/12: £434,000).

Further information on Members' Allowances can be obtained from the Council's Democratic Services section.

12 Officers' Remuneration

The Council is required to disclose the number of employees in the accounting period whose remuneration fell in each bracket of a scale in multiples of £5,000, starting with £50,000. The relevant details are as follows:

2011/12 No. of employees	Remuneration Band	2012/13 No. of employees
7	£50,000 - £54,999	8
1	£55,000 - £59,999	1
0	£60,000 - £64,999	0
5	£65,000 - £69,999	4
1	£70,000 - £74,999	1
0	£75,000 - £79,999	1
1	£80,000 - £84,999	1
0	£85,000 - £89,999	0
0	£90,000 - £94,999	0
2	£95,000 - £99,999	1
0	£100,000 - £104,999	0
0	£105,000 - £109,999	0
0	£110,000 - £114,999	0
0	£115,000 - £119,999	0
0	£120,000 - £124,999	0
0	£125,000 - £129,999	0
0	£130,000 - £134,999	0
1	£135,000 - £139,999	1
18	**Total**	**18**

The number of officers whose total remuneration exceeded £50,000 has remained the same in 2012/13.

The following tables provide additional detail for senior officers remuneration where salary for the establishment post falls between £50,000 and £150,000.

2011/12 **Post**	Salary Including Fees and Allowances **£**	Compens-ation For Loss of Office **£**	Total Remun'n excluding Pension Contrib'n **£**	Pension Contrib-ution **£**	Total Remuner-ation **£**
Managing Director	135,105	0	135,105	36,208	**171,313**
Executive Director - Services	98,941	0	98,941	26,507	**125,448**
Executive Director - Resources	98,906	77,435	176,341	26,507	**202,848**
Head of Legal & Property Services	72,456	0	72,456	19,366	**91,822**
Head of Strategic Finance	80,905	0	80,905	0	**80,905**
Head of Environmental Services	67,051	0	67,051	17,916	**84,967**
Head of Human Resources	66,915	0	66,915	17,916	**84,831**
Head of Planning & Transportation	66,895	0	66,895	17,916	**84,811**
Head of Community Services	66,858	0	66,858	17,918	**84,776**
Head of Information, Communication & Technology	65,948	0	65,948	0	**65,948**
Total	**819,980**	**77,435**	**897,415**	**180,254**	**1,077,669**

2012/13 **Post**	Salary Including Fees and Allowances **£**	Compens-ation For Loss of Office **£**	Total Remun'n excluding Pension Contrib'n **£**	Pension Contrib-ution **£**	Total Remuner-ation **£**
Managing Director	135,105	0	135,105	36,208	**171,313**
Executive Director - Services	99,704	119,291	218,995	26,507	**245,502**
Executive Director - Resources	0	0	0	0	**0**
Head of Legal & Property Services	72,256	0	72,256	19,365	**91,621**
Head of Strategic Finance	82,256	20,899	103,155	0	**103,155**
Head of Environmental Services	66,851	0	66,851	17,916	**84,767**
Head of Human Resources	66,858	0	66,858	17,918	**84,776**
Head of Planning & Transportation	66,871	0	66,871	17,916	**84,787**
Head of Community Services	66,857	0	66,857	17,918	**84,775**
Head of Information, Communication & Technology	76,680	0	76,680	0	**76,680**
Total	**733,438**	**140,190**	**873,628**	**153,748**	**1,027,376**

13 Termination Benefits

The Council terminated the contracts of a number of employees in 2012/13, incurring liabilities of £395,171 (2011/12: £559,415). Of this total, £262,593 (2011/12: £489,797) was payable in the form of compensation for loss of office and £132,578 (2011/12: £69,618) in enhanced pension benefits as part of the Council's rationalisation of Services.

The numbers of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below:

2011/12 Total number of exit packages	2011/12 Total cost of exit packages	Cost Band			2012/13 Total number of exit packages	2012/13 Total cost of exit packages
11	71,862	£0	-	£20,000	8	35,783
9	232,906	£20,001	-	£40,000	2	53,104
2	94,168	£40,001	-	£60,000	1	58,608
1	77,435	£60,001	-	£80,000	0	0
1	83,044	£80,001	-	£100,000	1	82,374
0	0	£100,001	-	£150,000	0	0
0	0	£150,001	-	£120,000	1	165,302
24	**559,415**	**Total**			**13**	**395,171**

14 Related Party Transactions

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Council or to be controlled or influenced by the Council. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Council might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Council.

a) Central Government & Other Local Bodies

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the Council – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. Housing Benefits).

Details of grant funding transactions with Government Departments and Agencies are set out in Note 8 to the Core Financial Statements.

The Council paid precepts to Hertfordshire County Council and Hertfordshire Police Authority, further details of which are included in the Collection Fund Accounts.

b) Members and Chief Officers

The Council is one of five Districts (the others being Dacorum, Hertsmere, St Albans, and Three Rivers) that oversee the operation of the West Hertfordshire Crematorium. Watford provides the Honorary Clerk to the Joint Committee (the Managing Director, Manny Lewis, undertakes this role). Councillor Ian Brown is the Council's Member representative on the Joint Committee. In 2012/13, as in 2011/12, no contribution towards the running of the Crematorium was required from the Council. The Crematorium's practice is to meet all running costs from its own income, and build up reserves to meet future capital improvement costs. Should a deficiency contribution from Watford Borough be necessary, the contribution would be calculated in proportion to its population. The net current assets of the Joint Committee as at 31 March 2013 were £5.26m (31 March 2012: £5.14m). However, Watford's share of the net assets excludes property acquired or constructed for the purpose of Cremation which belong to and are vested in the Authority where the Crematorium is sited.

Councillors Kareen Hastrick and Derek Scudder are members of the Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) Management Board and Council representatives. Councillor George Derbyshire is also a member of the CAB. The board was paid an amount of £174,222 in grant and £39,095 in rent support during 2012/13 (£174,192 and £47,891 for grant and rent respectively in 2011/12). Councillor Derek Scudder is on the management board of the Watford Sheltered Workshop who lease a premises from Watford rent free and also on the Board of the Milton Keynes Sustainable Energy Agency.

Councillor George Derbyshire is a Director and Council representative on the Watford Palace Theatre Trust. The Trust received £257,728 in grant aid and £32,500 in rent support from the Council in 2012/13 (£257,728 and £32,500 respectively in 2011/12).

Following the transfer of the housing stock, Councillor Kareen Hastrick is a Council representative on the Board of the Watford Community Housing Trust. Also, Councillors Ian Brown and Jan Brown are Directors of the Watford Charity Centre Limited (The Le Marie Centre) who lease a property from the Council.

Mayor Dorothy Thornhill is the Council's representative on the National LGA, on the LGA Environment Board, on the Inter Authorities Health Partnership Board, Herts Anti Poverty Partnership and Chair of LSP One Watford. She is also General Assembly Member of Safer Watford, Vice President of Watford Football Club and Patron of WFC Educational Trust which is negotiating a lease for the Meriden Community Centre.

Councillor Mark Watkin, Councillor Jackie Connal and Councillor Nasreen Shah are on the Board of the Watford Multi-Cultural Community Centre as Council representatives . The Head of Community Services has a relative who is a senior officer for Hightown Praetorian Housing Association which is one of Watford Borough Council's Housing and Regeneration Initiative (HARI) partners.

