



WOKINGHAM Borough Council

Statement of Accounts

For the Year Ended 31 March, 2019

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1. NARRATIVE REPORT

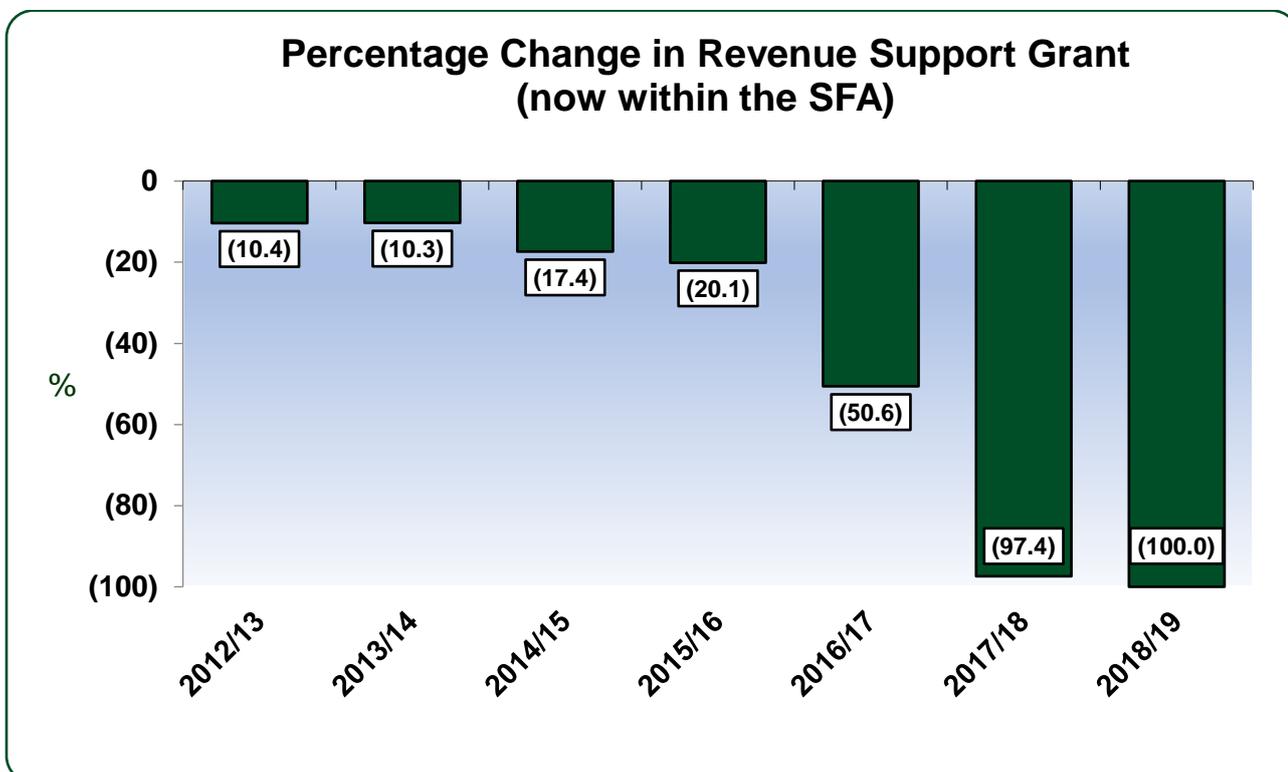
Organisational structure

Wokingham Borough Council delivers a wider range of services for the residents and businesses in Wokingham including education, environmental health, highways, housing, leisure, libraries, planning, social care, transport and waste collection and disposal. The Council is made up of 54 elected Councillors representing 25 wards across the borough, one of whom is elected as Leader. The Leader appoints up to 9 Councillors who make up the Executive which is responsible for the development and implementation of policy on behalf of the Council. Decisions made by the Executive are scrutinised by a number of Overview and Scrutiny Committees.

Officers are employees of the Council, and give advice to elected Councillors, implement decisions and manage the day to day delivery of services. The Corporate Leadership Team is made up of the Chief Executive, and other senior employees, as shown in note 14. The Directors report to the Chief Executive and have responsibility for delivering services.

Financial context

The 2018/19 financial year has been the latest in a series of tight funding settlements the Council has received. Following the Local Government Finance Settlement in January 2018, Wokingham Borough Council suffered further reductions in formula grant which has now resulted in reductions of 100% in 2018/19 since 2011/12.



The financial climate remains difficult with returns on investments being low. The Council has continued to fund an appropriate element of its capital expenditure from its cash balances, rather than investing with minimal returns.

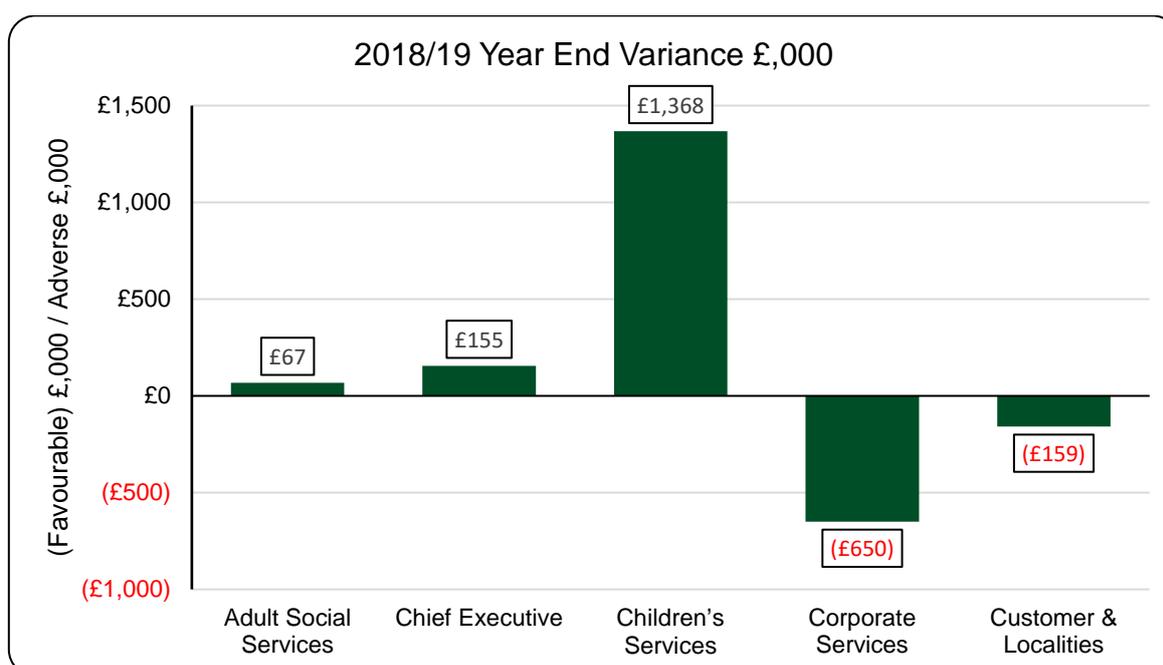
General fund service expenditure 2018/19

The Council approved a revenue budget of £128.3m (£112.0m expenditure plus £16.3m depreciation) at its meeting on 22 February 2018. The following table analyses Wokingham Borough Council's actual outturn compared to its budgeted net expenditure by directorate, as at 31 March 2019, and reported to the Council's Executive on 30 May 2019 (see link below). The approved budget figures shown below include agreed carry forwards from 2017/18 as well as supplementary estimates totalling £250k approved during 2018/19.

For more information, see the Council's revenue monitoring outturn report:

<https://wokingham.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=129&MId=2934&Ver=4>

Directorate	End of year position		
	Approved budget	Actual spend	(Favourable) / adverse variance
	£,000	£,000	£,000
Adult Social Services	47,483	47,550	67
Chief Executive	5,763	5,918	155
Children's Services	30,795	32,163	1,368
Corporate Services	10,255	9,605	(650)
Customer & Localities	33,956	33,797	(159)
Net Expenditure (including carry forwards to 2019/20)	128,252	129,033	781



The end of year position represents an adverse variance of £781k on the General Fund, however this is a favourable movement of £1.058m from the forecast position reported to Executive in January 2019. For more information see the Council's revenue monitoring as at the end of December 2018, see:

<https://wokingham.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=129&MId=2874&Ver=4>

Material areas of favourable / adverse variances include:

- Adult Social Services – net adverse variance of £67k. Significant pressure was identified earlier in the financial year, in particular around commissioned care and support for those individuals with a learning disability. While there has been significant investment in Learning Disability budgets in recent years, the number of individuals living longer, and being supported to live independently in the community, has continued to exert budget pressure.
- Chief Executives – net adverse variance of £155k. Unbudgeted costs due to recruitment costs for vacant Chief Executive and Director posts, severance pay and other specialist / consultancy services spend.
- Children's Services – net adverse variance of £1.37m. This reflects demand led pressures in Children's social care staffing budgets (£1.7m), with significant pressures also experienced in Home to School Transport particularly in relation to children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities (£0.5m). Additional pressures across the service (£0.4m). Pressures in part offset by underspends in placement budgets (£1.2m).
- Corporate Services – net favourable variance of £650k. This reflects cost pressures from increased business rates at Shute End and other corporate properties. These pressures will be offset by underspends in debt management costs as a result of delayed external borrowing, additional income from traded legal services and staffing efficiencies across the service. In addition, £0.2m of additional levy was returned by Government in January '19.
- Customer and Localities – favourable variance of £159k. Having identified budget pressures earlier in the year, the management team working with their finance specialists have strengthened up the financial management arrangements and have delivered cost reductions where possible to keep within overall budget. This includes a drive on permanent recruitment to reduce expenditure on agency costs and realising efficiencies to deliver a favourable variance.

Capital expenditure in 2018/19

The Council continues to invest in its asset base in order to improve services to residents and to support the financial sustainability of the organisation. Capital expenditure in the year totalled £132.2m (2017/18 £88.6m) as set out in report to the Council's Executive on 30 May 2019.

See the capital programme outturn report for more information:

<https://wokingham.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=129&MId=2934&Ver=4>

The major schemes in 2018/19 were:

Asset type	£,000
Town centre regeneration	34,704
Commercial investment	28,091
Road & Highways infrastructure improvement scheme	25,294
Social housing	12,572
Schools	7,457
Wokingham Housing Limited	5,608
Leisure facilities	5,583
Highways and maintenance	4,682
Foot/bridle/cycle ways enhancements/new build	1,964
IT systems (including hardware/software)	1,620
Country parks & play areas	1,050
Strategic asset enhancement/New build	613
Mandatory Disabled Facility Grants	612
Other capital projects individually less than £0.5m	2,336

The Council's capital expenditure was financed through a mixture of capital receipts (£5.8m), developer contributions, third party contributions and grant income (£47.4m), contributions from revenue (£6.5m), a mix of internal and external borrowing (£73.8m). In addition, the Council also financed previous year's capital expenditure through minimum revenue provision (£5.9m) and HRA debt repayment (£2.3m). See Note 27 for further analysis of capital expenditure.

Wider Council performance

The Council's wider performance can be read about in the quarterly performance management report, appendix A. A selection of information from the report is provided below.

- 90% of primary schools have a current Ofsted rating of good or better.
- 97% of early year's settings have a current Ofsted rating of good or better.
- The percentage of housing stock that meets the decent homes standard has remains at 99.9% (Gorse Ride South and Tape Lane properties excluded).
- The council tax collection rate was 99.4%.
- 86% of residents were satisfied with their new homes.

Further information can be found on the Council's website.

Pension fund

The Council records costs related to its pension schemes when they are earned by employees. However, the charge that the Council is required to make to the General Fund is based on the cash payable in the year. In accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19, the Council's balance sheet recognises a liability of £291.3m at 31 March 2019 (£279.5m at 31 March 2018). This represents liabilities of £240.4m (£228.6m at 31 March 2018) for the Wokingham Borough Council Pension Fund, and £50.9m for the Council's share of the Royal County of Berkshire's Pension Fund (£50.9m at 31 March 2018). More information about the costs and accounting treatment for the Council's pension schemes is set out below and in Note 19.

Treasury management

Long term borrowing increased from £142.2m to £199.5m during the year. This is used to fund additional capital expenditure to support development in the borough.

The Council maintains cash reserves arising from grants received in advance, general fund and other reserves, and from cash flow management. The total investments at 31 March 2019 were £99.6m (£60.5m at 31 March 2018). Year-end investments are broken down as follows; £91.6m with approved institutions (e.g. banks, building societies, other councils, etc.) and £8m with money market funds and fund managers. Further information can be found in the Treasury Management outturn report:

<https://wokingham.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=129&MId=3270&Ver=4>

Balance sheet

The Council's balance sheet at 31 March 2019 had long term assets of £908m, current assets (including cash and short term investments) of £179m, current liabilities of £97m, long term liabilities of £590m (which includes net pension liabilities of £291m, and the Council's long term borrowing of £200m). In addition, the Council had usable reserves of £122m.

The net assets of the Council have increased by £45m, to £400m at 31 March 2019 from £355m at 31 March 2018. This is largely due to an increase in the value of the council's long term assets.

Housing revenue account (HRA)

The Council's Housing Revenue Account (HRA) achieved an operating surplus of £0.8m compared to an operating surplus of £3.7m in 2017/18. There was a reduction in the surplus in 2018/19 due to a reduction in rental income, losses on disposal of HRA assets and general inflation pressures across the service. The surplus was used to fund capital expenditure and to repay debt, resulting in an overall decrease in the HRA balance of £1.3m.

HRA rental income was £14.6m in 2018/19, a decrease on the £14.8m achieved in 2017/18 attributable to the 1% reduction in rent in line with Central Government's compulsory 1% reduction in Social and Affordable rents. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance and housing management totalled £6.3m compared to £5.9m in 2017/18. Capital expenditure totalled £9.7m in 2018/19, largely on refurbishment and improvement works, compared to £7.5m in 2017/18.

Group accounts

The Council are in the second year of joint working with the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (RBWM) through our company, Optalis. Jointly with the Royal Borough, WBC is able to control the operating, governance and financial policies of the organisation, and also able to appoint the board of directors of the company.

The Council's housing companies have continued to grow, with further development work increasing their net assets. Berry Brook Homes Ltd provides affordable, subsidised housing to rent in Wokingham Borough and it has grown substantially this year. Loddon Homes Ltd also provides social and affordable housing and is a for-profit registered provider. Wokingham Housing Limited is a housing developer providing high quality affordable, social and market homes for local people in Wokingham.

Key risks and opportunities

The Council's corporate leadership team (CLT) is responsible for identifying and managing the Council's risks and opportunities. CLT is also responsible for identifying, analysing and profiling high-level strategic and cross-cutting risks on a regular basis. The Council's corporate risk register is considered by the audit committee. The most significant risks identified in the report to audit committee in February 2019 include the safeguarding risks to vulnerable children, young people and adults for with whom the council is working or has a responsibility for. Delivering the Council's special education needs role and working within Ofsted guidelines are also highlighted on the risk register. A wide range of policies, procedures, training and governance help control this risk, with further detail available in the documentation discussed at that meeting (link below). The other key risk is that the Council fails to deliver key investment priorities. The Council reviews its capital programme to reduce spend in line with receipts, closely monitor schemes, with regular updates on the capital programme reported to the Executive quarterly.

Link to report –

<https://wokingham.moderngov.co.uk/ielistDocuments.aspx?CId=129&MId=3270&Ver=4>

Risks are reviewed and quantified as part of the financial planning processes. This analysis is available within the Council's medium term financial plan (MTFP) approved at annual budget-setting Council in February each year and is available at

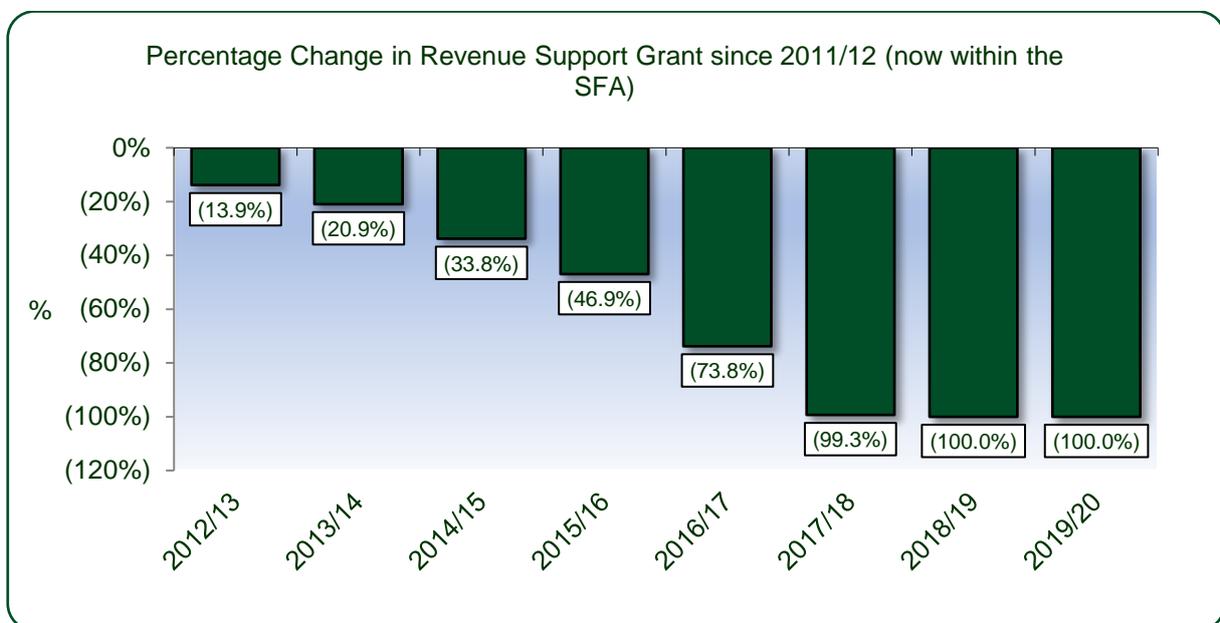
<http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/council-and-meetings/open-data/plans-policies-and-strategies/?categoryesctl91f252ff-550d-4cfa-a838-92ef2cb5f83c=7742>

The Council continues to review opportunities for improvement and service development, most recently including the 21st Century council programme, looking to transform the way the Council operates and improve the availability of Council services through digital channels, enable residents to track the progress of their issue as it is resolved more efficiently by the Council, a greater focus on problem-solving and customer responsiveness, and a leaner, more effective and efficient Council costing significantly less to run.

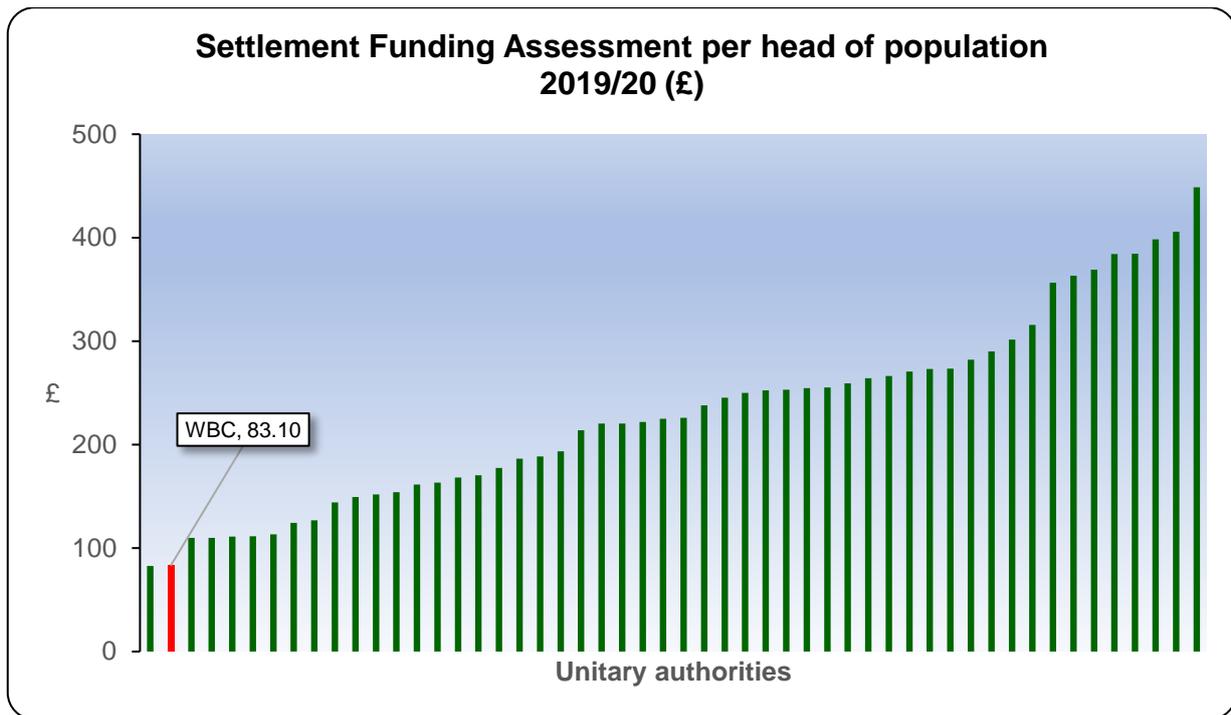
Future financial outlook

The overall financial climate continues to be uncertain and is expected to remain so for a number of years. Wokingham, as one of the lowest funded English unitary authority, will face a particularly difficult challenge. The Council have pressures arising from reductions in revenue support grant which were forecast to be negative in 2019/20 (i.e.: the Council has to contribute funds back to Central Government), however it was announced during the finance settlement in December 2018 that there would be no negative grant payments for Councils. 2019/20 is the final year of an agreed four-year settlement. This means that there is much uncertainty around future settlements in terms of duration and the actual amount of funding Wokingham will receive. This uncertainty in funding comes at the same time as needing to meet the cost of extra pressures on statutory services such as adult social care, waste collection and disposal, highways and overall population and demographic growth.

The graph below shows the cumulative impact of reductions in grant funding for Wokingham.



In addition to the grant received, the Council also receives business rates income, which together forms the settlement funding assessment. The chart below compares Wokingham's settlement funding assessment per head of population in 2019/20 to all other unitary authorities, illustrating the low level of funding received by Wokingham. More detailed analysis of the financial context is available in the latest medium term financial plan (MTFP) which is available at <http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/council-and-meetings/open-data/plans-policies-and-strategies/?assetdet91f252ff-550d-4cfa-a838-92ef2cb5f83c=474134&categoryesctl91f252ff-550d-4cfa-a838-92ef2cb5f83c=7742>



Regeneration, investment and strategic developments

Although the Council faces significant financial pressures, it is continuing the development of Wokingham Town Centre to ensure that it remains an attractive location for businesses to locate, and for people to live in and visit for shopping and recreational purposes. In addition, the Council has identified four Strategic Development Locations (SDLs) where new housing and employment opportunities will be located. More recently, the Council has invested in commercial assets which generate much needed revenue income for the Council. The Council's Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) provides for considerable investment in these areas in 2019/20 and beyond.

Accounting developments for 2018/19

The most significant accounting developments for 2018/19 are the introduction of new accounting standards, IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments and IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts with customers. The Council have adopted these standards resulting in no material impact on our accounts.

There are no other significant accounting developments for 2018/19. A full list of the Council's accounting policies is at chapter 11 of these accounts.

2. ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2018/19

The Accounting and Audit Regulations 2015 (at section 6.1 a) require a local authority to prepare an Annual Governance Statement.

At Wokingham Borough Council, good governance is everyone's responsibility. However, the Leader of the Council and Chief Executive acknowledge their leadership role in relation to good governance.

The Council has defined its governance arrangements in its Local Code of Governance: Delivering Good Governance in Wokingham Borough Council. This details how the Council has operated its governance arrangements in the past year. The Council has undertaken a review of its governance arrangements via management assurance statements completed by Directors (including statutory officers), Internal Audit and external agencies.