Councillors Nigel Bell and Mo Mills are trustees of the West Watford Community Association who received a grant from the Council.

In addition, a small number of Council Members and Officers have made declarations of personal interests in voluntary and other organisations, which are grant aided or otherwise financed by the Council, which are not disclosed separately in this note as the sums involved are not considered material.

c) **Hertfordshire Pension Fund**

The details of the transactions with the Council's pension fund are provided in Note 31 to the Core Financial Statements.

15 Partnership Working

Since April 2009, Watford Borough Council and Three Rivers District Council have been participating in Joint Services, provided by the Joint Shared Services Committee. During 2012/13 the services that have been provided jointly are Human Resources, Finance, Revenue and Benefits, and the ICT function. These services are jointly provided with an aim to making efficiencies for both Authorities.

The net expenditure of the shared services is apportioned between the Councils based on the Shared Service Agreement. The table below shows the total expenditure and income of the Joint Committee of which Watford Borough Council's share is £4.113million.

2011/12				2012/13		
Gross Expend-iture £000	Gross Income £000	Net Cost £000	Services	Gross Expend-iture £000	Gross Income £000	Net Cost £000
1,400	(1)	1,399	Local Tax Collection	1,436	0	1,436
1,567	0	1,567	Housing Benefits	1,724	0	1,724
3,703	(5)	3,698	Central Support Services	3,583	(7)	3,576
6,670	**(6)**	**6,664**	**Net Cost of Services / Operating Expenditure**	**6,743**	**(7)**	**6,736**
		(2,597)	Income from Three Rivers District Council			(2,623)
		(4,067)	Income from Watford Borough Council			(4,113)
		0	**(Surplus) / Deficit for the year**			**0**

16 Intangible Assets

Intangible long-term assets are non-financial assets which do not have a physical substance but are identified and controlled by the Council through legal rights, e.g. IT software, and which bring benefits to the Council for more than one year.

During 2012/13 no capital expenditure was recorded in this category.

17 Property, Plant and Equipment

a) Information on Assets Held

The Property of the Council comprises:

31 Mar 12 No. / area		31 Mar 13 No. / area
	Property, Plant and Equipment	
1	Museum	1
5	Community Centres	5
1	Assembly Hall	1
2	Play Facilities	2
2	Theatres	2
3	Council Offices	3
2	Depot	2
4	Car Parks	4
2	Cemeteries	2
2	Leisure Pools	2
	Community Assets (see note below)	
915 acres	Parks and Open Spaces	915 acres
9	Allotments	9

Community Assets are held for the community in perpetuity. They are often assets that have been in the community for a long period, and little if any record exists of their original cost. The assets are not expected to be sold and have a nominal value in the accounts of £1 per asset, giving a total value of £93 for the 93 assets held by the Council (2011/12: £93).

b) Movement of Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	Infra-structure £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2011	45,427	13,175	2,655	61,257
Additions - Capital Programme	1,630	1,491	244	3,365
Additions - Finance Leases	0	154	0	154
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(430)	0	0	(430)
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the provisions of services	(955)	0	0	(955)
Derecognition - Disposals	0	0	0	0
Derecognition - Other	(2,226)	(1,972)	(286)	(4,484)
Assets reclassified (to) / from Held for Sale	(194)	0	0	(194)
Other movements in cost or valuation	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2012	**43,252**	**12,848**	**2,613**	**58,713**
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment				
At 1 April 2011	(4,407)	(8,278)	(543)	(13,228)
Depreciation Charge	(969)	(1,159)	(118)	(2,246)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0
Depreciation written out to the surplus / deficit on the provision of services	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	283	0	0	283
Impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	455	0	0	455
Derecognition - Disposals	0	0	0	0
Derecognition - Other	2,226	1,972	286	4,484
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2012	**(2,412)**	**(7,465)**	**(375)**	**(10,252)**
Balance Sheet Value at 31 March 2012	**40,840**	**5,383**	**2,238**	**48,461**
Balance Sheet Value at 1 April 2011	**41,020**	**4,897**	**2,112**	**48,029**

	Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	Infra-structure £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2012	43,252	12,848	2,613	58,713
Additions - Capital Programme	789	1,765	23	2,577
Additions - Finance Leases	0	0	0	0
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	195	52	0	247
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the provisions of services	(770)	82	0	(688)
Derecognition - Disposals	0	0	0	0
Derecognition - Other	0	(650)	0	(650)
Assets reclassified (to) / from Held for Sale	0	0	0	0
Other movements in cost or valuation	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2013	**43,466**	**14,097**	**2,636**	**60,199**
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment				
At 1 April 2012	(2,412)	(7,465)	(375)	(10,252)
Depreciation Charge	(855)	(1,315)	(131)	(2,301)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	0	(1)	0	(1)
Depreciation written out to the surplus / deficit on the provision of services	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	37	0	0	37
Impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0
Derecognition - Disposals	0	0	0	0
Derecognition - Other	0	650	0	650
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2013	**(3,230)**	**(8,131)**	**(506)**	**(11,867)**
Balance Sheet Value at 31 March 2013	**40,236**	**5,966**	**2,130**	**48,332**
Balance Sheet Value at 1 April 2012	**40,840**	**5,383**	**2,238**	**48,461**

c) Revaluations

The Council carried out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years. Valuations are carried out internally and the basis of valuations is in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. All assets have been valued individually, with the final statements of account reconciled to the valuation certificates. The basis of valuing individual classes of assets owned by the Council is detailed in Note 1 to the Core Financial Statements.

The following table illustrates the scope of the revaluation work undertaken and demonstrates the Council's rolling revaluation programme.

	Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	Infra-structure £000	Total £000
Carried at historical cost	0	14,097	2,636	16,733
Valued at current value as at:				
31/03/2013	2,679	0	0	2,679
31/03/2012	12,078	0	0	12,078
31/03/2011	25,796	0	0	25,796
31/03/2010	2,226	0	0	2,226
31/03/2009	279	0	0	279
31/03/2008	408	0	0	408
Total Cost or Valuation	**43,466**	**14,097**	**2,636**	**60,199**

d) **Information About Depreciation Methodologies**

Depreciation has been provided for all assets with a finite useful life. The basis for depreciating assets is detailed in the Statement of Accounting Policies. Freehold land, investment properties, Surplus Assets and Heritage Assets are not depreciated. On all other assets where depreciation has been provided, assets have been depreciated on the following basis:

Buildings	Straight-line over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer
Vehicles	Straight-line over the estimated life of the vehicle
Plant, Furniture & Equipment	25% on a reducing balance basis
Infrastructure	Straight-line over 25 years
Finance Leases	Straight-line over the term of the lease

18 Heritage Assets

The Council's Heritage Assets are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuations which are based on market values. These insurance values are reviewed and updated annually. The Council has a rolling programme of repair of its Heritage Assets and regularly reviews the conditions of its assets. The Council keeps a register of all its Heritage Assets and records the nature, condition and location of each asset.

	Musical Instrument £000	Statues, Sculptures & War Memorials £000	Works of art £000	Civic Regalia £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2011	400	368	700	200	1,668
Additions	0	12	0	0	12
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluations increases / (decreases)	0	365	0	0	365
At 31 March 2012	**400**	**745**	**700**	**200**	**2,045**

	Musical Instrument £000	Statues, Sculptures & War Memorials £000	Works of art £000	Civic Regalia £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2012	400	745	700	200	2,045
Additions	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluations increases / (decreases)	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2013	**400**	**745**	**700**	**200**	**2,045**

19 Investment Properties and Surplus Assets

a) Information on Assets Held

The Investment Properties and Surplus Assets of the Council comprise:

31 Mar 12 No. / area		31 Mar 13 No. / area
209	Commercial Properties	209
1	Old Woolworths Store	1
1	Business Park	1
250,000 sq.ft	Charter Place Shopping Area	250,000 sq.ft
1	Market	1
7% of net profit	Share in Harlequin Shopping Centre	7% of net profit
1	Cardiff Road Industrial Estate	1
2	Surplus Assets	2

b) Movement of Investment Properties and Surplus Assets

	Investment Properties £000	Surplus Assets £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2011	109,873	2,045	111,918
Additions	4,520	0	4,520
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the provisions of services	(7,864)	0	(7,864)
Derecognition - Disposals	0	0	0
Derecognition - Other	0	0	0
Assets reclassified (to) / from Held for Sale	0	(885)	(885)
Other movements in cost or valuation	0	0	0
At 31 March 2012	**106,529**	**1,160**	**107,689**
Balance Sheet Value at 31 March 2012	**106,529**	**1,160**	**107,689**
Balance Sheet Value at 1 April 2011	**109,873**	**2,045**	**111,918**

	Investment Properties £000	Surplus Assets £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2012	106,529	1,160	107,689
Additions	791	0	791
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the provisions of services	5,989	(260)	5,729
Derecognition - Disposals	0	0	0
Derecognition - Other	0	0	0
Assets reclassified (to) / from Held for Sale	0	0	0
Other movements in cost or valuation	0	0	0
At 31 March 2013	**113,309**	**900**	**114,209**
Balance Sheet Value at 31 March 2013	**113,309**	**900**	**114,209**
Balance Sheet Value at 1 April 2012	**106,529**	**1,160**	**107,689**

c) Accounted for in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The following items of income and expense have been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
7,635	Rental income from Investment Property	7,312
(2,430)	Direct operating expenses arising from Investment property	(1,966)
5,205	**Net income / (expenditure)**	**5,346**

There are no restrictions on the Council's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the Council's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The Council has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or repairs, maintenance or enhancement.

d) Revaluations

The following table illustrates the scope of the revaluation work undertaken and demonstrates the Council's rolling revaluation programme.

	Investment Properties £000	Surplus Assets £000	Total £000
Valued at current value as at:			
31/03/2013	76,509	0	76,509
31/03/2012	12,154	0	12,154
31/03/2011	10,569	0	10,569
31/03/2010	12,561	0	12,561
31/03/2009	2,247	0	2,247
31/03/2008	170	0	170
Total Cost or Valuation	**114,210**	**0**	**114,210**

20 Capital Expenditure & Financing, Commitments and Changes in Estimates

a) Capital Expenditure and Financing

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below, together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the Council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
3,527	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	3,425
	Capital Investment	
3,377	Property, Plant and Equipment	2,577
4,519	Investment Properties	791
2,170	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	1,587
10,066		4,955
	Sources of Finance	
(8,384)	Capital receipts	(3,157)
(1,632)	Government grants and other contributions	(1,798)
(50)	Reserves	0
(10,066)		(4,955)
(102)	Minimum Revenue Provision	(218)
0	Voluntary Contributions to Reduce the Capital Finance Requirement	(399)
3,425	**Closing Capital Financing Requirement**	**2,808**

b) Commitments Under Capital Contracts

At 31 March 2013 the Council had contractual commitments totalling £1.124 million (31 March 2012: £1.415 million) relating to the following capital schemes for which the Council has in place the necessary funding. The major commitments are:

Commit-ments 31 Mar 12 £000		Period over which expenditure will take place	Commit-ments 31 Mar 13 £000
607	Playing Fields and open spaces (Land & Buildings)	2013-14	298
149	Repairs to Council Buildings (Land & Buildings)	2013-14	300
0	Watford Cultural Quarter (Land & Buildings)	2013-14	217
125	Renovation Grants (Land & Buildings)	2013-14	0
379	Other Capital Projects (Investment Properties)	2013-14	186
155	Cardiff Road Health Campus (Investment Properties)	2013-14	123
1,415	**Total**		**1,124**

21 Leases

a) Council as Lessee

i) Operating Lease

The Council entered into a number of operating leases with three significant lease arrangements relating to operational land and buildings, vehicles and plant and equipment. The total amount paid under these arrangements in 2012/13 was £106,149 (2011/12: £104,632) as follows:

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
30	Operational Land and Buildings	30
75	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	76
105	**Total**	**106**

The future minimum payments due under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

2011/12 Land & Buildings £000	2011/12 Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	2011/12 Total £000		2012/13 Land & Buildings £000	2012/13 Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	2012/13 Total £000
0	19	19	Not later than one year	0	35	35
0	47	47	Later than one year and not later than five years	30	39	69
30	0	30	Later than five years	0	0	0
30	**66**	**96**	**Total Liability**	**30**	**74**	**104**

ii) Finance Leases

Vehicle Plant and Equipment includes vehicles and machinery that have been acquired in 2012/13 under finance leases for delivery of services at a fair value of £50,000 (2011/12: £154,000). The following table shows the values of assets held under finance by the Council accounted for under Vehicle Plant and Equipment:

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	
527	Book value at 1 April	321
154	Additions	50
(360)	Depreciation	(92)
321	**Book value at 31 March**	**279**

The Council is committed to making minimum payments under the leases compromising settlement of the long-term liability for the interest in the property acquired by the Council and finance costs that will be payable by the Council in future years while the liability remains outstanding. The minimum lease payments are made up of the following amounts:

31 Mar 12 £000		31 Mar 13 £000
	Finance lease liabilities (net present value of minimum lease payments):	
284	Annual Payments	181
70	Finance costs payable in future years	39
354	**Minimum lease payments**	**220**

The minimum lease payments will be payable over the following periods:

31 Mar 12 £000		31 Mar 13 £000
	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	
4	Not later than one year	32
350	Later than one year and not later than five years	188
354	**Total**	**220**

The aggregate finance charges made under these finance leases during the year amounted to £32,890 (2011/12: £35,600). This amount has been charged to the Income & Expenditure Account as interest payable and similar charges.

b) Council as Lessor

i) Operating Leases

The Council leases out various investment property under operating leases. The gross value of assets which were held under operating leases was £111.731 million (31 March 2012: £105.381 million). The total rental received under these lease agreements and credited to services was £7.312 million (2011/12: £7.635 million).

ii) Finance Leases

The Council has leased out property on finance leases. The Council has a gross investment in the lease made up of minimum lease payments expected to be received over the remaining term and the residual value anticipated for the property when the lease comes to an end. The minimum lease payments compromise settlement of the long term debtor for the interest in the property acquired by the lessee and finance income that will be earned by the Council in future years whilst the debtor remains outstanding. The gross investment is made up of the following amounts:

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
340	Finance Lease Debtor - Long Term	425
340	**Gross Investment in the Lease**	**425**

22 Debtors - Long Term

Long-term debtors are debtors which fall due after a period of at least one year and are analysed as follows:

31 Mar 12 £000		31 Mar 13 £000
237	Watford Irish Association	0
12	Loan to YMCA	11
1,021	Rent to Mortgage	1,044
340	Finance Leases as Lessor	425
1,610		1,480
(237)	less: provision for bad debts / impairment	0
1,373	**Total**	**1,480**

23 Assets Held For Sale

Current Assets Held For Sale are those being actively marketed where there is an expectation that they will be sold within one year of the balance sheet date.