This process has identified the following improvements:

Corporate Services

- Updating the Constitution regularly through the year by Council to ensure it remains fit for purpose.
- Strengthening Overview & Scrutiny processes.
- Responding to Data Protection Act Subject Access requests and Freedom of Information Act requests more efficiently through the allocation of additional resource.
- Improving governance to manage technical change and decision making by the strengthening of the IT Boards and Technical Working Group.
- Reinvigorating the Change Board through weekly 'Core Group' sessions, reporting templates and clear escalation mechanisms.
- Strengthening Human Resource management through the creation of a Corporate People Dashboard and improved guidance for managers on the Intranet.
- Establishing a Contract and Commissioning Board; introducing additional governance arrangements aligned to the Council's procurement contracts rules and procedures.
- Reviewing control mechanisms for the Public Health Grant and agreeing improved governance arrangements for 2020/21. This will address the accountability issues and rebalancing the contribution to reflect the reduction in the grant.
- Reviewing contract and quality assurance functions, commissioned activity within Children's and Adults services.
- Introducing through the Strategy & Commissioning function a Quality Assurance Framework for Adult Services.
- Reviewing Care Governance Arrangements.
- Implementing strong governance arrangements for the Continuous Improvement Programme (new 21st Century Council programme).
- Refreshing the Corporate Risk Register in 2018 with strong oversight by the Audit Committee.

Customer & Localities Services

- Fine-tuning SDL (Strategic Development Locations) governance and management arrangements to ensure that they are working effectively.
- Strengthening the terms of reference for the Tenant Landlord Improvement Panel in light of data protection breach and complaints received.
- Establishing strong Highways Alliance governance arrangements with the Council's new Highways Partnership Alliance.
- Monitoring the Grounds Maintenance contract through the grass-cutting season through fortnightly contractor meetings.
- Regular partnership meetings with the Council's parking management contractor.

Children's Services

- Revised and refreshed the Supervision Framework including learning from Practice Weeks.
- Review of Quality Assurance Board and Quality Assurance Framework.

Adult Services

- Action Plan in place following ADASS (Association of Directors of Adult Social Services) Peer Review, monitored monthly.
- Monthly Continuous Improvement Board with action log.
- Regular attendance at the SAB (Safeguarding Adults Board) with active participation.

This process has also identified the following exceptions:

- Internal Audits of the following areas concluding a third level of assurance indicating that a range of risk mitigation controls were incomplete and risks not effectively managed. Action plans are in place to improve these areas-
 - Housing Rent
 - Debtors
 - Shared Building Services
- A delay in the implementation of the finance module for Technology Forge has limited the information of rental payments due impacting the effective management of the property portfolio. This will be addressed in 2019-20.
- In Children's Services, staffing turnover and the use of agency staff has adversely impacted the service.

- In Adult Social Care, the fragmented statutory pathway has meant a less effective service for residents. The Executive decision in June 2019 to transfer some functions from Optalis to the Council is designed to address this.
- During the last year, the Council's senior leadership team has seen significant turnover and positions occupied by interim staff. However, all posts (Chief Executive and Director Level) are now filled by permanent appointments.

The Chief Executive has identified the actions required to strengthen these areas of governance and will monitor their implementation.

Overall, the governance arrangements are substantially complete and generally effective but with some improvements required. This is a reflection of the Council's governance framework and the management assurance statements, together with assurances from Internal Audit work and external agencies, and supported by the systems and procedural controls in place against identified risks and mitigating treatment measures.

The Council, therefore, concludes that its governance arrangements are fit for purpose.

Signed:

Leader of the Council:

Date:

Chief Executive:

Date:

3. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Council's responsibilities

The Council is required:

- To make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this authority, that officer is the Deputy Chief Executive.
- To manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- To approve the statement of accounts.

The Responsibilities of the Deputy Chief Executive

The Deputy Chief Executive, in his capacity as the S151 Officer, is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019 in accordance with proper practices as set out in the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) 2018/19 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in United Kingdom (the Code).

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Deputy Chief Executive has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgments and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- kept proper accounting records which were up to date;
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities;
- complied with the Code of Practice.

I hereby certify that the Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of Wokingham Borough Council at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Signature:

Signature:

Graham Ebers
Deputy Chief Executive &
s.151 officer

**Vice-Chairman of the Audit
Committee**

Date:

Date:

4. DRAFT AUDIT OPINION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WOKINGHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wokingham Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2019 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. The financial statements comprise the:

- Group Movement in Reserves Statement,
- Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement,
- Group Balance Sheet,
- Group Cash Flow Statement and the related notes 38 to 41,
- Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement and the related notes 1 to 13,
- Collection Fund and the related notes 1 to 3,
- Financial statements notes 1 to 46.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2018/19.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of Wokingham Borough Council as at 31 March 2019 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2018/19.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and the Comptroller and Auditor General's (C&AG) AGN01, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Deputy Chief Executive's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Deputy Chief Executive has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Authority's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Narrative Report set out on pages 3 to 10, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Deputy Chief Executive is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014

Arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, having regard to the guidance issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) in November 2017, we are satisfied that, in all significant respects, Wokingham Borough Council put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Matters on which we report by exception

We report to you if:

- in our opinion the annual governance statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information forthcoming from the audit or our knowledge of the Council;
- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we make written recommendations to the audited body under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We have nothing to report in these respects

Responsibility of the Deputy Chief Executive

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities set out on page 12, the Deputy Chief Executive is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2018/19, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

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

The Authority is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, to ensure proper stewardship and governance, and to review regularly the adequacy and effectiveness of these arrangements.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Scope of the review of arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) in November 2017, as to whether the Authority had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people. The Comptroller and Auditor General determined this criterion as that necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether the Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2019.

We planned our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice. Based on our risk assessment, we undertook such work as we considered necessary to form a view on whether, in all significant respects, the Authority had put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. The Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office (NAO) requires us to report to you our conclusion relating to proper arrangements.

We report if significant matters have come to our attention which prevent us from concluding that the Authority has put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

Certificate

We certify that we have completed the audit of the accounts of Wokingham Borough Council in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of Wokingham Borough Council, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and for no other purpose, as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Signature (should be signed John Smith Ernst & Young LLP)
John Smith (Key Audit Partner)
Ernst & Young LLP (Local Auditor)
City
Date

[The following foot note should be added to the audit report when it is published or distributed electronically:

The maintenance and integrity of the Wokingham Borough Council web site is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the web site.

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

5. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following financial statements include the Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS), the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES), the Balance Sheet (BS) and the Cash Flow Statement (CFS).

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

	General Fund (GF) Balance	Earmarked GF Reserves	Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	Schools & Dedicated Schools Grant Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total WBC Usable Reserves	WBC Unusable Reserves	Total WBC Reserves	Total Group Usable Reserves	Unusable Group Reserves	Total Group Reserves
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Balance at 31st March, 2018 brought forward	(9,124)	(48,946)	(4,057)	(2,254)	(5,567)	(3,454)	(26,397)	(99,799)	(255,598)	(355,397)	(97,160)	(249,493)	(346,653)
Movement in Reserves during 2018/19:													
(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(40,055)	0	(798)	0	0	0	0	(40,853)	0	(40,853)	(39,569)	(430)	(39,999)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3,613)	(3,613)	0	(4,571)	(4,571)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(40,055)	0	(798)	0	0	0	0	(40,853)	(3,613)	(44,466)	(39,569)	(5,001)	(44,570)
Adjustments between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis under Regulations (note 5)	18,218	52	3,298	0	188	1	(3,217)	18,540	(18,540)	0	17,666	(17,666)	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(21,837)	52	2,500	0	188	1	(3,217)	(22,313)	(22,153)	(44,466)	(21,903)	(22,667)	(44,570)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 6)	22,133	(22,130)	(1,226)	(3)	0	1,226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in 2018/19	296	(22,078)	1,274	(3)	188	1,227	(3,217)	(22,313)	(22,153)	(44,466)	(21,903)	(22,667)	(44,570)
Balance at 31st March 2019 carried forward	(8,828)	(71,024)	(2,783)	(2,257)	(5,379)	(2,227)	(29,614)	(122,112)	(277,751)	(399,863)	(119,063)	(272,160)	(391,223)

2017/18

	General Fund (GF) Balance	Earmarked GF Reserves	Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	Schools & Dedicated Schools Grant Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total WBC Usable Reserves	WBC Unusable Reserves	Total WBC Reserves	Total Group Usable Reserves	Unusable Group Reserves	Total Group Reserves
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Balance at 31st March, 2017 brought forward	(10,036)	(44,092)	(4,923)	(4,163)	(7,994)	(3,622)	(20,702)	(95,532)	(308,376)	(403,908)	(93,323)	(301,952)	(395,275)
Movement in Reserves during 2017/18:													
(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	83,412	0	(3,697)	0	0	0	0	79,715	0	79,715	80,146	453	80,599
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(31,205)	(31,205)	0	(31,977)	(31,977)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	83,412	0	(3,697)	0	0	0	0	79,715	(31,205)	48,510	80,146	(31,524)	48,622
Adjustments between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis under Regulations (note 5)	(85,918)	0	4,731	0	2,427	0	(5,695)	(84,455)	84,455	0	(84,455)	84,455	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(2,506)	0	1,034	0	2,427	0	(5,695)	(4,740)	53,250	48,510	(4,309)	52,931	48,622
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 6)	3,417	(4,854)	(168)	1,910	0	168	0	472	(472)	0	472	(472)	0
(Increase) / Decrease in 2017/18	912	(4,854)	866	1,910	2,427	168	(5,695)	(4,267)	52,778	48,511	(3,837)	52,459	48,622
Balance at 31st March 2018 carried forward	(9,124)	(48,946)	(4,057)	(2,254)	(5,567)	(3,454)	(26,397)	(99,799)	(255,598)	(355,397)	(97,160)	(249,493)	(346,653)

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

Restated 2017/18			2018/19			
Gross Expenditure £,000	Gross Income £,000	Net Expenditure £,000		Gross Expenditure £,000	Gross Income £,000	Net Expenditure £,000
6,238	(3,178)	3,060	Chief Executive	4,706	(3,376)	1,330
78,064	(44,945)	33,119	Corporate Services	49,224	(31,182)	18,042
46,647	(15,332)	31,315	Customer and Localities Services	46,783	(23,201)	23,582
11,128	(15,274)	(4,146)	Housing Revenue Account	10,403	(15,242)	(4,839)
56,010	(11,866)	44,144	Adult Social Care	51,536	(6,811)	44,725
27,973	(2,612)	25,361	Children's Services	31,852	(4,024)	27,828
105,169	(103,726)	1,443	Children's Services - Schools Block	103,978	(102,297)	1,681
331,229	(196,933)	134,296	Cost of Services	298,482	(186,133)	112,349
		97,733	Other Operating Expenditure (Note 8)			3,411
		11,097	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (Note 9)			12,965
		(163,411)	Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income (Note 10)			(169,578)
		79,715	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services			(40,853)
		(15,126)	(Surplus) or Deficit on Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment Assets charged to the revaluation reserve			(2,455)
		(16,079)	Actuarial (Gains) / Losses on Pension Assets / Liabilities			(1,158)
		(31,205)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(3,613)
		48,510	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(44,466)

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

Restated 2017/18			2018/19		
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
6,238	(3,178)	3,060	4,706	(3,376)	1,330
123,267	(90,463)	32,804	84,934	(66,093)	18,841
46,647	(15,332)	31,315	46,783	(23,201)	23,582
11,128	(15,274)	(4,146)	10,403	(15,242)	(4,839)
56,010	(11,866)	44,144	51,536	(6,811)	44,725
27,973	(2,612)	25,361	31,852	(4,024)	27,828
105,169	(103,726)	1,443	103,978	(102,297)	1,681
376,432	(242,451)	133,981	334,192	(221,042)	113,148
		97,733			3,267
		11,321			13,164
		(162,436)			(169,578)
		80,599			(39,999)
		(15,126)			(2,455)
		(16,851)			(2,116)
		(31,977)			(4,571)
		48,522			(44,570)

BALANCE SHEET

WBC 31st March, 2018 £,000	Group 31st March, 2018 £,000		Notes	WBC 31st March, 2019 £,000	Group 31st March, 2019 £,000
776,075	808,743	Property, Plant & Equipment	24	871,405	909,416
6,121	6,121	Investment Property	25	17,077	17,077
3,677	3,677	Intangible Assets	26	7,069	7,069
35	35	Long Term Investments	36	35	35
12,813	0	Long Term Debtors	30,36	12,477	40
798,721	818,576	Long Term Assets		908,063	933,637
51,403	51,403	Short Term Investments	36	53,410	51,996
1,847	1,847	Assets Held for Sale	35	258	258
37,963	43,481	Short Term Debtors	30,36	73,156	80,488
13,739	16,214	Cash and Cash Equivalents	41	51,967	53,235
104,952	112,945	Current Assets		178,791	185,977
(2,580)	(2,580)	Cash and Cash Equivalents	41	(2,125)	(2,125)
(6,010)	(6,010)	Short Term Borrowing	36	(28,045)	(28,045)
(50,083)	(55,603)	Short Term Creditors	31,36	(58,460)	(68,386)
(5,713)	(5,713)	Provisions	32	(8,096)	(8,096)
(64,386)	(69,906)	Current Liabilities		(96,726)	(106,652)
(142,246)	(150,731)	Long Term Borrowing	36	(199,505)	(203,374)
(71)	(14,668)	Long Term Creditors	31,36	(71)	(20,184)
(8,127)	(8,127)	PFI and Finance Lease Liabilities	36	(8,759)	(8,759)
(279,506)	(287,373)	Pensions Liability	19	(291,272)	(298,618)
(53,940)	(53,940)	Capital Grants and Contributions Receipts in Advance	20	(90,658)	(90,658)
(483,890)	(514,839)	Long Term Liabilities		(590,265)	(621,593)
355,397	346,776	Net Assets		399,863	391,370
(99,799)	(97,160)	Usable Reserves	22	(122,112)	(119,063)
(255,598)	(249,493)	Unusable Reserves	23	(277,751)	(272,160)
(355,397)	(346,653)	Total Reserves		(399,863)	(391,223)
0	(123)	Minority Interest		0	(147)
(355,397)	(346,776)	Total Reserves Excluding Minority Interest		(399,863)	(391,370)

These Financial Statements replace the unaudited Financial Statements

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Notes	WBC 2017/18 £,000	Group 2017/18 £,000	WBC 2018/19 £,000	Group 2018/19 £,000
Net Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services		(79,715)	(80,599)	40,853	39,999
Adjustments to Net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for Non-cash Movements	38	133,209	139,614	29,639	39,260
Adjustments for Items Included in the Net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision Of Services that are Investing or Financing Activities					
- Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets and other capital receipts		(2,966)	(7,086)	(2,173)	(2,789)
- Capital grants and contributions		(43,783)	(49,040)	(47,153)	(47,153)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		6,745	6,889	21,166	29,317
Investing Activities	39	(17,602)	(14,186)	(55,874)	(60,618)
Financing Activities	40	6,039	3,478	73,391	68,777
Net Increase or (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(4,818)	(3,821)	38,683	37,476
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Reporting Period		15,977	17,455	11,159	13,634
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Reporting Period	41	11,159	13,634	49,842	51,110

6. NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

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The adjustments between accounting and funding basis column in the table above is analysed further on the table below.

2017/18				<u>Expenditure and Funding Analysis Detail</u>	2018/19			
Adjustment for Capital Purposes	Net Change for Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments		Adjustment for Capital Purposes	Net Change for Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000		£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
2,368	138	597	3,103	Chief Executive	(144)	46	(361)	(459)
(1,024)	1,336	(5,462)	(5,150)	Corporate Services	(262)	1,112	(878)	(28)
(3,446)	851	(1,761)	(4,356)	Customer and Localities Services	(15,845)	1,090	(8,593)	(23,349)
(3,676)	176	165	(3,335)	Housing Revenue Account	(4,049)	144	1,224	(2,681)
413	317	(72)	658	Adult Social Care	354	313	(535)	132
3,847	1,162	(741)	4,268	Children's Services	2,007	1,918	(295)	3,631
0	2,946	941	3,887	Children's Services - Schools Block	0	1,540	257	1,297
41	(1,518)	(6,333)	(925)	Net Cost of Services	(17,939)	6,163	(9,181)	(20,957)
93,801	0	0	93,801	Other Operating Expenditure	781	0	0	781
(27)	7,366	0	7,339	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	155	6,761	0	6,916
(19,053)	0	(3,224)	(22,277)	Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income	(24,617)	0	(4,546)	(29,163)
74,721	7,366	(3,224)	78,863	Other Income & Expenditure	(23,681)	6,761	(4,546)	(21,466)
73,203	14,292	(9,557)	77,938	Difference between General Fund surplus and deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or deficit on the Provision of services	(41,620)	12,924	(13,727)	(42,423)

NOTE 02 ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT HAVE BEEN ISSUED BUT HAVE NOT YET BEEN ADOPTED, AND DISCLOSURE OF A CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

The Council should apply changes in accounting policy retrospectively unless transitional arrangements allow for alternative treatments, as well as disclosing accounting standards which have been issued, but not yet adopted in this year's accounts.

At the balance sheet date the following amendments to existing accounting standards or new interpretations have been published but not included in the 2018/19 Code of Practice of Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom:

- Amendments to IAS 40 Investment Property: Transfers of Investment Property.
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014-2016 Cycle
 - o IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Clarification of the Scope of the Standard
 - o IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value.
- IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration
- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation.

All of these amendments to existing standards or new interpretations are unlikely to have a material impact on the Council's 2019/20 financial statements.

NOTE 03 CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the accounting policies set out in chapter 11, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are set out in the following paragraphs.

There is a high degree 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.

The Council had interests in nine companies at 31 March 2019, and at 31 March 2018. Depending on the Council's ability to influence control different accounting treatments are applied. Details regarding these companies and their assessments are disclosed in note 46 to the financial statements.

The Council is deemed to jointly control the services provided under the Private Finance Initiative (PFI) contract with WRG (RE3 Ltd) for the disposal of waste. Control of the services is shared with Reading and Bracknell Forest Borough Councils. Wokingham Borough Council has reviewed the application of the control tests within IFRIC 12 to determine whether the assets within the contract should be on-balance sheet. The accounting policies for PFI schemes and similar contracts have been applied to the arrangement and the assets (valued

at approximately £8.5m) are recognised as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Council's Balance Sheet which amounts to a 37.2% share of the total value of the assets that will revert to the ownership of the RE3 partnership between the three council's at the end of the contract.

In producing the financial statements the Council makes an assessment of the materiality of transactions and balances when applying its accounting policies. For the purposes of the 2018/19 financial statements the Council has applied a materiality level of £200,000 when recognising assets and liabilities to be disclosed within the financial statements.

NOTE 04 ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2019 for which there is a 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 individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into 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. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by approximately £1.0m for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.
Provisions	The Council has made provision for holiday and flexi leave entitlement owing to staff at the end of the financial year. The estimate within the accounts has been based on an assumption of approximately 1.6% of payroll costs. For staff based in schools a formula based on CIPFA guidance has been used.	A 1% change (i.e. using 0.6% or 2.6%) in the estimate of accumulating absences would result in approximately a £800k increase or decrease in the provision required for accumulating absences in relation to non-school staff.
	The Council has made a provision for dilapidation costs for buildings the Council lease, to return them to their original condition at the end of the lease, and to fund any outstanding leasing costs.	There may be other buildings which the Council lease that have been altered, needing significant work to return them to their original condition, which are not presently known.

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Provisions	The Collection Fund includes provision of £4.24m for appeals against business rates valuations as advised by DCLG guidance.	The provision at 31 March 2019 has been calculated using information provided by a company specialising in business rate calculations including provisions for appeals. Their calculation has been reviewed and is estimated to be reasonable. Under the new Business Rates Retention Pilot Scheme, the Council's share of this provision is 99%, i.e. £4.19m.
Pension 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 retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. The actuaries Barnett Waddingham LLP provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pension's liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured and seen in note 19. For example, a 0.1% decrease or increase in the discount rate assumption would result in an increase or decrease in the pension liability of £9.6m.
PFI Liabilities	The value of PFI service charge payable under the contract disclosed in note 29 of the accounts is dependent upon assumptions regarding future inflation and tonnage rates.	A 1% increase in RPI would increase Wokingham's contract charge by £1.1m. Similarly a 1% increase in tonnages would increase the service charge by £234k per annum.
Arrears	At 31 March 2019, the Council had a balance of total debtors of £73.2m, of which Council tax debt was £1.9m, and Government and other public sector debtors were £16.2m.	The provision set aside for bad debt increases according to the age of the debt. If collection rates for debtors (excluding public sector debtors) were to deteriorate, a 1% increase in the amount of the impairment of doubtful debts would require an additional allowance for sundry debts from the revenue account of £16k and from the collection fund of £27k.

NOTE 05 ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

This note details the adjustments that are made to the total comprehensive income and expenditure recognised by the Council in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to arrive at the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

Please see tables on following pages.