2011/12		2012/13		
Total £000		Current £000	Long-Term £000	Total £000
	Cost or valuation			
0	At 1 April	885	0	885
194	Assets reclassified from operational land and buildings	0	0	0
885	Assets reclassified from surplus assets	0	0	0
(194)	Disposals	(885)	0	(885)
885	**At 31 March**	**0**	**0**	**0**

During the year, the two Assets Held For Sale, which were Callowland and Gammons Farm, were disposed of.

24 Inventories

The following inventories were held as at 31st March 2013:

31 Mar 12 £000		31 Mar 13 £000
5	Watford Museum (Saleable Items)	20
9	Printing Section (Paper, inks, etc.)	11
14	Fuel Stock	5
28	**Total**	**36**

There was no work-in-progress as at 31st March 2013.

25 Debtors - Short Term

An analysis of debtors falling due within one year is shown below:

31 Mar 12 £000		31 Mar 13 £000
1,990	Government Departments	3,396
2,937	Local Authorities	3,010
0	Public Corporations	1
6,691	Sundry Debtors	5,933
223	Payments in Advance	250
11,841		12,590
(4,309)	less: provision for bad debts / impairment	(4,310)
7,532	**Total**	**8,280**

26 Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short Term Borrowing

The balance of cash, cash equivalents and short term borrowing is made up of the following elements:

31 Mar 12 £000		31 Mar 13 £000
	Current Assets	
3	Cash held by the Council	4
719	Bank current accounts	421
722		425
	Current Liabilities	
(1,500)	Short term borrowing	(479)
(778)	**Total**	**(54)**

27 Adjustments to Net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for Non Cash Movements and Investing and Financing Activities

2011/12 £000	2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000	2012/13 £000
		Adjustments for non-cash transactions		
(11,952)		Adjustments involving the Capital Adjustment Account and Revaluation Reserve	3,813	
(177)		Adjustments involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account	29	
15		Adjustments involving the Accumulated Absences Reserve	22	
(630)		Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS19	(829)	
(237)		Movement in Provisions	37	
	(12,981)			**3,072**
		Items on an accruals basis		
(12)		Increase / (Decrease) in Inventories	8	
(4,770)		Increase / (Decrease) in Debtors and Payments in Advance	748	
5,436		(Increase) / Decrease in Creditors and Receipts in Advance	(1,146)	
162		Other Accruals	(51)	
	816			**(441)**
		Investing and Financing Activities		
(63)		Interest payable and similar charges	(93)	
436		Interest receivable	412	
0		Adjustments involving Reserves	2,364	
1,640		Adjustments involving the Capital Receipts Reserve	1,147	
	2,013			**3,830**
	(10,152)	**Total**		**6,461**

28 Creditors - Short Term

An analysis of creditors falling due within one year is shown below:

31 Mar 12 £000		31 Mar 13 £000
383	Government Departments	617
782	Local Authorities	1,739
0	Public Corporations	15
3,612	Sundry Creditors	3,740
441	Receipts in Advance	253
5,218	**Total**	**6,364**

29 Creditors - Long Term

An analysis of creditors falling due in one year or more is shown below:

31 Mar 12 £000		31 Mar 13 £000
350	Deferred Liabilities (obligations under finance leases)	166
6,094	Government Grants and Other Contributions Unapplied	5,138
6,444	**Total**	**5,304**

30 Provisions

Provisions are accumulated funds held where the Council has an obligation which is likely to lead to a payment but the exact amount and timing of the payment is unknown.

31 Mar 12 £000		31 Mar 13 £000
0	Property Searches	100
0	Municipal Mutual Insurance	100
0	**Total**	**200**

Property Searches

The Council is a defendant in proceedings brought by a group of Property Search Companies for refunds of fees paid to the Council to access land charges data. In the current litigation the Council faces a claim of £130k plus interest and costs. A second group of Property Search Companies are also seeking to claim refunds although no proceedings have yet been issued. The second group of Property Search Companies have also intimated that they may bring a claim against all English and Welsh local authorities for alleged anti-competitive behaviour. It is not clear what the value of any such claim would be as against the Council. It is possible that additional claimants may come forward to submit claims for refunds, but none has been intimated at present.

Municipal Mutual Insurance

Under Watford Borough Council's agreement with its previous insurer Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI), the Council is exposed to the possibility of having to repay all or part of its claims already settled, or to be settled, by MMI. At 31 March 2013 the Council was informed by MMI's administrators that the maximum potential repayment stood at £52,000. This figure represents 15% of the total amount of claims paid by MMI to 31 March 2013, less the first £50,000 which is excluded from any levy.

31 Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

Participation in Pension Scheme

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers, the Council makes contributions towards the cost of post employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Council has a commitment to make the payments that need to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The Council participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme administered locally by Hertfordshire County Council. This is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.

Transactions relating to Retirement Benefits

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge that is required to be made against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post employment / retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CI&E)	
	Cost of Services:	
1,998	current service cost	2,158
22	past service costs	16
94	settlements and curtailments	0
	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	
7,001	interest cost	6,740
(5,687)	expected return on assets in the scheme	(4,576)
3,428	**Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services**	**4,338**
	Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the CI&E	
12,965	actuarial gains and losses	8,019
16,393	**Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the CI&E**	**12,357**
	Movement in Reserves Statement	
(16,393)	reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(12,357)
2,877	employers' contributions payable to the scheme	3,509
2,877	**Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year**	**3,509**

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the 31 March 2013 is a loss of £51.596 million (2011/12: £43.577 million).

Assets and Liabilities in relation to Post-employment Benefits

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities (defined benefit obligation):

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
128,931	Opening balance at 1 April	141,612
1,998	Current service costs	2,158
7,001	Interest cost	6,740
702	Contributions by scheme participants	687
9,002	Actuarial gains and losses	15,761
(6,138)	Benefits paid	(5,261)
22	Past service costs	16
94	Curtailments	0
141,612	**Closing Balance at 31 March**	**161,713**

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme assets:

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
84,947	Opening balance at 1 April	84,113
5,690	Expected rate of return	4,576
(3,965)	Actuarial gains and losses	7,742
2,877	Employer Contributions	3,509
702	Contributions by scheme participants	687
(6,138)	Benefits paid	(5,261)
84,113	**Closing Balance at 31 March**	**95,366**

The expected return on scheme assets is determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are based on gross redemption yields as at the Balance Sheet date. Expected returns on equity investments reflect long-term real rates of return experiences in the respective markets.

The actual return on scheme assets in the year was £12.330 million (2011/12: £1.738 million).

Scheme History

31 Mar 09 £000	31 Mar 10 £000	31 Mar 11 £000	31 Mar 12 £000		31 Mar 13 £000
(102,500)	(160,963)	(128,930)	(141,612)	Present value of liabilities in the Local Government Pension Scheme	(161,713)
64,262	82,269	84,947	84,113	Fair value of assets in the Local Government Pension Scheme	95,366
(38,238)	**(78,694)**	**(43,983)**	**(57,499)**	**Surplus / (deficit) in the scheme**	**(66,347)**

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay post employment (retirement) benefits. The total liability of £66.347 million (2011/12: £57.499 million) has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the Balance Sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains healthy.

The deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees (i.e. before payment fall due), as assessed by the scheme actuary.

The total contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the council in the year to 31 March 2014 is £2.721 million.

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. The Local Government Pension Scheme and Discretionary Benefits liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the County Council Fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 1 April 2010.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary were:

31 Mar 12		31 Mar 13
4.8%	Rate of increase in salaries	5.1%
2.5%	Rate of increase in pensions	2.8%
4.8%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.5%
5.5%	Expected Return on Assets	4.5%
50%	Take-up option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum	50%
	Mortality Assumptions	
	Longevity at 65 for current pensioners	
21.0	• Men	21.0
23.8	• Women	23.8
	Longevity at 65 for future pensioners	
22.9	• Men	22.9
25.7	• Women	25.7

31 Mar 12 %		31 Mar 13 %
	Long-term expected rate of return on assets	
6.2	Equity investments	4.5
4.0	Bonds	4.5
4.4	Property	4.5
3.5	Cash	4.5

The Scheme's assets consist of the following categories, by proportion of the total assets held:

31 Mar 12 %		31 Mar 13 %
69	Investments	71
18	Bonds	18
6	Property	5
7	Other Assets	6
100		**100**

History of experience Gains and Losses

The actuarial gains identified as movements on the Pensions Reserve in 2012/13 can be analysed into the following categories, measured as a percentage of assets or liabilities at 31 March 2012:

31 Mar 09 %	31 Mar 10 %	31 Mar 11 %	31 Mar 12 %		31 Mar 13 %
(39.7)	13.4	1.8	7.8	Difference between the expected and actual returns on assets	(7.0)
(16.2)	(33.6)	17.5	(6.4)	Experience gains and losses on liabilities	(9.7)

32 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Contingent Asset - VAT Shelter Agreement with Watford Community Housing Trust

Watford Borough Council employed a VAT structure scheme when the Council’s housing stock was transferred to the Watford Community Housing Trust (WCHT). The scheme involves the Council contracting with WCHT for the Trust to deliver works and this enabled the WCHT to recover VAT on those future major works. Both the WCHT and the Council gain by these arrangements. The recovery of VAT on major works will amount to an estimated £18 million, of which the first £1.1 million was paid to Watford Borough Council along with 50% of the remaining £16.9 million. The rate at which this sum is received will depend on the WCHT work programme. However, £0.515 million was received during 2012/13 (2011/12: £1.456 million) leaving a contingent asset of approximately £4.309 million (2011/12: £4.824 million) which will be received in the future.

33 Usable Reserves

a) Movement in Usable Reserves

Details of the movements relating to individual usable reserves are shown below:

Balance at 31 Mar 12 £000	Reserve	Net Movement in year £000	Balance at 31 Mar 13 £000	Further Detail Note
12,872	Capital Receipts Reserve	(626)	12,246	33b
13,306	Earmarked Reserves	469	13,775	33c
1,350	General Fund Balance	0	1,350	33d
27,528	**Total Net Worth**	**(157)**	**27,371**	

b) Capital Receipts Reserve

The Usable Capital Receipts Reserve holds capital receipts from the sale of assets which have been received and have not yet been used to finance capital expenditure. The balance on the Reserve is restricted by statute from being used other than to fund future years' expenditure in the approved capital budget or set aside to finance historical capital expenditure.

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
19,413	Balance brought forward at 1 April	12,872
	Received in year	
6	Loan repayments	5
194	Proceeds from sale of long-term assets	1,384
1,643	Receipts not related to asset sales	1,142
1,843		2,531
	Applied in year	
(8,384)	Transferred to Capital Adjustment Account to finance new capital expenditure	(3,157)
12,872	**Balance carried forward at 31 March**	**12,246**

c) Earmarked Reserves

Earmarked Reserves result from events which have allowed funds to be set aside, surpluses generated from trading undertakings, or decisions causing anticipated expenditure to have been postponed or cancelled.

For each Reserve established the Council identifies:

- the reason/purpose of the reserve
- how and when the reserve can be used
- procedures for the management and control of the reserve
- a process and timescale for review to ensure continuing relevance and adequacy

Balance at 31 Mar 12 £000		Appropriations to Reserve £000	Appropriations from Reserve £000	Balance at 31 Mar 13 £000
85	Area Based Grant Reserve	0	0	85
301	Budget Carry Forward Reserve	235	(302)	234
1,896	Capital Fund Reserve	287	0	2,183
575	Car Parking Zones Reserve	58	(36)	597
476	Charter Place Tenants Reserve	6	(102)	380
49	Climate Change Reserve	0	(12)	37
1,310	Development Sites Decontamination Reserve	0	0	1,310
1,537	Economic Impact Reserve	616	(287)	1,866
0	High Street Innovation	100	0	100
113	Homelessness Prevention Reserve	0	0	113
996	Housing Benefit Subsidy Reserve	0	0	996
301	Housing Planning Delivery Grant Reserve	0	0	301
100	Insurance Fund Reserve	0	(100)	0
1,420	Invest to Save Reserve	0	(165)	1,255
641	LA Business Growth Incentive Reserve	0	(28)	613
12	Le Marie Centre Repairs Reserve	0	0	12
423	Leisure Structured Maintenance Reserve	0	0	423
313	Local Development Framework Reserve	0	(80)	233
183	Multi-Storey Car Park Repair Reserve	0	(2)	181
542	New Homes Bonus Reserve	0	0	542
1,375	Pension Funding Reserve	0	0	1,375
0	Performance Reward Grant Reserve (Capital)	191	0	191
120	Performance Reward Grant Reserve (Revenue)	0	(60)	60
13	Recycling Reserve	0	0	13
100	Rent Deposit Guarantee Scheme Reserve	0	0	100
425	Vehicle Replacement Reserve	150	0	575
13,306	**Total**	**1,643**	**(1,174)**	**13,775**

Details of the purpose of each current earmarked reserve are set out below:

Reserve	Purpose
Area Based Grant Reserve	This grant was received to encourage initiatives relating to preventing violent extremism and anti social behaviour.
Budget Carry Forward Reserve	This reserve has been created to 'carry forward' unspent revenue budgets for use in the proceeding financial year.
Capital Fund Reserve	To provide for funding of key capital projects.
Car Parking Zone Reserve	This is a statutory ring-fenced reserve, for future controlled parking related costs.
Charter Place Tenants Reserve	Tenants' contributions to meet major works.
Climate Change Reserve	To fund energy saving initiatives to reduce energy consumption.
Development Sites Decontamination Reserve	To provide for the costs of any decontamination of development sites for which the Council may have liability.
Economic Impact Reserve	To provide resources to offset the impact of the potential downturn of the economy and consequent potential overspends to the Council's budget.
High Street Innovation	To assist with regeneration of Town Centres.
Homelessness Prevention Reserve	To assist with homelessness among young people.
Housing Benefit Subsidy Reserve	This reserve has been created to meet any subsidy clawback by DWP.
Housing Planning Delivery Grant Reserve	This grant was introduced to reward authorities for improved delivery of housing and other planning outcomes.
Insurance Fund Reserve	To provide for unforeseen uninsured losses.
Invest to Save Reserve	To support schemes where initial expenditure will produce longer term savings.
LA Business Growth Incentive Reserve	Government grant received in respect of business rate growth.
Le Marie Centre Repairs Reserve	To help meet the Council's obligation as landlord.
Leisure Structural Maintenance Reserve	To fund future structural maintenance needs not covered within the existing Leisure services contract.
Local Development Framework Reserve	To help fund the costs of the production of the Local Development Plan.
Multi Storey Car Park Repair Reserve	To provide funds towards major structural works.
New Homes Bonus Reserve	Government grant received in respect of new homes built.
Pension Funding Reserve	To meet one off pension costs and redundancy programme.
Performance Reward Grant Reserve	This is grant allocated for use in conjunction with the LSP, based on the achievement of performance targets.
Recycling Reserve	This reserve will help to 'smooth out' fluctuations in recycling income in future years.
Rent Deposit Guarantee Scheme Reserve	To assist in the provision of homelessness accommodation.
Vehicle Replacement Reserve	To provide for the replacement of the Council's refuse freighters.

d) General Fund Balance

The General Fund balance are resources available to meet future running costs. The unallocated accumulated balances on the General Fund is set out below:

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
1,350	Balance brought forward at 1 April	1,350
1,702	Net increase/(decrease) before transfers to earmarked reserves	469
(1,702)	Transfer (to)/from earmarked reserves	(469)
1,350	**Balance carried forward at 31 March**	**1,350**

34 Unusable Reserves

a) Movement in Unusable Reserves

Details of the movements relating to individual unusable reserves are shown below:

Balance at 31 Mar 12 £000	Reserve	Net Movement in year £000	Balance at 31 Mar 13 £000	Further Detail Note
(111)	Accumulated Absences Reserve	22	(89)	34b
144,644	Capital Adjustment Account	6,833	151,477	34c
2	Collection Fund Account	29	31	34d
(450)	Deferred Capital Payments	156	(294)	34e
2,572	Deferred Capital Receipts	(1,017)	1,555	34f
(76)	Financial Instruments Account	1	(75)	34g
(57,499)	Pensions Reserve	(8,848)	(66,347)	31
10,576	Revaluation Reserve	19	10,595	34i
99,658	**Total Net Worth**	**(2,805)**	**96,853**	

b) Accumulated Absences Reserve

The Accumulated Absences Reserve absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from this Reserve.

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
(126)	Balance brought forward at 1 April	(111)
15	Employee costs accrued	22
(111)	**Balance carried forward at 31 March**	**(89)**

c) Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of long-term assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancements of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement of property, plant and equipment and credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement of these assets.

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
149,139	Balance brought forward at 1 April	144,644
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the CI&E Statement:	
(2,102)	Charges for depreciation and impairment of long-term assets	(2,301)
(9,770)	Revaluation gains / (losses) on Long-term Assets	5,308
(2,170)	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	(1,587)
(14,042)		1,420
	Capital financing applied in the year:	
8,384	Capital Receipts Reserve	3,157
1,632	Government Grants and Other Contributions	1,798
50	Reserves	0
366	Voluntary revenue contribution for capital financing	458
10,432		5,413
(885)	Transfer to Deferred Capital Receipts relating to Assets Held For Sale	0
144,644	**Balance carried forward at 31 March**	**151,477**

The credit balance on the Account shows that capital financing has been set aside at a faster rate than long-term assets have been consumed, and the Council has a nominal surplus when comparing financing to consumption of resources.

d) Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from council tax payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying amounts between the General Fund from the Collection Fund. For further details see the Collection Fund Notes within the supplementary financial statements.

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
178	Balance brought forward at 1 April	2
(176)	Amount by which council tax income credited to CI&E is different from the council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	29
2	**Balance carried forward at 31 March**	**31**

e) Deferred Capital Payments

Deferred capital payments are amounts representing capital payments from the purchase of long-term assets that will be paid by the Council in instalments over an agreed number of years.

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
(187)	Balance brought forward at 1 April	(450)
(313)	Deferred capital payments adjustment	0
50	Deferred capital payments relating to finance leases payments	156
(450)	**Balance carried forward at 31 March**	**(294)**

f) Deferred Capital Receipts

Deferred capital receipts are amounts representing capital receipts from the sale of long-term assets that will be repaid to the Council in instalments over an agreed number of years. They have arisen from mortgage advances to community groups including the Watford and District Irish Association, which forms part of the mortgages under long term debtors. In addition, equity interest in the rent to mortgage scheme is included in the total deferred credit and amounts to £1.044 million (2011/12: £1.021 million).

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
1,738	Balance brought forward at 1 April	2,572
(51)	Deferred capital receipts adjustments	(887)
885	Transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account relating to Assets Held For Sale	(130)
2,572	**Balance carried forward at 31 March**	**1,555**

g) Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions.

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
(77)	Balance brought forward at 1 April	(76)
1	Financing costs written out	1
(76)	**Balance carried forward at 31 March**	**(75)**

h) Pension Reserve

The Pension Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employments benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. For further details see Note 31.

i) Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment. The Balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

- revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
- used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation
- disposed of and the gains are realised

The Reserve contains only revaluation gains accumulated since 1 April 2007, the date that the Reserve was created. Accumulated gains arising before that date are consolidated into the balance on the Capital Adjustment Account.

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
9,136	Balance brought forward at 1 April	10,576
1,287	Gains / (Losses) on revaluation of long-term assets	228
(212)	Historical Cost depreciation adjustment	(209)
365	Heritage Asset Revaluations	0
10,576	**Balance carried forward at 31 March**	**10,595**

35 Disclosure of Nature and Extent of Risk Arising from Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments - Balances

The Balance Sheet includes the following financial instruments:

31 Mar 12 £000		31 Mar 13 £000
	Long Term Liabilities	
(6,094)	Government Grants & Other Contributions Unapplied	(5,138)
(350)	Deferred Liabilities	(166)
	Current Liabilities	
(5,218)	Short Term Creditors	(6,364)
	Long Term Assets	
1,373	Long Term Debtors	1,480
	Current Assets	
7,532	Short Term Debtors	8,280
29,112	Short Term Investments	28,111
26,355	**Total**	**26,203**

Fair Value

Long term debtors comprise mortgages and finance leases. Short term creditors and debtors arise from charges to and from the Council for goods and services, and short term investments are those made in cash for less than twelve months. These instruments are carried on the balance sheet at cash value, which represents their fair value. The Council is debt free and has no long term borrowings.

The Council has a 125 year loan to the Y.M.C.A. in respect of accommodation at less than market rate (soft loan). The interest foregone over the life of the loan is recognised in the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account on the Balance Sheet. Interest of £717 (2011/12: £766) is recorded as a gain in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account and reflected as a reduction in the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account.

Key Risks

The Council's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The key risks are:

- **Credit risk** — the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council
- **Liquidity risk** — the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments
- **Re-financing risk** — the possibility that the Council might be requiring to renew a financial instrument at disadvantageous interest rates or terms
- **Market risk** — the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates movements

Overall procedures for managing risk

The Council's overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets, and are structured to implement suitable controls to minimise these risks. The procedures for risk management are set out through a legal framework in the *Local Government Act 2003* and associated regulations. These require the Council to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management in the Public Services and Investment Guidance issued through the Act. Overall, these procedures require the Council to manage risk in the following ways:

- by formally adopting the requirements of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice
- by the adoption of a Treasury Policy Statement and treasury management clauses within its financial regulations/standing orders/constitution
- by approving annually in advance prudential and treasury indicators for the following three years limiting:
  - the Council's overall borrowing
  - its maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates
  - its maximum and minimum exposures to the maturity structure of its debt
  - its maximum annual exposures to investments maturing beyond a year
- by approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with the Government Guidance

These are required to be reported and approved at or before the annual meeting where the Council agrees its budget and sets the council tax, or before the start of the year to which they relate. These items are reported with the annual treasury management strategy which outlines the detailed approach to managing risk in relation to the Council's financial instrument exposure. Actual performance is also reported after each year, as is a mid-year update.