2018/19	Useable Reserves						Total Movement in Usable Reserves	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	General Fund (GF) Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied		
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000		
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:								
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:								
Charges for Depreciation of Non-Current Assets	(12,293)	0	(3,644)	0	0	0	(15,937)	15,937
Charges for Impairment of Non-Current Assets	(2,119)	0	0	0	0	0	(2,119)	2,119
Charges for Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(285)	0	0	0	0	0	(285)	285
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	256	0	0	0	0	0	256	(256)
Movements in the Market Value of Investment properties	(155)	0	0	0	0	0	(155)	155
HRA Voluntary Debt Repayment	0	0	2,284	0	0	0	2,284	(2,284)
Capital Grants and Contributions Applied	22,527	0	0	0	0	19,527	42,054	(42,054)
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute	(2,315)	0	0	2	0	1,873	(440)	440
Capital Expenditure Charged against the General Fund	382	52	0	0	0	0	434	(434)
Amounts of Non-Current Assets Written Off on Disposal or Sale as part of the Gain/ Loss on Disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,608	0	(2,745)	0	0	0	(1,137)	1,137
Use of capital receipts reserve to finance capital expenditure	10	0	0	5,800	0	0	5,810	(5,810)
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:								
Statutory Provision for the Financing of Capital Investment	5,937	0	0	0	0	0	5,937	(5,937)
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:								
Capital Grants and Contributions Unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	24,617	0	0	0	0	(24,617)	0	0

2018/19	General Fund (GF) Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Movement in Usable Reserves	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Adjustments Primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:								
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance the Payments to the Government Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	(292)	292	0	0	0	0
Transfer of non-Current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	391	0	1,781	(2,172)	0	0	0	0
Repayment of long-term loans	0	0	0	(3,734)	0	0	(3,734)	3,734
Adjustment Primarily Involving the Major Repairs Reserve:								
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to Finance New Capital Expenditure	0	0	0	0	6,057	0	6,057	(6,057)
Transfer (to) or from HRA	0	0	6,056	0	(6,056)	0	0	0
Adjustment Primarily Involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:								
Amount by which Finance Costs Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are Different from Finance Costs Chargeable in the Year in Accordance with Statutory Requirements	135	0	1	0	0	0	136	(136)
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Pensions Reserve:								
Reversal of Items Relating to Retirement Benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 19)	(22,696)	0	(144)	0	0	0	(22,840)	22,840
Employer's Pensions Contributions and Direct Payments to Pensioners payable in the Year	9,916	0	0	0	0	0	9,916	(9,916)
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:								
Amount by which Council Tax and Business Rates Income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is Different from Council Tax Income Calculated for the Year in Accordance with Statutory Requirements	(7,334)	0	0	0	0	0	(7,334)	7,334
Adjustment Primarily Involving the Accumulated Absences Account:								
Amount by which Officer Remuneration Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an Accruals Basis is Different from Remuneration Chargeable in the Year in Accordance with Statutory Requirements	(364)	0	1	0	0	0	(363)	363
Total Adjustments 2018/19	18,218	52	3,298	188	1	(3,217)	18,540	(18,540)

2017/18	Usable Reserves						Total Movement in Usable Reserves	Movement in Unusable Reserves	
	General Fund (GF) Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied			
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:									
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:									
Charges for Depreciation of Non-Current Assets	(12,456)	0	(3,585)	0	0	0	(16,041)	16,041	
Charges for Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(405)	0	0	0	0	0	(405)	405	
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(4,499)	0	(82)	0	0	0	(4,582)	4,582	
Movements in the Market Value of Investment properties	27	0	0	0	0	0	27	(27)	
HRA Voluntary Debt Repayment	0	0	1,828	0	0	0	1,828	(1,828)	
Capital Grants and Contributions Applied	13,796	0	0	0	0	11,642	25,438	(25,438)	
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute	(2,070)	0	0	2	130	1,628	(309)	309	
Amounts of Non-Current Assets Written Off on Disposal or Sale as part of the Gain/ Loss on Disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(95,028)	0	1,519	(2,958)	0	0	(96,466)	96,466	
Use of capital receipts reserve to finance capital expenditure	0	0	0	16,899	0	0	16,899	16,899	
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:									
Statutory Provision for the Financing of Capital Investment	3,363	0	0	0	0	0	3,363	(3,363)	
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:									
Capital Grants and Contributions Unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	18,965	0	0	0	0	(18,965)	0	0	

2017/18	General Fund (GF) Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Movement in Usable Reserves	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:								
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance the Payments to the Government Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	(292)	292	0	0	0	0
Transfer of non-Current asset sale proceeds from revenue to Capital Receipts Reserve	204	0	0	(11,809)	0	0	(11,605)	11,605
Adjustment Primarily Involving the Major Repairs Reserve:								
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to Finance New Capital Expenditure	0	0	0	0	5,386	0	5,386	(5,386)
Transfer (to) or from HRA	0	0	5,516	0	(5,516)	0	0	0
Adjustment Primarily Involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:								
Amount by which Finance Costs Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are Different from Finance Costs Chargeable in the Year in Accordance with Statutory Requirements	135	0	1	0	0	0	136	(136)
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Pensions Reserve:								
Reversal of Items Relating to Retirement Benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 19)	(23,253)	0	(176)	0	0	0	(23,429)	23,429
Employer's Pensions Contributions and Direct Payments to Pensioners payable in the Year	9,135	0	0	0	0	0	9,135	(9,135)
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:								
Amount by which Council Tax and Business Rates Income credited to the Comprehensive Income and expenditure Statement is Different from Council Tax Income Calculated for the Year in Accordance with statutory Requirement	5,401	0	0	0	0	0	5,401	(5,401)
Adjustment Primarily Involving the Accumulated Absences Account:								
Amount by which Officer Remuneration Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an Accruals Basis is Different from Remuneration Chargeable in the Year in Accordance with Statutory Requirements	768	0	2	0	0	0	770	(770)
Total Adjustments 2017/18	(85,918)	0	4,731	2,427	0	(5,695)	(84,455)	84,455

NOTE 06 TRANSFERS TO/FROM EARMARKED RESERVES

This note details the amounts set aside from the General Fund and HRA balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund and HRA expenditure in 2018/19

	Balance at 31st March, 2017	Transfers Out 2017/18	Transfers In 2017/18	Balance at 31st March, 2018	Transfers Out 2018/19	Transfers In 2018/19	Balance at 31st March, 2019
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Balances held by Schools under a Scheme of Delegation	(2,808)	2,126	(2,155)	(2,837)	1,032	(1,704)	(3,509)
Dedicated Schools Grant Reserve	(1,356)	2,122	(184)	583	1,296	(627)	1,252
Earmarked General Fund Reserves	(44,092)	7,440	(12,293)	(48,946)	6,883	(28,961)	(71,024)
Total	(48,256)	11,688	(14,632)	(51,200)	9,211	(31,292)	(73,281)

See note 21, dedicated schools grant, for more on schools expenditure in year.

NOTE 07 MATERIAL ITEMS OF INCOME AND EXPENSE AND PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS

Material Items of Income and Expense during 2018/19, which are outside of the normal councils business are followings:

- The Council received repayments of £3.8m (compared to £11.6m in 2017/18) loans from its subsidiary company (Wokingham Holdings Ltd) in 2018/19. The repayments were treated as a capital receipt and were used to fund additional loans to Wokingham Holdings Ltd (thereby reducing the Council's borrowing requirements). This explains the continued use of the capital receipts reserve to finance new capital expenditure. In 2018/19 this was £4.3m compared to £16.9m in 2017/18.
- The Council also paid £3.0m section 106 receipt to our housing companies in 2018/19, on completion of affordable housing developments, including Norton Road, Grovelands Park and Barret Crescent (£10.6m in 2017/18). Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute was £5.7m (compared to £14.4m in 2017/18).
- New long term loans of £60m were taken in 2018/19 compared to nil taken in 2017/18.
- The Council advanced loans to and received repayments from WBC Holdings Ltd to be used to fund housing developments by one of the Council's group companies. The net increase in loans over the year was £1.1m (£11.9m of loans were made in 2017/18). The HRA repaid one loan of £3.1m compared to £1.8m in 2017/18.

During the year under review, adjustments were made in the current year relating to prior year balances as follows:

- The accounting for the waste PFI was amended following a revision to the accounting model to determine the accounting entries. This resulted in a revision, primarily, to the initial recognition of the assets and lease liability as well as the recognition of a deferred income liability in respect of the income stream from third party income over the life of the contract. This resulted in a reduction in the lease liability at 31 March 2018 of £362k and the recognition of a deferred income asset at 31 March 2018 of £1,565m. The increase in the initial recognition of the assets was offset by increased depreciation and, as the assets, have been subsequently revalued, increased revaluation losses with the result that the asset carrying values at 31 March 2018 were unchanged. In view of the fact that the impact of these changes arising are not material the prior year amounts have not been restated. Any changes have been included within the current year amounts. (Refer to notes 24 and 29)
- During the 2017-18 financial year a property asset with a book value of £3.6m was erroneously treated as a disposal. This error was corrected in the current year with a resultant increase in the opening carrying value of other land and buildings of £3.6m and an increase in the capital adjustment account of £2.0m and the revaluation reserve by £1.6m. As the overall impact on this correction is not material this has not been treated as a prior year adjustment and the prior year amounts have not been restated with any change being included in the current year amounts.(Refer to notes 23 and 24)
- Following a restructure in 2018-19 the People's Services directorate was separated into separate directorates for Adult Social Care and Children's Services. In order to provide comparability of the amounts reflected in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement prior year amounts have been restated to reflect the new structure in 2018-19. The comparative amounts for the Expenditure and Funding Analysis in Note 1 to the Statement of Accounts have also been restated in line with the new structure The main changes in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are to reflect the new directorates. In addition there were some costs and revenues reallocated between the new directorates and the existing Corporate Services and Customer and Localities Services directorates with an insignificant impact. These restatements only impact on the individual elements of the Net Cost of Services section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement with the total Net Cost of Services remaining unchanged. (Refer to the CIES and Note 1)
- The surplus carried forward at 31 March 2018 in respect of Business Rates included in the Collection Fund was overstated by £3.5m when compared to the final NNDR3 return submitted in August 2018 of which the Council's share was £1.7m. As this is not material this has been adjusted for in the current year's Collection Fund Statement. (Refer to the Collection Fund Statement and Note 3 to the Collection Fund)

NOTE 08 OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Parish Council Precepts	3,932	4,154
Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	292	292
(Gains) / Losses on the Disposal of Non-current Assets	93,509	(1,035)
Total	97,733	3,411

The decrease in 2018/19 is mainly due to 2017/18 including a large number of asset disposals where schools were transferred to academies and in 2018/19, the number of school disposals were zero.

NOTE 09 FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Interest Payable and Similar Charges on Debt (note 36)	5,163	5,077
Interest Payable and Similar Charges on Finance Leases (note 36)	107	107
Interest Payable and Similar Charges on Private Finance Initiatives (note 36)	483	2,704
Pensions Interest Cost and Expected Return on Pensions (note 19)	7,542	6,816
Interest Receivable and Similar Income (note 36)	(1,831)	(1,549)
Income and Expenditure in Relation to Investment Properties and Changes in their Fair Value (note 25)	(367)	(190)
Total	11,097	12,965

See note reference for further information.

NOTE 10 TAXATION AND NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Council Tax Income	(96,292)	(104,512)
Retained Business Rates	(35,592)	(68,348)
Retained Business Rates tariff	18,192	55,970
Business Rates Levy	2,770	(815)
Revenue Support Grant	(158)	0
Other Non-ring fenced Government Grants	(7,718)	(4,720)
Capital Grants and Contributions	(44,613)	(47,153)
Total	(163,411)	(169,578)

NOTE 11 EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ANALYSED BY NATURE

This note provides a subjective analysis of the Council's main income and expenditure statement.

	Restated 2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Expenditure		
Employee benefits expenses	116,433	107,359
Other service expenses	194,535	175,085
Support service recharges	(399)	(1,814)
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment	20,661	17,851
Interest payments	13,294	14,704
Precepts & Levies	3,932	4,154
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	292	292
Gain or Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	93,509	(1,035)
Total Expenditure	442,257	316,596
Income		
Fees, charges & other service income	(69,638)	(65,122)
Interest and investment income	(1,831)	(1,549)
Income from council tax, NDR, district rate income	(110,922)	(117,705)
Government grants and contributions	(180,151)	(173,073)
Total Income	(362,542)	(357,449)
(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	79,715	(40,853)

The amounts for 2017-18 have been restated in order to ensure consistency with the amounts reflected in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, primarily, in respect of other service expenses and fees, charges and other service income. The deficit for the year has remained unchanged

NOTE 11B REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH SERVICE RECIPIENTS

Amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

	Restated 2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Fees, charges and other service income includes the following revenues from contracts with service recipients;		
Rents	(18,072)	(18,130)
Fees	(7,508)	(7,225)
Charges	(2,346)	(2,698)
Customer/client income	(5,634)	(5,031)
Car Parking income	(2,098)	(2,216)
Sales	(2,209)	(2,664)
Other	(1,104)	292
Total included in Fees, Charges and Other Service Income	(38,975)	(39,478)

NOTE 12 TRADING OPERATIONS

The Council has established one trading unit where the service manager is required to operate in a commercial environment and balance their budget by generating income from other parts of the Council or other organisations. Details of this unit are as follows:

Building Control Trading Account

The Building (Local Authority Charges) Regulations 2010 require the disclosure of information regarding the setting of charges for the administration of the building control function. Wokingham Borough Council sets charges for work carried out in relation to building regulations with the aim of covering all costs incurred. However, certain activities performed by the Building Control Unit cannot be charged for, such as providing general advice and liaising with other statutory authorities. The chargeable activities are summarised below:

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Building Control Trading Account		
Turnover	(476)	(537)
Expenditure	502	531
(Surplus) / Deficit on Trading Account	26	(6)

The chargeable account, made a surplus of £6k in 2018/19 compared to a £26k deficit in 2017/18. The account should take one financial year with another, and should achieve break-even over a rolling period of three years ending March 2022. The reserves will be used to replace funding gaps over the 3 year period. The balance on the reserve at 31 March 2019 is a surplus of £161,197.

NOTE 13 MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

The Council paid the following amounts to Members of the Council during the year:

	2017/18	2018/19
	£,000	£,000
Members Remuneration	582	575
	582	575

The amount paid to Members includes allowances, expenses and other remuneration.

NOTE 14 OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

The Council paid the following amounts to its senior employees:

Post Title	Year	Salary, Fees & Allowances	Performance Related Pay	Expenses	Compensation for Loss of Office	Pension Contribution	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive Susan Parsonage (from 25 Mar 19)	2018/19	2,823	0	0	0	522	3,345
Acting Chief Executive (from 10 Oct 18) *	2018/19	55,194	0	0	0	0	55,194
Acting Chief Executive Manjeet Gill (up to 31 Oct 18) *	2018/19	85,167	0	384	60,833	0	146,384
Chief Executive (from 8 March 18)	2017/18	9,419	0	0	0	0	9,419
Chief Executive (from 7 Sept 2017 - 7 March 18) ¹	2017/18	91,172	0	343	0	0	91,515
Chief Executive (up to 13 Aug 17)	2017/18	47,876	10,400	302	0	10,146	68,725
Director, Locality and Customer Services (from 1 Oct 18)	2018/19	56,348	0	0	0	10,424	66,772
Director, Locality and Customer Services (up to 30 Sept 18)	2018/19	56,348	7,889	113	0	11,805	76,154
Director of Localities and Customer Service (previously Director of Environment) ³	2017/18	101,426	9,016	0	0	11,439	121,880
Director of People Services Paul Senior (up to 29 Jun 18) **	2018/19	70,482	0	0	0	0	70,482
Director of People Services (prev. Director of Children's Services) (from 7 Nov 17) ⁴	2017/18	100,844	0	0	0	0	100,844
Director of People Services (prev. Director of Children's Services) (from 1 Nov 17 - 30 Nov 17) ⁴	2017/18	10,620	0	0	0	0	10,620
Director of People Services (prev. Director of Children's Services) (up to 3 Nov 17)	2017/18	66,678	10,988	985	49,508	13,537	141,695
Director of Corporate Services and Deputy Chief Executive ²	2018/19	114,796	7,889	637	0	22,618	145,940
Director of Corporate Services and Deputy Chief Executive	2017/18	112,695	9,016	381	0	21,254	143,346
Assistant Director, Governance	2018/19	97,341	0	30	0	17,529	114,900
Assistant Director, Governance (prev. Head of Governance and Improvement Services)	2017/18	90,544	6,473	341	0	17,422	114,780
Assistant Director, Commercial Property	2018/19	91,620	0	1,358	0	16,950	109,927
Assistant Director, Commercial Property (prev. Head of town centre regeneration)	2017/18	90,020	0	46	0	15,753	105,819
Director, 21 st Century Council Programme (up to 9 Oct 18) *	2018/19	47,259	7,100	0	0	0	54,359
Director of Adult Services (from 1 Aug 18) ***	2018/19						
Interim Director of Adult Services (from June 18 to Oct 18) ****	2018/19	55,291	0	0	0	0	55,291
Director Children's Services (from 1 Nov 18)	2018/19	46,956	0	146	0	8,687	55,789
Interim Director, Children's Services Jim Leivers (from 13 Aug 18 to 26 Oct 18) ****	2018/19	61,807	0	0	0	0	61,807
Acting Director, Children's Services (from 29 May 18 to 18 Sept 18)	2018/19	34,717	0	207	0	6,423	41,347

2018/19

0.80 FTE

** £70,482 total amount paid inclusive of agency costs. Director of People Services position replaced with Director of Adult Services & Director of Children Services posts

2017/18

¹ £91,515 total amount including expenses claimed and inclusive of agency costs

² Acting Chief Executive (14 Aug 17 - 6 Sept 17) payments included within Director of Corporate Services and Deputy Chief Executive

*** Shared arrangement with Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead where full costs are shown in accounts

**** Total amount paid inclusive of agency costs

³ Seconded to Director of 21st Century Council, 0. FTE from 1 Oct 17

⁴ Total amount paid inclusive of agency costs

The Council's other employees (including those employed in schools) receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer's pension contributions) were paid the following amounts:

Remuneration Band	2017/18 No of Employees				2018/19 No of Employees			
	Council	School	VA School	Total	Council	School	VA School	Total
£50,000 - £54,999	27	20	2	49	29	24	3	56
£55,000 - £59,999	21	10	1	32	22	12	0	34
£60,000 - £64,999	5	11	1	17	9	10	1	20
£65,000 - £69,999	5	10	1	16	8	9	2	19
£70,000 - £74,999	8	4	0	12	7	3	0	10
£75,000 - £79,999	0	2	0	2	4	3	0	7
£80,000 - £84,999	1	2	0	3	1	2	0	3
£85,000 - £89,999	4	1	0	5	0	2	0	2
£90,000 - £94,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£95,000 - £99,999	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1
Over £100,000	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	71	62	5	138	81	66	6	153

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NOTE 15 TERMINATION BENEFITS

The Council terminated the contracts of a number of employees in 2018/19. These were mainly due to officers who were made redundant as part of the reorganisation of services at the Council.

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

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COUNCIL	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Exit package cost								
£0 - £20,000	21	7	5	1	26	8	£148,567	£43,283
£20,001 - £40,000	8	1	1	1	9	2	£236,770	£60,050
£40,001 - £60,000	2	4	1	0	3	4	£143,244	£182,196
£60,001 - £80,000	1	0	0	1	1	1	£75,107	£60,833
£80,001 - £100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	£0	£0
£100,001 - £150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	£0	£0
Above £150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	£0	£0
SCHOOLS								
Exit package cost								
£0 - £20,000	6	7	4	5	10	12	£71,528	£96,519
£20,001 - £40,000	0	0	1	0	1	0	£24,000	£0
£40,001 - £60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	£0	£0
£60,001 - £80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	£0	£0
£80,001 - £100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	£0	£0

NOTE 16 RELATED PARTIES

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence 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.

All Councillors, officers on the Corporate Leadership Team, budget managers (including financial approvers and project managers), shared audit & investigations, shared legal solutions, operational property, strategic assets, group finance, housing assets & maintenance and commercial and procurement were asked to complete a disclosure statement in respect of themselves and their family members / close relatives, detailing any material transactions with related parties.

Central Government

Central government has a direct influence over the general operations of the Council – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides a large amount 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. council tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from government departments are set out in note 20.

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of member's allowances paid in 2018/19 is shown in Note 13. During 2018/19, works and services to the value of £11.843m (£24.396m in 2017/18) were commissioned from companies in which 14 members had an interest (14 in 2017/18). Contracts were entered into in full compliance with the Council's standing orders. In addition, grants and payments totalling £4.027m (£454k in 2017/18) were paid to voluntary organisations and charities in which 14 members declared an interest (10 in 2017/18). Payments of £1.225m (£849k in 2017/18) were made to education establishments in which 8 members declared an interest (4 in 2017/18). Payments of £2.189m were made to local council bodies (£20.433m in 2017/18) in which 13 members had interests (15 in 2017/18) mainly relating to the Council's pension arrangements. The payment to the Berkshire pension fund is in respect of pensions as outlined in note 19; the Council appoints a Councillor as a representative on the Berkshire Pension Fund advisory Panel. The Council owed £24k to these organisations at 31 March 2019 (£305k at 31 March 2018), while £14.682m was owed to Wokingham Borough Council by the relevant organisations at 31 March 2019 (£19.748m at 31 March 2018).

The relevant members did not take part in any discussion or decision relating to the grants and payments. Details of all these transactions are recorded in the Register of Members Interest, open to public inspection at the Council Offices during office hours.

Officers

During 2018/19, works and services to the value of £100 (£6.973m in 2017/18) were commissioned from companies in which 11 officers had an interest (13 in 2017/18). The Council owed the relevant organisations £2.99k at 31 March 2019 (£396k at 31 March 2018), while £3k was owed to Wokingham Borough Council at 31 March 2019 (£13k at 31 March 2018). Payments of £186k (£107k in 17/18) were made to education establishments in which 2 officers declared an interest (1 in 17/18). There were no payments to Local Council Bodies (None in 17/18), 3 officers declared an interest (2 in 17/18). Contracts were entered into in full compliance with the Council's standing orders. No grants or payments were made in the year (None in 2017/18) to voluntary organisations and charities in which 3 officers declared an

interest (6 in 2017/18). The relevant officers did not take part in any discussion or decision relating to the grants and payments.

Town and Parish Councils

Certain Members of Wokingham Borough Council are also councillors of the 17 Town and Parish Councils within the Borough. Each Town or Parish Council has the ability to levy a precept upon Wokingham Borough Council for the collection of council tax on behalf of the Town or Parish Councils. In 2018/19 Wokingham Borough Council collected and paid over £4.154m (£3.992m in 2017/18) in precepts and grants to the Town or Parish Councils.

Other Public Bodies

The Council entered into a PFI contract with Waste Recycling Group (re3 Ltd) in 2006/07 for the disposal of waste together with Reading and Bracknell Forest Borough Councils, see note 29 for further details. The Council's contribution for 2018/19 was £9.773m (£9.5m in 2017/18). The Council also operates a number of shared services with other local authorities details of which are set out in note 44.

Local Enterprise Partnership

No long term loans were raised from the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) in 2018/19 (none in 2017/18). During 2018/19 no loan was repaid (2017/18: £0.38m was repaid).

Entities Controlled or Significantly Influenced by the Council

The Council had seven subsidiary companies at 31 March 2019 (seven at 31 March 2018), which are owned in full either directly or through existing subsidiaries apart from Optalis which has a shared ownership with the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (see note 46 for more details), and each had a Board of Directors on which council members serve. Their accounts are incorporated in the main body of the Council's accounts with separate disclosures where material differences occur. See note 46 for more information on the Council's companies.

NOTE 17 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 provided by the Council's auditors, Ernst & Young LLP:

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
External Audit Services	108	81
Certification of Grants and Returns	10	4
	118	85

NOTE 18 PENSION SCHEMES ACCOUNTED FOR AS DEFINED CONTRIBUTION SCHEMES

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education. The scheme provides teachers with specified benefits upon retirement, and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries.

The scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme. However, the scheme is unfunded and the Department for Education uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the

employers' contribution rate paid by local authorities. The Council is not able to identify its share of the underlying financial position and the performance of the scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of this Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2018/19, the Council paid £4.620m to the Teachers' Pension Scheme in respect of teachers' retirement benefits. The figures for 2017/18 were £5.317m

The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. These costs are accounted for on a defined benefit basis and detailed in Note 19.

NOTE 19 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

Participation in Pension Schemes

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 the employees retire, the Council has a commitment to make the payments (for those benefits) and to disclose them at the time the employees earn their future entitlement.

The Council participates in two schemes:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), administered by the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead – this is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into the fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.
- Wokingham Borough Council is also responsible for a share (19.0561%) of the former Berkshire County Council (BCC) Local Government Pension Scheme. The scheme is also administered by the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead. Although now closed, a liability remains amongst the six Berkshire Councils for the pensioners that were in the scheme when BCC ceased to exist.
- Optalis Ltd (a Group company) is an admitted member of the Local Government Pensions Scheme (LGPS).

The principal risks to the Council of the schemes are the longevity assumptions, statutory changes to the scheme and structural changes to the scheme (i.e. large scale withdrawals from the scheme), changes to inflation, bond yields and the performance of the equity investments held by the scheme. These are mitigated to a certain extent by the statutory requirements to charge to the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account the amounts required by statute as described in the accounting policies note.

Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits

The Council recognises the cost of post-employment 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 the Council is required to make 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. During the year the following transactions for the Wokingham scheme (WBC) and those for Berkshire County Council (BCC), which represents Wokingham's share of the Berkshire scheme of 19.0561%, have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The Optalis Ltd figures which related to Wokingham Borough Council have been added to the total of Wokingham and its portion of the Berkshire scheme to give the overall Group figures.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2017/18					2018/19				
	WBC	BCC	WBC & BCC	Optalis	Total Group	WBC	BCC	WBC & BCC	Optalis	Total Group
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Service cost comprising:										
Current service costs	15,760	0	15,760	473	16,233	15,878	0	15,878	411	16,289
Administration costs	125	2	127	8	135	146	0	146	8	154
Financing and investment income and expenditure:										
Net interest on the defined liability	6,405	1,137	7,542	224	7,766	5,575	1,241	6,816	199	7,015
Total post-employment benefit charged to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services	22,290	1,139	23,429	705	24,134	21,599	1,241	22,840	618	23,458

Other post-employment benefit charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

Re-measurement of the net assets/(defined liability) :

Return on fund assets in excess of interest	1,022	15	1,037	66	1,103	3,035	(14)	3021	857	3,878
Change in financial assumptions	13,305	1,740	15,045	707	15,752	(28,603)	(1,835)	(30,438)	(1,128)	(31,566)
Change in demographic assumptions	0	0	0	0	0	25,930	2,645	28,575	1,229	29,804
Re-measurements on scheme assets	14,327	1,755	16,082	773	16,855	362	796	1,158	958	2,116
Total post-employment benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement	7,963	(616)	7,347	(68)	7,455	21,237	445	21,682	(340)	21,342

Current service costs represent the cost to the employer of benefits earned by active members in the accounting year and added to the liabilities. It is calculated using assumptions at the start of the year which is not a fixed percentage of payroll and is expected to vary from year to year as assumptions change.