The annual treasury management strategy which incorporates the prudential indicators was approved by the Audit Committee on 20th March 2012 and is available on the Council website. The key issues within the strategy were:

- the Authorised Limit for 2012/13 was set at £10 million (2011/12: £7 million). This is the maximum limit of external borrowings or other long term liabilities
- the Operational Boundary was expected to be £7 million (2011/12: £5 million). This is the expected level of debt and other long term liabilities during the year

These policies are implemented by a central treasury team. The Council maintains written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies (Treasury Management Practices – TMPs) covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, and the investment of surplus cash. These TMPs are a requirement of the Code of Practice and are reviewed periodically.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers.

This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, in accordance with the Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poors Credit Ratings Services. The Annual Investment Strategy also considers maximum amounts and time limits in respect of each financial institution. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria outlined above. Details of the Investment Strategy for 2012/13, which was approved by the Audit Committee on 14 March 2012, can be found on the Council's website.

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all of the Council's deposits, but there was no evidence at the 31 March 2013 that this was likely to crystallise.

No breaches of the Council's counterparty criteria occurred during the reporting period and the Council does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits.

Customers for goods and services are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, and individual credit limits are set where appropriate.

Liquidity risk

The Council manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures above (the setting and approval of prudential indicators and the approval of the treasury and investment strategy reports), as well as through a comprehensive cash flow management system, as required by the CIPFA Code of Practice. This seeks to ensure that cash is available when needed.

The Council has ready access to borrowings from the money markets to cover any day to day cash flow need. It currently has no longer term borrowing requirements. The Council is also required to provide a balanced budget through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

The Council does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors, such that £0.098 million (2011/12: £0.420 million) of the £5.934 million (2011/12: £6.691 million) balance is past its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

31 Mar 12 £000		31 Mar 13 £000
250	Less than 3 months	35
10	More than 3 months, less than 1 year	(80)
160	More than 1 year	143
420	**Total**	**98**

Refinancing and Maturity risk

The approved treasury indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits placed on investments placed for greater than one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk. The Council's approved treasury and investment strategies address the main risks and the central treasury team address the operational risks within the approved parameters. This includes monitoring the maturity profile of investments to ensure sufficient liquidity is available for the Council's day to day cash flow needs, and the spread of longer term investments provide stability of maturities and returns in relation to the longer term cash flow needs.

The Council maintains a significant investment portfolio and currently has no long-term debt outstanding. The longer-term risk to the Council relates to managing the exposure to replacing its investments as they mature.

The maturity analysis of the Council's investments at 31 March 2013 is as follows:-

31 Mar 12 £000		31 Mar 13 £000
29,112	Less than 1 year	28,111
29,112	**Total**	**28,111**

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

The Council's cash investments are exposed to interest rate movements. For instance, a rise in variable and fixed interest rates would have the effect of increasing the income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Annual Treasury Management Strategy draws together the Council's prudential and treasury indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. From this Strategy a treasury indicator is set which provides maximum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The central treasury team will monitor market and forecast interest rates within the year to adjust exposures appropriately. For instance during periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate investments may be taken for longer periods to secure better long term returns.

If all interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would be:

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
305	Increase in interest receivable on investments with consequential change in Income and Expenditure Account	286

The approximate impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed.

Price Risk

The Council has no shareholdings that might expose it to this kind of risk.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Council has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and thus has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

COLLECTION FUND

2011/12 £000			Note	2012/13 £000	2012/13 £000
		Income			
44,361		Council Tax Payers	*CF1*	45,144	
6,450		Transfers from the General Fund - Council Tax Benefit	*CF1*	6,132	
62,504		Business Rate Payers	*CF2*	63,481	
	113,315	**Total Income**			**114,757**
		Expenditure			
49,697		Precepts and Demands	*CF3*	50,128	
		Business Rates			
62,336		Payments to National Pool	*CF2*	63,314	
168		Cost of Collection		167	
		Bad and Doubtful Debts	*CF4*		
316		Write-offs		19	
788		Increase in Provision		950	
1,082		Distribution of Previous Year's Surplus		0	
	114,387	**Total Expenditure**			**114,578**
	1,072	**(Increase) / Decrease in Collection Fund Balance**			**(179)**
	(1,082)	Fund Balance - (Surplus) / Deficit at 1 April			(10)
	(10)	**Fund Balance - (Surplus) / Deficit at 31 March**	*CF4*		**(189)**

This account reflects the statutory requirement for the Council, as the billing authority, to maintain a separate Collection Fund. It shows transactions in relation to Non-Domestic Rates and Council Tax and illustrates the way in which these have been distributed to the Government and local authorities.

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

CF1 Council Tax Payers

The charge for council tax is based on the total number of dwellings in each of eight bands at 1 April 1991 valuations. This is adjusted for dwellings where discounts, exemptions or disabled relief applies and is converted into an "equivalent number of Band D dwellings" where bands below Band D will pay proportionately less than dwellings in higher bands. A further adjustment is made for losses on collection. The table below sets out the calculation of the Council Tax Base for 2012/13.

2011/12 Equivalent Number of Band D Dwellings	Valuation Band	Total Number of Dwellings in Band	Discounts, Exemptions & Disabled Relief	Total Chargeable Dwellings	Conversion Faction (Proportion)	2012/13 Equivalent Number of Band D Dwellings
153.80	A	279	(48.25)	230.75	6/9	153.80
2,473.10	B	3,834	(663.75)	3,170.25	7/9	2,481.30
10,450.70	C	13,472	(1,559.50)	11,912.50	8/9	10,588.90
10,863.00	D	11,998	(1,028.25)	10,969.75	9/9	10,969.80
3,915.40	E	3,460	(250.25)	3,209.75	11/9	3,923.00
2,788.90	F	2,076	(128.25)	1,947.75	13/9	2,813.40
2,827.50	G	1,810	(104.75)	1,705.25	15/9	2,842.10
139.00	H	77	(11.50)	65.50	18/9	131.00
33,611.40		**37,006**	**(3,794.50)**	**33,231.50**		**33,903.30**
(840.00)	Less: Allowance for losses on collection					(847.60)
32,771.40	Tax Base for Calculation of Council Tax					33,054.70
734.00	Add: Adjustment for changes during the year for successful appeals against valuation bandings, new properties, demolitions, disabled persons'					758.00
33,505.40	**Council Tax Base for the Year**					**33,812.70**

Each year, the Council needs to collect enough money from local residents to cover the cost of the services it provides which is not funded by government grants and charges for services. It also collects charges for Hertfordshire County Council and the Hertfordshire Police. The total is divided by the tax base for the purposes of calculating the council tax to arrive at an average Band D tax per dwelling. The Council set an average council tax charge for Band D dwellings of £1,516.49 (2011/12: £1,516.49, no change).