Movement in Reserves Statement

Reversal of net charges made to the surplus or deficit for the provision of services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code

Actual amount charged against the general fund balance for pensions in the year for the employer's contributions payable to scheme

	2017/18					2018/19				
	WBC £,000	BCC £,000	WBC & BCC £,000	Optalis £,000	Total Group £,000	WBC £,000	BCC £,000	WBC & BCC £,000	Optalis £,000	Total Group £,000
Reversal of net charges made to the surplus or deficit for the provision of services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(22,466)	(1,139)	(23,605)	(705)	(24,310)	(21,599)	(1,241)	(22,840)	(618)	(23,458)
Actual amount charged against the general fund balance for pensions in the year for the employer's contributions payable to scheme	8,715	420	9,135	159	9,294	9,490	426	9,916	181	10,097
	(13,751)	(719)	(14,470)	(546)	(15,016)	(12,109)	(815)	(12,924)	(437)	(13,361)

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Council's obligation in respect of its defined benefit scheme is as follows:

Pension assets and liabilities recognised in the balance sheet

Present value of the defined benefit obligation

Fair value of plan assets

Sub-total

Present value of unfunded obligation

Net liability arising from defined benefit obligations

	2017/18					2018/19				
	WBC £,000	BCC £,000	WBC & BCC £,000	Optalis £,000	Total Group £,000	WBC £,000	BCC £,000	WBC & BCC £,000	Optalis £,000	Total Group £,000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(436,469)	(45,961)	(482,430)	(21,422)	(503,852)	(459,323)	(43,525)	(502,848)	(21,843)	(524,691)
Fair value of plan assets	209,768	384	210,152	13,555	223,707	220,708	(2,544)	218,164	14,497	232,661
Sub-total	(226,701)	(45,577)	(272,278)	(7,867)	(280,145)	(238,615)	(46,069)	(284,684)	(7,346)	(292,030)
Present value of unfunded obligation	(1,942)	(5,286)	(7,228)	0	(7,228)	(1,775)	(4,813)	(6,588)	0	(6,588)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligations	(228,643)	(50,863)	(279,506)	(7,867)	(287,373)	(240,390)	(50,882)	(291,272)	(7,346)	(298,618)

Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of the Fair Value of Scheme assets:	2017/18					2018/19				
	WBC £,000	BCC £,000	WBC & BCC £,000	Optalis £,000	Total Group £,000	WBC £,000	BCC £,000	WBC & BCC £,000	Optalis £,000	Total Group £,000
Opening Fair Value of Scheme Assets	201,705	3,070	204,775	13,161	217,936	209,768	384	210,152	13,555	223,707
Interest on Assets	5,668	38	5,706	368	6,074	5,377	(26)	5,351	342	5,693
Return on Assets less Interest	1,022	13	1,035	66	1,101	3,035	(14)	3,021	856	3,877
Administration Expenses	(125)	(2)	(127)	(8)	(135)	(146)	(0)	(146)	(8)	(154)
Contributions by Employer including Unfunded	8,715	420	9,135	159	9,294	9,490	426	9,916	181	10,097
Contributions by Scheme Participants and other Employers	3,086	0	3,086	74	3,160	3,121	0	3,121	64	3,185
Estimated Benefits Paid plus Unfunded Net of Transfers	(10,266)	(3,155)	(13,421)	(265)	(13,686)	(9,660)	(3,314)	(12,974)	(493)	(13,467)
Settlement prices received / (paid)	(37)	0	(37)	0	(37)	(277)	0	(277)	0	(277)
Closing Fair Value of Scheme Assets	209,768	384	210,152	13,555	223,707	220,708	(2,544)	218,164	14,497	232,661

Reconciliation of The Opening and Closing Balances of the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation:	2017/18					2018/19				
	WBC	BCC	WBC & BCC	Optalis	Total Group	WBC	BCC	WBC & BCC	Optalis	Total Group
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Opening balance at 1 April	431,100	54,967	486,067	21,255	507,322	438,411	51,247	489,658	21,422	511,080
Current service cost	18,555	0	18,555	473	19,028	17,670	0	17,670	411	18,081
Interest cost	11,897	1,175	13,072	592	13,664	10,897	1,215	12,112	541	12,653
Change in financial assumptions	(13,305)	(1,740)	(15,045)	(707)	(15,752)	28,604	1,835	30,439	1,128	31,567
Change in demographic assumptions	0	0	0	0	0	(25,930)	(2,645)	(28,575)	(1,229)	(29,804)
Liabilities assumed/(extinguished) on settlements	(2,777)	0	(2,777)	0	(2,777)	(6,178)	0	(6,178)	0	(6,178)
Estimated benefits paid net of transfers in	(10,113)	(2,735)	(12,848)	(265)	(13,113)	(9,510)	(2,888)	(12,398)	(494)	(12,892)
Past service costs including curtailments	121	0	121	0	121	4,163	0	4,163	0	4,163
Contribution by scheme participants and other employers	3,086	0	3,086	74	3,160	3,121	0	3,121	64	3,185
Unfunded pension payments	(153)	(420)	(573)	0	(573)	(150)	(426)	(576)	0	(576)
Closing balance at 31 March	438,411	51,247	489,658	21,422	511,080	461,098	48,338	509,436	21,843	531,279

**Local Government Pension Scheme
assets comprised:**

	2017/18					2018/19				
	WBC	BCC	WBC & BCC	Optalis	Total Group	WBC	BCC	WBC & BCC	Optalis	Total Group
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
	100,539	186	100,725	6,496	107,221	118,535	(1,368)	117,167	7,354	124,521
	31,504	58	31,562	2,036	33,598	30,453	(351)	30,102	2,176	32,278
	26,975	50	27,025	1,743	28,768	31,168	(359)	30,809	2,013	32,822
	30,892	57	30,949	1,996	32,945	18,158	(209)	17,949	1,151	19,100
	9,110	17	9,127	589	9,716	10,582	(122)	10,460	754	11,214
	3,708	7	3,715	240	3,955	1,715	(20)	1,695	111	1,806
	10,817	20	10,837	699	11,536	21,101	(243)	20,858	1,366	22,224
	(3,781)	(7)	(3,788)	(244)	(4,032)	(11,004)	128	(10,876)	(428)	(11,304)
	209,764	388	210,152	13,555	223,707	220,708	(2,544)	218,164	14,497	232,661

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All scheme assets have quoted prices in active markets.

Expected returns on equity investments reflect long-term real rates of return experienced in the respective markets.

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

For the year to 31 March 2019, the expected return is based on the discount rate, which was 2.40% and this rate has been used to determine the profit and loss charge for the year ended 31 March 2019, compared to a rate of 2.55% in the year 31 March 2018. The equivalent figures for the former Berkshire scheme are 2.25% for 31 March 2019 and 2.45% for 31 March 2018 and for Optalis Ltd 2.40% for 31 March 2019 and 2.55% for 31 March 2018. The discount rate is the annualised yield at the 20 year point. The 12 year point is used for Berkshire scheme due to shorter estimated scheme duration and for Optalis Ltd the annualised yield used is 22 years. The Merrill Lynch AA rated corporate bond yield curve has been chosen to meet the requirements of IAS 19 and with consideration of the duration of the employer's liabilities.

Barnett Waddingham LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, assessed the liabilities as at 31 March 2019. The principal assumptions used by the actuary for the Wokingham scheme are:

	2017/18	2018/19
Expected Return on Assets (Equal to the discount rate)	2.55%	2.40%
Life Expectancy from age 65 if retiring now:		
Men	23.1	22.0
Women	25.2	24.0
Life expectancy at age 65 retiring in 20 years:		
Men	25.3	23.7
Women	27.5	25.8
Rate of Inflation-RPI	3.30%	3.40%
Rate of Inflation-CPI	2.30%	2.40%
Rate of Increase in Salaries	3.80%	3.90%
Rate of Increase in Pensions	2.30%	2.40%
Rate for Discounting Scheme Liabilities	2.55%	2.40%
Take-up Option to Convert Annual Pension into Retirement Lump Sum	50%	50%
Take-up Option to pay 50% contributions for 50% of benefits	10%	10%

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

	2017/18	2018/19
Equity Investments	48%	54%
Other Bonds	15%	14%
Property	13%	14%
Cash	15%	8%
Target Return	4%	5%
Commodities	2%	1%
Infrastructure	5%	9%
Longevity Insurance	-2%	-5%
Total	100%	100%

The estimation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below for the Wokingham scheme did not change from those used in the previous period. The figures include the Berkshire scheme share of 19.0561%.

Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme

	Increase £,000	Current £,000	Decrease £,000
Adjustment to discount rate	0.10%	0.00%	(0.10%)
Present value of total obligation	499,861	509,436	519,166
Projected service cost	17,642	18,082	18,534
Adjustment to long term salary increase	0.10%	0.00%	(0.10%)
Present value of total obligation	510,275	509,436	508,602
Projected service cost	18,082	18,082	18,082
Adjustment to pension increases and deferred revaluation	0.10%	0.00%	(0.10%)
Present value of total obligation	518,316	509,436	500,725
Projected service cost	18,533	18,082	17,641
Adjustment to life expectancy assumption	+ 1 Year	None	-1 Year
Present value of total obligation	527,663	509,436	491,840
Projected service cost	18,703	18,082	17,482

Impact on the Council's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. A fund valuation was carried out on the 31 March 2019 to set contributions for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2023, and is a triennial event, the next valuation being due to be completed on 31 March 2022.

The total contributions expected to be made on the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2020 is £9.323m (£8.383m at 31 March 2019).

The estimated employer's past service duration for Wokingham Borough Council is 20 years at 31 March 2019 (20 years 31 March 2018) and for the Berkshire scheme is 12 years at 31 March 2019 (12 years at 31 March 2018). In Optalis Ltd the estimated employer's past service duration is 22 years at 31 March 2019 (22 years at 31 March 2018).

NOTE 20 GRANT INCOME

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2018/19:

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Credited to Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income:		
Revenue Support Grant	(158)	0
New Homes Bonus	(4,757)	(4,201)
Transitional Grant	(2,104)	0
Capital Grants	(14,844)	(12,809)
Capital Contributions	(29,759)	(34,344)
Sub Total	(51,621)	(51,354)

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Credited to Services:		
Dedicated Schools Grant	(86,581)	(81,811)
Mandatory Rent Allowances: subsidy	(15,871)	(13,384)
Rent Rebates Granted to HRA Tenants: subsidy	(7,154)	(6,160)
Public Health Grant	(5,495)	(5,354)
Small Business Rate Relief	(643)	(2,242)
Pupil Premium	(2,376)	(2,175)
EFA 6 th Form Funding	(2,870)	(2,109)
Universal Infant Free School Meals	(2,241)	(1,909)
Private Finance Initiative (PFI)	(615)	(1,109)
Additional Grant for Schools	(747)	(823)
Winter Pressures	0	(402)
UASC UK Border Agency	(296)	(399)
Flexible Homelessness Support Grant	0	(307)
Teachers Pay Grant	0	(300)
Families First	(258)	(290)
Independent Living Fund	(282)	(273)
Adult and Community Learning from Learning and Skills Council	(263)	(261)
Adult Social Care Grant	(403)	(251)
Distribution of Levy Account Surplus	0	(213)
Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit Administration	(207)	(188)
Education Services Grant	(497)	0
Other Grants	(1,731)	(1,759)
Sub Total	(128,530)	(121,719)

Total	(180,151)	(173,073)
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There have been some significant changes between 2017/18 and 2018/19 in grants credited to taxation and non-specific grant income. The cause of this was the removal of the Transitional Grant (£2.104m in 17/18) and the Revenue Support Grant (£0.158m in 17/18). Capital grants and contributions have increased from 2017/18.

The main changes in revenue grants to services are a reduction in Designated Schools Grant (DSG) from £86.5m in 2017/18 to £81.8m in 2018/19 largely due to schools moving to academy status and a reduction in rent allowances due to a drop in caseload because most new claimants now claim Universal Credit and other existing claimants moving onto it. The Council also received a number of new grants in 2018/19.

	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000
Revenue Receipts in Advance:		
Other Grants	0	(56)
Total	0	(56)

The Council received a number of grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income because they have conditions attached to them that may require the monies or property to be returned to the grantor. The balances at 31 March 2019 are:

	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000
Capital Grants and Contributions Receipts in Advance:		
Thames Valley Berkshire Growth Deal – Winnersh Relief Road Phase 2:	0	(2,521)
Thames Valley Berkshire Growth Deal – Thames Valley Park and Ride:	0	(1,962)
Thames Valley Berkshire Growth Deal – Sustainable Transport National Cycle Network:	(3,600)	(1,411)
Devolved Formula Grant	(776)	(1,400)
Other Grants	(4)	(182)
S106 Contributions	(49,560)	(83,182)
Total	(53,940)	(90,658)

In addition to the S106 contributions receipts in advance of £83.182m as at 31 March 2019, the Council have £8.216m S106 contributions in earmarked reserves, which relate to S106 commuted sums and SANG (Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace) contributions to maintain green spaces around developments.

NOTE 21 DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant monies provided by the Department for Education, the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). An element of DSG is recouped by the Department to fund academy schools in the Council's area. DSG is ring fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance (England) Regulations 2008. The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget (ISB), which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school.

Details of the deployment of the DSG receivable for 2018/19 are as follows and comprise the DSG figure as issued by the Department for Education:

	Central Expenditure £,000	ISB £,000	Total £,000
Final DSG for 2018/19 before academy recoupment	(23,591)	(105,575)	(129,166)
Less academy figure recouped for 2018/19	0	47,355	47,355
Total DSG after academy recoupment for 2019/20	(23,591)	(58,220)	(81,811)
Brought forward from 2017/18	762	0	762
Carry-forward to 2018/19 agreed in advance	0	0	0
Agreed initial budget distribution in 2018/19	(22,829)	(58,220)	(81,049)
In year adjustments	0	0	0
Final budgeted distribution for 2018/19	(22,829)	(58,220)	(81,049)
Less actual central expenditure	24,401	0	24,401
Less actual ISB deployed to schools	0	58,220	58,220
Plus local authority contribution for 2018/19	0	0	0
Carry forward to 2019/20	1,572	0	1,572

The £1,572 deficit is mainly due to the growth in demand for children with special needs in addition to the brought forward deficit.

NOTE 22 USABLE RESERVES

Movements in the Council's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement. The usable reserves are:

- General Fund Balance – the general reserves of the Council can be used to finance the day to day operations of the Council and its capital activities
- Earmarked Reserves – held for specific accounting / policy purposes and are ring fenced funds that cannot be used for other purposes
- Housing Revenue Account (HRA) – resources available to meet future running costs for council houses
- Schools & Dedicated Schools Grant – to resource expenditure directly/ not directly delegated to schools
- Capital Receipts – proceeds of asset sales available to meet future capital requirements and to act as a contingency
- Capital Grants Unapplied – holds the grants and contributions received towards capital projects which have not yet been used to finance specific capital schemes

NOTE 23 UNUSABLE RESERVES

	31st March, 2018	31st March, 2019
	£,000	£,000
Revaluation Reserve	(170,522)	(172,568)
Capital Adjustment Account	(359,581)	(399,015)
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	1,629	1,493
Pensions Reserve	279,506	291,272
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(9,338)	(2,004)
Accumulated Absences Account	2,708	3,071
Total Unusable Reserves	(255,599)	(277,751)
Group unusable reserves	6,118	5,591
Minority interest	(123)	(147)
Total Group Unusable Reserves	(249,604)	(272,307)

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant, Equipment and Intangible Assets since 1 April, 2007, the date that the Reserve was created. Accumulated gains arising before that date are consolidated into the balance on Capital Adjustment Account.

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Balance at 1st April	(176,221)	(170,522)
Upward Revaluation of Assets	(15,703)	(18,605)
Downward Revaluation of Assets and Impairment Losses not Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	577	16,149
Surplus or Deficit on Revaluation of Non-current Assets not Posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(15,126)	(2,456)
Difference Between Fair Value Depreciation and Historical Cost Depreciation	1,447	963
Accumulated Gains on Assets Sold or Disposed	19,378	(553)
Amount Written Off to the Capital Adjustment Account	20,825	410
Balance at 31st March	(170,522)	(172,568)

The estimated increased value of the Council's assets on revaluation was (£0.2m) in 2018/19 (compared to £15.1m in 2017/18). This is an immaterial movement in the revaluation reserve as there were only a small number of assets revalued in the rolling programme (mainly car parks, with little valuation change).

The £19.4m accumulated revaluation gain written off on assets sold or disposed in 2017/18 consists mainly of the disposal of 8 primary schools and 1 secondary school (St Crispin's) which converted to academy status. In comparison in 2018/19 there were no schools converting to academies, therefore the figure was considerably lower.

Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains. Note 5 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Balance at 1st April	(414,753)	(359,581)
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
• Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	16,041	15,937
• Charges for impairment of non-current assets	0	2,119
• Revaluation losses on property, plant and equipment	4,582	(256)
• Amortisation of intangible assets	405	285
• Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	14,353	5,732
• Amounts of non-current assets written-off on disposal or sale as part of the gain / loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	96,466	1,137
	131,847	24,954
Adjusting amounts written out of the revaluation reserve	(20,825)	(410)
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	111,022	24,544
Capital financing applied in the year:		
• Use of capital receipts reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(16,899)	(5,812)
• Use of major repairs reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(5,516)	(6,057)
• Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(26,076)	(25,996)
• Application of grants to capital financing from the capital grants unapplied account	(13,360)	(21,384)
• Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the general fund and HRA balances	(3,363)	(5,937)
Capital expenditure charged against the general fund and HRA Balances	(499)	(434)
Increase in fair value of investment property	(27)	155
Voluntary debt repayment - HRA	(1,828)	(2,284)
Equity loan redemption	112	36
Wokingham Housing Ltd loan repayment	11,606	3,735
	(55,850)	(63,978)
Balance at 31st March	(359,581)	(399,015)

The amount of non-current assets to be written off on disposal dropped by £96m in 2018/19 from the previous year when 9 schools were written out of the books when they became Academies (there were none in 2018/19).

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.

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Balance at 1st April	1,765	1,629
Proportion of Premiums Incurred in Previous Financial Years Charged against the General Fund Balance in Accordance with Statutory Requirements	(136)	(136)
Balance at 31st March	1,629	1,493

Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Council has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Balance at 1st April	281,292	279,506
Actuarial (Gains) or Losses on Pensions Assets and Liabilities	(16,080)	(1,158)
Reversal of Items Relating to Retirement Benefits Debited or Credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	23,429	22,840
Employer's Pensions Contributions and Direct Payments to Pensioners Payable in the Year	(9,135)	(9,916)
Balance at 31st March	279,506	291,272

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax income and retained business rates income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from council tax and business rate payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Balance at 1st April	(3,937)	(9,338)
Amount by which Council Tax and Retained Business Rates Income Credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is Different from Council Tax and Retained Business Rates Income Calculated for the Year in Accordance with Statutory Requirements	(5,401)	7,334
Balance at 31st March	(9,338)	(2,004)

Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account 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 31st March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the account. The movement between years is due to a decrease largely related to the number of staff being reduced in 2017/18 due to council restructure, transfer of nine schools to academies and the date of Easter in 2017/18 which reduces the term-time only absence calculation.

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Balance at 1st April	3,478	2,708
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of preceding Year	(3,478)	(2,708)
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	2,708	3,071
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accrual basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(770)	363
Balance at 31st March	2,708	3,071

Group unusable reserves

The group unusable reserves are calculated based on the consolidation of the subsidiary accounts on a consistent financial reporting basis to the main accounts.

Minority interest

Accounting standards require the Council to consolidate Optalis at 100% and declare a minority interest for the proportion for which it is not the sole shareholder, 45%. This represents the share of Optalis owned by RBWM. See also note 46.

NOTE 24 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements in 2018/19:	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings (Inc. HRA)	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Cost or Valuation									
At 1st April, 2018	252,121	433,692	20,787	146,816	3,139	5,427	40,223	902,205	9,799
Additions	8,779	30,663	1,274	11,986	10	341	57,904	110,958	3,402
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(7,535)	5,998	(705)	0	0	0	0	(2,243)	(1,097)
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(3,338)	0	0	0	11	0	(3,327)	(1,914)
De-recognition - Disposals	(2,788)	2,905	235	0	0	0	(1,027)	(674)	0
Assets reclassified (to) / from Held for Sale	1,590	7,300	486	0	0	(1,521)	(7,001)	855	0
At 31st March, 2019	252,167	477,220	22,077	158,802	3,149	4,258	90,100	1,007,773	10,190

Movements in 2018/19:	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings (Inc. HRA)	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment									
At 1st April, 2018	53,471	25,884	11,415	35,358	0	3	0	126,131	851
Depreciation Charge	3,313	7,098	1,425	4,092	0	9	0	15,937	817
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(6,515)	(315)	(234)	0	0	(1)	0	(7,065)	0
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(3,576)	0	0	0	(7)	0	(3,583)	0
Impairment Losses / (Reversals) Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	2,367	0	0	0	0	0	2,367	0
Impairment Losses / (Reversals) Recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	2,119	0	0	0	0	0	2,119	0
De-recognition – Disposals	(43)	271	235	0	0	0	0	462	0
Assets reclassified (to) / from Held for Sale	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
At 31st March, 2019	50,227	33,848	12,841	39,450	0	4	0	136,368	1,668
Net Book Value									
At 31st March, 2019	201,941	443,374	9,236	119,352	3,149	4,254	90,100	871,405	8,522
At 31st March, 2018	198,650	407,808	9,373	111,458	3,139	5,424	40,223	776,075	8,948

Comparative Movements in 2017/18	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings (Inc. HRA)	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment
Cost or Valuation	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
At 1st April , 2017	248,291	458,433	19,987	136,749	3,124	5,853	66,215	938,652	9,799
Additions	7,270	17,535	855	10,085	70	919	23,862	60,596	0
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(965)	10,437	0	0	0	785	0	10,257	0
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(4,866)	0	0	0	(760)	0	(5,626)	0
De-recognition - Disposals	(626)	(58,030)	(130)	(18)	0	(1,301)	(39,585)	(99,690)	0
Assets reclassified (to) / from Held for Sale	(1,849)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,849)	0
Other Movements in Cost or Valuation	0	10,183	75	0	(55)	(69)	(10,269)	(135)	0
At 31st March, 2018	252,121	433,692	20,787	146,816	3,139	5,427	40,223	902,205	9,799

Comparative Movements in 2017/18	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings (Inc. HRA)	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipmen t	Infrastructur e Assets	Communit y Assets	Surplu s Assets	Assets under Constructio n	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment At 1st April , 2017	53,451	23,871	10,161	31,374	0	540	0	119,397	425
Depreciation Charge	3,254	7,458	1,309	4,002	0	19	0	16,042	426
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(3,224)	(1,642)	0	0	0	(1)	0	(4,867)	0
67 Depreciation written out to the Surplus / Deficit on the provision of Services	0	(553)	0	0	0	(492)	0	(1,045)	0
Impairment Losses / (Reversals) Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment Losses / (Reversals) Recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
De-recognition - Disposals	(10)	(3,249)	(57)	(18)	0	(63)	0	(3,397)	0
Assets Reclassified (to) / from Held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Movements in Depreciation and Impairment	0	(1)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31st March, 2018	53,471	25,884	11,414	35,358	0	3	0	126,130	851

Depreciation

The following useful lives and depreciation rates have been used in the calculation of depreciation:

- Council Dwellings 1-44 years
- Other, Land and Buildings 1-80 years
- Surplus Assets 1-30 years
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment 1-27 years
- Infrastructure, Roads & Highways 1-60 years

Capital Commitments

The estimated commitments for capital expenditure for schemes where orders had been placed, or legal contracts entered into, at 31 March 2019 are listed below:

	2018/19 £,000
• Property Investment Fund - Stapletons Peterborough	18,435
• Wokingham Town Centre Regeneration - Elms Field (Construction)	17,220
• Bulmershe Leisure Centre Redevelopment	9,361
• Major Road Schemes - Road infrastructure - initial costs	6,506
• Thames Valley Park P&R	3,443
• Shinfield SDL Community Centre	2,036
• Land Acquisition for Major Road Schemes	1,150
• California Country Park, Car park & Infrastructure	1,149
• Bohunt (Changing Rooms)	400
• Car Parks - Pay & Display Machines	360
• Tape Lane, Hurst redevelopment	255
• Wokingham Borough Cycle Network - Bader Way phase 1&2	230
• Peach Place New Development - Completion works	213
• Other Contractual Commitments individually below £0.2m	3,446
Total	64,203

Revaluations

The Council carries out a rolling programme which ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years. All valuations were carried out internally. Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Valuations of vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment are based on depreciated historic cost.

There were no significant changes to assumptions or changes in estimated market values, applied in estimating the fair values in 2018/19.

	Council Dwellings	Other, Land and Buildings (Inc. HRA)	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infra-structure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Total
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Carried at Historical Cost	0	46	9,236	119,352	3,149	0	131,783
Valued at Fair Value as at: 31 st March							
2019	201,941	50,654	0	0	0	4,001	256,595
2018	0	54,147	0	0	0	253	54,400
2017	0	91,435	0	0	0	0	91,435
2016	0	29,188	0	0	0	0	29,188
2015	0	220,329	0	0	0	0	220,329
Total Cost or Valuation	201,941	445,799	9,236	119,352	3,149	4,254	783,730

The difference between years are due to the number and types of assets revalued as per the rolling programme i.e. at 31 March 2018 there was one special school revalued while at 31 March 2017 all secondary schools and corporate buildings were revalued.

NOTE 25 OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS

Investment Properties

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

	2017/18	2018/19
	£,000	£,000
Rental Income from Investment Property	352	427
Direct Operating Expenses arising from Investment Property	(12)	(82)
Net Gain / (Loss)	340	345

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.

The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of investment properties over the year:

	2017/18	2018/19
	£,000	£,000
Balance at the Start of the Year	4,567	6,121
Additions:		
Purchases	1,527	12,638
Net Gains / (Losses) from Fair Value Adjustments	27	(155)
Transfers:		
(To) / from Property, Plant and Equipment	0	(1,527)
Balance at the End of the Year	6,121	17,077

Fair Value Hierarchy

Details of the Council's investment properties and information about fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2019 are as follows:

Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted prices in active markets for identical Assets (Level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Fair value as at 31 March 2019
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Investment Properties	0	0	17,077	17,077
Surplus Assets	0	0	4,254	4,254
Total	0	0	21,331	21,331

2017/2018 Comparative

Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Fair value as at 31 March 2018
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Investment Properties	0	0	6,121	6,121
Surplus Assets	0	0	5,424	5,424
Total	0	0	11,545	11,545

Transfers between Levels of the Fair Value Hierarchy

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 3 Fair Values for Investment Properties
Significant Unobservable Inputs – Level 3

The office and commercial units and Investment Properties located in the local authority area are measured using the income approach, by means of the discounted cash flow method, where the expected cash flows from the properties are discounted (using a market-derived discount rate) to establish the present value of the net income stream. The approach has been developed using the Council's own data requiring it to factor assumptions, such as the duration and timing of cash inflows and outflows, rent growth, occupancy levels, bad debt levels, maintenance costs, etc.

The Council's office and commercial units are therefore categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as the measurement technique uses significant unobservable inputs to determine the fair value measurements (and there is no reasonably available information that indicated that market participants would use different assumptions).

Highest and Best Use of Investment Properties

In estimation the fair value of the Council's investment properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use.

Reconciliation of Fair Value Measurements (using Significant Unobservable Inputs)
Categorised within Level 3 of Fair Value Hierarchy
Office buildings categorised within Level 3

	31 st March 2018 £,000	31 st March 2019 £000
Opening Balance	9,880	11,545
Transfers out of Level 3	(69)	(3,048)
Total gains (or losses) for the period included in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services resulting from changes in the fair value	545	(144)
Additions	2,447	12,978
Disposals	(1,239)	0
Other Charges	(19)	0
Closing Balance	11,545	21,331

Gains or Losses arising from changes in the fair value of the investment property are recognised in Surplus or Deficit in the Provision of Services – Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line.

NOTE 26 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis.

The Council accounts for its software as intangible assets to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. Amortisation of £285k charged to revenue in 2018/19 was charged to the IT Administration cost centre and then absorbed as an overhead across all the service headings in the Net Expenditure of Services. It is not possible to quantify exactly how much of the amortisation is attributable to each service heading. The remaining amortisation was charged directly to the service using the asset.

The costs of the Council's major software suites are written off over the following periods:

Term	Internally Generated Assets	Other Assets
5 Years	None	I-Procurement, Human Resources Management Information Systems, E-mail and Schools e-learning, GIS Mapping Software, Wokingham Strategic Transport Model (WSTM) 2015 Base Update, Planning System, 21 st Century Implementation
15 Years	None	Housing Management System
25 Years	None	Transition of WBC's ICT to a mixed economy model (migration to cloud), Customer Service System and self-service technology

The movement on Intangible Asset balances during the year is as follows:

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Balance at the Start of the Year		
Gross Carrying Amount	6,684	6,971
Accumulated Amortisation	(2,890)	(3,294)
Net Carrying amount	3,794	3,677
Additions		
Purchases	152	1,416
Reclassifications (to)/from assets under construction	0	2,262
Other Changes	136	0
Amortisation for the Period	(404)	(285)
Net Carrying Amount at End of the Year	3,677	7,069
Comprising:		
Gross Carrying Amounts	6,971	10,649
Accumulated Amortisation	(3,294)	(3,580)
Closing Balance at 31 March	3,677	7,069

The Council incurred significant costs on intangible assets in 2018/19 on 21st Century Implementation improvements at a cost of £1.4m and a transfer of £2.2m from assets under construction.

NOTE 27

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL FINANCING

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below (including the value of assets acquired under finance leases and PFI), 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.

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	250,423	271,462
Capital Investment:		
Property, Plant and Equipment	60,594	107,556
Investment Properties	1,527	12,638
Intangible Assets	152	1,416
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	14,353	5,732
Long Term Debtor	11,953	4,846
Sources of Finance:		
Capital Receipts	(16,902)	(5,812)
Government Grants and Other Contributions	(39,433)	(47,377)
Sums Set Aside from Revenue:		
Direct Revenue Contributions	(6,015)	(6,493)
MRP / Loans Fund Principal	(3,362)	(5,937)
Other Adjustments:		
Voluntary Debt Repayment - HRA	(1,828)	(2,284)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	271,462	335,747

NOTE 28 LEASES

The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

The Council has two finance leases which were entered into in 1982. They relate to property at 1-14 and 1a-9a Weller Drive on the Hogwood Lane industrial estate, and the original length of the leases is 125 years.

The assets acquired in the leases on the industrial estate are carried as Investment Properties in the Balance Sheet at nil value as the value was written down to nil during 2012/13 following a review as the initial lease terms on the property are onerous and at present the units are not trading at a surplus taking into account total management and running costs. In the event the properties trade at a surplus at a future date, the assets will be revalued and the impairment reversed as appropriate.

The Council is committed to making the minimum payments under these leases comprising 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 comprise the following amounts:

Finance Lease Liabilities (Net Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments):	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000
• Current	0	0
• Non-current	1,067	1,067
Finance Costs Payable in Future Years	8,491	8,384
Minimum Lease Payments	9,558	9,451

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

	Minimum Lease Payments		Finance Lease Liabilities	
	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000
- Not Later than One Year	107	107	0	0
- Later than One Year and not Later than Five Years	427	427	0	0
- Later than Five Years	9,024	8,917	1,067	1,067
	9,558	9,451	1,067	1,067

The minimum lease payments do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2018/19 £186k contingent rents were payable by the Council (2017/18 £184k)

Operating Leases

The Council has a number of operating leases relating to buildings, vehicles and computer equipment. The items are used for the following purposes:

- buildings include office accommodation, industrial premises and social housing
- vehicles include animal warden, portorage and social services fleet vehicles

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

	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000
Not later than one year:		
Land and buildings	330	133
Vehicles, plant and equipment	47	47
Computer equipment	134	111
Later than one year and not later than five years:		
Land and buildings	661	369
Vehicles, plant and equipment	57	59
Computer equipment	142	133
Later than five years:		
Land and buildings	562	553
	1,933	1,294

The expenditure charged to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to these leases was:

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Minimum lease payments:		
Land and buildings	451	130
Vehicles, plant and equipment	46	46
Computer equipment	183	128
Contingent rents:		
Land and buildings	0	0
	680	307

Reduction in 2018/19 due to a number of leases ending towards the end of 2017/18.

The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Council did not enter into any finance leases in 2018/19 as a lessor.

The Council as Lessor

Operating Leases

The Council has a number of premises which it leases out on an operating lease basis for the following purposes:

- for the provision of community services such as sports facilities, community centres and leisure facilities
- for economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses
- for the provision of service tenancy accommodation such as school caretakers.

The income receivable credited to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to these leases was:

Rental Income receivable:	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Shops	(584)	(333)
Industrial Premises	(930)	(918)
Offices	(28)	(28)
Other	(808)	(680)
Total	(2,350)	(1,959)

The decrease in shop rental income from £584k in 2017/18 to £333k in 2018/19 is largely due to the short term impact of regeneration works taking place in Wokingham Town Centre.

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

	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000
Not later than one year:		
Shops	(512)	(376)
Industrial premises	(519)	(538)
Offices	(28)	(21)
Other	(540)	(462)
Later than one year and not later than five years:		
Shops	(505)	(317)
Industrial premises	(976)	(626)
Offices	(50)	0
Other	(1,879)	(1,660)
Later than five years:		
Shops	(520)	(465)
Industrial premises	(31)	0
Offices	0	0
Other	(20,330)	(19,524)
Total	(25,890)	(23,989)

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2018/19 £121k contingent rents were receivable by the Council (2017/18 £64k).

NOTE 29 PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVES AND SIMILAR CONTRACTS

Waste Disposal PFI Scheme

In 2006/07 the Council, together with Reading and Bracknell Forest Borough Councils, entered into a PFI contract with WRG (RE3 Ltd) for the disposal of waste. The total outstanding value of the contract is estimated to be £117.3m as at 31 March, 2019, to be shared between the councils based on usage. Actual payments will depend upon the contractor's performance as well as that of the individual councils in waste collection and recycling. As part of the contract, the contractor has built a transfer station, materials recycling facility, civic amenity site and offices on land owned by Reading and Bracknell Forest Borough Councils. The contract will expire in December 2031.

The Council acquired a 37.2% share of assets that will revert to the ownership of the RE3 partnership between the three councils at the end of the contract.

The Council's share of the assets used to provide the waste disposal contract is recognised in the Council's Balance Sheet. Movements in their value over the year are detailed in the analysis of the movement on Property, Plant and Equipment in Note 24.

Payments remaining to be made by Wokingham Borough Council under the PFI contract at 31 March, 2019 (excluding any estimation of inflation and availability / performance deductions) are as follows:

	Income Amortisation	Liability	Interest	Service Charges	Total
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Payable in 2019/20	118	491	457	2,277	3,225
Payable within 2 to 5 Years	472	1,588	1,506	10,378	13,473
Payable within 6 to 10 Years	590	2,649	1,132	14,431	18,211
Payable within 11 to 15 Years	267	1,517	167	7,047	8,731
Total	1,447	6,245	3,262	34,133	43,639

The liability outstanding under the waste contract is as follows:

	Deferred Income		Lease Liability	
	31st March, 2018	31st March, 2019	31st March, 2018	31st March, 2019
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Balance Outstanding at Start of Year	0	0	(7,362)	(7,060)
<i>Opening balance adjustment*</i>	0	(1,565)	0	362
Adjusted Balance	0	(1,565)	(7,362)	(6,698)
Amortisation/Payments During the Year	0	118	302	453
Balance Outstanding at End of Year	0	(1,447)	(7,060)	(6,245)

* The opening balance adjustment arises from a review of the accounting model to determine the accounting entries. This resulted in a revision, primarily, to the initial recognition of the assets and lease liability as well as the recognition of a deferred income liability in respect of the income stream from third party income over the life of the contract.

NOTE 30 DEBTORS

Debtors are amounts that were due to the Council in full at the end of the accounting year and are net of bad debt provisions. They can be analysed as follows:

SHORT TERM DEBTORS	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000
Repayable within One year		
Central Government Bodies	4,517	4,508
Other Local Authorities	2,796	10,488
NHS Bodies	952	1,222
Other Entities and Individuals	29,698	56,938
Total	37,963	73,156

Other Local Authorities have increased from £2.8m in 17/18 to £10.5m in 18/19. This is due to some large invoices relating to capital projects which are to be part funded by the LEP.

Other Entities and Individuals have increased from £29.7m in 17/18 to £56.9m in 18/19 due to a large payment in advance for the purchase of a commercial property and developer contributions owed to the Council.

DEBTORS FOR LOCAL TAXATION

The debtors which were due to the Council in full at the end of the accounting year, net of bad debt provision, for local taxation (council tax and non-domestic rates (business rates)) can be analysed by age as follows:

	Council Tax £,000	Business Rates £,000	31st March, 2018 £,000	Council Tax £,000	Business Rates £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000
Less than 1 year	1,015	1,377	2,392	1,175	1,780	2,955
Between 1 and 2 years	388	499	887	454	393	847
More than 2 years	261	166	427	274	179	453
Total	1,664	2,042	3,706	1,903	2,352	4,255

LONG TERM DEBTORS

Repayable after one year
Other Entities and Individuals
Total

	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000
Other Entities and Individuals	12,813	12,477
Total	12,813	12,477

NOTE 31 CREDITORS

Creditors are amounts due to be paid by the Council at the end of the accounting year and include:

	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000
Central Government Bodies	(13,714)	(2,872)
Other Local Authorities	(2,601)	(4,227)
NHS Bodies	(900)	(327)
Charities	42	42
Other Entities and Individuals	(32,910)	(51,076)
Total	(50,083)	(58,460)

The decrease in Central Government Bodies from £13.7m in 17/18 to £2.9m in 18/19 is due to the reduction in payment of business rates to government. The increase in Other Entities and Individuals from £32.9m in 17/18 to £51.1m in 18/19 is due to an increase in goods and service received towards the end of the financial year which are not yet due for payment.

	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000
LONG TERM CREDITORS		
Repayable after one year		
Other Entities and Individuals	(71)	(71)
Total	(71)	(71)

The long term creditor is in respect of funds received from a developer for a deposit relating to a section 38 agreement, which will be returned to the developer at the end of the development if all conditions are met.

NOTE 32 PROVISIONS

All of the Council's provisions are short term.

Provisions less than 1 year:	2017/18			2018/19		
	Provision for Accumulated Absences	Other Provisions	Total	Provision for Accumulated Absences	Other Provisions	Total
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Balance brought forward	(3,478)	(2,907)	(6,384)	(2,708)	(3,005)	(5,713)
Additional provisions made in year	(2,708)	(1,367)	(4,075)	(3,071)	(2,745)	(5,816)
Amounts used in year	0	1,268	1,268	0	725	725
Unused amounts reversed in year	3,478	0	3,478	2,708	0	2,708
Unwinding of discounting in year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance carried forward	(2,708)	(3,005)	(5,713)	3,071	5,025	8,096

Provision for Accumulated Absences

Officers can carry forward holiday and flexi leave entitlement at the end of the financial year. However, they are not financially compensated if they leave the Council's employment before taking up their entitlement. The Council made a provision of £3.071m at 31 March 2019 (£2.708m at 31 March 2018) for compensated absences. The increase is largely related to schools payrolls increasing in year and the date of Easter in 2018/19 increasing the Term Time Only absence calculations.

Other Provisions

Provision for Non Domestic Rates successful appeals against valuations - Following guidance from the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), and in line with proper accounting practice, the Collection Fund has made a provision of £4.236m (£4.781m as at 31 March 2018) for successful appeals against business rates valuations, of which Wokingham's share is £4.193m (£2.343m as at 31 March 2018). This increase was due to the council being part of the 100% business rate retention pilot in 2018/19.

Dilapidation – A provision for dilapidation costs on buildings for Council lease of £0.217m (£0.395m as at 31 March 2018). As contracts may specify the building must be returned to their original condition at the end of the lease. This also includes terminating leases where necessary. In year there were costs incurred of £178k relating to returning the Aspire site in Winnersh back to its pre-contract position after the lease termination.

Wokingham Borough Council is a Member of the MMI (Municipal Mutual Insurance) Scheme of Arrangement, which was put in place following MMI's insolvency in 1992. It relates to historic insurance claims for mesothelioma caused by asbestos and those claims that may have been incurred but not yet reported. A small provision is held for this purpose, which was increased in 2018-19 by £158k to £425k.

In 2018-19 the council has lost 3 planning related legal cases, the costs of these have not currently been determined, a provision has been created for the estimated costs of £190k (nil as at 31 March 2018).

NOTE 33 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Wokingham Borough Council has a number of subsidiary companies, which were operational during 2018/19. The Council funds any operating losses reported by the companies from its working balances as loans to the companies. The losses are carried forward in the profit and loss reserves of the companies (see the main financial statements and note 46 for more information). In addition, it acts as guarantor for any losses or liabilities incurred by the companies, particularly any residual losses that may be incurred by the companies if they were to cease trading and were wound up.

In relation to Optalis Ltd, the Council has an additional contingent liability in relation to staff transferred from the Council to the company under TUPE arrangements. The Council remains liable for the pension liabilities of the staff transferred, for costs associated with future redundancies and for pension strain costs arising from service closures and future modernisations if they were to occur. The Optalis pension deficit at 31 March 2019 is £7.346m (£7.867m at 31 March 2018), as can be seen in note 19.

NOTE 34 CONTINGENT ASSETS

The Council does not currently have any contingent assets.

NOTE 35 ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	Current		Non-current	
	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Balance outstanding at start of the year	171	1,847	0	0
Assets newly classified as held for sale:				
Property, plant and equipment	1,847	258	0	0
Assets sold	(171)	0	0	0
Transfers to Operational Assets – Not Sold	0	(1,847)		0
Balance outstanding at end of year	1,847	258	0	0

As at 31 March 2019 there were 3 properties classified as assets held for sale (30 at 31 March 2018).

NOTE 36 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of Financial Instruments

The following categories of financial instrument are carried in the Balance Sheet:

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	<u>Current</u>						<u>Non-Current</u>			
	Investments		Debtors		Cash and Cash Equivalents		Investments		Debtors	
	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000								
Financial Assets										
At amortised cost	51,403	53,410	31,887	39,542	13,739	51,966	35	35	12,813	12,477
Total Financial Assets	51,403	53,410	31,887	39,542	13,739	51,966	35	35	12,813	12,477
Non-financial Assets										
Other	0	0	6,076	33,614	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Non-financial Assets	0	0	6,076	33,614	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per Balance Sheet	51,403	53,410	37,963	73,156	13,739	51,966	35	35	12,813	12,477

Categories of Financial Instruments

The following categories of financial instrument are carried in the Balance Sheet:

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	Borrowings		<u>Current</u> Creditors		Cash and Cash Equivalents		<u>Non-Current</u> Borrowings		Creditors	
	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000
Financial Liabilities										
At amortised cost	(6,010)	(28,045)	(27,111)	(42,119)	(2,580)	(2,125)	(142,246)	(199,505)	(71)	(71)
Total Financial Liabilities	(6,010)	(28,045)	(27,111)	(42,119)	(2,580)	(2,125)	(142,246)	(199,505)	(71)	(71)
Non-financial Assets										
Other	0	0	(22,972)	(16,341)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per Balance Sheet	(6,010)	(28,045)	(50,083)	(58,460)	(2,580)	(2,125)	(142,246)	(199,505)	(71)	(71)

Reclassification of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at 1 April 2018

	Carrying Amount Brought Forward at 1 April 2018 £,000	New Classifications at 1 April 2018		
		Amortised Cost £,000	Outside Scope £,000	Non Financial Instruments £,000
Previous Classifications				
Financial Assets				
Loans and receivables				
- Short term	51,403	51,403	0	0
- Long term	12,813	12,813	0	0
Financial assets carried at contract amounts	31,887	31,887	0	0
Investment in group companies	35	35	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	0	13,739	0	0
Non-financial instruments	0	0	0	6,076
	96,138	109,877	0	6,076
Financial Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost				
- Short term	(6,010)	(6,010)	0	0
- Long term	(142,246)	(142,246)	0	0
PFI and other finance lease liabilities	(8,127)	0	(8,127)	0
Financial liabilities carried at contract amounts	(27,182)	(27,182)	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	0	(2,580)	0	0
Non-financial instruments	0	0	0	(22,972)
	(183,565)	(178,018)	(8,127)	(22,972)

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

	2017/18			2018/19		
	Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost £,000	Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost £,000	Total £,000	Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost £,000	Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost £,000	Total £,000
Interest expense on external borrowing	5,163	0	5,163	5,077	0	5,077
Interest expense on PFI and finance lease liabilities	589	0	589	2,811	0	2,811
Impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total expense in surplus or deficit on the provision of services	5,752	0	5,752	7,888	0	7,888
Interest income	0	(1,831)	(1,831)	0	(1,549)	(1,549)
Total income in surplus or deficit on the provision of services	5,752	(1,831)	3,921	7,888	(1,549)	6,339
Surplus / deficit arising on revaluation of financial assets in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net (gain) / loss for the year	5,752	(1,831)	3,921	7,888	(1,549)	6,339

Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

All financial assets and financial liabilities of the Council are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. The fair values calculated for financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

Financial liabilities, financial assets represented by loans and receivables and long-term debtors and creditors are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- for loans from the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) and other loans payable, premature repayment rates from the PWLB have been applied to provide the fair value under PWLB debt redemption procedures;
- for loans receivable prevailing benchmark market rates have been used to provide the fair value;
- no early repayment or impairment is recognised;
- where an instrument has a maturity of less than 12 months or is a trade or other receivable the fair value is taken to be the principal outstanding or the billed amount;
- the fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

	31 March 2018		31 March 2019	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Financial Assets Held at Amortised Cost				
Short-term Investments	51,403	51,403	53,410	53,410
Long-term Investments	35	35	35	35
Short-term Debtors	31,887	31,887	39,542	39,542
Long-term Debtors	12,813	12,813	12,477	12,477
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13,739	13,739	51,966	51,966
Total Financial Assets	109,877	109,877	157,430	157,430
Financial Liabilities Held at Amortised Cost				
Borrowings	(148,256)	(204,551)	(227,550)	(290,333)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	(2,580)	(2,580)	(2,125)	(2,125)
Other liabilities and creditors	(27,111)	(27,111)	(42,190)	(42,190)
	(177,947)	(234,242)	(271,865)	(334,648)
Other				
Long-term creditors	(71)	(71)	(71)	(71)
PFI and other Finance Lease Liabilities	(8,127)	(8,127)	(8,759)	(8,759)
	(8,198)	(8,198)	(8,830)	(8,830)
Total Financial Liabilities	(186,145)	(242,440)	(280,695)	(343,478)

The fair value of liabilities as at 31 March 2019 is greater overall than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans from the Government's Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) and other sources includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans in the market at the Balance Sheet date.

The fair values for financial liabilities have been determined by reference to the PWLB redemption rules and prevailing PWLB redemption rates as at each balance sheet date, and include accrued interest. The fair value for non-PWLB debt has also been calculated using the same procedures and interest rates and this provides a sound approximation for fair value of these instruments.

The differences are attributable to fixed interest instruments payable being held by the Council whose interest rate is slightly lower than the prevailing rate estimated to be available at 31 March 2019. This increases the fair value of loans and receivables.

The fair values for investments have been determined by reference to similar practices, as above which provide a reasonable approximation for the fair value of a financial instrument and includes accrued interest. The comparator market rates prevailing have been taken from indicative investment rates at each balance sheet date. In practice, rates will be determined by the size of the transaction and the counterparty but it is impractical to use these figures and the difference is likely to be immaterial.

Fair Value Hierarchy for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities that are not measured at Fair Value

	31st March, 2018	31st March, 2019
	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)
	£,000	£,000
Financial Liabilities		
PWLB and LOBO loans	(145,344)	(141,550)
Borrowings with other local authorities	0	(85,000)
Other loans	(2,912)	(1,000)
PFI and finance lease liabilities	(8,127)	(8,759)
	(156,383)	(236,309)
Financial Assets		
Short-term investments with other local authorities	54,406	91,258
Investments with banks and other financial institutions	6,500	8,637
Other investments	0	2,326
	60,906	102,221

NOTE 37 NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

- 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 required to renew a financial instrument on maturity 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 and stock market movements.

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. 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 Local Government Act 2003. Overall, these procedures require the Council to manage risk, which it does through the following means.

The Annual Treasury Management and Investment strategy which incorporates the prudential indicators was approved by Council on 22 February 2018 and is available on the Council website at <https://wokingham.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=131&MId=2451&Ver=4>

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 Treasury Management and Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, as laid down by Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's Ratings Services. The Treasury Management Strategy also imposes a maximum sum to be invested and time limits with a financial institution located within each category. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria. The credit criteria in respect of financial assets held by the Council are detailed in the annual treasury management and investment strategy.

The following analysis summarises the Council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk on financial assets, based on experience of default, and ability to collect, over the last six financial years, adjusted to reflect current market conditions:

Amounts Arising from Expected Credit Losses

The changes in the loss allowance for financial assets at amortised cost are as follows:

	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses-Credit Impaired Simplified Approach £,000
2018-19 Movement	
Opening balance at 1 April 2018	(2,160)
Amounts written-off	2
Increase in allowance for credit losses	(307)
Other changes	4
Closing balance at 31 March 2019	(2,461)
2017-18 Movement	
Opening balance at 1 April 2017	(2,310)
Amounts written-off	356
Increase in allowance for credit losses	(206)
Closing balance at 31 March 2018	(2,160)

The Council has the following exposure to credit risk at 31 March 2019:

	Gross Carrying Amount at 31 March, 2019 £,000
Deposits with banks and financial institutions:	
AAA Rated Counterparties	8,000
Deposits with banks and financial institutions:	
AA Rated Counterparties	91,258
Simplified Approach	
Customers	44,692
Total	143,950

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 and bonds.

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 annual treasury and investment strategy), 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, and the PWLB and money markets for access to longer term funds. 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.

Instead, the risk is that the Council is exposed to replacing financial instruments as they mature. This risk relates to both the maturing of longer term financial liabilities and longer term financial assets.

The maturity analysis of financial assets is as follows:

	31st March, 2018	31st March, 2019
	£,000	£,000
Within one year	60,586	105,376

There were no financial assets due for repayment to the Council in over one year as at 31 March 2019 (Nil at 31 March 2018).

Maturity and refinancing risk

The Council maintains a significant debt and investment portfolio. Whilst the cash flow procedures above are considered together with the refinancing risk procedures, longer-term risk to the Council relates to managing the exposure to replacing financial instruments as they mature. This risk relates to both the maturing of longer term financial liabilities and longer term financial assets. 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 approved Treasury Management and Investment Strategy address the main risks and the corporate finance team addresses the operational risks within the approved parameters. This includes:

- monitoring the maturity profile of financial liabilities and amending the profile through either new borrowing or the rescheduling of the existing debt;
- 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 to provide stability of maturities and returns in relation to the longer term cash flow needs.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

	31st March 2018 £,000	31st March 2019 £,000
Short term borrowing		
Within one year	(6,010)	(28,045)
Long term borrowing		
Between 1 and 2 years	(2,738)	(37,679)
Between 2 and 5 years	(12,232)	(34,492)
Between 5 and 10 years	(23,233)	(23,233)
Between 10 and 15 years	(40,634)	(40,620)
Between 15 and 20 years	(19,000)	(19,000)
Between 25 and 30 years	(1,567)	(1,465)
More than 30 years	(42,843)	(43,016)
Total Long Term	(142,246)	(199,505)
Total Borrowing	(148,256)	(227,550)

Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Council is exposed to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council. For instance, a rise in variable and fixed interest rates would have the following effects:

- borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services will rise;
- borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the borrowing liability will fall;
- investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services will rise;
- investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall.

Borrowings are not carried at fair value on the Balance Sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the surplus or deficit on the provision of services or other comprehensive income and expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services and affect the general fund balance. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in other comprehensive income and expenditure.

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The annual Treasury Management Strategy draws together the Council's prudential indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. From this strategy a prudential indicator is set which provides maximum and minimum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The corporate finance 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.

At 31 March, if all interest rates had been 1% higher with all other variables held constant, the financial effect would be:

	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	0	0
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(372)	(230)
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(372)	(230)
Share of overall impact debited/(credited) to the HRA	0	0
Decrease in Fair Value of Fixed Rate Investment Assets	0	0
Impact on Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(372)	(230)
Decrease in Fair Value of Fixed Rate Borrowings Liabilities (no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure)	0	0

There is nil impact on the cost of borrowing of a 1% change as all the loans are at fixed rates. The impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed. Fund Managers investments are not considered as variable rate investments.

Price risk

The Council does not generally invest in instruments with this type of risk.

NOTE 38 OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000
Interest Received	1,831	1,549
Interest Paid	(5,753)	(7,988)
	(3,922)	(6,338)

The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following non-cash movements

	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	16,041	15,936
Impairment and downward valuations	4,555	1,863
Amortisation of intangible assets	405	285
Increase/(decrease) in impairment allowance for bad or doubtful debts	0	291
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	3,678	8,342
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(2,952)	(13,678)
Movement in pension liability	14,294	12,924
Carrying amount of non-current assets, and non – current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	96,476	1,137
Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	713	2,539
Total Non-Cash Movements	133,209	29,639

NOTE 39 INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	31st March, 2018 £,000	31st March, 2019 £,000
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible Assets	(61,210)	(140,249)
Purchase of Short-term and Long-term Investments	(51,435)	(51,084)
Other Payments for Investing Activities	(11,953)	(4,845)
Proceeds from the Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible Assets	2,966	1,780
Proceeds from Short-term and Long-term Investments	51,684	54,259
Other Receipts from Investing Activities	52,346	84,265
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(17,602)	(55,874)

NOTE 40 FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	31st March, 2018	31st March, 2019
	£,000	£,000
Cash Receipts of Short and Long-term Borrowing	42,250	142,035
Other Receipts or Payments for Financing Activities	3,472	216
Cash Payments for the reduction of outstanding liabilities relating to Finance leases and on balance sheet PFI contracts	(302)	631
Repayments of short and long-term borrowing	(39,380)	(62,741)
Other Payments for Financing Activities	0	(6,750)
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	6,039	73,391

NOTE 41 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	WBC 31st March, 2018	Group 31st March, 2018	WBC 31st March, 2019	Group 31st March, 2019
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Cash held by the Council	4,235	4,235	3,155	3,155
Money Market Instruments	9,503	9,503	48,178	48,178
Cash Held by Fund Managers	0	0	634	634
Bank Current Assets	0	2,476	0	1,268
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13,739	16,214	51,967	53,235
Bank Current Liabilities	(2,580)	(2,580)	(2,125)	(2,125)
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	11,159	13,634	49,842	51,110

NOTE 42 ACQUIRED AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

There were no acquired or discontinued operations in 2018/19 or 2017/18.

NOTE 43 EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

The draft Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Deputy Chief Executive (S.151 Officer) on 31 May 2019. 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 2019, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

The financial statements have not been adjusted for any post balance sheet events which took place after 31 March. On 1st April 2019 the Council acquired an investment property asset to the value of £18.4m. The impact on the accounts would be to reduce debtors and increase investment properties in the fixed asset note.

On Thursday 27th June 2019, the Executive agreed to transfer of all statutory adult social care functions (Brokerage and Support Services) and staff from Optalis Ltd to Wokingham Borough Council. The decision relates to service post 31st March 2019 therefore does not impact on the expenditure recorded in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement nor the structure of the company in relation to the group accounts.

NOTE 44 AGENCY SERVICES

The Council performs an Independent Mental Capacity Advocacy service on behalf of a number of other unitary authorities in Berkshire, Slough and Bracknell Forest councils left the contract in 17/18 and West Berkshire left the contract during 18/19. The other authorities reimburse the Council for this work, including a contribution towards administrative costs. The Council operates a shared legal service and internal audit & investigations service with the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, a building control service with Royal Borough Windsor and Maidenhead and West Berkshire, and a reprographics service with Bracknell Forest Council for which the expenditure and income are shown below. A summary of expenditure incurred and income received, in respect of agency services, which is not included within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, is as follows:

	2017/18	2018/19
	£,000	£,000
Expenditure		
Independent Mental Capacity Advocate (IMCA)	166	175
Shared Legal Services	599	557
Internal Audit & Investigation	400	414
Building Control	1,234	1,252
Operational Property	0	806
Reprographics	157	100
Total Expenditure	2,556	3,304
Income		
IMCA		
Reading	(62)	(80)
Slough	(2)	0
Bracknell	(1)	0
Windsor	(46)	(71)
West Berkshire	(56)	(24)
Shared Legal Services		
Windsor	(599)	(557)
Internal Audit & Investigation		
Windsor	(400)	(414)
Building Control		
Windsor	(627)	(626)
West Berkshire	(606)	(626)
Operational Property	0	(806)
Reprographics		
Bracknell Forest	(157)	(100)
Total Income	(2,556)	(3,304)
Net Expenditure / Income	0	0

NOTE 45 POOLED BUDGETS

Section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006 and the Community Care and Health (Scotland) Act 2002 enable the establishment of joint working arrangements between NHS bodies and local authorities to enable them to work collaboratively to provide services to address local health issues. Wokingham currently has two pooled budget arrangements.

Joint Equipment Stores Agreement

The Joint Equipment Stores Agreement uses NRS Healthcare as an agent to provide the services. The six Berkshire Unitary Authorities and the Berkshire Clinical Commissioning Groups are members of the agreement with West Berkshire Council as the lead partner. The memorandum account for the fund is as follows:

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Funding Provided to the Pooled Budget:		
Wokingham Borough Council	(436)	(551)
West Berkshire Council	(778)	(1,103)
Other Berkshire Councils	(1,843)	(2,018)
Berkshire Clinical Commissioning Groups	(4,512)	(5,381)
	(7,569)	(9,053)
Expenditure Met from the Pooled Budget:		
Management Fund Costs	114	106
Nottingham Rehab Supplies	7,455	8,947
Net (Surplus) / Deficit Arising on the Pooled Budget During the Year	0	0

Better Care Fund (BCF)

Wokingham Borough Council and Wokingham Clinical Commissioning Group (Wokingham CCG) are partners in the provision of services to support the following aims and benefits:

- improve the quality and efficiency of Health and Social Care Services;
- meet the National Conditions set by NHS England and Local Objectives set;
- make more effective use of resources through the establishment and maintenance of an aligned fund for revenue expenditure on the Services;
- ensure that people in Wokingham will remain independent, avoid hospital admission or are discharged quickly with a joined up package of care and support, and;
- for those that need it, to develop an integrated health and care system that enables people to proactively manage their own care with the support of their family, community and the right professionals at the right time in a properly joined up system.

The BCF provides various services to residents of Wokingham who benefit from specific targeted interventions,

The services provided include:

- Support for carers;
- Extended social care provision hours;
- Re-ablement services, and
- Intermediate care and support.

Funding Provided to the Pooled Budget:

Wokingham Borough Council
Wokingham CCG

Expenditure Met from the Pooled Budget:

Wokingham Borough Council
Wokingham CCG

Net (Surplus) / Deficit Arising on the Pooled Budget During the Year

2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
2,089	2,086
7,777	7,925
9,866	10,011
6,209	6,210
3,697	3,769
9,906	9,979
40	(32)

NOTE 46 INVESTMENTS IN COMPANIES

Trading Standards South East Ltd (TSSEL)

This is a company set up by 19 local authority trading standards departments in the South East of England to provide a consumer helpline and regional intelligence unit for Trading Standards' functions, training to the member authorities and other joined up trading standards services. It was established in 2004/05 and is limited by guarantee of £1. Wokingham Borough Council has an equal 1/19th share in the company and is able to nominate one director on the board of the company. It has been determined that the Council does not have control or significant influence over the activities of TSSEL and so it is not classed as a subsidiary, joint entity or associate of the Council. The latest financial statements for the company were prepared at 31 March 2018 and show net assets of £601k at 31 March 2018 (£952k at 31 March 2017). Wokingham Borough Council does not receive any dividend income from the company. The financial statements for the company for 2018/19 will be available later in 2019. A full set of financial statements for the company can be obtained from the Company Secretary at the registered office: Surrey County Council, Trading Standards, Fairmount House, Bull Hill, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 7AY.

Flexible Home Improvement Loans Ltd (FHILL)

This is a company set up by 17 local authorities across the South East of England to deliver small loans to homeowners to improve their property. The loans are targeted at vulnerable households to ensure they are in decent accommodation and therefore can remain in their own home rather than go into residential care. The company was established in March 2008 and is limited by guarantee of £10. Wokingham Borough Council has an equal 1/17th share in the company and is able to nominate one director on the board of the company. It has been determined that the Council does not have control or significant influence over the activities of FHILL and so it is not classed as a subsidiary, joint entity or associate of the Council. The latest financial statements for the company were prepared at 31 March 2018 and, show that turnover for 2017/18 was nil (nil in 2016/17). However, the company received investment income of £268,913 (£259,700 in 2016/17) and as a result, after meeting administrative expenses, the company made a profit of £160,496 in 2017/18 (profit of £120,588 in 2016/17). The company had net assets of £8.207m at 31 March 2018 (£8.046m at 31 March 2017). The purpose of the company is to receive grants from Central Government and make loans to local authority members which, when repaid, are then also used to make loans to homeowners. Any grant income and investment income therefore maintain the company as a going concern. Wokingham Borough Council does not receive any dividend income from the company. A full set of financial statements for the company can be obtained from Head of Finance, Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, Town Hall, St. Ives Road, Maidenhead, SL6 1RF.

Optalis Ltd

Optalis Ltd (OL) is a company set up by Wokingham Borough Council (WBC) for the purposes of providing Adult Social Care Services. The company was established in 2011 and is limited by shares. On 01 April 2014, Optalis Holdings Ltd (OHL) was set up and 100% of the shareholding in OL was transferred by WBC to OHL. On the same date OHL issued 50,000 preference shares of £1 and 1 ordinary share of £1 to which WBC (Holdings) Ltd subscribed 100%. Also on 01 April 2014, Optalis Wokingham Ltd (OWL) was set up as a wholly owned subsidiary of OHL. Its purpose is to assist service delivery and tax management. In preparation for the commencement of a new arrangement with the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (RBWM), 100% of WBC (Holdings) Ltd shareholding in OHL was transferred back to WBC. At the same time the 50,000 preference shares were re-designated as ordinary shares and 99 additional ordinary shares were issued. A share sale took place on 31 March 2017 with RBWM purchasing 22,545 shares in OHL for £771k, representing a 45% interest, with new services starting and TUPE of staff into Optalis Ltd on 03 April 2017. Jointly with RBWM, WBC is able to control the operating, governance and financial policies of the organisation, and also able to appoint the board of directors of the company. The Company is accounted for as a partially owned subsidiary of WBC however, as WBC's interest in Optalis arose as a result of formation of the company no goodwill arose. Optalis had turnover of £45.497m in 2018/19 (£44.243m in 2017/18 actual), a net operating profit of £79k (£59k in 2017/18), and had net assets of £327k at 31 March 2019 (£273k net assets at 31 March 2018).

WBC (Holdings) Ltd

WBC (Holdings) Ltd is a company set up in October 2013, and wholly-owned by Wokingham Borough Council. Its purpose is to ensure group tax relief can be claimed for all the Council's wholly-owned companies and to ensure the overall coordination of the Council's interests in its wholly-owned companies. Its share capital is 1 ordinary share of £1. The Council's shareholdings in Optalis Holdings Ltd (OHL) and Wokingham Housing Ltd (WHL) were transferred at nil cost to WBC (Holdings) Ltd in April 2014. As noted above the shareholding in OHL was subsequently transferred back to WBC on 31 March 2017 ahead of the sale of 45% of the shares to RBWM. The company does not undertake any trading and does not therefore have any trading income. The 2018/19 accounts show net expenditure of £212k (£200k in 2017/18 actual) largely in respect of administrative costs. The company had net assets of £846k at 31 March 2019 comprising £1.9m reserves in respect of the face value of shareholding in WHL, less the accumulated losses of £(1.054)m (£1.057m at 31 March 2018 actual).

Wokingham Housing Ltd (WHL), including Loddon Homes Ltd (LHL)

WHL is a company wholly owned and set up by Wokingham Borough Council (WBC) for the purposes of providing housing services. The company was established in January 2012, is limited by shares, and started trading during 2012-13. WBC has 100% of the share capital in the company and is able to control the operating, governance and financial policies of the organisation. The Council is also able to appoint the board of directors of the company. The company has issued a total of 1.9m ordinary £1 shares and the Council subscribed to all of them at a cost of £1.9m, however, the ownership of these shares was transferred to the Council's holding company, WBC (Holdings) Ltd, in 2014/15 in line with Council policy. The Company is accounted for as a wholly-owned subsidiary of WBC. As WBC's interest in Wokingham Housing Ltd arose as a result of the formation of the company, no goodwill has arisen as a result of the formation. Loddon Homes Ltd is a provider of social and affordable housing, accredited with Homes England as a for-profit registered provider. WHL and LHL 2018/19 accounts show combined turnover of £4,805k in 2018/19 (£12,752k in 2017/18); the combined net loss for 2018/19 of both companies is £(54)k (combined loss of £(580)k in 2017/18), and there were combined net assets of £486k at 31 March 2018 (combined £518k net assets at 31 March 2018).

Berry Brook Homes Ltd (BBHL) (formerly known as Wokingham Enterprises Ltd (WEL))

Berry Brook Homes Ltd (BBHL) is accounted for as a wholly-owned subsidiary of WBC. The company was formerly known as Wokingham Enterprises Ltd (WEL), which had not undertaken any trading activity since March 2013. WEL was renamed BBHL in 2017/18 and transferred to WBC Holdings Ltd to be used within the portfolio of housing companies. In 2018/19 BBHL had turnover of £776k (£370k in 2017/18) and the company had net liabilities of £(236)k at 31 March 2019 comprising £3k share capital and accumulated losses of £(239)k (net liabilities of £(5)k at 31 March 2018 comprising £3k share capital and accumulated losses of £(8)k).

NOTE 47 ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN GROUP ACCOUNTS AND AUTHORITY ACCOUNTS

Details of intra group transactions between entities within the Group, eliminated out of the consolidation of the group accounts.

Adjustment for Intra - group transactions in Net Cost of Sales	Wokingham Authority	Optalis Ltd	Wokingham Housing Ltd	WBC (Holdings) Ltd	Loddon Homes Ltd	Berry Brook Homes Ltd	Total
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
2018/19							
- Corporate Services	(12,395)	9,149	3,390	(150)	(42)	47	0
2017/18							
- Corporate Services	(7,582)	7,766	971	(1,104)	(49)	(2)	0

Details of all Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure transactions put through the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account on consolidation

Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	Wokingham Authority	Wokingham Subsidiaries	Wokingham Group
	£,000	£,000	£,000
2018/19			
Net Interest on Pension Fund Defined Liability (assets)	6,816	199	7,015
2017/18			
Net Interest on Pension Fund Defined Liability (assets)	7,542	224	7,766

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7. HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

Introduction

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) reflects a statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for the Council's housing provision, in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (England and Wales). Its primary purpose is to ensure that expenditure on managing tenancies and maintaining dwellings is balanced by rents charged to tenants. Consequently, the HRA is a statutory account, ring-fenced from the rest of the General Fund so that rents cannot be subsidised from council tax and vice versa.

Transactions relating to the HRA have been separated into two statements:

- HRA Income and Expenditure Statement
- Movement on the HRA Statement

HRA Income and Expenditure Statement

The HRA Income and Expenditure Statement shows the economic cost in the year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and government grants. The Council charges rents to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The increase or decrease in the year, on the basis of which rents are raised, is shown in the Movement on the HRA Statement.

Movement on the HRA Statement

The overall objectives for the Movement on the HRA Statement, and the general principles for its completion, are the same as those generally for the Movement in Reserves Statement into which it is consolidated. The statement takes the outturn on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement and reconciles it to the surplus or deficit for the year on the HRA Balance, calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement

	Notes	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Income			
Dwelling rents (gross)		(14,544)	(14,321)
Non-dwelling rents (gross)		(211)	(232)
Charges for services and facilities		(603)	(594)
Re-imburement of costs		(9)	(12)
		(15,367)	(15,159)
Expenditure			
Repairs and maintenance		2,796	3,028
Supervision and management		3,105	3,269
Rents, rates, taxes and other charges		157	158
Increased impairment allowance for bad or doubtful debts	11	116	16
Depreciation	7	3,585	3,644
Revaluation or impairment of fixed assets		82	0
Debt management costs		117	117
		9,958	10,232
Net Cost of HRA Services			
		(5,409)	(4,927)
(Gain) or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets (Inc. Pooling Payment)		(1,227)	1,256
Interest payable and similar charges		2,796	2,762
HRA interest and investment income		(30)	(32)
Accumulated leave		(2)	(1)
Pension interest cost and expected return on pension assets	9	176	144
		(3,697)	(798)

Movement on the HRA Statement

	Notes	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Balance on the HRA at the End of the Previous Year		(4,923)	(4,057)
(Surplus) or deficit for the year on the HRA income and expenditure statement		(3,697)	(798)
Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Statute			
Depreciation	7	(3,585)	(3,644)
Impairment / revaluation loss		(82)	0
(Gain) / loss on disposal		1,227	(1,256)
Reversal of accumulating absences		2	1
Capital expenditure funded by the HRA (adjusted against the capital adjustment account)	5	5,516	6,057
Transfer to the capital adjustment account for voluntary debt repayment		1,828	2,284
HRA share of contributions (to) or from the pensions reserve	9	(176)	(144)
Reversal of financial instrument amortisation		1	1
Net (Increase) or Decrease in the HRA Balance before Transfers to or from Reserves		1,034	2,501
Transfer to capital reserves		1,763	1,186
Transfers to or (from) the major repairs reserve	4	(1,931)	(2,413)
(Increase) or Decrease in Year on the HRA		866	1,274
Housing Revenue Account Balance Carried Forward		(4,057)	(2,783)

8. NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

NOTE 1 HOUSING STOCK

The number and types of dwellings in the Council's housing stock are as follows:

	Number of Properties	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19
Dwellings:		
Low and medium rise flats	588	589
Traditional houses and bungalows	1,368	1,371
Non-traditional houses and bungalows	328	328
Sheltered Units:		
Low and medium rise flats	198	197
Traditional houses and bungalows	117	117
Shared Equity Properties:		
Low and medium rise flats	7	7
Traditional houses and bungalows	36	35
Total HRA Housing Stock	2,642	2,644

NOTE 2 HRA ASSET VALUATION

The value of land, houses and other property held within the HRA is as follows:

	Dwellings	Operational Assets Other Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Total
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Gross valuation at 31 March, 2018	252,121	3,867	858	256,846
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(53,471)	(307)	(685)	(54,463)
Net Book Value at 31 March, 2018	198,650	3,560	173	202,383
Additions	8,779	0	1	8,780
Disposals	(2,745)	0	0	(2,745)
Revaluations	(1,020)	0	0	(1,020)
Assets reclassified from held for sale	1,590	0	0	1,590
Depreciation Impairments	(3,313)	(305)	(26)	(3,644)
Net Book Value at 31 March, 2019	201,941	3,255	148	205,344

NOTE 3 VACANT POSSESSION

The vacant possession value of dwellings within the Council's HRA at 31 March 2019 was £604.3m and on 31 March 2018 was £597.3m

The vacant possession value and the balance sheet value of dwellings within the HRA show the economic cost to the Government of providing council housing at less than open market rents. The dwellings in the balance sheet are valued using the existing use value (EUV) for social housing rate. This is an open market rate with an adjustment factor that recognises the fact that the dwellings are tenanted properties let at affordable rents without vacant possession. The adjustment factor is set by the Government and is currently 33% of open market value (33% in 2017/18).

NOTE 4 MAJOR REPAIRS RESERVE

Movement on the Major Repairs Reserve (MRR) was as follows:

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Balance at 1st April	(3,622)	(3,454)
Charges for depreciation	(3,585)	(3,644)
Capital expenditure on land, houses and other property within the HRA	5,516	6,057
Transfers (to) or from major repairs reserve	1,931	2,413
Revenue contribution to capital expenditure	(1,763)	(1,186)
Balance at 31st March	(3,454)	(2,227)

NOTE 5 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Capital Expenditure within the Year:		
Capital expenditure on land, houses and other property within the HRA	7,468	9,672
Funded by:		
Major repairs reserve	(5,516)	(6,057)
Capital receipts reserve	(1,952)	(1,549)
S106 developer contributions	0	(2,066)
HRA revenue		
(Surplus) / Deficit	(7,468)	(9,672)

NOTE 6 CAPITAL RECEIPTS

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Disposal receipts for ten dwellings (ten in 2017/18)	2,316	1,781

In 2018/19 fifteen properties were purchased for £4.45m.
(In 2017/18 eleven properties were purchased for £2.46m).

NOTE 7 DEPRECIATION

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Operational assets (property, plant and equipment)	26	26
Other, land and buildings	305	305
Council dwellings	3,254	3,313
	3,585	3,644

NOTE 8 IMPAIRMENT CHARGES

There have been no impairments on council dwellings available for letting and other non-current HRA Assets during 2018/19. (In 2017/18 there were no impairments).

NOTE 9 CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PENSION RESERVE

Pension costs of £144k in 2018/19 (£176k in 2017/18) are included in the '(surplus) or deficit for the year on HRA services' section of the income and expenditure statement.

NOTE 10 RENT ARREARS

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Current Tenants	647	575
Former Tenants	160	231
	807	806

NOTE 11 IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCE FOR BAD DEBTS

	2017/18 £,000	2018/19 £,000
Balance at 1st April	551	667
(Decrease) / Increase in Provision for the Year	116	16
	667	683

NOTE 12 SUMS DIRECTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

No items have been directed to be debited or credited to the HRA.

NOTE 13 ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

The HRA has three properties classed as 'assets held for sale' in the council's balance sheet at 31 March 2019 (thirty- one properties at 31 March 2018).

9. COLLECTION FUND

Introduction

The Collection Fund (England) is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the Council as billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local authorities and the Government of council tax and non-domestic rates and its distribution to local government bodies and the Government.

	2017/18			2018/19		
	Business rates	Council tax	Total	Business rates	Council tax	Total
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
INCOME	(75,722)	(112,926)	(188,648)	(71,555)	(122,149)	(193,704)
Total income	(75,722)	(112,926)	(188,648)	(71,555)	(122,149)	(193,704)
EXPENDITURE						
Prescribed amounts						
Wokingham Borough Council	30,590	91,660	122,250	76,860	98,464	175,324
Payments to Government	31,215	0	31,215	5,698	0	5,698
Parish Councils	0	3,932	3,932	0	4,154	4,154
Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley	0	11,483	11,483	0	12,517	12,517
Royal Berkshire Fire and Rescue Authority	624	4,214	4,838	834	4,420	5,254
Cost of collection	191	0	191	196	0	196
Bad and doubtful debts						
Provisions	500	(284)	216	600	211	811
Write offs	0	620	620	0	159	159
Provisions for appeals	2,430	0	2,430	0	0	0
Transfer of collection fund surplus	0	823	823	0	823	823
Total expenditure	65,550	112,448	177,998	84,188	120,748	204,936
Deficit/(surplus) for the year	(10,172)	(478)	(10,650)	12,633	(1,401)	11,232
Balance at 1 April	(3,813)	(2,433)	(6,246)	(13,985)	(2,911)	(16,896)
Opening Balance Adjustment *	0	0	0	3,511	0	3,511
Adjusted Balance at 1 April	(3,813)	(2,433)	(6,246)	(10,474)	(2,911)	(13,385)
Balance at 31 March	(13,985)	(2,911)	(16,896)	2,159	(4,312)	(2,153)

See note 3 to the collection fund to see Wokingham Borough Council's share of the deficit / (surplus) on the collection fund.

* Note – The opening balance has been adjusted upon review of the opening balance compared to the final NNDR 3 return submitted in August 2018.

10. NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

General

The Council has a statutory requirement as a billing authority to operate a collection fund as a separate account from the general fund. The purpose of the collection fund is to separately identify the income and expenditure relating to council tax and business rates.

Collection fund surpluses or deficits are declared by the billing authority in relation to council tax and are apportioned to the relevant precepting bodies in the subsequent financial year. Wokingham's precepting bodies for council tax are the Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley and the Royal Berkshire Fire and Rescue Authority.

Business rates surpluses or deficits declared by the billing authority in relation to the Collection Fund are apportioned to the relevant precepting bodies in the subsequent financial year in their respective proportions.

The code of practice requires the collection fund income and expenditure account to be included in the Council's accounts, and the collection fund balance sheet is incorporated into the Council's consolidated balance sheet.

NOTE 1 INCOME COLLECTABLE FROM BUSINESS RATE PAYERS

Each Council which is a billing authority collects Non Domestic Rates (NDR) for its area based on local rateable values provided by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) multiplied by the business rates multiplier set nationally by Central Government.

The total business (non-domestic) rateable value at 31 March 2019 was £179,311,906 (at 31 March 2018 £179,865,070). The national non-domestic rate multiplier for 2018/19 was 49.3p (for 2017/18 47.9p).

2018/19 was the first year Wokingham was part of the Berkshire business rates pilot (100% retention). The benefit of the pilot arrangements result in Berkshire authorities retaining 100% of business rates growth. For 2019/20, Wokingham will continue in the pilot, however, under a 75% retention arrangement rather than 100% retention for 2018/19.

NOTE 2 CALCULATION OF THE COUNCIL TAX BASE

Council tax is charged according to the value of residential properties, which are classified into 8 valuation bands (A to H) for this specific purpose. Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to be taken from the collection fund by the Council for the forthcoming year and dividing this by the council tax base (i.e. the equivalent numbers of Band D dwellings).

The council tax base for 2018/19 was 68,669.1 band D equivalent properties (67,433.4 in 2017/18). The tax base for 2018/19 was approved at an Extraordinary Council meeting on 19 January 2018 and was calculated as set out in the table below. The council tax reduction scheme which must be approved each year, was approved by Council on 19 January 2018.

Band	2017/18			2018/19		
	Chargeable Dwellings	Ratio	Band D Equivalent Dwellings	Chargeable Dwellings	Ratio	Band D Equivalent Dwellings
A	1,515	6/9	1,010	1,556	6/9	1,037
B	2,926	7/9	2,276	2,971	7/9	2,311
C	8,862	8/9	7,877	9,048	8/9	8,043
D	16,724	1	16,724	17,084	1	17,084
E	14,009	11/9	17,122	14,194	11/9	17,348
F	9,314	13/9	13,454	9,472	13/9	13,681
G	5,929	15/9	9,881	6,014	15/9	10,023
H	446	18/9	892	468	18/9	936
Total			69,235			70,461
Net effect of premiums and discounts			(1,802)			(1,792)
Council Tax Base			67,433			68,669

NOTE 3 COLLECTION FUND (SURPLUS) / DEFICIT

	Council Tax	Business Rates	2017/18	Council Tax	Business Rates	2018/19
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Wokingham Borough Council	(2,485)	(6,853)	(9,338)	(3,679)	1,676	(2,003)
Central Government	0	(6,992)	(6,992)	0	461	461
Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley	(311)	0	(311)	(468)	0	(468)
Royal Berkshire Fire Authority	(114)	(140)	(254)	(165)	22	(143)
Total	(2,911)	(13,985)	(16,896)	(4,312)	2,159	(2,153)

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11. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's and Group transactions for the 2018/19 financial year and its position at the year end of 31 March 2019. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, which those regulations require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices.

The Statement of Accounts have been prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) 2018/19 supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and have been produced in accordance with the statutory framework established by sections 3 and 20 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

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.

The single entity financial statements are also defined as including the income, expenditure, assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows of the local authority maintained schools within the control of the local authority. Local authority maintained schools are those schools categorised in the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, i.e. community, voluntary controlled, voluntary aided, foundation, community special, foundation special and nursery schools.

The Statements reflect the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) by adopting the core accounting principles and concepts of:

- **Accruals Basis** – other than the Cash Flow Statement, the financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and report transactions that have been recorded in the accounting period for which the goods and services were received or supplied rather than in which the cash was received or paid.
- **Going Concern** - the financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Council will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.
- **Understandability** – the statements have been prepared to ensure they are as easy to understand as possible.
- **Relevance** - the financial statements provide information about the Council's performance and position that is useful to the users of the accounts to assess the stewardship of public funds and for making economic decisions.
- **Reliability** – the financial information faithfully represents the substance of the transactions, the activities underlying them and other events that have taken place, are free from deliberate or systematic bias and material error, are complete within the bounds of materiality and cost and have been prudently prepared.
- **Comparability** – the information has been prepared consistently and with adequate disclosures so that it can be compared with prior years and other local authorities.
- **Materiality** – the statements only disclose items of a certain value and nature such that they provide a fair presentation of the financial position and transactions of the Council. Where there are items below this threshold or are considered to have no impact on fair presentation in the accounts they are not included.

- **Legality** – where the accounting principles and specific legislation requirements are in conflict, the financial statements have been prepared to reflect legislative requirements

Where the Council is acting as an agent for another party (e.g., in the collection of business rates and council tax), income and expenditure are recognised only to the extent that commission is receivable by the Council for the agency services or the Council incurs expenses directly on its own behalf in rendering the services.

1. Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- Revenue from contracts with service recipients, whether for services or the provision of goods, is recognised when (or as) the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations in the contract.
- Supplies and services 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 stocks on the Balance Sheet
- Works are charged as expenditure when they are completed, before which they are carried as works in progress 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 payable on borrowings and receivable on investments is accounted for 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 income and expenditure has 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 it is doubtful that debts will be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected
- Where payments are made or received in advance of a service being provided or received a payment or receipt in advance is recognised as a debtor or creditor in the Balance Sheet
- Income and expenditure are credited and debited to the relevant revenue account, unless they properly represent capital receipts or capital expenditure

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of less than 24 hours.

Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in 3 months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with little risk of change in value.

3. 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.

4. Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

Adjustments applicable to prior years arising from changes in accounting policies are accounted for by restating the comparative figures for the preceding period and by adjusting opening balances as if the new policy had always been applied.

Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for in the current and future years affected by the change but do not give rise to a prior year adjustment.

Material errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative figures for the preceding period and by adjusting the opening balances.

5. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

General Fund service revenue accounts, central support services and trading accounts are charged 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. However it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the contribution (Minimum Revenue Provision) in the General Fund Balance by way of adjusting transactions with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

6. Employee Benefits

i. Benefits Payable During Employment

Short term employee benefits are those to be settled within 12 months of the year end, for example wages and salaries, paid annual and sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits such as cars. They are charged to the accounts in the period within which the employees worked. An accrual is made for the cost of any leave earned but not taken before the year end and which can be carried forward by the employee into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wages and salaries rate in the new financial year as that will be when the employee will benefit. The charge is made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and then reversed out by a credit to the Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account through the Movement in Reserves Statement, allowing the benefit to be charged to revenue when the leave occurs.

ii. Termination Benefits

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 are charged on an accruals basis to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the Council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Council recognises costs for a restructuring.

Termination benefits involving pension enhancement are required by statutory provisions to be charged to the General Fund balance on the basis of the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or the pensioner in the year not the amount calculated according to relevant accounting standards.

Appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and to replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund, the pensioners and any amounts payable but unpaid at the year end.

iii. Post-Employment Benefits

Employees of the Council are members of two separate pension schemes:

- The Teacher's Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE)
- The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead Council

Both schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees work for the Council.

The arrangements for the teacher's scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot be specifically identified to the Council. The scheme is therefore accounted for as if it were a defined contribution scheme with no liability for future payments of benefits recognised in the Balance Sheet. The Children's and Education Services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to Teachers Pensions in the year.

Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Pension Scheme provides members of the scheme with defined benefits related to pay and service. The level of the employer's contribution is determined by triennial actuarial valuation. The latest review was undertaken as at 31 March 2019. Under Superannuation Regulations, the contribution rates are set to meet all the liabilities of the fund.

The Balance Sheet includes a Pension Reserve which includes the attributable share of the funds, assets and liabilities that relate to the Council. Employer contributions will be adjusted in future years to account for any projected deficit.

The liabilities of the pension scheme 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 determined by the actuary, which has been chosen to meet the requirements of IAS 19 and with consideration of the duration of the employer's liabilities. This is consistent with the approach used at the previous accounting date.

The assets of the pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

- Quoted securities – current bid price
- Unquoted securities – professional estimate
- Unitised securities – current bid price

- Property – market value

The valuation of quoted securities for the pension scheme is based on bid price rather than mid-market value.

The change in the net pension liability is analysed into the following components:

Service cost comprising:

- Current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year is allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the revenue accounts of the services for which the employees worked.
- Past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Net interest on the net defined liability i.e. net interest expense for the Council– the change during the period in the net defined liability that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined liability at the beginning of the period, taking into account any changes in the net defined liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

Re-measurement comprising:

- The return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined liability – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- Actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made in the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

Contributions paid to the Berkshire County Council Pension Scheme – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities is 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, pensioners and any amounts payable to the fund but unpaid at the year-end. The negative balance that arises on the Pension 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 are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

The Council 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 (including teachers) 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.

Details of the methods adopted in the valuation of scheme assets and liabilities are set out in the notes to the Balance Sheet.

7. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

These are events both favourable and unfavourable, which occur between the end of the Balance Sheet date and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue:

- **Adjusting Event**

The Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect events where there is evidence that conditions existed at the Balance Sheet date

- **Non-Adjusting Event**

Where an event is indicative of conditions that arose after the Balance Sheet date, the Statement of Accounts are not adjusted. However, the following will be disclosed for each material category of non-adjusting event:

- the nature of the event, and
- an estimate of the financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made reliably.

The date when the Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue and who gave the authorisation is disclosed in the notes to the accounts.

8. Financial Instruments

i. 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 carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised.

For most of the borrowings that the Council has, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest) and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

The Council does not issue bonds.

Gains and losses on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing are credited and debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year of repurchase / settlement. However, where repurchase has taken place as part of a restructuring of the loan portfolio that involves the modification or exchange of existing instruments, the premium or discount is respectively deducted from or added to the amortised cost of the new or modified loan and the write-down to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is spread over the life of the loan by an adjustment to the effective interest rate.

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund Balance to be spread over future years. The Council has a policy of spreading the gain or loss over the term that was remaining on the loan against which the premium was payable or discount receivable when it was repaid. The reconciliation of amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net charge 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.

ii. Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified based on a classification and measurement approach that reflects the business model for holding the financial assets and their cash flow characteristics. There are three main classes of financial assets measured at:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), and
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Council's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost, except for those whose contractual payments are not solely payment of principal and interest (i.e. where the cash flows do not take the form of a basic debt instrument). The Council does not hold any financial assets that are measured at FVPL and FVOCI.

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost 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 (CIES) 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 financial assets held by the Council, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Any gains and losses that arise on the de-recognition of an asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES.

Expected Credit Loss Model

The Council recognises expected credit losses on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The expected credit loss model also applies to lease receivables and contract assets. Only lifetime losses are recognised for trade receivables (debtors) held by the Council.

Impairment losses are calculated to reflect the expectation that the future cash flows might not take place because the borrower could default on their obligations. Credit risk plays a crucial part in assessing losses. Where risk has increased significantly since an instrument was initially recognised, losses are assessed on a lifetime basis. Where risk has not increased significantly or remains low, losses are assessed on the basis of 12-month expected losses.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit of Loss

Financial assets that are measured at FVPL are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Fair value gains and losses are recognised as they arise in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services.

The fair value measurements of the financial assets are based on the following techniques:

- instruments with quoted market prices – the market price
- other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis.

The inputs to the measurement techniques are categorised in accordance with the following three levels:

- Level 1 inputs – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets that the authority can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs – unobservable inputs for the asset.

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

9. Foreign Currency Translation

Income and expenditure arising from a transaction denominated in a foreign currency is translated into pound sterling at the exchange rate in operation on the date on which the transaction occurred. If the rates do not fluctuate significantly, an average rate for a period is used as an approximation. Where the transaction is to be settled at a contracted rate, that rate is used.

At each Balance Sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are reconverted at the spot exchange rate at 31 March or, where appropriate, the rates of exchange fixed under the terms of the relevant transactions. Resulting gains or losses are recognised in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

10. Government Grants and Contributions

Whatever their basis of payment, Government grants and other contributions or donations are accounted for on an accruals basis. They are recognised on the relevant service line or the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement once the conditions for their receipt have been complied with and there is reasonable assurance that the grant or contribution will be received. Where conditions have not been satisfied, the grant or contribution is carried in the Balance Sheet as a creditor.

Capital grants credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Grants which have not yet been used to finance capital expenditure are transferred to the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve. When an amount in the Grants Unapplied Reserve is applied to fund capital expenditure, it is transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account through the Movement in Reserves Statement. There

is no deferral of grant expenditure to match against the depreciation of the underlying asset the grant was used for.

Donated assets transferred to the Council for nil consideration are recognised at fair value in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement once any conditions attaching to them have been met.

11. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are non-monetary assets without physical substance which are capable of being sold separately from the rest of the Council's business or which arise from contractual or other legal rights. They are recognised where they have a cost in excess of £10,000, where it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to, or service potential be provided to, the Council and where the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Where internally generated assets are held for service potential, this involves a direct contribution to the delivery of services to the public.

Internally generated assets are capitalised only where all of the following can be demonstrated by the Council:

- Technical feasibility of completing the asset so it will be available for use or sale;
- Intention to complete the asset;
- Ability to use or sell the asset;
- How the asset will generate future economic or service delivery benefits (by demonstrating a market for the asset or the usefulness of the asset);
- Availability of adequate resources to complete the asset; and
- Ability to measure reliably the expenses attributable to the asset during the development phase only (research expenditure cannot be capitalised)

Software which is integral to the operation of hardware (e.g. an operating system) is capitalised as part of the relevant item of property, plant and equipment. Software which is not integral to the operation of hardware (e.g. application software licences), is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the Council.

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 and services and does not assist in the provision of effective services or generate an economic benefit.

Intangible assets are recognised initially at cost, comprising all directly attributable costs needed to create, produce and prepare the asset to the point that it is capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Subsequently intangible assets are recognised at fair value measured by reference to an active market. However, the types of intangible assets held by the Council are very unlikely to have readily ascertainable active market values so they are carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life and charged to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The useful economic lives of intangible assets disclosed in the Balance Sheet has been determined individually. Useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and revised if necessary.

An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired:

- At the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition, and
- In other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable
- Intangible assets that are not amortised over a period are reviewed for impairment at the end of each reporting period

Any losses recognised as a result of impairment are treated as follows:

- 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
- If there is insufficient or no balance in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The reversal of an impairment loss is only recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement if the value is directly attributable to the reversal of the event which caused the original impairment loss. 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 the Capital Receipts Reserve for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000.

i. Landfill Allowances

Under the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003, the Council as a waste disposal authority is issued with landfill allowance permits on an annual basis for the amount of biodegradable waste that it is allowed to landfill. If the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill exceeds the allowance in any one year then additional permits are required to be purchased from other authorities or a cash penalty is paid to the Government for the shortfall. The scheme is known as a 'cap and trade scheme'.

The fair value of allowances held by the Council (whether issued by the Government or purchased from another authority) is recognised as an intangible current asset within the Balance Sheet. The fair value of allowances issued by the Government is recognised as a government grant and accounted for in accordance with paragraph 10; (i.e., it is initially recognised as deferred income on the Balance Sheet and subsequently recognised as income on a systematic basis over the compliance year for which the allowances were allocated). The fair value of allowances is taken as the present market value at the Balance Sheet date.

The value of allowances after the initial recognition is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

An estimate of expenditure required to settle the obligation to deliver allowances equal to the biodegradable and municipal waste landfill usage to the government is recognised as a liability (provision) on the Balance Sheet. The value of the provision is measured as the present market value at the Balance Sheet date of the number of allowances required to be delivered to the government and/or the cash penalty required for any shortfall in allowances.

12. Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The Council has some interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities and require it to prepare group accounts. In the Council's own single-entity accounts, the interests in companies and other entities are recorded in the Balance Sheet if the company has share capital, as financial assets at cost less any provision for losses. The Council records the name, business, shareholding, net assets and results of operations and

other financial transactions of any related companies including cross-reference to where the accounts of the related companies may be acquired.

13. Inventories and Long-Term Contracts

Inventories held by the Council will be included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. At present the Council has no holdings of this nature.

A long-term contract is 'A contract entered into for the design, manufacture or construction of a single substantial asset or the provision of a service (or of a combination of assets or services which together constitute a single project) where the time taken substantially to complete the contract is such that the contract activity falls into different accounting periods'. Long-term revenue contracts are charged to services in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year and long-term capital contracts are charged to capital on the basis of the valuation certificate.

14. Investment Property

Investment properties are those that are used solely to earn rentals and / or 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. Where the Council acquires properties for rental income but have an element of economic development and/or regeneration these are classified as operational land and buildings as such properties are not solely used for investment purposes.

Refer to Note 25 in the Statement of Accounts for explanations of the basis of the valuation of properties, and the categorisation required under IFRS 13.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value (Highest and Best Use), 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 or disposal are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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 with the carrying value of the asset transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account and the sale proceeds above £10,000 transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

15. Jointly Controlled Operations and Jointly Controlled Assets

The Council is involved in arrangements with public sector partners to engage in joint activities that involve the use of the assets and resources of the partners rather than the establishment of a separate entity. Jointly controlled assets are items of property, plant or equipment that are jointly controlled by the Council and its partners, with the assets being used to obtain benefits for the partners. The Council accounts only for its share of the assets, liabilities, income, expenditure and cash flows held within the jointly controlled operations within its financial statements.

16. 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, they 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.

i. 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 the lower of 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 an expense in the periods in which they are incurred.

Rentals payable are apportioned between:

- a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the asset-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).

Assets recognised under finance leases are accounted for using the policies applied generally to Property, Plant and Equipment, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life.

The Council is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation, revaluation or 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, 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 for the difference between the two.

Operating Leases

Where assets are acquired by the Council (as a lessee) under operating leases, the lease rentals payable are charged to the revenue accounts of those services that use the assets as they are made.

Any hire purchase contracts that have similar characteristics to an operating lease are accounted for as an operating lease and disclosed in a note to the Balance Sheet.

ii. 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 Authority'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 transferred from the General Fund Balance to the Capital Receipts Reserve through the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the amount due in relation to the leased asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is transferred from 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 with a corresponding transfer from the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of non-current 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

An asset held by the Council for use in operating leases by a lessor is retained in the Balance Sheet and depreciated over its useful life. Rental income from operating leases, excluding charges, is recognised in the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as income is received.

This policy is a departure from the Code which states that rentals receivable should be charged to revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of the payments. The Council believes that this departure from the Code is not material.

17. Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support service costs (e.g., legal, human resources and finance) are charged to the relevant teams and departments (i.e., the front line service departments) in accordance with the Council's arrangements for accountability and financial performance. The total absorption costing principle is used in that the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefit received.

18. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

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 (PPE).

i. Recognition

Items of PPE that qualify for recognition will be measured at cost and capitalised on an accruals basis. Cost is defined as either purchase price, costs attributable to bringing the asset to location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management or the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

ii. De-Minimis

Capitalisation of expenditure on PPE is not necessary where the amounts involved are not material to the true and fair presentation of the financial position and transactions of the authority and to an understanding of the Statement of Accounts by a reader. The Council has agreed a de-minimis level of £10,000 for expenditure to be capitalised, with the exception of capital works for schools where the de-minimis level is £1,000, and in order to utilise ring-fenced funding no de-minimis is applied.

iii. Measurement

Assets will be disclosed and valued on the Balance Sheet on the following bases:

Asset Category	Valuation Method
Assets under Construction Infrastructure Assets	Depreciated Historic Cost
Council Dwellings	Fair Value (Existing Use Value – Social Housing) EUV-SH
Community Assets	Depreciated Historic Cost or Valuation in accordance with section 4.10 of the Code
Other, Land and Buildings Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Fair Value (Existing Use Value) EUV or DRC*
Surplus Assets	Fair Value (Highest and Best Use)
Heritage Assets	Individual Asset Valuation

* Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) using the 'instant build' will be used if Existing Use Value (EUV) cannot be determined.

A full valuation of a property is conducted by the Council's internal valuer, Mrs I Kearns, the Council's Senior Estates Surveyor and also a Professional Member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). The valuations have been prepared in accordance with the Practice Statements and UK Practice Statements contained in the RICS Appraisal and Valuation Standards.

The asset valuations have been prepared using the following assumptions:-

- a) The Council has good title free from encumbrances;
- b) There are no hazardous substances or latent defects in the properties and there is no contamination present;
- c) The properties have permanent planning permission and any other necessary statutory consent for their current use;
- d) Plant and machinery is included in the valuation of the property, where applicable;
- e) No special circumstances beyond those likely to be considered by a prospective purchaser in the open market have been taken into account;

- f) No allowance has been made for any liability to taxation, which may arise on disposal, nor for costs of acquisition or realisation.
- g) All transactions agree with the Council's de-minimus level

Not all properties are specifically inspected for the purpose of asset valuations. This is neither practicable, nor considered by the valuer to be necessary, for the purpose of the valuation. However, regular inspections are made by the Council's Property Section of all the Council's property assets. The inspections and report do not purport to be a building survey.

The Council operates a 5 yearly revaluation cycle for all assets, with the exception of Council Dwellings and Investment properties which are reviewed on an annual basis as per the Code's requirements.

Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for by:

- 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.

iv. Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property Plant and Equipment by the allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives, in line with IAS 16. An exception is made for assets without a determinable useful life (e.g. freehold land and some community assets) and assets not yet available for use (e.g. assets under construction). The useful lives of assets are estimated on a realistic basis and are reviewed on a regular basis and, where necessary, revised. Where the useful life of a fixed asset is revised, the carrying amount of the fixed asset is depreciated over the revised remaining useful life. 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 charged based on their historical cost being transferred from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Depreciation is calculated on the amount at which the asset is included in the Balance Sheet, whether current cost or historical cost. Depreciation has been calculated as follows:

- All assets are depreciated on straight line basis over the useful life of the asset taking into account land value and residual value. The range of estimated lives of each asset is set out in note 24.
- Investment Properties are not depreciated as per the Code's guidance; instead they are revalued on an annual basis.
- Newly acquired assets are not depreciated in the year of acquisition, while assets under construction are only depreciated once the asset becomes operational.

- Community assets are also exempt from depreciation requirements as a determinable finite useful life cannot be obtained.
- Assets are depreciated in the year of disposal.

A change from one method of providing depreciation to another is only made where the new method will give a fairer presentation of the results and of the financial position. Such a change does not, however, constitute a change of accounting policy; the carrying amount of the fixed asset is depreciated using the revised method over the remaining useful life, beginning in the period in which the change is made.

Componentisation

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item should be depreciated separately. Where there is more than one significant part of the same asset which has the same useful life and depreciation method, such parts may be grouped in determining the depreciation charge. In practice this can be achieved by only separately accounting for significant components that have different useful lives and/or depreciation methods.

The Council's policy is to componentise part of assets where the part subject to componentisation is more than £500k or 10% or more of the building value of the asset and the value of the building itself is greater than £5m. Any amounts below these levels would not be considered material enough for componentisation purposes.

v. Impairment

The value at which each category of assets is included in the Balance Sheet is reviewed at each year-end. Where there is reason to believe that its value has changed materially in the period, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and where this is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

Events and changes in circumstances that indicate a reduction in value may have incurred include:

- A significant decline in an asset's market value during the period
- Evidence of obsolescence or physical damage to the asset
- A significant adverse change in the statutory or other regulatory environment in which the Council operates
- A commitment by the Council to undertake a significant reorganisation.

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for as follows:

- 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
- If there is insufficient or no balance in the Revaluation Reserve, 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 subsequently reversed, 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.

vi. Disposals and Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered through a sale rather than continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale, but only if the following criteria are met:

- a) The asset must be available for sale in its present condition subject to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets.
- b) The sale must be highly probable, the appropriate level of management must be committed to a plan to sell the asset and an active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan must have been initiated.
- c) The asset must be actively marketed for a sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to the current value.
- d) The sale should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year of the date of classification and action required to complete the plan should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Immediately before reclassification the asset is revalued and carried at the lower of this figure and fair value (Highest and Best Use) 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 losses previously recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Assets Held for Sale are not depreciated.

If an asset no longer meets the criteria to be classified as Assets Held for Sale, they are classified back to non-current assets 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 if they had not been classified as Held for Sale) and their recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell. Assets that are abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as Assets Held for Sale.

When an item of Property, Plant, Equipment or Asset Held for Sale is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet 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 are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

Amounts received in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. The proportion that is required to be paid over to Central Government for housing disposals is appropriated to the Capital Receipts Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Where a fixed asset is disposed of for other than a cash consideration, or payment is deferred, an equivalent asset is recognised and included in the balance sheet at its fair value.

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

19. Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar Contracts

PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. The Council has one PFI contract with Reading and Bracknell Councils for waste disposal under the RE3 Partnership. The Council receives the benefit of the services that are provided under its PFI scheme and ownership of the property, plant and equipment will pass to the partnership at the end of the contract for no additional charge. The Council carries its share of the property, plant and equipment used under the contract on the Balance Sheet.

The original recognition of these assets was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the assets. Non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as property, plant and equipment owned by the Council.

The amounts payable to the PFI operators each year are analysed into five elements:

- Fair value of the services received during the year – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- Finance cost – an interest charge of 7.5% on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to Financing and Investment Income line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- Contingent rent - increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Payment towards liability – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator
- Lifecycle replacement costs – these are included within the fair value of services and not recognised as additions to Property, Plant and Equipment as the amounts involved are not material and details of the actual spend is not readily available.

20. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

i. Provisions

Provisions are made for any liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have been incurred. Provisions are recognised when:

- The Council has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event
- It is probable that a transfer of economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation, and
- A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the events. When payments for expenditure are incurred to which the provision relates they are charged direct to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation (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 expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised as income for the relevant service only when it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the obligation is settled.

In the case of a provision for bad or doubtful debts, the carrying amount of debtors is adjusted and known uncollectable debts are written off.

ii. 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 of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the accounting statements; they are disclosed by way of notes if there is a possible obligation that may require a payment or a transfer of economic benefits. For each class of contingent liability, the nature of the contingency, a brief description, an estimate of its financial effect, an indication of the uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflow and the possibility of any reimbursement will be disclosed.

iii. 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 of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council. Contingent assets are not recognised in the accounting statements; they are disclosed by way of notes if the inflow of a receipt or economic benefit is probable. The disclosures indicate the nature of the contingent asset and an estimate of its financial effect.

21. Reserves

Transfers to and from reserves are distinguished from service expenditure. The movements in reserves available to this Council are detailed in a note to the financial statements. Reserves include earmarked reserves set aside for specific policy purposes and balances which represent resources set aside for purposes such as general contingencies and cash flow management.

When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in 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 there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

Most capital reserves are not available for revenue purposes and some of them can only be used for specific statutory purposes. The Revaluation Reserve and Capital Adjustment Account are non-distributable reserves. The Capital Receipts Reserve is a reserve established for specific statutory purposes.

The Major Repairs Reserve is required by statutory provision to be established in relation to the HRA in England.

22. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Revenue expenditure classified as capital under statute, formerly known as deferred charges, represents expenditure that may be capitalised but does not result in the creation of non-current assets. The expenditure has been charged 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 there is no impact on the level of council tax.

23. VAT

VAT payable is included as an expense, whether of a capital or revenue nature, only to the extent that it is irrecoverable. VAT receivable is excluded from income.

24. Group Accounts

The Code requires the Council to consider all of its interests and to prepare a full set of group accounting statements where there are material interests in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures. The Council has investigated all potential interests that could qualify for group accounts and has determined it has five group relationships which qualify for the preparation of, and inclusion in, group accounts. The companies all operate the same financial year and follow the same accounting policies as Wokingham Borough Council.

The Council has a holding company, WBC (Holdings) Ltd, whose main purpose is to enable group tax relief to be claimed, and in addition to coordinate the management of the Council's interests in the companies included in the group accounts, which are summarised below. The company is 100% owned by the Council. WBC (Holdings) Ltd wholly owns three housing companies: Wokingham Housing Ltd, Loddon Homes Ltd and Berry Brook Homes Ltd. All of these companies' accounts are consolidated into the group accounts.

Optalis Ltd is a partially owned subsidiary of Wokingham Borough Council with the other 45% owned by the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead. The company was established in June 2011 and became operational during 2011/12. 2017/18 has been the first year of joint operation with the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead. Optalis Ltd is consolidated on a subsidiary basis at 100%, with RBWM's 45% share disclosed as a minority interest on the group balance sheet.

25. Heritage Assets

Heritage assets are assets that are held by the Council principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture. The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2011/12 introduced a change to the treatment in accounting for heritage assets held by the Council so that heritage assets must be shown separately on the balance sheet. The Council undertook a detailed review and at present does not have any heritage assets.

26. Tax Income (Council Tax, and Non-Domestic Rates)

Non-Domestic rates (NDR)

- Retained Business Rates income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year is treated as accrued income.
- Levy expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year is treated as accrued expenditure

Council Tax

- Council Tax income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year is treated as accrued income

Both NDR income, less tariff and levy expenditure, and Council tax are recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the line Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income. As a billing authority the difference between the NDR and Council Tax included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is transferred to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account through the Movement in Reserves Statement. Each preceptor's share of the accrued NDR and Council Tax

income will be available from the information that is required to be produced in order to prepare the Collection Fund Statement.

The income for Council Tax, and NDR, is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue relating to such things as council tax, business rates, etc., shall be measured at the full amount receivable (net of any impairment losses) as they are non-contractual, non-exchange transactions and there can be no difference between the delivery and payment dates.

27. Fair Value Measurement

The Council measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets and investment properties and some of its financial instruments such as equity shareholdings at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The Council measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the Council takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Council uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Council's financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the authority can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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12. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accounting Code of Practice

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting: 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, including group financial statements. The code prescribes the accounting treatment and disclosures for all normal transactions of a local authority based on a hierarchy of standards including International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Accounting policies

The rules and practices adopted by the Council that dictate how transactions and events are treated in its financial records.

Accounting standards

A set of rules explaining how accounts are to be kept. By law, local authorities must follow 'proper accounting practices', which are set out in Acts of Parliament, professional codes and statements of recommended practice.

Accruals

This is an accounting concept that recognises income and expenditure when goods or services are provided, and not when cash is transferred. The inclusion of debtors and creditors examples of accruals.

Actuarial gain/losses

The profits and losses on the pension scheme as calculated by the actuary because the assumptions made were not the same as the actual performance (e.g. if interest rates were less than anticipated).

Acquisitions

The Council spends funds from the capital programme to buy assets such as land and buildings.

Amortisation

The equivalent of depreciation for intangible assets.

Appointed auditors

Public Sector Audit Appointments appoints external auditors to local authorities, from one of the major firms of registered auditors.

Asset

An asset is a resource controlled by the Council as a result of past events and from which economic benefits or service potential are expected to flow to the authority e.g. cash, stock, buildings etc.

Assets held for sale

Properties or equipment that have been taken out of use for service delivery and are awaiting sale.

Assets under construction

Assets not yet ready for use. This could be new building work in schools or road construction.

Balances and reserves

Balances and reserves are maintained to fund future years' expenditure, or specific projects, and to provide a cushion against expenditure being higher or income lower than expected.

Contributions to balances and reserves can be either a planned contribution from the revenue budget to set aside monies for a specific purpose or a transfer of any revenue surplus at the year-end. The maintenance of an appropriate level of general balances is a fundamental part of prudent financial management.

Budget

A planned expenditure forecast. Budgets are reviewed during the course of the financial year to take account of pay and price changes and other factors affecting the level or cost of services.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure is expenditure that creates future benefits. A Capital expenditure is incurred either when buying or, adding to the value of an existing fixed asset with a useful life extending beyond the current financial year.

Capital adjustment account (CAA)

A balance sheet reserve that is unique to the local authority accounting capital accounting regime. The balance on the account cannot be used, but reflects how the Council's assets have been financed. It contains the balance of depreciation against the minimum revenue provision (MRP), additional debt repayments over the MRP, reserved capital receipts and usable capital receipts/ grants/ planning gains applied to meet capital expenditure.

The account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement of assets, as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the revaluation reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

The account contains accumulated gains and losses on investment properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Council. The account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on property, plant and equipment before 1 April 2007, the date the revaluation reserve was created to hold such gains.

Capital financing

This term describes the method of financing capital expenditure, the principal methods now being loan financing, leasing, capital receipts and developer contributions.

Capital financing requirement

It measures the local authorities underlying need to borrow or finance by other long-term liabilities for capital purposes. It represents the amount of capital expenditure that has not yet been resourced absolutely.

Capitalisation

Costs are capitalised to the extent that they create or improve any fixed asset with a useful economic life greater than one year.

Capital receipts

Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets. The Council earmarks capital receipts to finance future capital expenditure.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)

CIPFA is the professional accountancy institute that sets the standards for the public sector. The institute produces advice, codes of practice and guidance to local Authorities on best practice.

Collection fund

A statutory account into which council tax and non-domestic rates are paid, and from which amounts are paid to the local authority and the precepting bodies.

Community assets

Assets that the local authority intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable useful life and that may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples include the Countryside estate and historic assets that are not used in service delivery.

Community infrastructure levy (CIL)

CIL is a statutory charge on proposals for buildings based upon the type, size and location of development. As a charging Authority for the purposes of Part 11 of the Planning Act 2008 the Council may therefore charge the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in respect of development in its administrative area.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

Statement that shows the accounting cost in the year of providing the services in accordance with generally accepted accounting policies.

Contingent assets

Potential assets whose outcome depends on future events.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is either: a possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Council's control (e.g. the outcome of a court case).

Creditors

Financial liabilities for future goods or services that have been received or supplied by the end of the accounting period, that is due immediately or in the short term. Creditors are an example of the concept of accruals.

Current service cost (pensions)

The increase in the present value of Local Government pension scheme liabilities expected to arise from employee service in the current period.

Curtailed costs (pensions)

For a defined benefit scheme (such as LGPS) an event that reduces the expected years of future service of present employees or reduces for a number of employees, the accrual of defined benefits for some or all of their future service.

Debtors

Financial assets, with fixed or determinable payments, when goods or services have been delivered or rendered. Debtors are an example of the concept of accruals.

Depreciation

A charge to the revenue account to reflect the consumption or use of a fixed asset in service delivery. There is a corresponding reduction in the value of the fixed asset.

Earmarked reserves

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

Exceptional item

An item identified separately in the accounts because of its exceptional nature to ensure the presentation of the accounts is fair, and comparable year on year.

Fair value

The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or liability settled at arm's length, between knowledgeable and willing parties.

Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 requires investment properties, assets held for sale and surplus assets to be valued at fair value. A hierarchy has been established that categorises into three levels the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The levels of inputs are as follows:-

Level 1 inputs – observable, unadjusted quoted prices in active markets

Level 2 inputs – observable, other than quoted prices in active markets

Level 3 inputs – unobservable inputs

Valuation techniques shall aim to maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs.

Finance lease & operating leases

A finance lease is one that transfers a substantial proportion of the risks and rewards of a fixed asset to the lessee. With a finance lease the present value of the lease payments equates to substantially all of the value placed on the leased asset. For an operating lease a rental payment is payable to the lessor for the use of the asset and the ownership reverts to the owner when the lease is terminated.

Financial instrument

A contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments can be classified generally as equity based, representing ownership of the asset, or debt based, representing a loan made by an investor to the owner of the asset.

Financial instrument 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.

The Council uses the account to manage premiums paid on the early redemption of loans. Premiums are debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are incurred, but reversed out of the general fund balance to the account in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Over time, the expense is posted back to the general fund balance in accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the burden on council tax. In the Council's case, this period is the unexpired term that was outstanding on the loans when they were redeemed.

Financial year

The year of account, which runs from the 1st April to the following 31st March.

Fixed assets

An asset that yields benefits to the local authority and the services it provides for a period of more than one year. Tangible fixed assets have a physical form e.g. buildings or land. Intangible fixed assets do not have a physical form e.g. software licences.

General fund

The local Council's main revenue account that covers the net cost of all services other than the provision of council housing for rent.

Government grants

Financial assistance from central government, or its agents, usually for a specific purpose, in the form of cash transfers in return for compliance with certain conditions. These grants may be capital or revenue in nature.

Heritage assets

A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Historic cost

The estimated value of an asset on the balance sheet based upon its original purchase cost, less depreciation to date.

Housing revenue account (HRA)

The Housing Revenue Account Balance reflects the statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for local authority council housing. It contains the balance of income and expenditure that is available to fund future expenditure in connection with the Council's landlord function or (where in deficit) that is required to be recovered from tenants in future years.

Impairment

A reduction in the value of a fixed asset, below its carrying amount on the Balance Sheet.

Infrastructure assets

Fixed assets, such as highways and footpaths, that is inalienable and has no resale value.

Intangible assets

Fixed assets which have value but do not have physical any substance. They are identified and controlled by the Council for example, purchased software licences.

Investment properties

An interest in land and, or buildings, which are held solely for their investment potential/rental income and are not required for delivery of local authority service.

Lessee

The party that leases an asset that is owned by another party.

Lessor

The owner of an asset that is leased by another party.

Liability

An obligation that binds the Council to settle a debt as a result of a past event or transaction such as the purchase of goods or services.

Major repairs reserve

Contains an element of the capital resources limited to being used on capital expenditure by the HRA. The balance shows the capital resources that have yet to be applied at the year-end.

Minimum revenue provision

The way in which capital expenditure which is financed by borrowing or credit arrangements is paid for by council tax payers. Local authorities must set aside some of their revenue each year as provision for this debt

Net book value

The amount at which fixed assets are included in the balance sheet, i.e. their historical cost or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

Net realisable value

A method of valuation that estimates the open market value of an asset, less the expenses required to sell it.

Non-domestic rate (NDR) income

A levy on businesses based on national 'rateable value' of the premises occupied. NDR is paid into a national pool and then redistributed to all local and police authorities on the basis of assessed needs.

Non-operational assets

Fixed assets held by a Council but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services. Examples of these assets are investment properties and assets that are surplus to requirements, pending sale or redevelopment.

Observable inputs

See 'fair value hierarchy'. Inputs that are developed using market data, such as publicly available information about actual events or transactions, and reflect the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

Operational assets

Fixed assets held and occupied, used or consumed by the Council in the direct delivery of those services for which it has either a statutory or discretionary responsibility.

Past service cost (pensions)

For a defined benefit scheme, the increase in the present value of the scheme liabilities related to employee service in prior periods arising in the current period as a result of the introduction of, or improvement to, retirement benefits.

Pensions reserve

The pensions reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Council accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Council makes employer's contributions to pension funds, or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Council has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

Precept

An amount levied on another public body in respect of the council tax. Parish Councils, Royal Berkshire Fire and Rescue Authority and the Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley levy precepts on the Council to collect council tax on their behalf.

Prior period adjustments

Material adjustments applicable in prior years, arising from changes in accounting policies or from correction of fundamental errors.

Private finance initiative (PFI)

A contract between the Council and a private company. The private company makes a capital investment in the assets required to deliver improved services, and the Council pays a unitary charge to cover the cost of services and financing requirements. In the case of Wokingham the PFI contract is for the disposal of waste.

Provisions

Amounts set aside for any liabilities or losses that are likely to be incurred, but which are uncertain as to the amounts or the dates on which they will arise.

Public Works Loans Board (PWLB)

A central government agency which provides long and medium-term loans to local authorities at interest rates only slightly higher than those at which the Government itself can borrow. Local authorities are able to borrow a proportion of their requirements to finance capital spending from this source.

Revaluation reserve

This account contains the balance on the revaluation of fixed assets previously shown in the accounts arising from revaluations or disposals of those assets. 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, or
- Disposed of and the gains are realised.

The reserve contains 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. The balance on the account cannot be used.

Revenue expenditure

Expenditure incurred on day to day running costs e.g. running costs, salaries, and is confined to accounts within one financial year.

Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (REFCUS)

Expenditure that is treated under the Local Government Act 2003, as capital expenditure but which does not meet the definition of capital expenditure in the statement of recommended practice. Therefore the expenditure is not carried on the balance sheet as a fixed asset.

Revenue support grant (RSG)

Expenditure that is treated under the Local Government Act 2003, as capital expenditure but which does not meet the definition of capital expenditure in the statement of recommended practice. Therefore the expenditure is not carried on the balance sheet as a fixed asset.

Surplus Assets

Surplus assets are those assets that are no longer essential for the operation of services.

Unobservable Inputs

See 'fair value hierarchy'. Inputs for which market data are not available and that are developed using the best information available about the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

Unusable Reserves

Unusable reserves are reserves that in simple terms enable the Council's balance sheet to reconcile and cannot be released to spend on services.

Usable Reserves

Usable reserves are those reserves that can be released to spend on services or added to for future spending on services.

Useful Life (of assets)

The period over which the local authority can derive benefits from the use of a fixed asset.

Write-offs

Elimination of an asset or liability within the financial year, for example, uncollectable debts.

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