Specific reductions in charges - council tax benefits - were made in accordance with government regulations for persons on lower incomes. This reduced the gross amount of council tax due from council tax payers (derived from multiplying the council tax base for the year by the average Band D charge) as follows:

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
50,811	Gross Council Tax Charge	51,276
(6,450)	Less: Council Tax Benefits	(6,132)
44,361	**Income from Council Tax Payers**	**45,144**

CF2 Business Rate Payers

In line with the Local Government Act 2003, from 1 April 2005, all business premises are subject to a tax known as National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR). The tax is calculated using local rateable values which are then multiplied by a uniform rate.

The Council was responsible for collecting the total amount of NNDR payable, less certain reliefs and other deductions, and paying this into a national pool managed by central government who then re-distributed the pool back to local authorities based on a standard amount per head of the local adult population.

The relevant rateable value and multiplier data is shown below:

2011/12 £ / p		2012/13 £ / p
£164,469,825	Total Non-domestic Rateable Value at 31 March	£161,536,315
43.3	National Non-domestic Rate Multiplier - Standard	45.8
42.6	National Non-domestic Rate Multiplier - Small Business	45.0

Small Business Rate Relief came into effect on 1 April 2005. It is generally available to ratepayers who have only one business property with a rateable value of less than £18,000.

CF3 Precepts and Demands

The breakdown of precepts and demands on the Collection Fund are detailed below:

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
	Precepts:	
36,665	Hertfordshire County Council	36,983
4,844	Hertfordshire Police	4,887
	Demand:	
8,188	Watford Borough Council	8,258
49,697	**Total**	**50,128**

CF4 Distribution of Balances

Based on the precepts and demands made in 2012/13, balances relating to the collection fund have been apportioned between the local authorities and are reflected on their balance sheets as follows:

2011/12 Total £000		Herts County Council £000	Herts Police £000	Watford Borough Council £000	2012/13 Total £000
4,564	Gross Arrears	3,781	499	844	5,124
(836)	Less: Prepayments	(532)	(70)	(119)	(721)
3,728	Net Arrears	3,249	429	725	4,403
2,588	Provision for Doubtful Debts	2,610	345	583	3,538
(10)	**Collection Fund Balance (Surplus)**	**(140)**	**(18)**	**(31)**	**(189)**

The surplus on the Collection Fund is distributed in the subsequent year as an adjustment to the council tax charge.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Accounting Period
The period of time covered by the accounts, normally a period of 12 months commencing on 1 April. The end of the accounting period is the Balance Sheet date.

Accruals
Sums included in the final accounts of the Council to cover income or expenditure attributable to the accounting period for which payment has not been received/made in the financial year. Local authorities accrue for both revenue and capital expenditure.

Amortisation
The term used to refer to the charging of the value of a transaction or asset (usually related to intangible Long Term Assets) to the Income and Expenditure Account over a period of time, reflecting the value to the Council; similar to the depreciation charge for tangible Long Term Assets.

Billing Authority
A local authority responsible for collecting Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates.

Capital Expenditure
Spending which produces or enhances an asset, like land, buildings, roads, vehicles, plant and machinery, and intangible assets such as computer software. Definitions are set out in Section 40 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. Any expenditure which does not fall within the definition must be charged to a revenue account.

Capital Receipts
The proceeds from the sale of Long Term Assets such as land and buildings. Capital receipts can be used to repay any outstanding debt on Long Term Assets or to finance new capital expenditure, within rules set down by government. Capital receipts cannot, however, be used to finance revenue expenditure.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)
The professional accountancy body concerned with local authorities and the public sector.

Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code)
The annual Code of Practice, produced by CIPFA, which specifies the principles and practices of accounting required to give a 'true and fair' view of the financial position and transactions of a Local Authority.

Collection Fund
The Collection Fund is a statutory fund set up under the provisions of the Local Government Finance Act 1988. It includes the transactions of the charging Authority in relation to Non-Domestic Rates and Council Tax, and illustrates the way in which the fund balance is distributed to preceptors and the General Fund.

Contingent Assets/Liabilities
Potential gains and losses for which a future event will establish whether a liability exists and for which it is inappropriate to set up a debtor or provision in the accounts.

Depreciation
The measure of the wearing out, consumption or other reduction in the useful life of a Long Term Asset.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Earmarked Reserves
These are funds set aside for a specific purpose, or a particular service, or type of expenditure.

Finance Lease
Arrangement whereby the lessee is treated as the owner of the leased asset, and is required to include such assets within Long Term Assets on the balance sheet.

Financial Reporting Standard (FRS)
A statement of accounting practice issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

Group Accounts
Group Accounts are prepared using consistent accounting policies which will require authorities to align their financial statements more closely with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Watford Borough Council has not used acquisitions or mergers accounting methodologies following consideration of the level of involvement with companies, voluntary organisations and other public bodies to determine if there is a requirement to undertake group accounts. There are no subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

Heritage Assets
Heritage Assets are held with the objective of increasing knowledge, understanding and the appreciation of the Council's history and local area.

IFRS
International Financial Reporting Standards.

Investment Property
Investment properties are those that are used solely to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. The definition is not met if the property is used in any way to facilitate the delivery of services or production of goods or is held for sale.

Investments
Deposits for with approved institutions.

Infrastructure Assets
Expenditure on works of construction or improvement but which have no tangible value, such as construction of, or improvement to, highways.

Long Term Assets – Tangible
Tangible assets (i.e. land and buildings) that yield benefits to the Council and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

Long Term Assets – Intangible
Assets which are of benefit to the organisation, but have no physical presence such as software licences.

Long Term Debtors
Amounts due to the Council more than one year after the Balance Sheet date.

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)
Under the arrangements for uniform business rates, which came into effect on 1 April 1990, the Council collected Non-Domestic Rates for its area based on local rateable values, multiplied by nationally set rates. The total amount, less certain reliefs and deductions, was paid to a central pool managed by the Government, which in turn, paid back to Authorities their share of the pool based on a standard amount per head of the local adult population.

New arrangements for the distribution of NNDR came into force on 1 April 2013.

Operational Assets
Long Term Assets held by the Council and used or consumed in the delivery of its services.

Operating Lease
An arrangement whereby the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset remain with the leasing company.

Pension Fund
An employees' pension fund maintained by an authority, or a group of authorities, in order primarily to make pension payments on retirement of participants. It is financed from contributions from the employing authority, the employee and investment income.

Precept
The amount by which a Precepting Authority (e.g. a County Council) requires from a Billing Authority (e.g. a District Council) to meet its expenditure requirements.

Profit on the Sale of Long Term Assets
The book value of an asset sold is compared to the net proceeds to calculate the profit or loss on the transaction.

Provisions
Sums set aside to meet future expenditure where a specific liability is known to exist but cannot be measured accurately.

Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute
Capital expenditure which is allowable by statute to be funded from capital resources but which does not fall within the Code of Practice definition of Long Term Assets. Examples include grants and similar advances made to other parties to finance capital investment.

Revenue Support Grant
This funding is a Government Grant provided by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), which is based on the Government's assessment as to what should be spent on local services. The amount provided by the DCLG is fixed at the beginning of each financial year.

Surplus Assets
Long Term Assets held by an organisation but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services, or held as an investment.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT AND CERTIFICATE

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INDEX OF NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENT