

London Borough of Hillingdon

Statement of Accounts for the year to 31 March 2017

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London Borough of Hillingdon

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1. Leader's Statement

Introduction by Councillor Ray Puddifoot, Leader of the Council

Councillor Ray Puddifoot
Leader of the Council

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2. Narrative Report

This document sets out the annual accounts of the London Borough of Hillingdon for the year ended 31 March 2017. The accounts are in the format for local authority accounts set by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

The purpose of this narrative report is to provide a guide to the most significant matters reported in the financial statements. Included within this document are a number of technical terms that are specific to local government finance and a glossary has been provided on page 138 to assist the understanding of the financial statements.

2.1 Statements within the accounts

The core accounting statements comprise:

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement reports the net cost for the year of all functions for which the Council is responsible and demonstrates how that cost has been financed through income from taxpayers and general government grants. The income and expenditure is split by Council department. The surplus or deficit on this account represents the amount by which income is greater than or less than expenditure.

The statement shows a deficit of £12.7 million (£51.7 million surplus 2015/16) on the provision of services for 2016/17. Of this a deficit of £40.6 million relates to the General Fund Balance and a surplus of £29.5 million relates to the Housing Revenue Account. Additional reserve movements include a drawdown of £3.4m on Schools Balances and a transfer of £1.8m to Earmarked Reserves.

There are various items that are accounted for through the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to comply with statutory accounting requirements such as depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and losses on disposal; however these items are removed for the purposes of Council Tax setting as they are accounting items and do not affect the funding of services. As a result these items of expenditure are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement reconciles the outturn on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the balance on the Council Reserves, established by complying with relevant statutory provisions, showing the true economic cost of providing the Council's services. The statement splits the Council's reserves into usable and unusable balances, and shows movement to and from them during the year. Usable reserves are those which can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation. Unusable reserves are those balances over which the Council has no direct control, which arise from differences in accounting and statutory reporting requirements.

Usable reserves increased from £179.7 million in 2015/16 to £183.2 million in 2016/17. Within this movement there was an £11.9 million increase in House Revenue Account balances and a £9.0 million decrease in the Major Repairs Reserve which can only be used for capital works or paying debt relating to Council Dwellings. Unusable reserves decreased from £653.6 million in 2015/16 to £547.1 million in 2016/17 mainly due to the movement in valuation for accounting purposes of the Council's Pension Fund liabilities and the upwards movement in property values to the Revaluation Reserve.

To support the Movement in Reserves Statement, note 4 to the accounts shows the Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations. This note reverses the items of income and expenditure that are required to be credited or charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, that do not affect the General Fund balance for Council Tax purposes. Total adjustments for 2016/17 were £38.3 million within the General Fund reducing the General Fund deficit to £2.3 million

Balance Sheet

This shows balances and reserves at the Council's disposal at year-end, together with its long-term indebtedness, net current assets employed in its operations and summarised information on non-current assets held. It excludes funds held in trust for others and also excludes the Pension Fund assets which are reported in the separate Pension Fund accounts.

The total net worth of the Council in 2016/17 was £730.3 million (£833.2 million 2015/16). The largest items within the Balance Sheet consist of long term assets valued at £1,489.4 million, net pension liabilities of £521.2 million and long-term borrowing of £246.9 million.

The Council maintains reserve balances to meet the cost of unforeseen demands or events and as a result keeps a minimum level of balances. As at 31 March 2017 the Council has £38.7 million General Fund balances and £30.5 million Earmarked Reserves held for specific purposes. Further details on Earmarked Reserves can be seen in note 5 to the accounts.

Cash Flow Statement

This summarises all movements in cash and cash equivalents arising from both revenue and capital transactions with third parties. It excludes funds held in trust for others and the Pension Fund.

There was a decrease in cash and cash equivalents in 2016/17 of £6.8 million which reflects the overall reduction in investments held at year-end.

Supplementary accounting statements comprise:

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

There is a statutory duty to account separately for Local Authority housing provision. The HRA Income and Expenditure Statement shows in detail the income and expenditure on HRA services included in the Council Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. It includes the major elements of Council housing revenue expenditure on maintenance, administration, capital financing costs, and major income sources such as rents.

There was a surplus in 2016/17 on HRA services of £29.6 million (£96.3 million 2015/16).

Statement of Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Balance

This shows how the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement surplus or deficit for the year reconciles to the movement on the Housing Revenue Account balance for the year. It shows income and expenditure that is credited or charged to the HRA balance by statute or non-statutory practices, so as to reconcile the amounts charged to Housing tenants. For example revaluation gains and losses on council dwellings and gains/losses on disposal of asset are reversed.

The overall HRA surplus for the year, after adjustments made in the Statement of Movement on the HRA Balance, was £11.9 million in 2016/17 (£3.4 million 2015/16).

Collection Fund Revenue Account

The Collection Fund is a separate account into which amounts raised from local taxation are paid through Council Tax and Business Rates, and from which payments are made to precepting authorities including the Council itself. An in-year surplus of £0.1 million is reported on Council Tax as a result of releasing £3.3 million of prior year surpluses to the Council and Greater London Authority, with a carried-forward surplus of £3.1 million available for release to preceptors from 2017/18. An in-year surplus of £8.0 million is reported on Business Rates as a result of releasing excess contributions set aside prior to confirmation of values for new properties at Heathrow Terminal 2 at the later end of 2015/16. The share of Collection Fund activity relating to the Council is reflected in the main statement of accounts, with the remainder being treated as agency activity on behalf of the Greater London Authority and Central Government. 79% of Council Tax and 30% of Business Rates activity relates to the London Borough of Hillingdon.

Pension Fund Accounts

These show contributions to the Council's Pension Fund for members during the year, together with pensions and other benefits paid from it, movements in investments during the year and the financial position of the Fund at the end of the year. These accounts do not include any liabilities relating to payment of pensions and benefits in future years. The activity of the Pension Fund is not incorporated within the activity of the Council in the core accounting statements which begin on page 38.

This document also includes the following:

Notes to the Accounts

The notes provide further explanation of figures contained in the core and supplementary accounting statements. The notes to the accounts include the Expenditure Funding Analysis which precedes the core financial statements on page 36 within this document to help the flow of information.

Statement of Accounting Policies

The accounts are produced in line with a set of policies and principles and can only be understood fully with awareness of these accounting policies.

Annual Governance Statement

This statement is a report from the Leader of the Council and Chief Executive setting out the systems, processes, culture and values by which the Council is directed and controlled, and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with, and leads the community. The framework enables the Council to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate cost-effective services.

Glossary of Terms

The glossary provides a definition of key terms used to aid understanding the accounting statements.

2.2 Changes to the Financial Statements

A change to the requirements in reporting of the financial statements introduces a new note to the accounts in 2016/17 - the Expenditure and Funding Analysis. The new Expenditure and Funding Analysis brings together local authority performance, as reported to Cabinet throughout the year, through to the core financial statements which are measured under proper accounting practices. As a result of this change the Council is now required to produce the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) under the Council's reportable departments. This enables the financial statements to reflect on financial performance, under proper accounting practices, to match the way as the Council departments are structured and operate. The Council is no longer required to report the income and expenditure of individual services as specified in the Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP). The Expenditure and Funding Analysis precedes the core financial statements in the layout of the accounts and provides a link from the management outturn reported position to the CIES.

To inform users of the accounts that the changes in the 2016/17 affect the comparator figures as published in 2015/16, the Council have produced a note showing the restatement of the 2015/16 CIES. This restatement can be seen on page 34 in advance of the core statements.

The new Expenditure and Funding Analysis is presented to help stakeholders understand how the management outturn position reported to Cabinet is adjusted with statutory accounting items which are outside of management control to represent the financial position of the Council within the core financial statements.

At its meeting on 9 November 2016 CIPFA/LASAAC Local Accounting Code Board postponed the implementation of Highways Network Assets which was expected to come into effect for the 2016/17 financial statements which would have required the Council to account for all roads, carriageways, footpaths structures and street furniture at depreciated replacement cost instead of the current method

of depreciated historic cost. This change in accounting standard would have increased the Councils balance sheet by approximately £5 billion in highways assets. On 8 March 2017 CIPFA/LASAAC decided not to proceed with the implementation of the Highways Network Assets into the reporting requirements of local authorities. The decision was made due to the costs of implementation outweighing the benefits for local authorities. As a result there have been no material changes to this set of financial statements in implementation of new accounting standards.

2.3 Financial Performance

The financial challenges facing the Council as a result of the Government's austerity programme and the wider economic environment continued through 2016/17 and will continue well into the future. Councils are continuing to see Central Government funding decline; however Hillingdon was able to successfully freeze Hillingdon's share of Council Tax for another year without impacting on front-line services to the public, as well as managing significant increases in demand for those services.

Despite the challenges faced by the Council as a result of government funding cuts, savings targets were achieved and a smaller draw on balances than planned to smooth out funding cuts was required.

This balancing of local demand for services and financial constraints has been successfully managed through the Council's Business Improvement Delivery (BID Transformation) Programme. This enabled delivery of the required £13.3 million savings to balance the budget while driving improvement in service quality across the Council.

The Council sold 99 Council Dwellings in 2016/17 (130 in 2015/16) under the Right-to-Buy Regulations, which resulted in a gain on sale of assets when comparing the sale price to the Social Housing value in the Council's accounts. This offsets the loss on Academy transfers representing a net gain in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2.4 Non Financial Performance

Hillingdon is the second largest of London's 33 boroughs, located 14 miles from central London; and with Heathrow Airport within its boundary it is a gateway to the UK. Hillingdon has more Green Flags than any other local authority, having the highest number of top quality parks and green spaces in the UK. Hillingdon is where town and country meet, boasting 800 acres of woodland, country parks, fields and farms, several rivers and the Grand Union Canal. Hillingdon is also home to RAF Northolt airport as well as a number of historic landmarks including medieval churches and pubs linked to the English Civil War. Now under the ownership of the Council is the underground operations room used during the Battle of Britain, where in 1940 Winston Churchill proclaimed 'Never was so much owed by so many to so few'. The operations room, which is a series of rooms on two levels some 60 feet underground reached by 76 steps, was the location of key decisions which would decide the fate of the nation throughout the Second World War in the 1940s.

The Council has invested in a programme of refurbishment of parks and outdoor gyms and creation of several bowling clubs. More than 100 leisure activities took place in the Council's parks and open spaces as part of the ParkLife programme, which gave residents the opportunity to keep fit and healthy.

Hillingdon has a large selection of excellent primary and secondary schools, and has undertaken a flagship schools expansion programme. This programme included the £35 million rebuild of Northwood secondary school, which opened its doors in October 2016 offering 1,080 places in total. The expansion programme continues on secondary schools with works being carried out on Abbotsfield School.

As well as continuing to invest in current services, there are new incentives to support the health and wellbeing of residents of all ages, such as the introduction of the H4ALL wellbeing service. The Council will continue to defend residents and the environment against the potential damage caused by infrastructure projects such as HS2 and an expanded Heathrow. The Council continues to maintain weekly recycling and waste collections and make improvements to the waste and recycling services available to residents, enabling Hillingdon to continue recycling record amounts of waste.

Looking forward, in April 2017 the Council replaced its current mobile library van with a brand new custom built model. The mobile library visits 23 roadside sites across the borough on a weekly basis and also makes stops at schools, nurseries, day centres, and residential and sheltered homes. The mobile library service is extremely well used, with 9,000 visitors last year borrowing more than 20,000 items.

2.5 Revenue Budget

The Council's net revenue budget for 2016/17 totalled £201 million, excluding those services such as schools and housing benefit, which are funded by specific funding streams. This net budget was supported by a combination of Central Government grant, locally raised Council Tax and Business Rates.

Throughout the year, monthly budget monitoring reports were reviewed by Cabinet, enabling corrective action to be taken in response to emerging pressures, while continuing to deliver on the Council's priorities for residents. Strong financial management, coupled with the ambitious BID Transformation programme, delivered an improved position against budget at outturn of £3.9 million. The outturn position for the General Fund revenue budget is set out below:

General Fund Services	Budget £'000	Outturn £'000	Variance £'000
Administration	9,138	9,014	(124)
Finance	13,057	12,612	(445)
Residents Services	54,542	52,899	(1,643)
Social Care	102,331	100,980	(1,351)
Net Directorate Operating Budgets	179,068	175,505	(3,563)
Development and Risk Contingency	16,572	17,590	1,018
Priority Growth	746	400	(346)
Financing Costs	5,620	4,649	(971)
Levies & other corporate budgets	(937)	(1,024)	(87)
Housing Benefit Subsidy	(560)	(560)	0
Total Net Expenditure	200,509	196,560	(3,949)
Budget Requirement	(196,293)	(196,293)	0
Movement on General Fund Balances for 2016/17	4,216	267	(3,949)

Note: in accordance with local authority accounting practice, income and favourable variances in the table above, and elsewhere in these accounts are shown as bracketed figures.

Details on how the General Fund outturn position for management decision-making links through to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) surplus for the year, in accordance with accounting standards, can be seen the new Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) note which precedes the CIES on page 36. The monthly budget monitoring reports separately on areas different funding streams such as General Balances, Housing Revenue Account and other reserve moments. The starting position on the EFA is adapted from the breakdown above as the directorate income and expenditure includes both the Directorate Operating budget and the Contingency funds applied to the individual directorates. Both views are in the detail provided to Cabinet for the outturn position.

The Council planned to drawdown £4.2 million from general balances in 2016/17 to smooth the government funding cuts. The Council was able to perform better than planned showing a favourable variance of £3,949k surplus against the Council's budget. The reported year end position is a £267k drawdown against general balances. Improved outturn position in 2016/17 was in part due to an under spend on staffing budgets arising from vacant posts and the change in regulations which gave the Council flexibility to apply capital receipts to fund transformation projects. There was also a favourable position in the Council's Interest and Investment income and financing costs.

An in-year surplus of £11.9 million was reported on the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) against the budgeted surplus of £9.8 million due to reduced spending on planned maintenance. Prudent management of the Council's finances to date has ensured the organisation is well placed to meet on-going challenges, with sufficient reserves available to meet risks arising into 2017/18 and beyond.

Capital Investment

The Council's programme of capital investment for 2016/17 totalled £81.2 million (£68.4 million in 2015/16) and was funded from a range of sources. These sources of funding included grants, contributions from revenue resources, proceeds from asset sales and prudential borrowing (details in note 39 to the accounts).

Investment during 2016/17 focused heavily on the Council's flagship programme of school expansions to meet the increasing requirements of school places over the next few years. There was also significant spend on the Battle of Britain Education and Visitors Centre and the road networks in the borough within the overall capital programme.

Treasury Management

The Council takes a very prudent strategic approach in investing its cash balances to ensure money is invested at a very low level of risk. The strategy for investing funds first considers the security of the deposit, the liquidity of investments and then the return on the investment. The economic environment has continued to be very tight with limited returns available on investments, with the Bank of England base rate falling from the historic low of 0.5% since March 2009 to 0.25% in August 2016. The Council adheres strictly to counterparties which have been agreed through the Treasury Management Strategy consisting of other local authorities, instant access funds and institutions with a credit rating BBB+ or above. Investment income returns for the year on internally managed cash yielded 0.57% (0.57% 2015/16), resulting in total investment income this year of £0.9 million.

During the year the Council utilised internal balances and no new borrowing was taken to fund capital expenditure. The Council's loan portfolio has an average rate of 3.37%. The portfolio was reduced by £7.2 million with debt that matured naturally and early repayment of £40.0 million, saving the Council approximately £1m in future interest costs, leaving a nominal balance at year end of £267.4 million. The total interest paid over the year totalled £9.3 million.

At the beginning of 2016/17 the Council had unpaid investments of £0.3 million with Icelandic bank Heritable. There were no further dividend payouts in 2016/17.

Looking Ahead

Looking forward, the main challenge the Council faces financially is the development of further revenue savings in light of continuing funding cuts from Central Government, estimated to be a further 19% in 2017/18 alone. In addition the Council has seen a reduction in the New Homes Bonus intended to fund further investment in Social Care; however this has left Hillingdon with a further shortfall in funding. Within this restrained funding environment the Council also has to operate with a broad range of demographic and service pressures; resulting in a growing population driving increased demand on services. Despite the funding risks, the Council aims to incorporate these strains with minimal impact on the delivery of front line services via transformation of service delivery, continuing to 'put residents first'. The Council will continue to maintain balances and reserves well in excess of the minimum recommended level through prudent financial management to enable flexibility. Prudent management of reserves and sound budgetary control will provide a buffer over the medium term as further cuts in Central Government funding are forecast with ongoing efficiencies established within processes.

In addition to the funding cuts from Central Government, the Council has budgeted to deliver a freeze in the Hillingdon element of Council Tax for 2017/18 for all residents whilst avoiding the introduction of the Social Care Precept. The Council continues to achieve growth in the Council Tax base due to residential development in the borough, with expected growth in Council Tax revenues predicted in 2017/18.

In 2017/18 the Council's Schools Expansion Programme will remain at the centre of the Capital Programme, ensuring that sufficient school places are made available to meet rising demand throughout the borough. The Council is committed to ensuring there will be no reduction to service delivery and there will be continued investment in facilities. The Council continues to operate preferential rates for residents through the Hillingdon First card and benchmark its fees and charges to keep fees lower than neighbouring authorities. Major schemes within the Capital Programme beyond

the schools programme are the development of a new theatre, a borough museum and bunker visitor centre, alongside continuing investment in the existing local infrastructure.

There are a range of initiatives in the pipeline for Local Authorities including the move to 100% Business Rates Retention from 2019/20 and the fair funding review considering distribution of resources between authorities from 2020/21, along with further Health and Social care integration. These will all effect the Council's funding position; however the Council is continually identifying a number of opportunities for transformation under the Council BID programme to deal with the future uncertainties and to keep on top of the funding gap.

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3. Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

1. Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required to:

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

2. Corporate Director of Finance Responsibilities

The Corporate Director of Finance is responsible for the preparation of the Council's statement of accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 ('the Code').

In preparing this statement of accounts the Corporate Director of Finance has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent; and
- Complied with the Local Authority Code.

The Corporate Director of Finance has also:

- Kept proper accounting records that were up to date; and
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

3. Corporate Director of Finance Approval of Accounts

I certify that these accounts present a true and fair view of the financial position of the London Borough of Hillingdon, in terms of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in United Kingdom ('the Code'), as at 31 March 2017 and its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

Paul Whaymand
CORPORATE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE
September 2017

Audit Committee Certificate for the Approval of the Accounts

I confirm that these accounts were considered and approved by the Audit Committee at the meeting held on 27 September 2017.

Signed on behalf of London Borough of Hillingdon
AUDIT COMMITTEE
September 2017

4. Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of the London Borough of Hillingdon

Opinion on the Authority's financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of London Borough of Hillingdon for the year ended 31 March 2017 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. The financial statements comprise the:

- London Borough of Hillingdon Movement in Reserves Statement,
- London Borough of Hillingdon Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement,
- London Borough of Hillingdon Balance Sheet,
- London Borough of Hillingdon Cash Flow Statement, and
- Related notes 1 to 50,
- London Borough of Hillingdon Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement and Collection Fund and the related notes 1 to 3

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 2016/17.

This report is made solely to the members of London Borough of Hillingdon, 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 London Borough of Hillingdon and the London Borough of Hillingdon's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the Corporate Director of Finance and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities set out on page 10, the Corporate Director of Finance 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 2016/17, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Authority's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Corporate Director of Finance; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Statement of Accounts 2016/17 to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of London Borough of Hillingdon as at 31 March 2017 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 2016/17.

Opinion on other matters

In our opinion, the information given in the Statement of Accounts 2016/17 for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

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

Conclusion on London Borough of Hillingdon's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

Authority's responsibilities

The London Borough of Hillingdon 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

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to satisfy ourselves that the London Borough of Hillingdon 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 London Borough of Hillingdon 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 London Borough of Hillingdon's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

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 2016, as to whether the London Borough of Hillingdon 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 London Borough of Hillingdon put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2017.

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 London Borough of Hillingdon had put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

Conclusion

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance issued by the C&AG in November 2016, we are satisfied that, in all significant respects, London Borough of Hillingdon put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Pension Fund financial statements

On 25th September 2017 we issued our opinion on the Pension Fund financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 included within the Statement of Accounts.

Certificate

We certify that we have completed the audit of the accounts of London Borough of Hillingdon 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.

*Maria Grindley (senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Appointed Auditor
Reading
27th September 2017*

The maintenance and integrity of the London Borough of Hillingdon 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.

Opinion on the pension fund financial statements

We have audited the pension fund financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. The pension fund financial statements comprise:
the Fund Account,
the Net Assets Statement,
and the related notes 1 to 24.

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 2016/17.

This report is made solely to the members of London Borough of Hillingdon 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.

Respective responsibilities of the Corporate Director of Finance and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Responsibilities of the Corporate Director of Finance set out on page 10, the Corporate Director of Finance is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts, which includes the pension fund 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 2016/17, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the fund's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Corporate Director of Finance and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Statement of Accounts 2016/17 to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the pension fund financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the pension fund during the year ended 31 March 2017 and the amount and disposition of the fund's assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2017; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17.

Opinion on other matters

In our opinion, the information given in the London Borough of Hillingdon Statement of Accounts 2016/17 for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we report by exception

We report to you if:

- 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

*Tim Sadler (senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Appointed Auditor
Reading
25 September 2017.*

The maintenance and integrity of the London Borough of Hillingdon's 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. Statement of Accounting Policies

The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts which summarises the Council's transactions for the 2016/17 financial year and its position as at the year-end of 31 March 2017. The Statement of Accounts must be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices as per the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by periodic revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments. The accounts are prepared on an accruals and going concern basis.

CAPITAL

1. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

All expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis in the accounts, provided that the asset yields benefits to the Council for a period of more than one year and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. This excludes expenditure on routine repairs and maintenance of non-current assets that is charged directly to service revenue accounts when incurred.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- The purchase price;
- Any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management; and
- The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition will not increase the cash flows of the Council. In the latter case, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council.

Assets are then carried in the balance sheet valued on the basis recommended by CIPFA and in accordance with the Statements of Asset Valuation Principles and guidance notes issued by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). Property, Plant and Equipment are included in the balance sheet on the following basis:

- Infrastructure assets, community assets and assets under construction are included in the balance sheet at depreciated historical cost;
- Dwellings are carried at fair value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing;
- Surplus assets and investment properties are measured at fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participants perspective;

- All other asset classes are measured at fair value in its existing use. For land, buildings and assets which are not held for the purpose of generating cash flows, the fair value represents the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use. Where there is no market-based evidence of fair value due to the specialised nature of the asset, the asset is valued at its depreciated replacement cost;
- Plant and machinery forming an integral part of the property is included in the valuation of the buildings. Other plant and machinery has been given a value on the basis of historical costs as a proxy for current value.

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

Where decreases in value are identified, the revaluation loss is 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) with any excess written down against the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- 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 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.

A de minimis value of £10,000 has been set for capital purchases. This limit also applies to valuations. De minimis expenditure is charged to revenue but, where permissible and appropriate, it is financed as though it were capital expenditure.

The Council only includes maintained schools in its asset register and only where it owns or controls the assets; this includes foundation schools. Academies are external to local authorities and are not included. The Council does not own or control Voluntary Aided school assets as they are owned by the Diocese or Church of England and the value of these assets are not included in the Council's Balance Sheet.

Impairment / Revaluation Loss

An impairment review of all assets is undertaken at the end of each financial year. Losses arising from an impairment or revaluation loss are written off against any revaluation gain attributable to the relevant asset in the Revaluation Reserve, with any excess charged to the relevant service revenue account in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided in the accounts in accordance with the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 16 and CIPFA guidelines. IAS 16 states that depreciation is to be provided on all Plant, Property and Equipment, other than for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land and certain Community Assets) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. Assets Under Construction). The depreciation policy is that:

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line method and is based on the following useful lives or approach unless specific information exists for an asset:

Infrastructure	40 years
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	3 to 30 years
Council Dwellings	Depreciated on straight line basis over maximum useful life up to 60 years
Other Land & Buildings	Useful life varies depending on the condition, type and usage of the asset, up to 60 years for buildings and infinite life for Land.
Surplus Assets	Useful life varies depending on the condition, type and usage of the asset
IT Equipment	5 -7 years
Intangible Assets	5 years

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment has major components with useful lives different to the main asset, and the cost of that component is material (20% or £250k), the asset is split into component parts and depreciated separately. Where component assets are replaced, the carrying value of the asset is reviewed with an estimate made on the carrying amount of the old component being replaced to be written out.

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

Depreciation is charged annually and is charged in full in the year of disposal and not in the year of acquisition. Assets under construction do not incur depreciation until they are complete.

Disposals

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction expected within the following year, rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. There must be a management decision that the asset will be sold and it must be actively marketed. The asset is re-valued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the net loss on disposal of non-current assets line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previously recognised losses. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

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

When an asset is disposed or decommissioned, any loss or profit on disposal is recognised on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of receipts relating to housing disposals are payable to the Government. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow (the Capital Financing Requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund or Housing Revenue Account Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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. Therefore the loss or profit on sale is appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Council houses are sold at a discount in accordance with the legislative requirements. Some land and property may be sold at a discount or at nil value to housing associations in return for nomination rights (i.e. taking tenants from the Council's waiting list); other assets are sold at market value.

Commitments to make stock transfers are valued at estimated tenanted market value at the time the transfer is agreed and an adjustment made to the non-current assets with any loss charged to the HRA Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An adjustment is made to non-current assets for any change to this valuation at the time of actual disposal.

Deferred credits on the Balance Sheet relate mainly to the sale of Council houses and reflect the amount of mortgage principal outstanding on sales, which will be transferred to capital receipts when paid.

Grants and contributions: Where grants and contributions are received that are identifiable for spend on Plant, Property and Equipment, the income is credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement under Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income. These are then transferred to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve if not used and the Capital Adjustment Account when applied. If the grants have a condition for repayment and remain unapplied at the end of the year, they are held on the Balance Sheet as creditors.

2. Heritage Assets

FRS30 Heritage Assets was adopted by the Council in 2011/12 resulting in Mayoral Regalia and the statue 'Anticipation' being brought onto the balance sheet. The Council have recently taken ownership of the Battle of Britain Bunker which consists of the underground operations room used in World War II and visited by Winston Churchill which has also been classified as a heritage asset due to its historical significance.

Where there is an open market, such assets will be valued at market value; assets with no marketable value will be held at replacement cost.

Where it is impossible to establish a value by either of these methods, the Council will consider other valuation methodologies such as insurable value; otherwise the asset will be held at nil value but disclosed as a note to the accounts.

3. Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Council as a result of past events, such as software licences, are only recognised on the Balance Sheet when they are purchased or where internally developed and the Council can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the asset;
- Its intention and the availability of adequate resources to complete the asset;
- Its ability to use or sell the asset;
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits or deliver service benefits; and
- Its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Intangible assets are included at historical cost and only re-valued in line with IAS 38, where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Council meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. Intangible assets are amortised over their useful life to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the net loss on disposal of non-current assets line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund

Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

4. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Service revenue accounts, support services and trading accounts are charged the following amounts to record the real cost of holding non-current assets during the year:

- Depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service;
- Impairment losses on tangible non-current assets used by the service and other losses where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which they can be written off; and
- Amortisation of intangible non-current assets attributable to the service.

The Council is not required to raise Council Tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual provision from revenue to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by a revenue provision 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.

5. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute represents expenditure that may properly be capitalised, but which does not result in the creation of a non-current asset, for example housing association grants, capital expenditure on non maintained schools and housing improvement grants. Such expenditure is taken to service revenue in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. Where the Council has determined to meet the cost of this from existing capital resources or by borrowing, a transfer to the Capital Adjustment account reverses the amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement via the Movement in Reserves Statement so there is no impact on the level of Council Tax.

During the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2019 the Council are allowed under Guidance published by DCLG to flexible use of capital receipts on areas of revenue cost to reform which generate ongoing savings to the Council. In the case where revenue spend is identified as meeting the criteria to use flexible capital receipts the Council will meet the cost of the reform through capital receipts generated during the same financial year. Where the Council has determined to meet this cost from capital receipts a transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account reverses the amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement via the Movement in Reserves Statement so there is no impact on the level of Council Tax.

6. Investment Properties

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

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

However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

7. Leases

Assets are acquired under finance leases when the risks and rewards relating to the asset transfer to the Council. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

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

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

The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

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

Lease payments are apportioned between:

- A charge for the acquisition of the interest in the Property, Plant or Equipment – applied to write down the lease liability; and
- A finance charge (debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

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

The Council is not required to raise Council Tax to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead, a prudent annual provision is made from revenue towards the deemed capital investment in accordance with statutory requirements. Depreciation and revaluation and impairment losses are therefore replaced by revenue provision 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

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

The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

Where the Council grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the commencement of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Net Loss on Disposal of non-current assets line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. A gain, representing the Council's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal), matched by a lease 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 liability (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 will be required to be treated as a capital receipt. Where a premium has been received, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Unapplied Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When the future rentals are paid, the element for the charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property is used to write down the lease asset. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

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

Operating Leases

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

REVENUE

8. Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Council transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Council can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to or from the Council.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption; they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including those rendered by the Council's officers) 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 revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where there is evidence that debts are unlikely to be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

9. Acquisitions and Discontinued Operations

There were no operations acquired or discontinued in the years to 31 March 2017 or 31 March 2016.

10. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 working hours. Cash equivalents are investments that are held in instant access accounts, readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value. Amounts held in fixed term deposits not accessible within 24 working hours are not classified as cash equivalents, but as short-term investments. Any accrued interest will be treated in the same manner as the principal investment except for long-term investments with remaining terms in excess of 365 days; in these cases accrued interest will be shown as short-term investments.

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

11. Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

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

Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, i.e. in the current and future years affected by the change.

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

12. Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable during Employment

Short-term employee benefits (those that fall due wholly within 12 months of the year-end), such as wages and salaries, paid annual leave, paid sick leave, other leave and non monetary benefits, where material, are recognised as an expense in the year in which employees render service to the Council. An accrual is made against services in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for the cost of holiday entitlements and other forms of leave earned by employees but not taken before the year-end and which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. Any accrual made is required under statute to be reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account when the Council is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of an officer or group of officers. Where an employee is subject to redeployment there is no commitment to termination of employment.

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

Post Employment Benefits

The Council participates in four defined benefit pension schemes-

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme;
- The NHS Pension Scheme;
- The London Borough of Hillingdon Pension Fund of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), administered locally by the Council; and
- The London Pension Fund Authority Pension Fund of the LGPS, which is a closed arrangement for former employees administered by the London Pension Fund Authority.

The accounts fully conform to the International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS 19) relating to pension fund liabilities. Both the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the Balance Sheet reflect the effects of these requirements.

Teachers' Pension Scheme

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme is unfunded and administered on behalf of the Department of Education (DfE) by Capita Hartshead. The pension cost charged to the accounts is the contribution rate set by the DfE on the basis of a notional fund. The arrangements for the teachers' scheme mean that the liabilities for the benefits cannot be identified specifically to the Council. As such the scheme is accounted for as if it was a defined contribution scheme and no liability for future payment has been recognised in the Council's Balance Sheet. The Schools Budget line in the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employers contributions made into this scheme.

NHS Pensions Scheme

- The NHS Pension Scheme is unfunded and is administered by NHS Business Services Authority. The arrangements for the NHS scheme mean that liabilities for the benefits cannot be identified specifically to the Council. These schemes are therefore accounted for as if they are a defined contribution scheme and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Council's Balance Sheet. The Residents Services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to the NHS Pension Scheme in the year.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

- The pension liabilities attributable to the Council under the LGPS 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 projected earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices.
- The pension fund assets attributable to the Council is included in the Balance Sheet at fair value:
 - Quoted securities – current bid price
 - Unquoted securities – professional estimate
 - Unitised securities – current bid price
 - Property – market value
- The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:
 - Service cost comprising:
 - Current service cost – the increase in liabilities as result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked.
 - Past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Corporate Operating Budgets.
 - Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), i.e. net interest expense for the Council - the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time – debited 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 benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period - taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

- Remeasurements comprising:
 - The return on assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) the annual investment return on the fund assets attributable to the Council, based on an average of the expected long-term return– debited 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 at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – debited to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- Contributions paid to pension funds – cash paid as employer’s contribution to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are appropriations to and from the Pension Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at year-end. The negative balance that arises on the Pension Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact on 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 also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff (including teachers) are accrued for 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.

13. Long Term Contracts

The Council has entered into a number of long term contracts that have commitments beyond the period of account. These are accounted for on the basis of charging the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year. Material future commitments are outlined in a note to the accounts.

14. Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Contract

The Council has one PFI contract which relates to an Academy school. The asset is not recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet as it leased out to the Academy under a finance lease. The PFI liability continues to be recognised in the Council's accounts.

The amounts payable to the PFI operators each year are analysed into three 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 on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, 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 (the profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as a finance lease)

15. Government Grants and Contributions

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

- The Council will comply with the conditions attached to the payments, and
- The grants or contributions will be received.

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

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

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

Community Infrastructure Levy

The Council has elected to charge a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The levy will be charged on new builds (chargeable developments for the Council) with appropriate planning consent. The Council charges for and collects the levy, which is a planning charge. The income from the levy will be used to fund a number of infrastructure projects (these include transport, flood defences and schools) to support the development of the area. CIL is received without outstanding conditions; it is therefore recognised at the commencement date of the chargeable development in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with the accounting policy for government grants and contributions set out above. CIL charges will be largely used to fund capital expenditure. However, a small proportion of the charges may be used to fund revenue expenditure.

16. Inventories and Work in Progress

Inventories at the year-end are included at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Work in Progress on uncompleted jobs is valued at cost including an allocation of overheads.

17. Schools

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom confirms that the balance of control for local authority maintained schools (i.e. those categories of school identified in the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, as amended) lies with the local authority. The Code also stipulates that those schools' assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows are recognised in the local authority financial statements (and not the Group Accounts). Therefore schools' transactions, cash flows and balances are recognised in each of the financial statements of the authority as if they were the transactions, cash flows and balances of the authority. The non-current assets of Voluntary aided schools owned by faith organisations are found not to be controlled by the local authority and as such the assets are not held within the Councils balance sheet under Property, Plant and Equipment.

18. Fair Value

Fair value measurement is defined by IFRS13 as 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. This definition is applied to all fair value measurement for non-operational property plant and equipment, investment property as well as for financial instruments. Operational property, plant and

equipment continue to be valued in line with its existing use. Fair value assumes the transaction to sell the asset takes place in the principle market for the asset or liability or in the absence of the principle market in the most advantageous market. When measuring non-operational property, plant and equipment, the fair value at highest and best use is adopted. Valuation techniques maximise known data and minimise the use of estimates or unknowns. This takes into account three levels of valuation inputs

- Level 1 - Quoted prices
- 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.

19. Contingent Liabilities

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

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

20. Contingent Assets

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

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

21. Provisions and Reserves

The Council is required to set aside money to cover future known or anticipated liabilities and each reserve or provision should be clearly identifiable as to its purpose and usage.

Provisions

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

- There is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- It is probable that a cost will have to be met to settle the obligation; and
- A reliable estimate of the cost can be made.

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, and measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties. When a payment for expenditure against a provision is made, the expenditure is charged directly to that provision. All provisions are reviewed each year.

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

Provision for bad and doubtful debts

No provision is made for debts that are secured except in exceptional circumstances. Of all remaining debts, the Council makes a provision for bad debts based upon continuous reviews of likely recovery undertaken by service managers and supporting finance staff.

Reserves

Amounts set aside for purposes falling outside the definition of provisions or contingent liabilities, required for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies, are treated as reserves. Transfers to and from reserves are distinguished from service expenditure. Expenditure is not charged directly to any reserve.

Revaluation Reserve	Records the accumulated gains on non-current assets held by the Council arising from increases in value. This value is offset by that part of depreciation relating to the revaluation for each asset. Impairments of non-current assets with a previous revaluation gain are written out to the revaluation reserve. This account replaced the Fixed Asset Restatement Account with effect from 1 st April 2007. It had a nil balance at 1 st April 2007
Capital Adjustment Account	Accumulates resources that have been set aside to finance capital expenditure offset by the write down of historical cost non-current assets (depreciation and impairments) or written off on disposal. This covers both capital assets and expenditure that is capital by statute (revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute).
Capital Receipts Reserve	Includes capital receipts that have not yet been used to finance capital expenditure or to repay debt
Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Capital grants which are unapplied and do not have a condition to repay the grant, are held in this reserve
Pension Reserve	Represents the surplus or deficit arising from the valuation of pension assets and liabilities of Hillingdon's interests in the London Borough of Hillingdon pension scheme and the London Pension Fund Authority pension scheme
Major Repairs Reserve	A requirement of the HRA resource accounting and holds depreciation charged to the HRA in excess of the major repairs allowance

22. Financial Assets

The Council holds Financial Assets classified into two classes.

- Loans and receivables – assets that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market. They are accounted for using the amortised cost model.
- Available-for-sale assets – covers all other assets that do not meet the 'loans and receivables' criteria. They are accounted for using the fair value model

Loans and Receivables

The asset is maintained in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost.

- Initial measurement will be at fair value, normally the amount of the originating transaction, plus transaction costs where material. The effective interest rate is then calculated, the rate of interest that will discount the estimated cash flows that will take place over the life of the instrument. Annual income to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are made for interest received and are based upon the carrying amount of the instrument, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable plus any accrued interest

Available-For-Sale Financial Assets

The asset is maintained in the Balance Sheet at fair value:

- Initial measurement will be at fair value, normally the amount of the originating transaction, such as the payment for an equity share or the purchase of a bond, plus transaction costs where material. For assets with fixed or determinable payments, the effective interest rate is then calculated, the rate of interest that will discount the estimated cash flows that will take place over the life of the instrument to the amount in the Balance Sheet at initial measurement. This results in a carrying amount (the amortised cost) and an effective interest rate that might be different from those specified in the contract (although for most assets, such as loans at fixed

interest or at variable rates linked to base rates, and without significant transaction costs, the two should be the same). The amortised cost is then used as the basis for calculating interest income and as a benchmark against which to assess the accounting treatment of movements in fair value. The asset carried in the Balance Sheet is then updated as fair value changes to measure available-for-sale financial assets.

- Interest/dividend income is recognised in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement. Gains and losses arising on movements in fair value are posted to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure, and the change in the amount of the investment in the Balance Sheet is matched with an entry in the Available-for-Sale Reserve.
- When the asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure shall be transferred from the Available-for-Sale Reserve and recognised in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

Financial guarantees entered into before 1 April 2006 are not required to be accounted for as financial instruments. These guarantees are reflected in the Statement of Accounts to the extent that provisions might be required or a contingent liability note is needed under the policies set out in the section on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Financial assets and liabilities are set-off against each other where the Council has a legally enforceable right to set-off and it intends either to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

23. Financial Liabilities

The Council holds Financial Liabilities classified as Amortised Cost.

- Amortised Cost - contains all of an authority's financial liabilities that are not 'held for trading' or derivatives.

Financial Liabilities - Amortised Cost: The liability is maintained in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost: Initial measurement will be at fair value, normally the amount of the originating transaction, less transaction costs where material. The effective interest rate is then calculated, the rate of interest that will discount the estimated cash flows that will take place over the life of the instrument. Annual charges to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are made for interest payable and are based upon the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal payable plus any accrued interest.

24. Redemption of Debt

The Council sets aside resources each year for the repayment of historical debt. Debt held by the Council is distinguishable into three types of loans:

(a) Maturity loans - where the principal is repaid in full on the date the loan matures and interest is paid every 6 months. The accrued interest is shown as part of the carrying value of the loan on the Balance Sheet.

(b) Equal Installment of Principal (EIP) Loans - where an equal instalment of principal based on the life of the loan is repaid every six months. Interest is paid every six months based on the outstanding balance. The accrued interest is shown as part of the carrying value of the loan on the Balance Sheet.

(c) LOBO (lender's option, borrower's option) loans - where the principal is borrowed at a fixed rate of interest for a specified period of time, after which the lender has the option to change the rate of interest and the borrower has the option to continue with the loan at the new rate or repay the principal before maturity without penalty. If the lender does not change the rate, the principal is repaid in full on the date the loan matures. In the interim, interest payments are made every six months. The accrued interest is shown as part of the carrying value of the loan on the Balance Sheet.

Gains and losses on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing are credited or 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/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.

25. Minimum Revenue Provision

Where the Council finances its capital programme through borrowing it must set aside resources annually through a Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). This is within the revenue budget to repay the debt in later years. MRP will generally be charged over the useful life of the assets, beginning in the year after the asset becomes operational. In all cases we will consider the most prudent method of providing for debt repayment. The HRA makes a form of MRP to pay down its self-financing settlement debt over the 30 year business cycle on which the settlement is based as a provision for repayment of debt.

26. Collection Fund

Billing authorities in England are required by statute to maintain a separate fund for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of Council Tax and national non-domestic rates (NNDR). The key features relevant to accounting for Collection Fund activity in the core financial statements are:

- In its capacity as a billing authority the Council acts as agent; it collects and distributes income on behalf of the major preceptors and itself.
- While the income for the year credited to the Collection Fund is the accrued income for the year, regulations determine when it should be released and transferred to the General Fund of the billing authority or paid out of the Collection Fund to major preceptors.

As the collection of Council Tax and NNDR Income is in substance an agency arrangement, cash collected by the billing authority from Council Tax debtors belongs proportionately to the billing authority and the major preceptors. There will therefore be a debtor/creditor position between the billing authority and each major preceptor to be recognised since the net cash paid to each major preceptor in the year will not be its share of the cash collected from Council Taxpayers and local Business Ratepayers.

27. VAT

Income and Expenditure excludes any amounts relating to VAT, as all VAT collected is payable to HM Revenue & Customs. VAT is included in the Income and Expenditure statement whether of a capital or revenue nature only to the extent that it is irrecoverable.

28. Events after the Reporting Period

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

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

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

29. Exceptional Items and Prior Year Adjustments

Exceptional items are included in the cost of the service to which they relate or on the face of the Income and Expenditure Statement if required to give a fair presentation of the accounts.

Account is taken of material adjustments applicable to prior years arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors by restating the comparative figures for the preceding period. The cumulative effect of prior period adjustments is included within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the current period.

30. Assumptions Made About 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 materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017 for which there is significant risks of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment	<p>Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the levels of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets.</p> <p>Assets are subject to a 5 year rolling valuation and assumptions are made by the specialist valuer regarding market indicators and other data available to assess an asset's value.</p>	<p>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 would increase by £3.8m for every year that useful lives had reduced.</p> <p>A fall in value of the Council's Property, Plant and Equipment would impact on the net worth of the Council, however would not impact on the Council's usable balances. Fluctuations in the value of assets will not correlate with normal market conditions; however a 1% movement in asset values would move the Council's balance sheet position by £14.7m.</p>
Provisions	<p>Provisions are defined as probable future liabilities based on past events and there are therefore inherent uncertainties related to provisions that have been made and the amounts set aside.</p>	<p>If future liabilities exceed the amounts set aside, the additional amounts would have to be met from the Council's revenue account.</p>
Arrears	<p>Provisions have been made for debt owed to the Council for which payment may not be received. The Council reviews its basis for calculating doubtful debts making the current levels appropriate. However, particularly in the current economic climate, it is not certain that allowances made would be sufficient.</p>	<p>Any deterioration in the collection rates may lead to a larger number of debtors not being able to pay the Council than already provided for. These would have to be written off to reduce the balance of outstanding debt and be charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.</p>

Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates, and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The assumptions interact in complex ways. The actuaries review the assumptions triennially and changes are adjusted for in the accounts. Sensitivity analysis is represented in note 50 to the accounts on page 96.
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31. Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC)

The Council is required to participate in the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme. This scheme is in phase 2 which commenced in April 2014 and runs until March 2019. The authority is required to purchase allowances, either prospectively or retrospectively and surrender them, on the basis of emissions i.e. carbon dioxide produced as energy is used. As carbon dioxide is emitted (i.e. as energy is used), a liability and an expense are recognised. The liability will be discharged by surrendering allowances. The liability is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to meet the obligation, normally at the current market price of the number of allowances required to meet the liability at the reporting date. The cost to the authority is recognised and reported in the costs of the authority's services and is apportioned to services on the basis of energy consumption.

32. Accounting Standards That Have Been Issued but Have Not Yet Been Adopted

The Code of Practice requires that the Authority discloses information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. This requirement applies to accounting standards that come into effect for financial years commencing on or before 1 January of the financial year in question (i.e. on or before 1 January 2017 for 2016/17). Disclosure requirements are expected to be included in a subsequent edition of the Code.

Changes in the 2017/18 Code of practice that will be introduced in future versions of the accounts include -

- Amendment to the reporting of pension fund scheme transaction costs
- Amendment to the reporting of investment concentration

Main Financial Statements

The various financial statements that follow are prepared on an accruals basis and follow best practice recommended by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy (CIPFA) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as defined by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom. Further details of these requirements are detailed in the Statement of Accounting Policies.

These statements are published in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. They summarise the overall financial position of the Council and in particular include the following:

Restatement of 2015/16 Published Accounts (page 34)

This note provides an overview of changes to the Financial Statements from the published Statement of Account in 2015/16 as a result of changes in reporting requirements. This statement reconciles the position reported to management and that reported in the CIES.

Expenditure and Funding Analysis (page 36)

This statement shows how Council funding has been used in providing services in comparison to those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (page 38)

The first of the Core Financial Statements. This shows the expenditure and the income relating to all the services provided by the Council and how the net cost of these services has been financed by local taxpayers and government grants.

Balance Sheet (page 39)

This sets out the assets and liabilities of the Council as at 31 March 2017, but excludes the assets and liabilities of pension and trust funds.

Movement in Reserves Statement (page 40)

This statement sets out the reserves held by the Council, split into usable and unusable reserves, and shows how they have moved during the year.

Cash Flow Statement (page 42)

This consolidated statement summarises the inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents arising from transactions with third parties for revenue and capital purposes. The statement excludes any transactions of the pension and trust funds.

Supporting notes to the Accounts (page 43)

A selection of notes provided to support the information in the main financial statements with additional detail of movement breakdown and analysis.

Restatement of 2015/16 Published Accounts

Following a review of the presentation of local authority financial Statements the CIPFA 2016/17 Code changed the segmental reporting arrangements for the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) and introduced a new Expenditure and Funding Analysis. Both statements under the new reporting requirements necessitates the Council to report its performance based on how it is structured rather than a predetermined service based structure as per previously published Financial Statements. As a result the Council has to restate the Income and Expenditure within the CIES for the Cost of services into its departmental headings.

The tables below show the 2015/16 published Net Cost of Services which were based on the 2015/16 Code of Practice and Service Reporting Code of Practice which defined the services to be shown within this statement. The restated comparator is based on the 2016/17 Code of Practice which requires the same income and expenditure to be categorised under the Council's directorates.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement			
31 March 2016			
	Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure
	£000's	£000's	£000's
Net Cost of Services based on 2015/16 Code of Practice			
EXPENDITURE ON SERVICES			
Central Services to the Public	9,433	(3,175)	6,258
Culture and Related Services	23,633	(3,080)	20,553
Environmental and Regulatory Services	36,516	(8,610)	27,906
Planning Services	7,494	(6,998)	496
Education and Children's Services	256,719	(173,171)	83,548
Highways and Transport Services	32,714	(9,688)	23,026
Local Authority Housing (HRA)	(28,840)	(67,698)	(96,538)
Other Housing Services	169,868	(157,760)	12,108
Adult Social Care	100,092	(32,510)	67,582
Public Health	15,801	(16,814)	(1,013)
Corporate and Democratic Core	5,512	(435)	5,077
Non-Distributed Costs	(1,538)	(49)	(1,587)
TOTAL COST OF SERVICES	627,404	(479,988)	147,416

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement			
31 March 2016			
	Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure
	£000's	£000's	£000's
Restated Net Cost of Services based on the 2016/17 Code of Practice			
EXPENDITURE ON SERVICES			
Administration	10,428	(844)	9,584
Finance	17,440	(2,303)	15,137
Residents Services	162,628	(56,851)	105,777
Adult Social Care	154,033	(40,983)	113,050
Corporate Operating Budgets	150,528	(152,621)	(2,093)
Priority Growth	484	0	484
Schools Budget	160,703	(158,688)	2,015
Housing Revenue Account	(28,840)	(67,698)	(96,538)
TOTAL COST OF SERVICES	627,404	(479,988)	147,416

Restatement of 2015/16 Published Accounts

The 2016/17 CIPFA Code of Practice incorporates a new note to the accounts; the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA), which aims to demonstrate to council tax and rent payers how the funding available to the Council for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's directorates and other service departments.

Since the introduction of the revived Code, the Council structure has altered with certain service departments now reporting to different directorates. As such the statement below shows the movement of funding used to provide services relating to the General Fund, from the originally published management outturn position to the new Council structure.

The reported outturn position to Cabinet in June 2016 is reflected in the table below alongside the restatement required to align the comparator cost of service to the management structure as at 31 March 2017, for the opening EFA position on page 36. The EFA then shows how these figures feed through to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Expenditure Funding and Analysis			
31 March 2016			
	Published Outturn - Net Expenditure Charged to GF & HRA Balances	Movement between directorates	Restated - Net Expenditure Charged to GF & HRA Balances
	£000's	£000's	£000's
Administration	9,832	(329)	9,503
Finance	13,984	329	14,313
Residents Services	60,744	41	60,785
Adult Social Care	114,976	(41)	114,935
Corporate Operating Budgets	6,095	0	6,095
Priority Growth	1,420	0	1,420
Budget Requirement	(208,954)	0	(208,954)
Exceptional & Ring-fenced	(1,663)	0	(1,663)
Total	(3,566)	0	(3,566)

Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's directorates. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	Total Net Expenditure Charged to GF & HRA Balances	Adjustments between the Funding & Accounting Basis (Note 1A)	Earmarked Reserve Adjustments (Note 5)	Adjustments between Funding & Other Income and Expenditure on the Provision of Services (Note 1B)	Net Expenditure in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
2016/17					
General Fund					
Administration	9,015	180	125	0	9,320
Finance	12,901	(158)	272	0	13,015
Residents Services	57,749	48,878	402	9,116	116,145
Social Care	113,426	685	379	(5,938)	108,552
Corporate Operating Budgets	3,069	828	(1,485)	(1,214)	1,198
Priority Growth	400	(10)	(105)	0	285
Budget Requirement*	(196,293)	(2,520)	(1,342)	200,155	0
Total General Fund	267	47,883	(1,754)	202,119	248,515
Other Funds					
Schools Budget	3,424	305	0	(668)	3,061
Housing Revenue Account	(11,882)	(8,343)	0	(7,317)	(27,542)
Total Other Funds	(8,458)	(8,038)	0	(7,985)	(24,481)
Net Cost of Services	(8,191)	39,845	(1,754)	194,134	224,034
Other Income and Expenditure on the Provision of Services	0	(19,274)	0	(192,089)	(211,363)
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	(8,191)	20,571	(1,754)	2,045	12,671

Movement in Balances 2016/17

	£000's
Opening General Fund and HRA Balance	117,038
General Fund declared deficit	(267)
Timing differences	(2,045)
General Fund Deficit	(2,312)
HRA Surplus	11,882
Schools Reserve Movements	(3,424)
Other Earmarked Reserve Movements	1,754
Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March 2017	124,938

*Budget Requirement reflects the Council's funding streams required to support the net expenditure budget from Council tax, Business rates and Corporate grant income

Note- there may be rounding discrepancies on this presentation to the presentation in the management reported position due to the level of reporting in the differing statements

Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's directorates. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	Total Net Expenditure Charged to GF & HRA Balances	Adjustments between the Funding & Accounting Basis (Note 1A)	Earmarked Reserve Adjustments (Note 5)	Adjustments between Funding & Other Income and Expenditure to the Provision of Services (Note 1B)	Net Expenditure in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
2015/16					
General Fund					
Administration	9,503	266	(184)	(1)	9,584
Finance	14,313	91	735	(2)	15,137
Residents Services	60,785	40,966	(3,552)	7,578	105,777
Social Care	114,935	2,903	2,819	(7,607)	113,050
Corporate Operating Budgets	6,095	(6,513)	(484)	(1,191)	(2,093)
Priority Growth	1,420	0	(883)	(53)	484
Budget Requirement*	(208,954)	1,115	565	207,274	0
Exceptional Items**	(1,663)	0	0	1,663	0
Total General Fund	(3,566)	38,828	(984)	207,661	241,939
Other Funds					
Schools Budget	3,325	(571)	0	(739)	2,015
Housing Revenue Account	(3,368)	(85,746)	0	(7,424)	(96,538)
Total Other Funds	(43)	(86,317)	0	(8,163)	(94,523)
Net Cost of Services	(3,609)	(47,489)	(984)	199,498	147,416
Other Income and Expenditure on the Provision of Services	0	(4,141)	0	(194,998)	(199,139)
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	(3,609)	(51,630)	(984)	4,500	(51,723)

Movement in Balances 2015/16

	£000's
Opening General Fund and HRA Balance	116,945
General Fund declared surplus	3,566
Planned Reserve Drawdown	(5,000)
Timing differences	500
General Fund Deficit	(934)
HRA Surplus	3,368
Schools Reserve Movements	(3,325)
Other Earmarked Reserve Movements	984
Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March 2016	117,038

*Budget Requirement reflects the Council's funding streams required to support the net expenditure budget from Council tax, Business rates and Corporate grant income

** Exceptional items include unbudgeted income and capitalisation of costs allocated within the service lines.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation or rents. Councils raise taxation and rents to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

	Note	31 March 2017			31 March 2016		
		Expenditure	Income	Net	Expenditure	Income	Net
		£000's	£000's	Expenditure £000's	£000's	£000's	Expenditure £000's
EXPENDITURE ON SERVICES							
Administration		10,537	(1,217)	9,320	10,428	(844)	9,584
Finance		15,432	(2,417)	13,015	17,440	(2,303)	15,137
Residents Services		173,948	(57,803)	116,145	162,628	(56,851)	105,777
Social Care		143,310	(34,758)	108,552	154,033	(40,983)	113,050
Corporate Operating Budgets		149,409	(148,211)	1,198	150,528	(152,621)	(2,093)
Priority Growth		285	0	285	484	0	484
Schools Budget		165,038	(161,977)	3,061	160,703	(158,688)	2,015
Housing Revenue Account		34,536	(62,078)	(27,542)	(28,840)	(67,698)	(96,538)
NET COST OF SERVICES		692,495	(468,461)	224,034	627,404	(479,988)	147,416
Other Operating Expenditure	6	1,815		1,815	1,763		1,763
Net (gain)/loss on disposal of non-current assets			(11,029)	(11,029)	4,413		4,413
Net Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	7	23,485	(930)	22,555	26,050	(1,409)	24,641
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant	8		(224,704)	(224,704)		(229,956)	(229,956)
Other Income and Expenditure on the Provision of Services (SURPLUS)/DEFICIT ON PROVISION OF SERVICES		25,300	(236,663)	(211,363)	32,226	(231,365)	(199,139)
		717,795	(705,124)	12,671	659,630	(711,353)	(51,723)
(Surplus)/Deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	25D			(32,919)			(73,594)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on pension assets and liabilities	48			123,128			(115,524)
(Surplus)/Deficit on revaluation of available for sale financial assets	25G			41			(31)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				102,921			(240,872)

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held.

Reserves are reported in two categories:

The first category of reserves are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and requirement to maintain any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt).

The second category of reserves are those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets were sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

		Note	
		31 March 2017	31 March 2016
		£000's	£000's
Property, Plant & Equipment	9	1,467,400	1,425,203
Heritage Assets	12	531	501
Intangible Assets	13	726	469
Investment Properties	14	5,624	5,629
Long Term Investments	15	10,044	39
Long Term Debtors	18	5,082	6,340
LONG TERM ASSETS		1,489,407	1,438,181
Inventories	16	265	296
Short Term Debtors	17	39,186	45,454
Short Term Investments	15	50,099	100,249
Cash and Cash Equivalents	21	36,776	43,637
Assets Held for Sale	22	41	120
Current Intangible Assets	23	210	397
CURRENT ASSETS		126,577	190,153
Short Term Provisions	24	(6,174)	(5,030)
Short Term Borrowing	15	(18,480)	(8,515)
Short Term Creditors	19	(79,871)	(74,384)
CURRENT LIABILITIES		(104,525)	(87,929)
Long Term Provisions	24	(806)	(1,663)
Deferred Credits		(17)	(29)
Long Term Borrowing	15	(246,894)	(304,142)
Long Term Creditors	20	(2,796)	(4,034)
Capital Grant Receipts in Advance	38	(8,037)	(9,104)
Deferred Liabilities	40	(1,412)	(1,702)
Net Liabilities Related to Defined Benefit Pension Schemes	49	(521,170)	(386,483)
LONG TERM LIABILITIES		(781,132)	(707,157)
NET ASSETS		730,327	833,248
Usable Reserves		183,225	179,690
Unusable Reserves	25	547,102	653,558
TOTAL RESERVES		730,327	833,248

Paul Whaymand
Corporate Director of Finance
September 2017

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the detail of the movement from the start of the year to the end of the year on the different reserves held by the Council. These reserves are analysed into 'Usable Reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'Unusable reserves'. The Statement shows how the movements to the reserves in year are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax (or rents) for the year. The Increase/Decrease line shows the net movement to the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balances in the year.

Note	General Fund Balance	Schools Balances	Earmarked Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Balance at 31 March 2016	41,050	13,281	28,763	33,944	32,144	1,672	28,836	179,690	653,558	833,248
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(40,569)	(3,424)	1,754	29,568	0	0	0	(12,671)	(90,250)	(102,921)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	38,257	0	0	(17,686)	(8,996)	1,075	3,556	16,206	(16,206)	0
Increase/(Decrease) in Year	(2,312)	(3,424)	1,754	11,882	(8,996)	1,075	3,556	3,535	(106,456)	(102,921)
Balance at 31 March 2017	38,738	9,857	30,517	45,826	23,148	2,747	32,392	183,225	547,102	730,327

Note	General Fund Balance	Schools Balances	Earmarked Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Balance at 31 March 2015	41,984	16,606	27,779	30,576	24,774	1,712	30,030	173,461	418,915	592,376
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(42,232)	(3,325)	984	96,296	0	0	0	51,723	189,149	240,872
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	41,298	0	0	(92,928)	7,370	(40)	(1,194)	(45,494)	45,494	0
Increase/(Decrease) in Year	(934)	(3,325)	984	3,368	7,370	(40)	(1,194)	6,229	234,643	240,872
Balance at 31 March 2016	41,050	13,281	28,763	33,944	32,144	1,672	28,836	179,690	653,558	833,248

Movement in Unusable Reserves

This statement shows the detail of the movement from the start of the year to the end of the year on the Unusable reserves held by the Council breaking down the total figure for these reserves which are represented on the Movement in Reserves note overleaf. The Statement shows how the movements to the reserves in year are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax (or rents) for the year.

Note	Revaluation Reserve £000's	Capital Adjustment Account £000's	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account £000's	Pensions Reserve £000's	Collection Fund Adjustment Account £000's	Accumulated Absences Account £000's	Available for Sale Financial Instruments £000's	Unusable Reserves £000's	Total Council Reserves £000's
Balance at 31 March 2016	130,785	912,251	(330)	(386,483)	508	(3,258)	85	653,558	833,248
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	32,919	0	0	(123,128)	0	0	(41)	(90,250)	(102,921)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(3,321)	(1,919)	13	(11,559)	2,519	(1,939)	0	(16,206)	0
Increase/(Decrease) in Year	29,598	(1,919)	13	(134,687)	2,519	(1,939)	(41)	(106,456)	(102,921)
Balance at 31 March 2017	160,383	910,332	(317)	(521,170)	3,027	(5,197)	44	547,102	730,327

Note	Revaluation Reserve £000's	Capital Adjustment Account £000's	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account £000's	Pensions Reserve £000's	Collection Fund Adjustment Account £000's	Accumulated Absences Account £000's	Available for Sale Financial Instruments £000's	Unusable Reserves £000's	Total Council Reserves £000's
Balance at 31 March 2015	59,001	847,800	(343)	(485,178)	1,623	(4,042)	54	418,915	592,376
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	73,594	0	0	115,524	0	0	31	189,149	240,872
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(1,810)	64,451	13	(16,829)	(1,115)	784	0	45,494	0
Increase/(Decrease) in Year	71,784	64,451	13	98,695	(1,115)	784	31	234,643	240,872
Balance at 31 March 2016	130,785	912,251	(330)	(386,483)	508	(3,258)	85	653,558	833,248

Cash Flow Statement

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

	Note	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Net (surplus) on the provision of services	26	12,671	(51,723)
Adjust net (surplus) on the provision of services for non cash movements	26	(100,988)	(45,134)
Adjust for items in the net deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities	26	61,301	42,785
Net cash flows from operating activities	26	(27,016)	(54,072)
Net cash flows from investing activities	27	5,870	73,399
Net cash flows from financing activities	28	28,007	17,535
(Increase)/Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		6,861	36,862
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		(43,637)	(80,499)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		(36,776)	(43,637)

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Notes to Main Financial Statements

1A. NOTE TO THE EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

This note gives a summary of the adjustments allocated as "Total Adjustments Between Funding & Accounting Basis" within the EFA which are required to adjust the General Fund and HRA management outturn reported to Cabinet to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement; recognised in accordance with proper accounting practices. Further information on these items can be found in note 4 to the accounts for Adjustments between Accounting Basis And Funding Basis Under Regulations which feed into the Movement on reserves statement to align with the statutory amounts charged to the Council tax payer.

Adjustments from the management reported General Fund and HRA Balances to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts within Adjustments between Funding & Accounting Basis are analysed below

2016/17	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (1)	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustment (2)	Other Differences (3)	Total Adjustments between Funding & Accounting Basis
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Administration	0	(81)	261	180
Finance	0	(157)	(1)	(158)
Residents Services	32,613	(732)	16,997	48,878
Social Care	459	(588)	814	685
Corporate Operating Budgets	(2,662)	1,123	2,367	828
Priority Growth	(10)	0	0	(10)
Budget Requirement	0	0	(2,520)	(2,520)
Schools Budget	(195)	(1,404)	1,904	305
Housing Revenue Account	(8,206)	(57)	(80)	(8,343)
Net Cost of Services	21,999	(1,896)	19,742	39,845
Other Income & Expenditure on the Provision of Services from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(33,925)	13,455	1,196	(19,274)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(11,926)	11,559	20,938	20,571

2015/16	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (1)	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustment (2)	Other Differences (3)	Total Adjustments between Funding & Accounting
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Administration	0	59	207	266
Finance	0	96	(5)	91
Residents Services	21,398	426	19,142	40,966
Social Care	2,049	260	594	2,903
Corporate Operating Budgets	(6,522)	4	5	(6,513)
Priority Growth	0	0	0	0
Budget Requirement	0	0	1,115	1,115
Schools Budget	(179)	408	(800)	(571)
Housing Revenue Account	(72,836)	74	(12,984)	(85,746)
Net Cost of Services	(56,090)	1,327	7,274	(47,489)
Other Income & Expenditure on the Provision of Services from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(20,889)	15,502	1,246	(4,141)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(76,979)	16,829	8,520	(51,630)

Notes to Main Financial Statements

(1) Adjustments for Capital Purposes

Net Cost of Services

This column adds depreciation, impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line

Other Income and Expenditure on the Provision of Services

Other operating expenditure – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.

Financing and investment income and expenditure – the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from Other Income and Expenditure on the Provision of Services as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.

Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

(2) Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments

Net Cost of Services

Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income:

The removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.

Other Income and Expenditure on the Provision of Services

Financing and investment income and expenditure – the net interest on the defined benefit liability which is charged to the CIES.

(3) Other Differences

Net Cost of Services

Other differences between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute:

Other Income and Expenditure on the Provision of Services

Financing and investment income and expenditure - the other differences column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts.

Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure - represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for Council Tax and NNDR that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future Surpluses or Deficits on the Collection Fund.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

1B. NOTE TO THE EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

This note gives a summary of the adjustments allocated as "Adjustments Between Funding and Other Income and Expenditure" within the EFA which are required to adjust the General Fund and HRA management outturn reported to Cabinet to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement. These adjustments remove items included within service lines of the Council's management presentation which relate to non-service items and reported under "Other Income and Expenditure on the Provision of Service" below the cost of service provision within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These items can be found within notes 6, 7 and 8.

Transfers includes costs and income allocated between the service lines and also within items reported to management; transfers between General Fund and Earmarked Reserves.

Adjustments to General Fund and HRA net cost of services reported to management to Other Income and Expenditure on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are analysed below

	Precepts and Levies	Interest Payable	Interest Receivable	Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income (excl Capital)	Transfers	Total Adjustments
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
2016/17						
Residents Services	0	(67)	0	9,183	0	9,116
Social Care	0	0	0	0	(5,938)	(5,938)
Corporate Operating Budgets	(625)	(2,691)	718	454	930	(1,214)
Budget Requirement	0	0	0	192,172	7,983	200,155
Schools Budget	0	(668)	0	0	0	(668)
Housing Revenue Account	0	(6,599)	212	0	(930)	(7,317)
Net Cost of Services	(625)	(10,025)	930	201,809	2,045	194,134
Timing differences					(2,045)	
Total Transfers					0	

	Precepts and Levies	Interest Payable	Interest Receivable	Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income (excl Capital)	Transfers	Total Adjustments
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
2015/16						
Administration	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)
Finance	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Residents Services	0	(70)	0	8,086	(438)	7,578
Social Care	0	0	0	0	(7,607)	(7,607)
Corporate Operating Budgets	(620)	(2,787)	1,110	683	423	(1,191)
Priority Growth	0	0	0	0	(53)	(53)
Budget Requirement	0	0	0	195,886	11,388	207,274
Exceptional Items	0	0	0	0	1,663	1,663
Schools Budget	0	(739)	0	0	0	(739)
Housing Revenue Account	0	(6,850)	299	0	(873)	(7,424)
Net Cost of Services	(620)	(10,446)	1,409	204,655	4,500	199,498
Planned Reserve Drawdown					(5,000)	
Timing differences					500	
Total Transfers					(4,500)	

Notes to Main Financial Statements

2. SEGMENTAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

This note shows the Income and Expenditure received and paid on a segmental basis for material items reported in the Total Net Expenditure Charged to General Fund & HRA Balances within the Expenditure and Funding Analysis.

Segmental Income & Expenditure 2016/17	Fees charges and other service income	Interest Receivable	Depreciation	Interest Payable
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Administration	(1,047)	0	0	0
Finance	(1,705)	0	0	0
Residents Services	(32,575)	0	0	67
Social Care	(10,797)	0	0	0
Corporate Operating Budgets	(122)	(718)	0	2,691
Schools Budget	(9,081)	0	0	668
Housing Revenue Account	(62,078)	(212)	9,610	6,599
Net Cost of Services	(117,405)	(930)	9,610	10,025

Segmental Income & Expenditure 2015/16	Fees charges and other service income	Interest Receivable	Depreciation	Interest Payable
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Administration	(744)	0	0	0
Finance	(1,639)	0	0	0
Residents Services	(32,987)	0	0	70
Social Care	(10,723)	0	0	0
Corporate Operating Budgets	(1,289)	(1,110)	0	2,787
Schools Budget	(8,596)	0	0	739
Housing Revenue Account	(67,698)	(299)	11,270	6,850
Net Cost of Services	(123,676)	(1,409)	11,270	10,446

Notes to Main Financial Statements

3. EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ANALYSED BY NATURE

The Council's expenditure and income is analysed as follows:

	2016/17	2015/16
	£000's	£000's
Expenditure		
Employee benefits expenses	187,522	181,682
Employee benefits of Voluntary Aided & Foundation Schools*	35,334	34,447
Other services expenses	410,891	423,772
Support service recharges	15,415	16,991
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment	43,333	(29,488)
Interest payments	23,480	25,948
Precepts and levies	625	620
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,190	1,143
Loss on the disposal of assets	0	4,413
Change in the Fair Value of Investment Properties	5	102
Total Expenditure	717,795	659,630
Income		
Fees, charges and other service income	(117,405)	(123,676)
Interest and investment income	(930)	(1,409)
Income from council tax, non domestic rates	(156,549)	(149,411)
Government grants and contributions	(419,211)	(436,857)
Gain on the disposal of assets	(11,029)	0
Total Income	(705,124)	(711,353)
(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	12,671	(51,723)

*Employee benefits of Voluntary Aided & Foundation Schools

Voluntary aided and foundation school employees are not the employees of the Council but are consolidated into the single entity financial statements of the Council. The costs of employee benefits of voluntary aided and foundation schools have therefore been separately identified.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

4. 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 the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure. The following sets out a description of the reserves that the adjustments are made against.

General Fund Balance

The General Fund is the statutory fund into which all the receipts of an authority are required to be paid and out of which all liabilities of the authority are to be met, except to the extent that statutory rules might provide otherwise. These rules can also specify the financial year in which liabilities and payments should impact on the General Fund Balance, which is not necessarily in accordance with proper accounting practice. The General Fund Balance therefore summarises the resources that the Council is statutorily empowered to spend on its services or on capital investment (or the deficit of resources that the Council is required to recover) at the end of the financial year. The balance is not available to be applied to funding HRA services which is ring fenced.

Housing Revenue Account Balance

The Housing Revenue Account Balance reflects the statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for local authority council housing provision in accordance with Part VI of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. It contains the balance of income and expenditure as defined by the 1989 Act 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.

Major Repairs Reserve

The authority is required to maintain the Major Repairs Reserve, which controls an element of the capital resources limited to being used on capital expenditure on HRA assets or the financing of historical capital expenditure by the HRA. The balance shows the capital resources that have yet to be applied at the year-end.

Capital Receipts Reserve

The Capital Receipts Reserve holds the proceeds from the disposal of land or other assets, which are restricted by statute from being used other than to fund new capital expenditure or to be set aside to finance historical capital expenditure. The balance on the reserve shows the resources that have yet to be applied for these purposes at the year-end.

Capital Grants Unapplied

The Capital Grants Unapplied Account (Reserve) holds the grants and contributions received towards capital projects for which the Council has met the conditions that would otherwise require repayment of the monies but which have yet to be applied to meet expenditure. The balance is restricted by grant terms as to the capital expenditure against which it can be applied and/or the financial year in which this can take place.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

4. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

2016/17	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Usable Reserves	Revaluation Reserve	Capital Adjustment Account	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	Pensions Reserve	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	Accumulated Absences Account	Unusable Reserves
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Amortisation of intangible assets	(72)		(2)			(74)		74					74
Depreciation of non current assets	(22,604)		(9,607)			(32,211)	2,224	29,987					32,211
Revaluation and impairment of non current assets	(10,453)	(595)				(11,048)		11,048					11,048
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	2,673	8,801				11,474		(11,474)					(11,474)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(20,454)	(2)				(20,456)		20,456					20,456
Capital grants and contributions applied	22,895			(1,075)		21,820		(21,820)					(21,820)
Capital expenditure charged in year to the General Fund balance	56		18,670			18,726		(18,726)					(18,726)
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure					14,133	14,133		(14,133)					(14,133)
Amounts written off on disposal of non current assets	1,278	9,751			(18,879)	(7,850)	1,097	6,753					7,850
Finance Lease Principal	251					251		(251)					(251)
Gain/Loss Investment Property	(5)					(5)		5					5
Transfer from capital receipts reserve to meet payments to the housing capital receipts pool	(1,190)				1,190	0							0
Premiums and discounts	(3)	16				13			(13)				(13)
Amount by which pension costs calculated in accordance with the Code are different from the contributions due under the pension scheme regulations	(36,509)	(1,143)				(37,652)				37,652			37,652
Employer's contributions payable to the pension fund and retirement benefits payable direct to pensioners	25,301	792				26,093				(26,093)			(26,093)
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	2,519					2,519					(2,519)		(2,519)
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	(1,940)	1				(1,939)						1,939	1,939
Transfer to Reserve for Capital projects		65	(65)			0							0
Total Adjustments	(38,257)	17,686	8,996	(1,075)	(3,556)	(16,206)	3,321	1,919	(13)	11,559	(2,519)	1,939	16,206

Notes to Main Financial Statements

4. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

2015/16	General Fund Balance £000's	Housing Revenue Account £000's	Major Repairs Reserve £000's	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve £000's	Capital Receipts Reserve £000's	Usable Reserves £000's	Revaluation Reserve £000's	Capital Adjustment Account £000's	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account £000's	Pensions Reserve £000's	Collection Fund Adjustment Account £000's	Accumulated Absences Account £000's	Unusable Reserves £000's
Amortisation of intangible assets	(40)		(2)			(42)		42					42
Depreciation of non current assets	(20,649)		(11,268)			(31,917)	1,431	30,486					31,917
Revaluation and impairment of non current assets	(2,840)	64,287				61,447		(61,447)					(61,447)
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	6,523	8,549				15,072		(15,072)					(15,072)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(20,185)					(20,185)		20,185					20,185
Capital grants and contributions applied	25,301			40		25,341		(25,341)					(25,341)
Capital expenditure charged in year to the General Fund balance	265		16,864			17,129		(17,129)					(17,129)
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure					22,442	22,442		(22,442)					(22,442)
Amounts written off on disposal of non current assets	(12,462)	8,050			(22,391)	(26,803)	379	26,424					26,803
Finance Lease Principal	259					259		(259)					(259)
Gain/Loss Investment Property	(102)					(102)		102					102
Other Income						0							0
Transfer from capital receipts reserve to meet payments to the housing capital receipts pool	(1,143)				1,143	0							0
Premiums and discounts	(3)	16				13			(13)				(13)
Amount by which pension costs calculated in accordance with the Code are different from the contributions due under the pension scheme regulations	(38,346)	(2,268)				(40,614)				40,614			40,614
Employer's contributions payable to the pension fund and retirement benefits payable direct to pensioners	22,459	1,326				23,785				(23,785)			(23,785)
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(1,115)					(1,115)					1,115		1,115
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	780	4				784						(784)	(784)
Transfer to Reserve for Capital projects		12,964	(12,964)			0							0
Total Adjustments	(41,298)	92,928	(7,370)	40	1,194	45,494	1,810	(64,451)	(13)	16,829	1,115	(784)	(45,494)

Notes to Main Financial Statements

5. EARMARKED RESERVE TRANSFERS

	31 March 2017 £000's	Transfers Out 2016/17 £000's	Transfers In 2016/17 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's	Transfers Out 2015/16 £000's	Transfers In 2015/16 £000's	31 March 2015 £000's
Earmarked Reserves:							
Grants Unapplied	3,791	(2,215)	3,094	2,912	(4,219)	1,126	6,005
Member Initiatives	13,226	(1,183)	1,242	13,167	(1,201)	3,233	11,135
Other Reserves	8,814	(3,512)	4,192	8,134	(2,667)	3,733	7,068
Barnhill PFI	512	(547)	355	704	(168)	387	485
Public Health Reserve	2,705	0	94	2,611	0	158	2,453
Parking Revenue Account / New Roads & Street Works Reserve	1,469	(654)	888	1,235	0	602	633
Total Earmarked Reserves	30,517	(8,111)	9,865	28,763	(8,255)	9,239	27,779

Grants Unapplied

Funds set aside from specific revenue grants to support future investment in services, which will be drawn down as required to support on-going projects. Balances at 31 March 2017 include monies in respect of the Education Services Grant and Local Waste Collection Grant alongside a range of other smaller sums.

Member Initiatives

Funds set aside to support delivery of specific local initiatives, including the freeze on Council Tax for over 65s, Hillingdon Improvement Programme, Highways maintenance and Leader's Initiatives amongst other balances. These monies are expected to be drawn down over the life of these initiatives.

Other Reserves

Funds set aside to manage cyclical or irregular expenditure, including the Corporate Insurance Reserve, Elections Reserve and provision for costs of service transformation amongst other balances. Funds will be drawn down as required to fund specific costs.

Barnhill PFI

Funds held to cover costs occurring over the lifecycle for the PFI school Barnhill Academy.

Public Health Reserve

A reserve required under statute to earmark any accounting under spend on Public Health activities transferred into the Council from the National Health Service from 1 April 2013. Monies set aside include funds to meet outstanding commitments and manage any risks associated with the service.

Parking Revenue Account / New Roads & Street Works Reserve

A statutory reserve earmarking monies primarily raised from on-street parking operations to support related investment in local infrastructure, further details on these operations are set out in note 30.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

6. OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Payments to Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,190	1,143
Precepts and Levies	625	620
Total	1,815	1,763

7. NET FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Interest payable and similar charges	10,025	10,446
Interest receivable	(930)	(1,409)
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	13,455	15,502
Changes in the fair value of investment properties	5	102
Total	22,555	24,641

8. TAXATION AND NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Council Tax Income	(109,329)	(102,907)
Non-Domestic Rates Income	(112,558)	(111,205)
Non-Domestic Rates Tariff payable to Central Government	60,791	60,288
Non-Domestic Rates Levy (receivable)/payable to Central Government	4,547	4,413
Non-Ringfenced Government Grants	(45,260)	(55,244)
Capital Grants & Contributions	(22,895)	(25,301)
Total	(224,704)	(229,956)

Notes to Main Financial Statements

9. MOVEMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT 2016/17

	Council Dwellings £000's	Other Land & Buildings £000's	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000's	Infrastructure Assets £000's	Community Assets £000's	Assets Under Construction £000's	Surplus Assets £000's	Total Plant, Property & Equipment £000's
Cost or Valuation as at 1 April 2016	689,988	495,598	60,658	253,611	13,524	15,733	19,308	1,548,420
Additions	19,335	970	3,671	10,506	0	10,760	0	45,242
Enhancements	2,512	4,554	771	0	0	7,270	0	15,107
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in Revaluation Reserve	13,460	9,289	(4,761)	0	0	274	0	18,262
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in Surplus/Deficit on Services	2,397	(12,032)	0	0	0	(6,375)	0	(16,010)
Derecognition - Disposals	(6,658)	(819)	(435)	0	0	(97)	0	(8,009)
Derecognition - Other	0	0	(42)	0	0	0	0	(42)
Assets reclassified within Property Plant and Equipment	0	(168)	0	0	0	1,827	(1,659)	0
Assets reclassified (to) & from Held for Sale & Investment Properties	(41)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(41)
Other Movements in Cost Valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost or Valuation as at 31 March 2017	720,993	497,392	59,862	264,117	13,524	29,392	17,649	1,602,929
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment at 1 April 2016	0	(10,008)	(13,544)	(99,146)	(460)	(58)	(1)	(123,217)
Depreciation charge in 2016/17	(9,089)	(11,533)	(5,224)	(6,323)	0	0	(42)	(32,211)
Depreciation written out to Revaluation Reserve	5,673	4,219	4,761	0	0	5	0	14,658
Depreciation written out to Surplus/Deficit on Services	3,329	1,579	0	0	0	54	0	4,962
Derecognition - Disposals	86	24	161	0	0	0	0	271
Derecognition - Other	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
Assets reclassified within Property Plant and Equipment	0	6	0	0	0	(24)	18	0
Assets reclassified (to) & from Held for Sale & Investment Properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment at 31 March 2017	(1)	(15,713)	(13,838)	(105,469)	(460)	(23)	(25)	(135,529)
Balance Sheet amount 1 April 2016	689,988	485,590	47,114	154,465	13,064	15,675	19,307	1,425,203
Balance Sheet amount 31 March 2017	720,992	481,679	46,024	158,648	13,064	29,369	17,624	1,467,400
Nature of asset holding								
Owned	720,992	481,679	45,814	158,648	13,064	29,369	17,624	1,467,190
Finance Lease	0	0	210	0	0	0	0	210
Balance Sheet amount 31 March 2017	720,992	481,679	46,024	158,648	13,064	29,369	17,624	1,467,400

Notes to Main Financial Statements

9. MOVEMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT 2015/16

	Council Dwellings £000's	Other Land & Buildings £000's	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000's	Infrastructure Assets £000's	Community Assets £000's	Assets Under Construction £000's	Surplus Assets £000's	Total Plant, Property & Equipment £000's
Cost or Valuation as at 1 April 2015	598,810	482,556	55,311	246,038	14,554	6,287	12,632	1,416,188
Additions	3,721	1	4,763	7,573	0	10,813	0	26,871
Enhancements	4,241	10,072	982	0	0	5,837	0	21,132
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in Revaluation Reserve	36,246	21,346	0	0	0	0	6,160	63,752
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in Surplus/Deficit on Services	55,583	(8,406)	0	0	0	0	516	47,693
Derecognition - Disposals	(8,493)	(4,796)	(234)	0	0	(10,020)	0	(23,543)
Derecognition - Other	0	0	(3,553)	0	0	0	0	(3,553)
Assets reclassified within Property Plant and Equipment	0	(5,175)	3,389	0	(1,030)	2,816	0	0
Assets reclassified (to) & from Held for Sale & Investment Properties	(120)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(120)
Other Movements in Cost Valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost or Valuation as at 31 March 2016	689,988	495,598	60,658	253,611	13,524	15,733	19,308	1,548,420
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment at 1 April 2015	0	(12,962)	(12,270)	(93,013)	(460)	0	(81)	(118,786)
Depreciation charge for 2015/16	(10,816)	(10,418)	(4,512)	(6,133)	0	0	(38)	(31,917)
Depreciation written out to Revaluation Reserve	1,974	7,790	0	0	0	0	78	9,842
Depreciation written out to Surplus/Deficit on Services	8,842	4,872	0	0	0	0	40	13,754
Derecognition - Disposals	0	103	234	0	0	0	0	337
Derecognition - Other	0	0	3,553	0	0	0	0	3,553
Assets reclassified within Property Plant and Equipment	0	607	(549)	0	0	(58)	0	0
Assets reclassified (to) & from Held for Sale & Investment Properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment at 31 March 2016	0	(10,008)	(13,544)	(99,146)	(460)	(58)	(1)	(123,217)
Balance Sheet amount 1 April 2015	598,810	469,594	43,041	153,025	14,094	6,287	12,551	1,297,402
Balance Sheet amount 31 March 2016	689,988	485,590	47,114	154,465	13,064	15,675	19,307	1,425,203
Nature of asset holding								
Owned	689,988	485,590	46,849	154,465	13,064	15,675	19,307	1,424,938
Finance Lease	0	0	265	0	0	0	0	265
Balance Sheet amount 31 March 2016	689,988	485,590	47,114	154,465	13,064	15,675	19,307	1,425,203

NB: Of the £23.2m written out for disposals, £14.2m relates to community schools converting to academy status.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

10. REVALUATION LOSSES/GAINS RECOGNISED IN COMPREHENSIVE INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

The Council undertakes a rolling programme that ensures all of its Property, Plant and Equipment is carried at current value or fair value as prescribed in the Code of Practice and that every asset is valued at least every 5 years. During 2016/17 20% of the Council's General Fund assets were valued by external independent valuers Wilks Head & Eve LLP as part of the rolling programme with the addition of the highest value assets also being revalued to ensure no material swings in value. The Housing Stock was uplifted in value to reflect market conditions for all Council Dwellings by Jones Lang LaSalle Limited to reflect the value at 31 March 2017 through a desktop valuation. Valuations are carried out in accordance with professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

During 2016/17, the Council has recognised total revaluation losses of £43,955k (£18,449k in 2015/16) from downwards revaluations, which were fully charged to the relevant service lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The Council recognised valuation gains of £32,907k (£79,896k in 2015/16) representing the reversal of previously recognised losses, mainly on council dwellings. These entries were then reversed through the Movement in Reserves Statement to mitigate any impact on General Fund and Housing Revenue Account Balances.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Investment property and surplus properties are measured at fair value in accordance with IFRS13 Fair Value Measurement. In estimating the fair value the valuation has taken into account the highest and best use of the assets estimating the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset would take place under current market conditions. IFRS13 also seeks to increase consistency and comparability within the valuation process and categorises valuations under a fair value hierarchy which considers methodology of the valuation using levels of observable and unobservable inputs.

Property within the borough is actively purchased, sold or leased on the open market and there are a number of comparables. As such, the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to all properties being categorised as level 2 on the fair value hierarchy.

There have been no changes in asset methodology which resulted in moving asset fair values between levels on the fair value hierarchy during the year.

11. COMMITMENTS UNDER CAPITAL CONTRACTS

As at March 2017, the Council has entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment during 2017/18 and future years budgeted to cost £42,542k. Similar commitments at 31 March 2016 were £23,124k. The major commitments are:

Scheme	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Schools Expansions Programme	2,009	16,593
New Vehicles	117	142
Housing	32,961	0
Other Capital Projects	7,455	6,389
Total	42,542	23,124

12. HERITAGE ASSETS

At 31 March 2017 the Council held Civic Regalia and a statue 'Anticipation' that were insured for £501k. As neither a current market valuation, nor a replacement cost are available, this insurance value has been used as the basis for valuation. In addition the Council is now the owner of the Battle of Britain Bunker which is held at cost. The Council also holds an 18th Century stable block within the grounds of Cranford Park alongside a collection of antique farm equipment. These are insured through the Council's general insurance scheme but do not hold specific valuations, are non-realisable and therefore are not included on the Council's balance sheet.

	Non Current	
	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Balance at start of year	501	501
Increase/(Decrease) in value	30	0
Balance at end of year	531	501

Notes to Main Financial Statements

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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. The intangible assets are all purchased software licences as opposed to internally generated software.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Council. The current useful lives assigned to all software is 5 years.

The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis, to the following service headings (Restated to reflect the new reported Services in the CIES):

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 (Restated) £000's
Service		
Residents Services	74	42
Total	74	42

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

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Software		
Gross carrying amounts	514	2,077
Accumulated amortisation	(45)	(1,788)
Net carrying amount at the start of the year	469	289
Purchases	331	222
Gross Book Value Derecognition Other as fully depreciated	0	(1,785)
Amortisation Derecognition Other	0	1,785
Amortisation for the period	(74)	(42)
Net carrying amount at end of year	726	469
Comprising:		
Gross carrying amounts	845	514
Accumulated amortisation	(119)	(45)
Total	726	469

14. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The following items of income and expense have been accounted for in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 (Restated) £000's
Rental income from investment property	(525)	(519)
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	61	55
Net gain	(464)	(464)

Note: 2015/16 rental income from investment property has been updated

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 Authority 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:

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Opening Balance	5,629	5,731
Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments	(5)	(102)
Closing Balance	5,624	5,629

Notes to Main Financial Statements

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT BALANCES

	Note	Current		Long-Term		Total	
		31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Investments and Cash Equivalents							
Loans and receivables		49,599	87,096	10,000	0	59,599	87,096
Loans and receivables - shown as cash equivalents	21	1	400	0	0	1	400
Available-for-sale financial assets		500	13,153	44	39	544	13,192
Available-for-sale financial assets - shown as cash equivalents	21	23,203	29,609	0	0	23,203	29,609
Total investments		73,303	130,258	10,044	39	83,347	130,297
Trade Debtors							
Financial assets carried at contract amounts		3,487	8,613	0	0	3,487	8,613
Total included in Trade Debtors		3,487	8,613	0	0	3,487	8,613
Borrowings							
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	46	(18,480)	(8,515)	(246,894)	(304,142)	(265,374)	(312,657)
Total included in borrowings		(18,480)	(8,515)	(246,894)	(304,142)	(265,374)	(312,657)
Other Long-Term Liabilities							
PFI and finance lease liabilities	40	(248)	(250)	(1,412)	(1,702)	(1,660)	(1,952)
Total Other Long-Term Liabilities		(248)	(250)	(1,412)	(1,702)	(1,660)	(1,952)
Trade Creditors							
Financial liabilities carried at contract amount		(15,244)	(27,409)	0	0	(15,244)	(27,409)
Total Trade Creditors		(15,244)	(27,409)	0	0	(15,244)	(27,409)

Notes to Main Financial Statements

INCOME, EXPENSE, GAINS AND LOSSES

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in relation to financial instruments are made up as follows:

	2016/17				2015/16			
	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost £000's	Financial Assets: Loans and Receivables £000's	Financial Assets: Available for Sale £000's	Total £000's	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost £000's	Financial Assets: Loans and Receivables £000's	Financial Assets: Available for Sale £000's	Total £000's
Interest Expense	9,284	0	0	9,284	9,626	0	0	9,626
Total Expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	9,284	0	0	9,284	9,626	0	0	9,626
Interest Income	0	(611)	(174)	(785)	0	(583)	(364)	(947)
(Gain) on Derecognition	0	0	(132)	(132)	0	(450)	(9)	(459)
Total Income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(611)	(306)	(917)	0	(1,033)	(373)	(1,406)
(Gains) / Loss on Revaluation	0	0	41	41	0	0	(31)	(31)
(Surplus)/Deficit arising on Revaluation of Financial Assets in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	41	41	0	0	(31)	(31)
PFI Interest	667	0	0	667	738	0	0	738
Other	74	(13)	0	61	82	(3)	0	79
Net (Gain)/Loss for the year	10,025	(624)	(265)	9,136	10,446	(1,036)	(404)	9,006

Notes to Main Financial Statements

FAIR VALUES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Non-exchange transactions, such as those relating to taxes and government grants, do not give rise to financial instruments. Financial assets classified as loans and receivables and all non-derivative financial liabilities are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair values have been estimated by calculating the net present value of the remaining contractual cash flows at the Balance Sheet date.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial asset to another entity, or exchange a financial asset or liability with another entity under conditions which are potentially unfavourable to the Council.

The fair value of an instrument is determined by calculating the Net Present Value of future cash flows that are scheduled to take place over the remaining life of the instrument. This provides an estimate of the value of payments in the future in today's terms.

Fair values shown in the tables below are split by their level in the fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 – fair value is only derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, e.g. bond prices.

Level 2 – fair value is calculated from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, e.g. interest rates or yields for similar instruments.

Level 3 – fair value is determined using unobservable inputs, e.g. non-market data such as cash flow forecasts or estimated creditworthiness.

There were no transfers between levels during the year.

FAIR VALUE OF LIABILITIES CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST

Financial Liabilities Held at Amortised Cost	Fair Value	31 March 2017		31 March 2016	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
		£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
PWLB Loans	2	(216,759)	(256,408)	(264,037)	(286,419)
Market Loans	2	(48,615)	(85,616)	(48,620)	(75,857)
Lease & PFI Liabilities	3	(1,660)	(4,005)	(1,952)	(4,896)
Trade Creditors	N/A	(15,244)	(15,244)	(27,409)	(27,409)
		(282,278)	(361,273)	(342,018)	(394,581)

The fair value of PWLB and Market liabilities is higher than the carrying amount because the Council's debt portfolio includes a number of loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the prevailing rates at the Balance Sheet date. Overall there is a notional future loss (based on economic conditions at 31 March 2017) arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders above current market rates.

Financial Liabilities

- Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

Loans borrowed by the Council have been valued by discounting the contractual cash flows over the whole life of the instrument at the appropriate market rate for local authority loans.

- Market Loans

Included within Market Loans are: £36m of Lender's Option Borrower's Option (LOBO) loans - The value of LOBO loans has been increased by the value of the embedded options. Lenders' options to propose an increase to the interest rate on the loan have been valued according to a proprietary model for Bermudan cancellable swaps. Borrower's contingent options to accept the increased rate or repay the loan have been valued at zero, on the assumption that lenders will only exercise their options when market rates have risen above the contractual loan rate. Also included are £12m of Barclays Bank PLC Market loans. Last year these loans were classified as LOBO loans. However, on 22 June 2016, Barclays Bank PLC wrote to the Council advising they had waived their right to change the applicable interest rate, changing their classification from LOBO to fixed-rate loans. These have been valued on the same bases as LOBO loans but with the option premium removed.

- Creditors

The fair value of Trade Creditors is assumed to approximate the carrying value.

- PFI/Finance Lease

The fair values of finance lease assets and liabilities and of PFI scheme liabilities have been calculated by discounting the contractual cash flows (excluding service charge elements) at the appropriate AA-rated corporate bond yield.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

Financial Assets

A financial asset is a right to future economic benefits controlled by the Council that is represented by cash or other instruments or a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset.

Financial assets classified as available for sale are carried in the Balance Sheet at fair value. For most assets, including bonds, treasury bills and shares in money market funds and other pooled funds, the fair value is taken from the market price. The fair values of other instruments have been estimated calculating the net present value of the remaining contractual cash flows at the Balance Sheet date, using the following methods and assumptions:

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables are carried in the Balance Sheet at Amortised Cost.

Certificates of deposit and forward loan contracts have been discounted at market interest rates for instruments of similar credit quality and remaining term to maturity.

Short-Term: Maturities within 12 months

Following IFRS Code of Practice guidance for instruments that mature within 12 months (short-term) the carrying amount is assumed to approximate fair value. However tradable instruments maturing within 12 months have been updated to show their fair value.

FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST

	Fair Value	31 March 2017		31 March 2016	
		Carrying amount £000's	Fair value £000's	Carrying amount £000's	Fair value £000's
Financial Assets Held at Fair Value					
Money Market Funds	1	23,703	23,703	30,109	30,109
Pooled Funds	1	0	0	10,046	10,046
Covered Bonds	2	0	0	2,607	2,607
Shares in Listed Companies (Long-Term)	1	44	44	39	39
Financial Assets Held at Amortised Cost					
Long-Term Deposits	2	10,000	10,065	0	0
Short-Term Deposits & Deposit Accounts	N/A	49,599	49,599	87,096	87,096
Instant Access Bank Accounts	N/A	1	1	400	400
Trade Debtors	N/A	3,487	3,487	8,613	8,613
		86,834	86,899	138,910	138,910

Offsetting Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Council had no financial assets or liabilities subject to an enforceable master arrangement or similar agreement.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

16. INVENTORIES

	Consumable Stores		Maintenance Materials		Total	
	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Balance outstanding at start of year	50	62	246	293	296	355
Purchases	913	895	286	613	1,199	1,508
Recognised as expense in year	(909)	(907)	(321)	(660)	(1,230)	(1,567)
Balance outstanding at year-end	54	50	211	246	265	296

17. SHORT TERM DEBTORS

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Central Government bodies	6,514	12,451
Allowance for Impairment	0	(19)
Central Government Bodies net of Impairment	6,514	12,432
Other local authorities	2,266	1,734
Allowance for Impairment	(1)	(6)
Other local authorities	2,265	1,728
NHS bodies	2,097	472
Allowance for Impairment	(293)	(53)
NHS bodies	1,804	419
Housing rents	2,608	2,899
Allowance for Impairment	(1,743)	(2,161)
Housing rents net of Impairment	865	738
Council Taxpayers	14,492	14,109
Allowance for Impairment	(5,777)	(8,186)
Council taxpayers net of Impairment	8,715	5,923
Non-domestic rate payers	3,804	5,580
Allowance for Impairment	(1,018)	(1,346)
Non-domestic rate payers net of Impairment	2,786	4,234
Other entities and individuals	33,352	36,916
Allowance for Impairment	(17,115)	(16,936)
Other entities and individuals net of Impairment	16,237	19,980
Total Debtors	65,133	74,161
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(25,947)	(28,707)
	39,186	45,454

18. LONG TERM DEBTORS

	31 March 2017 £000's	New Debtors £000's	To Short Term £000's	Repayments £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Housing advances & associations	6	0	0	0	6
Sale of Council houses	17	0	0	12	29
Other loans & advances	236	0	0	6	242
Developer Contributions	4,823	0	1,240	0	6,063
	5,082	0	1,240	18	6,340

Notes to Main Financial Statements

19.SHORT-TERM CREDITORS

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Council Taxpayers	(4,213)	(3,841)
Central Government Departments	(19,906)	(10,420)
NHS Bodies	(1,936)	(2,391)
Housing Rents	(1,016)	(666)
Non-Domestic Ratepayers	(6,777)	(2,150)
Other Local Authorities	(7,494)	(4,330)
Sundry Creditors	(38,529)	(50,586)
	(79,871)	(74,384)

20. LONG-TERM CREDITORS

Long Term Creditors consist of balances held under Section 106 and 278 Agreements and deposits which would become repayable after more than 1 year. These amount to £2,796k at 31 March 2017 (£4,034k at 31 March 2016).

21. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The balance of cash and cash equivalents is made up of the following elements:

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Cash held by the Council	13,572	13,628
Liquid deposits	23,204	30,009
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	36,776	43,637

22. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

At 31 March 2017 the Council held £41k (£120k at 31 March 2016) of non-current assets which were available for immediate disposal and being actively marketed. It is expected that the carrying value of these assets will be recovered through proceeds of sale rather than through continuing use.

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Balance outstanding at start of year	120	3,585
Assets newly classified as held for sale	41	120
Enhancements	0	11
Assets sold	(120)	(3,596)
	41	120

23. CURRENT INTANGIBLE ASSETS

At 31 March 2017 the Council held £210k (£397k at 31 March 2016) of current intangible assets through pre-purchase of carbon emission allowances as part of the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

24. PROVISIONS

	1 April 2016	Additional provisions made in 2016/17	Amounts used in 2016/17	Unused amounts reversed in 2016/17	31 March 2017	Short-Term Provisions	Long-Term Provisions
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Housing Repairs Claim	729	0	0	0	729	729	0
CRC Allowance Purchase	189	169	(187)	(2)	169	169	0
Dilapidation Provision	956	27	(130)	(60)	793	793	0
Non Domestic Rates Appeal Losses	1,350	784	(116)	(624)	1,394	1,394	0
Ordinary Residency Disputes	472	230	0	0	702	702	0
Personal Searches	40		(19)	(21)	0	0	0
Insurance Provision	2,335	1,606	(222)	(1,269)	2,450	1,715	735
MMI	71	40	(38)	(2)	71	0	71
Other provisions	551	453	(213)	(119)	672	672	0
Total Provisions	6,693	3,309	(925)	(2,097)	6,980	6,174	806

Housing Repairs Claim

Outstanding legal costs relating to a Housing contract claim. This provision is expected to be settled in full during 2017/18.

CRC Allowance Purchase

The 2016/17 financial year was the sixth year for which there is an obligation to purchase and surrender Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) allowances in relation to carbon dioxide emissions. The Council pre-purchased a number of allowances in advance during the financial year 2014-15. The Council is required to surrender to the scheme by the last working day in July 2017, the proportion of reported emissions for the preceding scheme year (2016-17). The obligation to transfer the allowances to the scheme is represented as a provision in the accounts to comply with accounting standards. The pre-purchased allowances are accounted for as intangible current assets.

Non Domestic Rates Appeal Losses

See note 3 to the Collection Fund Accounts on page 104. The Collection Fund Share represents the Council's 30% obligation in relation to appeals over the rateable value of properties from NNDR purposes.

Ordinary Residency Disputes

There are a small number of cases within Adult Social Care where the Ordinary Residence is in dispute with another local authority and determination from the Secretary of State is being sought. If it is determined that the Ordinary Residence for these cases is within the London Borough of Hillingdon then payments will have to be made for the back dated costs of the placements. This provision is based on paying for the placements from the date the cases were originally referred to the Social Work teams.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

24. PROVISIONS (Continued)

Dilapidation Provision

The Council is contractually obliged to fund dilapidation costs on a number of leased properties. During the year provisions were released and drawn upon. The latest schedule of works has resulted in an increased estimate in other areas. Works are expected to be carried out during 2017/18.

Insurance

The Council has external insurance and liability indemnity to protect against major risks associated with items such as buildings and motor vehicles. The excess levels are as follows:

1. Property - £100k for combined risks
2. Liability - £250k
3. Motor Vehicles - £100k

The Council self funds claims which fall under the excess thresholds. The insurance fund provision is to provide for outstanding claims against the Council as at 31 March 2017.

An exercise to determine long and short-term provisions was carried out and currently the ratio is 70% short-term and 30% long-term.

Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI)

Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) ceased trading in 1992 and since that time have only been dealing with claims relating to their period of trading, using existing reserves to pay for claims with the hope of achieving a solvent run off. In November 2012, it was deemed that this would not be possible and MMI went to the Scheme Administrator, Ernst & Young, to determine the likely outstanding liability for Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) claims and to then impose a levy on Scheme Creditors to ensure sufficient funds to cover this. The levy was set at 15% and payment was requested and made in January 2014. In addition, for all claims received after the 01 January 2014, LBH are required to pay 15% of settlement payments and solicitors costs. Deterioration in the assessment of the number and value of future claims, particularly in respect of abuse and mesothelioma claims as stated in the company's Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 30 June 2015, has resulted in a substantial deficit in MMI's financial position. The Scheme Administrator has subsequently imposed a second levy with effect from April 2016, requiring a further 10% (total 25%) of settlement payment and solicitors costs applicable to transactions from 01 April 2016. As such, an estimation has been undertaken of all outstanding claims, to determine their potential liability and the provision has been reduced to this level. This is monitored each year and the provision is adjusted in line with outstanding claims. There is no certainty on when claims/costs will be incurred.

Other provisions

The other provisions represent amounts set aside to meet potential future liabilities; this includes associated legal costs.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

25. UNUSABLE RESERVES

25A. 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 is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement 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, being the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

	2016/17		2015/16	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Balance at 1 April		912,251		847,800
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:				
- Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(32,211)		(31,917)	
- Revaluation gains/(losses) on Property, Plant and Equipment	(11,048)		61,447	
- Amortisation of intangible assets	(74)		(42)	
- Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(20,456)		(20,185)	
- 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	(7,849)	(71,638)	(26,803)	(17,500)
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve		3,321		1,810
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year		(68,317)		(15,690)
Capital financing applied in the year:				
- Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	14,133		22,442	
- Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	22,895		25,301	
- Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(1,075)		40	
- Statutory and voluntary provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	11,473		15,072	
- Finance Lease Principal	251		259	
- Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	18,726	66,403	17,129	80,243
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		(5)		(102)
Balance at 31 March		910,332		912,251

Notes to Main Financial Statements

25B. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

The Financial Instrument 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 in accordance with 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 Authority's case, this period is the unexpired term that was outstanding on the loans when they were redeemed.

Balance at 1 April

Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements

Proportion of discounts incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements

Balance at 31 March

2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
(330)	(343)
99	99
(86)	(86)
(317)	(330)

25C. COLLECTION FUND ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rate income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying amounts across to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

Balance at 1 April

Amount by which Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements

Balance at 31 March

31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
508	1,623
2,519	(1,115)
3,027	508

Notes to Main Financial Statements

25D. REVALUATION RESERVE

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment (and Intangible 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 and the gains are realised

The Reserve contains only revaluations 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.

	2016/17		2015/16	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Balance at 1 April		130,785		59,001
Upward revaluation of assets				
- Land & Buildings	26,443		35,860	
- Council Dwellings	21,086		38,220	
- Assets Under Construction	887			
- Surplus Assets		48,416	6,320	80,400
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services				
- Land & Buildings	(12,935)		(6,723)	
- Council Dwellings	(1,954)			
- Assets Under Construction	(608)			
- Surplus Assets		(15,497)	(83)	(6,806)
Surplus or (Deficit) on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services		32,919		73,594
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation				
- Land & Buildings	(1,669)		(1,416)	
- Surplus Assets	(38)		(14)	
- Plant and Equipment	(4)			
- Council Dwellings	(513)	(2,224)	(1)	(1,431)
Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped				
- Land & Buildings	(706)		(112)	
- Council Dwellings	(391)	(1,097)	(267)	(379)
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account		(3,321)		(1,810)
Balance at 31 March		160,383		130,785

Notes to Main Financial Statements

25E. 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 these costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Council makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pension 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. Statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Balance at 1 April	(386,483)	(485,178)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on pensions assets and liabilities	(123,128)	115,524
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	(37,652)	(40,614)
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	26,093	23,785
Balance at 31 March	(521,170)	(386,483)

25F. 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. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the account.

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Balance at 1 April	(3,258)	(4,042)
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	3,258	4,042
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(5,197)	(3,258)
Balance at 31 March	(5,197)	(3,258)

Notes to Main Financial Statements

25G. AVAILABLE FOR SALE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RESERVE

The Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its investments that have quoted market prices or otherwise do not have fixed or determinable payments. The value has increased due to upward valuations of the financial assets.

	2016/17		2015/16	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Balance as at 1 April		85		54
Recognition of New Assets	0		45	
Derecognition of Assets	(46)		(17)	
Change in Fair Value in year	5	(41)	3	31
Balance as at 31 March		44		85

26. CASH FLOW STATEMENT - OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
(Surplus)/Deficit on the provision of services	12,671	(51,723)
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(43,259)	29,530
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	(74)	(42)
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	(20,456)	(20,185)
Pension Fund adjustments	(11,559)	(16,829)
(Increase)/Decrease in impairment for provision for bad debts	2,760	(2,481)
(Increase)/Decrease in creditors	(4,249)	(5,430)
Increase/(Decrease) in debtors	(10,286)	7,000
Increase/(Decrease) in inventories	(31)	(59)
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	(7,849)	(26,803)
Other non-cash items charged to the net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(5,985)	(9,835)
Total adjusting items	(100,988)	(45,134)
Adjustments for items included in the net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are investing or financing activities		
Proceeds from the disposal of plant, property and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	18,879	22,391
Capital Grants and other contributions credited to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	22,895	25,301
Billing Authorities - Council Tax and NNDR adjustments	19,527	(4,907)
Total included elsewhere on Cash Flow Statement	61,301	42,785
Net cash flows from operating activities	(27,016)	(54,072)

Interest received, interest paid and dividends received

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Interest paid	(10,025)	(10,446)
Interest received	930	1,409

Notes to Main Financial Statements

27. CASH FLOW STATEMENT - INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Cash Outflows		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	60,680	48,236
Other payments for investing activities	20,456	20,185
	81,136	68,421
Cash Inflows		
Sale of property, plant and equipment	(18,879)	(22,391)
Capital grants received	(9,421)	(14,186)
Other receipts from investing activities	(6,821)	(2,367)
	(35,121)	(38,944)
Net Cash Outflow	46,015	29,477
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Short-Term Investments	(50,150)	51,393
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Long-Term Investments	10,005	(7,471)
Net cash flows from investing activities	5,870	73,399

28. CASH FLOW STATEMENT - FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Cash Outflows		
Repayments of amounts borrowed	47,283	12,369
Capital element of finance lease rental and on-balance sheet PFI payments	251	259
Cash Inflows		
Billing Authorities - Council Tax and NNDR adjustments	(19,527)	4,907
Net cash flows from financing activities	28,007	17,535

Notes to Main Financial Statements

29. EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

The Council has incurred the following costs in relation to audit of the Statement of Accounts, certification of grant claims and statutory inspections provided by the Council's external auditors:

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Fees payable in regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor	157	157
Fees payable for the certification of grant claims and returns	29	37
Total External Audit costs	186	194

Non Audit Fees - The Council did not incur any non audit costs in 2016/17 or 2015/16 with Ernst and Young.

30. PARKING REVENUE ACCOUNT

The Parking Revenue Account is maintained in accordance with section 55 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 which provides that a London Borough Council must keep an account of the income and expenditure in respect of parking places on the highway and sets out how any deficit must be treated and limitations on the use of any surplus.

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Income	(4,778)	(4,386)
Expenditure	3,059	2,944
(Surplus)/ Deficit	(1,719)	(1,442)
Contribution to transport services	1,486	840
Total (Surplus)/ Deficit	(233)	(602)

31. MEMBER ALLOWANCES

The Council paid the following amounts to members during the year.

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Salaries & Allowances	1,347	1,342
Total	1,347	1,342

Further details on Members' allowances on website.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

32. POOLED BUDGETS

A section 75 agreement is in operation between London Borough of Hillingdon and Hillingdon Clinical Commissioning Group (HCCG) in respect of Learning Disability Services and was effective from 1st April 2008. This is not operating as a Pooled Budget in that it clearly identifies the financial liabilities of the two partners on an individual client basis. The object of the agreement is to enable the effective commissioning of services for this client group thereby providing a seamless service to the individual. For 2016-17 this service provided support to approximately 619 clients at a gross cost of £34,136k which included approximately 38 HCCG clients for which the council received £3,538k.

Better Care Fund Pooled Budget

The Better Care Fund Pooled Budget was set up in 2015-16. London Borough of Hillingdon and Hillingdon CCG have Pooled Funds to work on joint services for Hillingdon residents. There is a compulsory contribution that each party must contribute but additional funds can be pooled. In 2016-17 £2,516k additional contributions were added to the Pooled Budget. The aims of the Pooled Budget is to reduce Emergency Hospital Admissions and Delayed Transfers of Care; to increase the effectiveness of the Reablement Service and other community services and improving the lives of Hillingdon Residents in need of these services. Under the terms of the Pooled Budget each party is responsible for risks associated with their own share of the Pooled Budget with the exception of the Community Equipment Funding which is risk shared on a 50:50 basis.

The table below sets out the allocation received by each party for inclusion in the Better Care Fund.

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Government Allocation to CCG	(16,558)	(15,642)
Voluntary Contribution to CCG	(1,344)	0
Government Allocation to LBH	(3,457)	(2,349)
Voluntary Contribution to LBH	(1,172)	0
	(22,531)	(17,991)

This funding was then pooled and split out between the partners as set out below:

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Hillingdon CCG	(11,965)	(10,032)
London Borough of Hillingdon	(10,566)	(7,959)
	(22,531)	(17,991)

Notes to Main Financial Statements

33. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

Central Government

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the Council - it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from government departments are set out in note 38.

London Housing Consortium

The Council, in partnership with other councils and housing associations, participates in the London Housing Consortium (LHC). The LHC provides specialist architectural services and bulk procurement arrangements for the public sector.

West London Waste Authority

West London Waste Authority is a statutory waste disposal authority created in 1986 with membership of the London Borough of Hillingdon and five other London Boroughs. It is primarily funded by a levy paid by each of the six participating councils. The amount contributed for 2016/17 is included under the heading Precepts and Levies below.

The Pension Fund

The London Borough of Hillingdon Pension Fund is considered a related party. The employer's contribution to the Pension Fund in 2016/17 was £21,635k (£21,866k in 2015/16). A precept of £351k was paid to the London Pension Fund Authority in 2016/17 (£346k in 2015/16).

Members and Chief Officers

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of Members' allowances paid in 2016/17 is shown in note 31.

This note concerns the disclosure of additional information on transactions between the Council and its related parties. The purpose of the note is to demonstrate fairness and openness in the accounts. All councillors and relevant officers are required to complete declarations to meet the requirements of IAS 24 - Transactions with Related Parties. Disclosures of Interest have been made in respect of the following organisations, the payment amount will not necessarily be just in respect of grants but will be a total of transactions between the Council and the organisation during the year. There were no material outstanding balances at year end.

Organisation	Name	Payment
Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust	Councillor Nick Denys	8,174,615.27
Age UK	Councillor David Simmonds	707,781.68
Age UK	Councillor Ian Edwards	707,781.68
Hillingdon Carers	Councillor Becky Haggar	649,133.10
Hillingdon Carers	Councillor Beulah East	649,133.10
Central Middlesex Skills Development Centre	Councillor Tony Burles	410,866.80
Central Middlesex Skills Development Centre	Councillor John Morgan	410,866.80
Hillingdon and Ealing Citizens Advice	Councillor John Riley	213,189.00
Hillingdon and Ealing Citizens Advice	Councillor Raymond Graham	213,189.00
Hillingdon and Ealing Citizens Advice	Councillor Tony Burles	213,189.00
Yiewsley Cornerstone Centre	Councillor Shehryar Ahmad-Wallana	158,716.59
Hillingdon Aids Response Trust	Councillor Peter Curling	125,333.28
Hillingdon Outdoor Activities Centre	Councillor Henry Higgins	113,657.00
Hillingdon Outdoor Activities Centre	Councillor Jane Palmer	113,657.00
Ruislip and Northwood Old Folks Association	Councillor Catherine Dann	83,400.00
Ruislip and Northwood Old Folks Association	Councillor Michael White	83,400.00
Carers Trust Hillingdon	Councillor Judith Cooper	83,041.65
Groundwork South Trust Ltd	Councillor George Cooper	53,000.00
Imperial College Healthcare Trust	Councillor June Nelson	36,506.00
Hillingdon Shopmobility	Councillor Beulah East	24,000.00
Hillingdon Shopmobility	Councillor John Hensley	24,000.00
Hillingdon Shopmobility	Councillor Teji Barnes	24,000.00
Community Cancer Centre	Councillor Becky Haggar	21,500.00
Relate London North West Family Mediation	Councillor Beulah East	15,270.00
Relate London North West Family Mediation	Councillor Tony Burles	15,270.00
Relate London North West Family Mediation	Councillor Jem Duducu	15,270.00
Colne Valley CIC	Councillor George Cooper	15,000.00
Colne Valley CIC	Councillor Peter Davis	15,000.00
Friends of No 11 Group Operations Rooms	Councillor Ray Puddifoot	6,000.00

Notes to Main Financial Statements

34. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

Precepts/Levies

In 2016/17 the following precepts and levies are considered related party transactions:

	2016/17 £000s	2015/16 £000s
Business Rate Retention - DCLG	217,603	219,003
Business Rate Retention - GLA	73,438	73,525
Greater London Authority Precept	27,129	27,417
Greater London Authority Crossrail	13,669	12,810
West London Waste Authority Levy	10,275	10,612
TFL Concessionary Fares	8,219	8,198
Lee Valley Regional Park Authority	274	274
Environment Agency	218	209

35. OFFICER EMOLUMENTS

The number of employees in 2016/17 whose remuneration, excluding pension contributions, was £50k or more, are detailed below in bands of £5k. The bandings only include the remuneration of senior employees that have not been disclosed separately. The number of employees included in the totals that exceeded the £50k threshold due to lump sum termination payments are indicated in brackets. These employees left the employment of the Council during the financial year.

Remuneration Band	LBH EMPLOYEES (Excluding Senior Employees)				SCHOOL EMPLOYEES			
	2016/17		2015/16		2016/17		2015/16	
	Total	Due to Lump Sum	Total	Due to Lump Sum	Total	Due to Lump Sum	Total	Due to Lump Sum
£50,000 - £54,999	49	(3)	64	(3)	59	0	48	(1)
£55,000 - £59,999	34	(4)	27	(1)	22	0	23	0
£60,000 - £64,999	15	(3)	12	(2)	6	0	12	(1)
£65,000 - £69,999	8	(1)	2	0	17	0	17	0
£70,000 - £74,999	7	0	7	(1)	11	0	12	0
£75,000 - £79,999	2	0	3	(1)	7	0	11	0
£80,000 - £84,999	1	0	2	0	8	0	5	0
£85,000 - £89,999	3	(1)	2	0	4	0	4	0
£90,000 - £94,999	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
£95,000 - £99,999	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
£100,000 - £104,999	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
£105,000 - £109,999	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
£110,000 - £114,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£115,000 - £119,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	121	(12)	121	(8)	138	0	135	(2)

Disclosure of Remuneration for Senior Employees (Schools):-

Details of school employees in the above table earning over £100,000 during 2016/17 is listed below.

Job Title	Pensionable Pay 2016/17	Pensionable Pay 2015/16	Due to Lump Sum
Headteacher - Harlington Community School	£109,280	£106,734	No
Headteacher - Meadow High School	£101,751	£99,781	No

Notes to Main Financial Statements

Disclosure of Remuneration for Senior Employees (LBH):-

The following disclosure sets out remuneration for staff included in tiers 1 and 2 of the Council's management structure for 2016/17.

Group	Job Title		2016/17			Total
			Pensionable Pay	Compensation for loss of employment	EER's pension Contributions	
Administration	Chief Executive and Corporate Director of Administration (F Beasley)	1	£223,713	£0	£0	£223,713
	Head of Democratic Services		£95,153	£0	£21,980	£117,133
	Head of Legal Services		£124,792	£0	£28,827	£153,619
	Head of Policy & Partnerships		£88,810	£0	£20,515	£109,325
Finance	Corporate Director of Finance (P Whaymand)		£175,610	£0	£0	£175,610
	Head of Business Assurance		£99,769	£0	£0	£99,769
	Deputy Director Corporate Finance and Head of Operational Finance		£106,691	£0	£24,646	£131,337
	Head of Revenues & Benefits		£84,845	£0	£19,599	£104,444
	Deputy Director Strategic Finance		£94,026	£0	£21,720	£115,746
Residents Services	Deputy Chief Executive and Corporate Director of Residents Services (J Palmer)		£217,923	£0	£0	£217,923
	Deputy Director Residents Services		£131,084	£0	£30,280	£161,364
	Deputy Director Development & Assets, Head of Corporate Procurement & Commissioning		£134,929	£0	£31,169	£166,098
	Head of Estates & Tenancy Management		£84,845	£0	£19,599	£104,444
	Deputy Director Planning, Transportation & Community Projects		£118,500	£0	£27,374	£145,874
	Head of Planning & Enforcement		£96,682	£0	£22,334	£119,016
	Head of Green Spaces, Sport & Culture		£95,748	£0	£22,118	£117,866
	Head of Business & Technical Support		£91,013	£0	£21,024	£112,037
	Head of Business Performance Policy & Standards		£106,843	£0	£24,681	£131,524
	Head of Special Projects		£83,259	£0	£19,233	£102,492
	Director of Public Health		£62,920	£0	£14,535	£77,454
	Head of Business Improvement & HR		£132,908	£0	£30,702	£163,610
Social Care	Director of Adults Services and Interim Director of Children & Young People's Services (T Zaman)		£156,261	£0	£36,096	£192,357
	Assistant Director Children's Services		£108,514	£0	£25,067	£133,581
	Head of Adult Early Intervention and Prevention		£72,399	£0	£16,724	£89,123
	Head of Disability Services		£88,810	£0	£20,515	£109,325
	Head of Children's Safeguarding & QA		£75,157	£0	£17,361	£92,518
	Head of Children's Early Intervention		£88,017	£0	£20,332	£108,349
Leavers	Deputy Director ICT, Digital Strategy & Communication	2	£35,322	£31,623	£7,267	£74,212
	Head of Adult Safeguarding, Quality & Partnerships	3	£47,942	£40,304	£7,632	£95,878

1. Pensionable Pay includes a small element of pay relating to 2015/16 which was in arrears

2. Employment ended 30/06/2016

3. Employment ended 31/08/2016

Notes to Main Financial Statements

Disclosure of Remuneration for Senior Employees (LBH):-

The following disclosure sets out remuneration for staff included in tiers 1 and 2 of the Council's management structure for 2015/16

Group	Job Title		2015/16			Total
			Pensionable Pay	Compensation for loss of employment	EER's pension Contributions	
Administration	Chief Executive and Corporate Director of Administration (F Beasley)		£198,571	£0	£43,874	£242,445
	Head of Democratic Services		£98,429	£0	£21,753	£120,182
	Head of Legal Services		£121,479	£0	£26,847	£148,326
	Head of Policy & Partnerships		£87,145	£0	£19,259	£106,404
Finance	Corporate Director of Finance (P Whaymand)		£153,568	£0	£19,758	£173,326
	Deputy Director Corporate Finance and Head of Operational Finance		£103,828	£0	£22,946	£126,774
	Deputy Director Strategic Finance		£93,334	£0	£20,558	£113,892
	Head of Business Assurance	1	£86,086	£0	£0	£86,086
	Head of Revenues & Benefits		£82,434	£0	£18,218	£100,652
Residents Services	Deputy Chief Executive and Corporate Director of Residents Services (J Palmer)		£192,084	£0	£0	£192,084
	Deputy Director Development & Assets, Head of Corporate Procurement & Commissioning	2	£129,242	£0	£28,562	£157,804
	Deputy Director ICT, Digital Strategy & Communication	3	£63,335	£0	£13,997	£77,332
	Deputy Director Planning, Transportation & Community Projects	4	£68,124	£0	£14,991	£83,115
	Deputy Director Residents Services		£129,785	£0	£28,682	£158,467
	Director of Public Health	5	£60,576	£0	£13,387	£73,963
	Head of Business & Technical Support		£80,439	£0	£17,741	£98,180
	Head of Business Improvement & HR	6	£131,125	£0	£28,958	£160,083
	Head of Estates & Tenancy Management		£78,544	£0	£17,246	£95,790
	Head of Green Spaces, Sport & Culture		£92,994	£0	£20,552	£113,546
	Head of Business Performance Policy & Standards		£98,411	£0	£21,749	£120,160
	Head of Planning & Enforcement		£106,211	£0	£23,473	£129,684
	Head of Special Projects		£84,125	£0	£18,592	£102,717
Social Care	Director of Adults Services and Interim Director of Children & Young People's Services (T Zaman)		£145,213	£0	£32,092	£177,305
	Assistant Director Children's Services	7	£8,953	£0	£1,979	£10,932
	Head of Adult Early Intervention & Prevention		£70,317	£0	£15,540	£85,857
	Head of Adult Safeguarding, Quality Partnership		£78,509	£0	£17,350	£95,859
	Head of Children's Early Intervention		£90,971	£0	£20,086	£111,057
	Head of Children's Safeguarding & QA		£72,795	£0	£16,088	£88,883
	Head of Disability Services		£87,145	£0	£19,259	£106,404
Leavers	Deputy Director Asset Management	8	£77,143	£0	£9,726	£86,869
	Deputy Director Policy, Highways & Community Engagement	9	£25,904	£0	£5,691	£31,595
	Head of Communications	10	£13,477	£72,567	£2,979	£89,023

1. New post title from 1 December 2015

2. Employee in dual post from 14 October 2015

3. Employee in post from 28 September 2015

4. Employee in post from 1 September 2015

5. Employee in post from 8 April 2015

6. New post title from 1 August 2015

7. Employee in post from 1 March 2016

8. Employment ended 31 July 2015

9. Employment ended 12 June 2015

10. Employment ended 30 May 2015

Notes to Main Financial Statements

36. EXIT PACKAGES

The number of exit packages that have been agreed by the Council during the year are listed below. These packages include redundancy costs, pension strain costs, ex gratia payments and other departure costs. The Council does not award added years pension contributions but pension strain is incurred where a pension is taken early without actuarial reduction and is a cost to the Council, not a direct payment to the employee.

Exit package costs by banding which include special payments and pension strain costs.

LBH EMPLOYEES						
Cost Band	2016/17 No. of LBH Employees with Exit Packages Number	Number of Compulsory Redundancies Number	Number of Other Departures Agreed Number	Total Exit Payments to Employees £000's	Pension Strain Costs £000's	Total Exit Package Cost £000's
£0 - £20,000	66	0	66	778	38	816
£20,001 - £40,000	40	0	40	675	399	1,074
£40,001 - £60,000	12	0	12	196	394	590
£60,001 - £80,000	5	0	5	156	193	349
Over £80,001	9	0	9	237	725	962
	132	0	132	2,042	1,749	3,791

LBH EMPLOYEES						
Cost Band	2015/16 No. of LBH Employees with Exit Packages Number	Number of Compulsory Redundancies Number	Number of Other Departures Agreed Number	Total Exit Payments to Employees £000's	Pension Strain Costs £000's	Total Exit Package Cost £000's
£0 - £20,000	64	0	64	594	22	616
£20,001 - £40,000	21	0	21	436	131	567
£40,001 - £60,000	11	0	11	251	360	611
£60,001 - £80,000	5	0	5	152	469	621
	101	0	101	1,433	982	2,415

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES						
Cost Band	2016/17 No. of Schools Employees with Exit Packages Number	Number of Compulsory Redundancies Number	Number of Other Departures Agreed Number	Total Exit Payments to Employees £000's	Pension Strain Costs £000's	Total Exit Package Cost £000's
£0 - £20,000	10	0	10	31	0	31
£40,001 - £60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10	0	10	31	0	31

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES						
Cost Band	2015/16 No. of Schools Employees with Exit Packages Number	Number of Compulsory Redundancies Number	Number of Other Departures Agreed Number	Total Exit Payments to Employees £000's	Pension Strain Costs £000's	Total Exit Package Cost £000's
£0 - £20,000	7	0	7	54	0	54
£40,001 - £60,000	1	0	1	52	0	52
	8	0	8	106	0	106

Notes to Main Financial Statements

37. DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT

The Dedicated Schools Grant has been credited to Education and Children's Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded by grant monies provided by the Department for Education through the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budgets as defined in the School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2014. The Schools Budget includes elements for a restricted range of services provided on a council-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 2016/17 are as follows:

Schools Budget Funded by Dedicated Schools Grant		
Central Expenditure £000's	Individual Schools Budget £000's	Total £000's
		260,789
		(120,058)
		140,731
		866
		(415)
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2016/17	32,910	108,047
In year adjustments	(226)	451
Final budgeted distribution for 2016/17	32,684	108,498
Less actual central expenditure	33,994	33,994
Less actual ISB deployed to schools		108,737
Plus Local Authority contribution for 2016/17		0
Carry-forward to 2017/18 agreed in advance	1,310	239
		1,134

Notes to Main Financial Statements

38. GRANT INCOME

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

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Revenue Grant Income Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income		
Revenue Support Grant	29,431	39,508
Education Services Grant	2,570	2,775
Council Tax Freeze Grant	0	1,149
Housing Benefit Administration Subsidy	1,190	1,310
Local Council Tax Support Administration Subsidy	352	316
New Homes Bonus	9,183	8,085
Other Grants	2,534	2,101
Total Non-Specific Revenue Grants	45,260	55,244
Revenue Grant Income Credited to Services		
<u>Department for Education</u>		
Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)	140,728	137,355
Pupil Premium	6,447	6,507
Sixth Form & Adult Learning Grants	2,367	2,595
Universal Infant Free School Meals Grant	2,857	2,542
Private Finance Initiative	1,778	1,778
Adult & Community Learning	1,684	1,602
PE & Sports Grant	497	492
<u>Department for Communities and Local Government:</u>		
Troubled Families Grant	1,180	647
Business Rates Cost of Collection Allowances	598	586
<u>Department of Health</u>		
Public Health Grant	18,452	16,742
Better Care Fund	16,558	15,642
Care Act Implementation Grant	0	1,277
Independent Living Fund	543	429
<u>Arts Council</u>		
Music Education Hub	450	441
<u>Department for Work and Pensions:</u>		
Housing Benefit Subsidy	147,258	150,213
Discretionary Housing Payments	831	673
<u>Home Office:</u>		
Asylum Funding	4,825	4,655
Other Grants	11,269	12,309
Total Grants Credited to Services	358,322	356,485
Total Revenue Grant Income	403,582	411,729

Notes to Main Financial Statements

Capital Grant Income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Disabled Facilities Grant	3,457	1,769
Education Funding Agency	5,905	10,105
Transport for London	5,947	3,576
West London Housing Grant	0	110
British Cycling	11	0
GLA London Regeneration	62	0
DH Community Capacity	0	580
Total Capital Grant Income	15,382	16,140
Schools Capital Contributions	1,204	1,370
S106 Contributions	2,453	5,336
Community Infrastructure Levy	3,679	1,920
Other Capital Contributions	177	535
Total Capital Grants and Contributions Received	22,895	25,301

Of the capital grant income applied to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure account within Taxation and Non Specific Grant income, £14,307k was used to fund the Capital Programme and £1,075k was transferred to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve for future use.

The Council has received a number of grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the monies or property to be returned to the awarding body should condition for use fail to be met. Revenue grants with these conditions are included within Creditors under the amounts owed to Government Departments. The balances for capital grants at the year-end are as follows:

Capital Grant & Contribution Receipts in Advance

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
EFA Capital Grants	325	458
S106	7,712	8,646
Total Capital Grant & Contribution Receipts in Advance	8,037	9,104

Notes to Main Financial Statements

39. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL FINANCING

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

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	389,132	400,961
Capital investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment	60,379	48,013
Intangible Assets	332	222
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	20,457	20,185
Sources of finance		
Capital receipts	(14,133)	(22,442)
Government grants and other contributions	(21,820)	(25,341)
Sums set aside from revenue:		
Direct revenue contributions	(18,726)	(17,129)
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) / loans fund principal	(11,473)	(15,072)
Other Revenue Provision	(257)	(265)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	403,891	389,132
Explanation of movements in year		
Increase/(Decrease) in underlying need to borrow :		
- unsupported by Government financial assistance	14,759	(11,829)
Increase/(Decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	14,759	(11,829)

The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) is a measure of the Council's underlying need to borrow for capital purposes. It does not represent the Council's actual borrowing which is determined following consideration of other balances such as reserves, provisions, working capital and timing differences of cash inflows and outflows.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

40. LEASES

In financial years prior to 2016/17 the Council acquired a private finance initiative (PFI) school and a contract for superloos under finance leases with the risks and rewards associated with ownership of such assets having transferred to the Council. Assets acquired under finance leases are carried as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet. Since the initial transfer the PFI school moved to Academy status and the asset removed from the balance sheet, however the Council still holds the liability. In 2016/17 one superloo was returned with both the asset and the liability being removed.

The Council is committed to making minimum payments under these leases comprising settlement of the long term liability for the interest in the asset and finance costs that will be payable by the Council in future years whilst the liability remains outstanding.

A number of vehicles and properties are also held under operating leases, for which regular rental payments are made but the risks and rewards of ownership of such asset do not lie with the Council.

The future payments relating to both finance and operating leases held by the Council are made up of the following amounts:

Finance Leases - Lessee (including PFI)

Plant, Property and Equipment

Outstanding obligations on 31 March

Within 1 year (held in current liabilities)

2 - 5 years

More than 5 years

Total costs payable in future years

Total future lease payments

Finance Lease Liabilities		Minimum Lease Payments	
2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
248	250	892	985
998	1,009	2,650	3,083
414	693	602	1,155
1,412	1,702	3,252	4,238
1,660	1,952	4,144	5,223

Operating Leases - Lessee

Plant, Property and Equipment

Outstanding obligations on 31 March

Within 1 year

2 - 5 years

Total future lease payments

Operating Lease	
2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
825	821
969	1,402
1,794	2,223

Operating lease obligations include commitments held by Hillingdon maintained schools as well as those held by the Council. Operating lease expenditure of £124k (£157k in 15/16) relating to maintained schools is included within Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Operating Leases - Lessor

The Council leases out property under operating leases for the following purposes:

- for the provision of community services, such a sports facilities and community centres
- for economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses

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

Future Minimum Lease Payments:

Within 1 year

2 - 5 years

More than 5 years

Total future lease payments

Operating Lease	
2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
763	890
2,550	2,762
8,561	9,188
11,874	12,840

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the commencement of the lease, such as adjustments following rent reviews.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

41. LONG TERM CONTRACTS AND PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE

The Council has entered into a number of Long Term Contracts, committing itself to revenue expenditure over future years. However there is one contract which has a fixed annual sum over £1,000k and is over 4 years in length.

The following Long Term Contract has a term longer than 4 years but is variable in nature.

- O'Hara Brothers Surfacing Ltd - 01/04/2014 to 31/03/2019

The following Long Term Contract has a term longer than 4 years and is fixed in nature but has annual sums lower than £1,000k.

- Northgate Information Solutions (ICT Managed Services) - £784k pa, expires 31/03/2018.

The following Long Term Contract has a term in excess of 4 years and is fixed in nature with an annual sum in excess of £1,000k:

- Liberata UK Ltd (Revenues & Benefits) - 01/06/2017 to 31/05/2022

Year	Annual Cost £000's
2017/18	1,039
2018/19	1152
2019/20	1076
2020/21	1023
2021/22	941
2022/23	155

Private Finance Initiative (PFI)

In December 1998 the Council entered into a 25 year contract with a private sector partner, Jarvis (Barnhill) Limited, to build and provide facilities management at Barnhill Community High School under a private finance initiative (PFI) arrangement. The school opened in September 1999. In 2010 the parent company Jarvis PLC went into administration and management of the facility was transferred to Johnson Workplace Management Ltd without impacting the day to day operation of the school. In August 2013 Johnson Workplace Management Ltd were acquired by Bellrock Facilities Management who are now responsible for the management of the contract. In 2016/17 the Council paid principal of £237k, interest of £687k and service charges of £2,242k. Current forecasts of future payments, assuming satisfactory performance over the remaining 7 years of the contract, are set out below. As payments to the contractor are index linked, these figures are based on current indexation rates and may vary if rates alter.

	Payment for Services £000's	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £000's	Interest £000's	Total £000's
Within 1 year (2017/18)	2,354	234	591	3,179
2 - 5 years	10,658	898	1,484	13,040
More than 5 years	6,251	318	150	6,719
Total	19,263	1,450	2,225	22,938

Barnhill Community High School transferred to academy status resulting in the removal of the property from the Council's asset register, however the liability will remain in place until it is extinguished in 2023/24. The Council will have no responsibility after this date.

The charge for the current year was £237k matching the principal repayment. The outstanding liability of the capital value at 31 March 2017 is £1,450k, of this £234k is due within a year and therefore included in creditors and the remaining £1,216k is included as a deferred liability.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

42. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

There are possible legal proceedings being threatened regarding an alleged breach of contract. The claim could amount to £250k but is denied and will be defended.

There are proceedings in relation to an employment tribunal, the claim could amount to £70k.

There are possible legal proceedings being threatened regarding an alleged misrepresentation. The claim could amount to £200k, to date no action has been received.

Arbitration proceedings have recently been concluded in relation to a claim for unpaid charges in a breach of contract case which the Council was awarded the sum of £358k. However, it still faces a claim in the sum of £7.5m which could be the subject of further arbitration proceedings.

43. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There are no events to report after the balance sheet date.

44. AGENCY

Collection of Mayoral CIL

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a planning charge, introduced by the Planning Act 2008, as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of their area. The Levy was ratified on 29 February 2012 and applies to developments agreed after 1 April 2012. The CIL is charged on most developments in Central London and is charged at £35 per square metre in zone 2. The collection of the CIL is delegated to the relevant planning authority in each administrative area and the planning authority is able to retain 4% of the levy to cover the costs of administration and collection. Contributions of £4.622m have been received this year and £4,437m has been paid over to the charging authority (Transport for London). The balance of £0.185m has been retained by the Council to cover administrative expenses.

45. SUMMARY OF TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Council defines its treasury management activities as the management of the organisation's investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions, the effective control of risks associated with those activities to achieve optimum performance consistent with those risks.

The successful identification, monitoring and control of risks are the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of its treasury management activities will be measured. The Council acknowledges that effective treasury management will provide support towards the achievement of its business and service objectives.

The Council's underlying need to borrow for capital purposes is measured by reference to the Capital Financing Requirement which represents the cumulative capital expenditure of the Council that has not been financed from internal resources (see note 39).

The Council maintains a flexible policy regarding debt rescheduling and the market is continuously monitored for opportunities to redeem or restructure debt.

The Council's policy is to invest its surplus funds prudently and the investment priorities are: security of invested capital, liquidity of the invested capital and an optimum yield which is commensurate with security and liquidity. The speculative procedure of borrowing purely in order to invest is unlawful.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

46. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Council has adopted CIPFA's Revised Code of Practice on Treasury Management and complies with the Revised Prudential Code of Capital Finance for Local Authorities.

As part of the adoption of the Treasury Management Code, the Council approves a Treasury Management Strategy before the commencement of each financial year. The strategy sets out the parameters for the management of risks associated with financial instruments. The Council also produces Treasury Management Practices specifying the practical arrangements to be followed to manage these risks.

The Treasury Management Strategy includes an Annual Investment Strategy in compliance with CLG Investment Guidance for Local Authorities. This guidance emphasises that priority be given to security and liquidity rather than yield. The Council's strategy together with its Treasury Management Practices are based on seeking the highest rate of return consistent with the proper levels of security and liquidity.

The Council's activities exposes 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.
- 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.

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 as outlined in the Annual Investment Strategy, which states that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, as laid down by Fitch, Standard & Poor's (S&P) and Moody's Ratings Services. The Annual Investment Strategy also sets maximum sums that can be invested with any financial institution. The minimum long term credit criteria applicable during 2016/17 in respect of financial assets held by the Council are BBB+ (Fitch); Baa1 (Moody's); BBB+ (S&P) for UK counterparties, A+ (Fitch); A1 (Moody's); A+ (S&P) for Overseas counterparties and AA+ (Fitch); Aa1 (Moody's); AA+ (S&P) for non-UK sovereigns.

The Council also considers other information such as corporate developments, market sentiment towards investment counterparties and other sources of intelligence before making deposits.

Customers for goods and services are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, with individual credit limits being set in accordance with internal ratings in accordance with parameters set by the Council.

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare, but possible, for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. The risk of non-recovery applies to all of the Council's deposits.

Credit Rating Definitions

Long Term		Money Market Funds
AAA	Highest credit quality	Fitch: AAmmf : Extremely strong capacity to achieve fund's investment objective of preserving principal and providing shareholder liquidity through limiting credit, market, and liquidity risk.
AA	Very high credit quality	
A	High credit quality	
BBB	Good credit quality	
BB	Speculative	Moody's: Aaa Money Market Funds are judged to be of an investment quality similar to Aaa-rated fixed income obligations.
B	Highly speculative	
CCC	Default possibility	S&P: AAAM has extremely strong capacity to maintain principal stability and to limit exposure to principal losses due to credit, market and/or liquidity risks.
CC	Default imminent	
D	Defaulted	

Notes to Main Financial Statements

The table below summarises the amortised value of the Council's investment portfolio at 31 March 2017, and demonstrates that all investments were made in line with the Council's approved credit rating criterion.

Outstanding Investments as at 31 March 2017							
	Rating at time of Deposit*	Rating at 31 March 2017*	Maturity of Investments				Total
			0-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	
			£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Fixed Term Deposits							
UK Banks & Building Societies							
Lloyds	A	A	0	0	2,008	0	2,008
Sub-Total			0	0	2,008	0	2,008
Government & Local Authorities							
Birmingham City Council	AA	AA	0	5,014	0	0	5,014
Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council	AA+	AA	18	0	2,400	0	2,418
Guildford Borough Council	AA	AA	0	5,014	0	0	5,014
Lancashire County Council	AA	AA	38	0	5,008	5,000	10,046
London Borough of Enfield	AA	AA	10,021	0	0	0	10,021
Northumberland County Council	AA	AA	0	0	5,040	5,000	10,040
Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council	AA+	AA	33	0	5,000	0	5,033
Sub-Total			10,110	10,028	17,448	10,000	47,586
Total			10,110	10,028	19,456	10,000	49,594
Instant Access Accounts							
UK Banks & Building Societies							
Santander Call Account	A	A	1				1
Sub-Total			1	0	0	0	1
Money Market Funds							
Aberdeen MMF	AAA	AAA	3,500	0	0	0	3,500
Amundi MMF	AAA	AAA	2,501	0	0	0	2,501
Blackrock MMF	AAA	AAA	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
Federated Prime MMF	AAA	AAA	5,001	0	0	0	5,001
Morgan Stanley MMF	AAA	AAA	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
Public Sector Deposit Fund	AAA	AAA	500	0	0	0	500
Standard Life MMF	AAA	AAA	2,201	0	0	0	2,201
Sub-Total			23,703	0	0	0	23,703
Total			23,704	0	0	0	23,704
Notice Accounts							
UK Banks							
Goldman Sachs 95 Day Notice Deposit	A	A	0	5,002	0	0	5,002
Santander UK 120 Day Notice Account	A	A	0	5,003	0	0	5,003
Total			0	10,005	0	0	10,005
Available for Sale Assets							
Available for Sales Trust Funds	N/a	N/a				44	44
Total Investments			33,814	20,033	19,456	10,044	83,347

The information above provides both current and at time of deposit credit ratings of institutions and durations of outstanding investments held by the Council. At the time investments were placed, the credit rating criteria were met. The disclosures above are given at their amortised value. Please note that for instant access accounts, the credit ratings at 31/03/2017 are the same as for when deposits are made due the ability to deposit or make withdrawals on a daily basis.

* Ratings provided are the Fitch Rating or lowest equivalent

Notes to Main Financial Statements

The table below summarises the amortised value of the Council's investment portfolio at 31 March 2016, and demonstrates that all investments were made in line with the Council's approved credit rating criterion.

Outstanding Investments as at 31 March 2016							
	Rating at time of Deposit*	Rating at 31 March 2016*	Maturity of Investments				Total
			0-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	
Fixed Term Deposits			£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
UK Banks & Building Societies							
Close Brothers	A	A	5,014				5,014
Nationwide Building Society	A	A	5,014				5,014
Lloyds Lending Community Report	A	A			4,008		4,008
Coventry Building Society	A	A	5,012				5,012
Sub-Total			15,040	0	4,008	0	19,048
Covered Bonds							
Lloyds Covered Bond	AAA	AAA			2,607		2,607
Sub-Total			0	0	2,607	0	2,607
Overseas Banks							
OCBC Bank Singapore	AA-	AA-	5,011				5,011
DBS Bank Singapore	AA-	AA-	5,010				5,010
Sub-Total			10,021	0	0	0	10,021
Government & Local Authorities							
Aberdeen CC	AA+	AA+	5,001				5,001
Blaenau Gwent CBC	AA+	AA+	2,420				2,420
Cornwall Council	AA+	AA+	5,001				5,001
Herefordshire Council	AA+	AA+		5,001			5,001
Lancashire CC	AA	AA		5,035			5,035
Leeds City Council	AA+	AA+	5,001				5,001
Monmouthshire CC	AA+	AA+			5,007		5,007
North Tyneside Council	AA+	AA+			5,001		5,001
Salford City Council	AA+	AA+			3,507		3,507
Wolverhampton Council	AA+	AA+		7,021			7,021
Sub-Total			17,423	17,057	13,515	0	47,995
Total			42,484	17,057	20,130	0	79,671
Instant Access Accounts							
UK Banks & Building Societies							
Santander Call Account	A	A	13				13
Lloyds Call Account	A	A	400				400
Sub-Total			413	0	0	0	413
Money Market Funds							
All funds held explicit money market fund equivalent ratings of AAA, with at least one of the rating agencies			30,109				30,109
Sub-Total			30,109	0	0	0	30,109
Pooled Funds							
Insight Liquidity PLUS Fund	AAA	AAA	5,024				5,024
Standard Life Sterling Short	AAA	AAA	5,022				5,022
Sub-Total			10,046	0	0	0	10,046
Notice Accounts - UK Banks							
Santander UK 120 Day Notice Account	A	A		5,004			5,004
Sub-Total			0	5,004	0	0	5,004
Notice Accounts - Overseas Banks							
Svenska Handelsbanken 35 Day Notice A/C	AA-	AA-	5,015				5,015
Sub-Total			5,015	0	0	0	5,015
Total			45,583	5,004	0	0	50,587
Available for Sale Assets							
Available for Sales Trust Funds	N/a	N/a				39	39
Total Investments			88,067	22,061	20,130	39	130,297

The information above provides both current and at time of deposit credit ratings of institutions and durations of outstanding investments held by the Council. At the time investments were placed, the credit rating criteria were met. The disclosures above are given at their amortised value. Please note that for instant access accounts, the credit ratings at 31/03/2016 are the same as for when deposits are made due the ability to deposit or make withdrawals on a daily basis.

* Ratings provided are the Fitch Rating or lowest equivalent

Notes to Main Financial Statements

Other Financial Instruments

Trade Debtors of £3,487k. Allowances are made for the provision of doubtful debt where there is a risk of non-payment.

Borrowing

The policy on borrowing is to spread exposure between Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) and market sources. This enables the Council to avail itself of rescheduling facilities offered by PWLB and also to obtain favourable rates, when offered by the market.

	31 March 2017			31 March 2016		
	PWLB £000's	Market £000's	Total £000's	PWLB £000's	Market £000's	Total £000's
Nominal Value	219,393	48,000	267,393	266,671	48,000	314,671
Premium	(3,221)	0	(3,221)	(3,251)	0	(3,251)
Accrued Interest	587	615	1,202	617	620	1,237
Amortised Value	216,759	48,615	265,374	264,037	48,620	312,657

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash will not be available when it is required. This can jeopardise the ability of the Council to carry out its daily functions or disrupt these from being carried out in the most cost effective manner. To prevent or minimise this risk, the Council has a comprehensive cash flow management system that seeks to ensure that cash is available as needed. If unexpected movements occur, the Council has ready access to borrowings from money markets and the PWLB. There is no significant risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments.

Instead the risk to which the Council is exposed is when loans or other forms of capital financing mature, they cannot be refinanced where necessary on terms that reflect the assumptions made in formulating revenue and capital budgets. The policy on debt redemption is to maintain a fairly stable fall out of debt required to be refinanced each year. To achieve this, targets are set within the Treasury Management Strategy which limit the maximum amount of debt maturities within specific time periods. This spreads the risk of interest rate exposure so all debt is not subject to renewal at the same time. The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

	Limit for Debt Maturity	Actual % Debt Maturity 31 March 2017	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Less than 1 year	25%	6.96%	18,480	8,515
Between 1 and less than 2 years	25%	6.51%	17,278	17,278
Between 2 and less than 5 years	50%	13.06%	34,667	68,444
Between 5 and less than 10 years	75%	12.25%	32,500	47,500
Between 10 and less than 20 years	100%	21.48%	57,000	64,000
Between 20 and less than 30 years	100%	12.09%	32,071	33,571
Between 30 and less than 40 years	100%	9.56%	25,378	20,349
Between 40 and less than 50 years	100%	14.70%	39,000	31,000
Over 50 years	100%	3.39%	9,000	22,000
Total		100.00%	265,374	312,657

In addition to debt that falls out naturally in any year, the Council can choose to redeem debt early as part of its overall debt management policy. This assists in restructuring the Council's debt portfolio and although in the short term a premium charge may be incurred, longer term finance costs may be significantly reduced. LOBO loans have been included at their final maturity date.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

The Council is exposed to risks arising from movements in interest rates. The Treasury Management Strategy aims to mitigate these risks by setting an upper limit of 50% on external debt that can be subject to variable interest rates. This strategy is periodically reviewed and adapted to reflect changing economic circumstances in light of actual movements in interest rates. Investments are also subject to movements in interest rates. As investments are made at fixed rates, but for shorter periods of time, there is greater exposure to interest rate movements. This risk is balanced against actions taken to mitigate credit risk.

Movements in interest rates can impact the Council in several ways. For instance, a rise in 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 liabilities 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, 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.

If interest rates had been 1% higher (based 2016/17 balances and with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would be:

	£000's
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	268
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(1,471)
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(1,203)
Share of overall impact credited to the HRA	(901)
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate deposits (no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure)	(135)
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)	41,929

The impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed. These assumptions are based on the same methodology as used in the "Fair Value" disclosure note.

Price Risk

The Council does not generally invest in equity shares or bonds but it does hold historic balances in its accounts. The Council is consequently exposed to losses arising from movements in the prices of these shares and bonds. As these holdings have arisen from a donation, the Council is not in a position to limit its exposure to price movements by diversifying its portfolio.

The £44k holdings are all classified as 'Available for Sale' and it is expected will not be voluntarily disposed, hence all movements in price will be shown in the Available for Sale Reserve with no impact on gains and losses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

Foreign Exchange Risk

All the financial assets and liabilities are denominated in GBP and thus have no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

Financial Liabilities

The majority of borrowing made by the Council is sourced from the PWLB (£219,393k nominal value 31 March 2017; £214,893k fixed rates, £4,500k variable rates). Borrowing at fixed rates enables the Council to enjoy stability of costs in future years and helps improve budgetary processes. Fixed rates protect the Council from interest rate increases but in contrast exposes it to opportunity costs should rates fall. Borrowing at variable rates currently allows the Council to source debt at levels which are considerably lower than fixed rate debt. Sourcing debt from the PWLB allows the Council to reschedule or prematurely redeem debt and the portfolio is continually monitored to take advantage of opportunities that may present themselves periodically to reduce overall costs.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

£36,000k of debt (nominal value) is held in "Lenders Option Borrowers Option" (LOBO) market loans. These have been set to provide varying periods of fixed rate ranges with subsequent options for the lender to change this rate on agreed dates. Over the next three years loans totalling £5,000k, £10,000k and £6,000k respectively are scheduled for rate change options. Prior to 2016/17 £48,000k of debt was classified as LOBO market loans, however on 22 June 2016, Barclays Bank PLC waived their right to change the applicable interest rate, changing the classification on their loans totalling £12m from LOBO to fixed-rate loans.

In order to minimise debt costs the Council did not take any new borrowing during 2016/17, instead utilising internal resources to finance its long term borrowing requirement. The loan portfolio reduced significantly this year with £40,000k of PWLB variable rate debt being prematurely repaid and naturally maturing debt of £7,278k.

Financial Assets

The Council had a weighted average balance of investments for 2016/17 of £153,385k. Throughout the year deposits were placed in instant access accounts and in fixed term deposits with varying maturity periods. This approach aimed to match investment maturities with expected expenditure and so spread interest rate risk. At year-end there were no deposits with maturities extending one year and therefore all instruments are classified as variable.

47. TRUST FUNDS

The Council is responsible for a number of small trust funds which are not consolidated in the accounts. The Council administers the trust and bequest funds in accordance with the wishes of the benefactors and disbursements from funds are made in pursuance of the objectives of each fund. Surplus monies are invested and the funds receive income mainly from interest and dividends on investments.

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Education trusts - providing academic prizes	4	4
Library trusts - purchase of library books	14	14
Total	18	18

48. PENSION SCHEMES

Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers and other employees, the Council offers retirement benefits that include retirement pensions, dependent pensions, death grants and lump sum payments. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Council's commitment to make future payments needs to be disclosed as the future entitlement is earned.

The Council participates in four defined benefit pension schemes; two funds of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), the Teachers' Pension Scheme and the NHS Pension Scheme. Accounting for the Teachers' Pension Scheme and NHS scheme varies from that of the LGPS and is expanded upon further within this note.

LGPS

The two LGPS scheme funds are:

- London Borough of Hillingdon (LBH) Pension Fund of the LGPS for employees, administered locally by the Council.
- London Pension Fund Authority (LPFA) Pension Fund of the LGPS, which is a closed arrangement for former employees administered by the London Pension Fund Authority.

For the London Borough of Hillingdon LGPS, contributions are made at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets. The adequacy of the funds' contributions and investments to resource future liabilities is reviewed tri-annually by actuaries appointed by the Council. Contribution rates are then set to meet the overall liabilities of the fund under Pension Fund Regulations. During 2016/17 employer's contribution rate was 23.1%. Employees contributed at variable rates between 5.5% and 12.5% of pensionable salary. The employer's contribution rate set for 2017/18 is 23.1% with any pension strain costs being directly attributable to the service area, as was the case in 2016/17.

The London Pension Fund Authority (LPFA) Pension Scheme has been combined with London Borough of Hillingdon Pension Fund in the figures within this note as it is a closed non contributing fund for a number of former employees.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

Defined Contribution Pension Schemes

Teachers Pension Scheme

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme. This fund is administered by the Department for Education and provides teachers with defined benefits upon their retirement. The Council contributes towards the pensions by making payments to the fund based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries. The employer's contribution rate for 2016/17 was 16.48% (14.1% from 1 April 2015 to 31 August 2015, which increased to 16.48% for the period 1 September 2015 to 31 March 2016). The total contribution to the fund by the Council in 2016/17 was £7,123k (£6,738k in 2015/16), of this amount £593k was outstanding at 31 March 2017 (£591k at 31 March 2016).

The Teachers' Pension Scheme is a defined benefit scheme. Although the scheme is unfunded a notional fund is used as a basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local education authorities. However, it is not possible for the council to identify a share of the underlying liabilities in the scheme attributable to its own employees. For the purposes of this statement of accounts it is therefore accounted on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme. The authority is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. There were £847k paid in respect of on-going early retirement payments in 2016/17 (£839k in 2015/16).

NHS Pension Scheme

The Health and Social Care Act 2012, made provision for the transfer of public health services and staff from primary care trusts (PCTs) to local authorities. As a result of this transfer, the London Borough of Hillingdon is responsible for deduction of pension contributions, both employees and employers from transferred staff. These contributions are forwarded on directly to the National Health Service Pension Scheme. The National Health Service Pension Scheme is unfunded and administered by National Health Service Business Services Authority (NHSBSA). It is not possible for the Council to identify a share of the underlying liabilities in the scheme attributable to its own employees. For the purposes of this statement of accounts it is therefore accounted on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme. The pension cost charged to the accounts is the contribution rate set by the NHSBSA. In 2016/17 LB Hillingdon paid a total of £36,256.48 (£35,382.69 in 2015/16) to the NHS Pension Scheme, representing 14.3% of pensionable pay. Contributions to the fund are expected to remain unchanged for 2017/18.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

Transactions relating to retirement benefits

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

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	LBH Pension Fund		LPFA Pension Fund		Total	
	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Cost of Services						0
Current Service Cost	23,029	26,593	0	0	23,029	26,593
Past Service Costs (Including curtailments)	1,166	493	0	0	1,166	493
(Gain)/Loss Settlements	0	(1,977)	0	0	0	(1,977)
Administration Expenses	0	0	2	3	2	3
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:						
Net Interest Expense	13,378	15,428	77	74	13,455	15,502
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	37,573	40,537	79	77	37,652	40,614
Other Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:						
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(110,415)	11,227	(289)	(104)	(110,704)	11,123
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	222,265	(103,079)	0	0	222,265	(103,079)
Other	11,567	(23,568)	0	0	11,567	(23,568)
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	123,417	(115,420)	(289)	(104)	123,128	(115,524)
Movement in Reserves Statement						
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(11,484)	(16,756)	(75)	(73)	(11,559)	(16,829)
Actual amount charged against the General						
Employer's contributions payable to scheme	(23,897)	(21,615)	0	0	(23,897)	(21,615)
Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits	(2,192)	(2,166)	(4)	(4)	(2,196)	(2,170)
Total Employers Contributions Payable to Scheme	(26,089)	(23,781)	(4)	(4)	(26,093)	(23,785)

Notes to Main Financial Statements

In addition the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement included an actuarial loss of £123,128k in 2016/17 (£115,524k actuarial gain in 2015/16).

The Council expects to make payments of £22,074k (£21,635k in 2016/17) in respect of contributions to the LBH Pension Fund during the financial year 2017/18.

49. PENSION SCHEMES BALANCE SHEET DISCLOSURES

Reconciliation of present value of scheme liabilities

	LBH Pension Fund		LPFA Pension Fund		Total	
	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Opening Benefit Obligation	1,123,590	1,218,712	4,660	5,201	1,128,250	1,223,913
Current Service Cost	23,029	26,593	0	0	23,029	26,593
Interest on defined liability	39,032	38,858	111	119	39,143	38,977
Contributions by Members	6,383	6,289			6,383	6,289
Remeasurement (gains) and losses:						
- Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	222,265	(103,079)	431	(165)	222,696	(103,244)
- Other	11,567	(23,568)	(444)	1	11,123	(23,567)
Past Service Cost including Curtailments	1,166	493	0	0	1,166	493
Liabilities Extinguished on Settlements	0	(2,315)	0	0	0	(2,315)
Estimated Unfunded Benefits Paid	(2,192)	(2,166)	(4)	(4)	(2,196)	(2,170)
Estimated Benefits Paid	(43,754)	(36,227)	(471)	(492)	(44,225)	(36,719)
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	1,381,086	1,123,590	4,283	4,660	1,385,369	1,128,250

Reconciliation of fair value of scheme assets

	LBH Pension Fund		LPFA Pension Fund		Total	
	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Opening Fair Value of Employer Assets	740,154	736,612	1,613	2,123	741,767	738,735
Interest Income on Plan Assets	25,654	23,430	34	45	25,688	23,475
Contributions by Members	6,383	6,289	0	0	6,383	6,289
Contributions by the Employer	23,897	21,615	0	0	23,897	21,615
Contributions in respect of Unfunded Benefits	2,192	2,166	4	4	2,196	2,170
Remeasurement (gains) and losses:						
- The return on plan assets, excluding the amount in the net interest expense	110,415	(11,227)	276	(60)	110,691	(11,287)
Assets Distributed on Settlements	0	(338)	0	0	0	(338)
Administration Expenses	0	0	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)
Estimated Unfunded Benefits Paid	(2,192)	(2,166)	0	0	(2,192)	(2,166)
Estimated Benefits Paid	(43,754)	(36,227)	(475)	(496)	(44,229)	(36,723)
Closing Fair Value of Employer Assets	862,749	740,154	1,450	1,613	864,199	741,767

For the LBH the return on scheme assets is estimated based on the actual fund returns and index returns where necessary. The LPFA is determined by setting the expected return equal to the discount rate.

Notes to Main Financial Statements

Pension Scheme assets comprised

	LBH Pension Fund				LPFA Pension Fund				Total	
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets 16/17 £000's	Quoted Prices not in Active Markets 16/17 £000's	Quoted Prices in Active Markets 15/16 £000's	Quoted Prices not in Active Markets 15/16 £000's	Quoted Prices in Active Markets 16/17 £000's	Quoted Prices not in Active Markets 16/17 £000's	Quoted Prices in Active Markets 15/16 £000's	Quoted Prices not in Active Markets 15/16 £000's	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Equity Instruments										
Consumer	13,303		17,056		160		291		13,463	17,347
Manufacturing	0		26,650		90		95		90	26,745
Energy & Utilities	24,034		18,191		15		6		24,049	18,197
Financial Institutions	30,394		37,249		59		92		30,453	37,341
Health & Care	6,823		7,212		74		0		6,897	7,212
Information Technology	1,430		6,683		88		44		1,518	6,727
Other	34,670		60		20		82		34,690	142
Debt Securities										
UK Government	0		15,843						0	15,843
Other	0		38,223				55		0	38,278
Private Equity		26,874		27,950		151		140	27,025	28,090
Real Estate		105,874		102,225		74		58	105,948	102,283
Investment Funds & Unit Trusts										
Equities	431,490		278,522		7		19		431,497	278,541
Bonds	78,572		61,520		16		90	40	78,588	61,650
Hedge Funds		0		1,307	12	3		85	15	1,392
Commodities		0		1,154					0	1,154
Infrastructure		24,884		15,031	7	68	5	82	24,959	15,118
Other		59,235		65,837	209		23	31	59,444	65,891
Derivatives								(13)	0	(13)
Liability Driven Investments								164	0	164
Target Returns					151	115			266	0
Commodities								6	0	6
Cash & Cash Equivalents	25,166		19,441		240	(109)	210	8	25,297	19,659
	645,882	216,867	526,650	213,504	1,148	302	957	656	864,199	741,767

Notes to Main Financial Statements

Pensions Assets and Liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's	2014/15 £000's	2013/14 £000's	2012/13 £000's
Present value of liabilities:					
LBH	(1,381,086)	(1,123,590)	(1,218,712)	(1,051,794)	(1,026,344)
LPFA	(4,283)	(4,660)	(5,201)	(5,254)	(5,763)
Fair Value of Assets:					
LBH	862,749	740,154	736,612	672,603	656,243
LPFA	1,450	1,613	2,123	2,505	2,602
Deficit in the scheme:					
LBH	(518,337)	(383,436)	(482,100)	(379,191)	(370,101)
LPFA	(2,833)	(3,047)	(3,078)	(2,749)	(3,161)
Total	(521,170)	(386,483)	(485,178)	(381,940)	(373,262)

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long term to pay retirement benefits. The total liability of £1,385m is offset by the scheme assets of £864m to give the net pension liability of £521m as disclosed on the balance sheet.

However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains viable: the deficit on the LBH scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary, in addition to ongoing investment returns.

50. PENSION SCHEMES BASIS OF ESTIMATION

Basis for estimating assets and liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc. The scheme liabilities for both LBH and LPFA have been assessed by their appointed actuary, estimates for the LBH scheme being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2013. The appointed actuary for LBH is Hymans Robertson LLP and for LPFA is Barnett Waddingham.

	LBH Pension Fund		LPFA Pension Fund	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
<u>Financial Assumptions: (% p.a.)</u>				
Pension Increase Rate	2.4%	2.2%	2.1%	1.6%
Salary Increase Rate	2.8%	3.2%	3.6%	3.4%
Discount Rate	2.5%	3.5%	1.5%	2.5%
<u>Mortality Assumptions:</u>				
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:				
- Men	22.6	22.7	22.1	22.3
- Women	24.6	24.7	24.4	25.3
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:				
- Men	24.0	24.3	24.4	24.7
- Women	26.5	26.9	26.6	27.6
Take-up of option to convert annual pension to tax free lump sum pre-April 2008	65%	65%	50%	50%
Take-up of option to convert annual pension to tax free lump sum post-April 2008	85%	85%	0%	0%

Notes to Main Financial Statements

Sensitivity Analysis

The estimation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to principal actuarial assumptions used to measure the scheme. The sensitivity analyses below have been based on possible changes to principal assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes all other assumptions remain constant. For example the assumptions in longevity assume that life expectancy increases or decreases. The estimations on sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies of the scheme. The methods and types of estimations in sensitivity analysis have not changed from those in the previous period.

	LBH Pension Fund		LPFA Pension Fund	
	% Increase to Employer Liability	Increase to Employer Liability £000's	% Increase to Employer Liability	Increase to Employer Liability £000's
Changes in Assumptions as at 31 March 2017				
0.5% Decrease in Real Discount Rate	9%	121,476	4%	155
1 Year Increase in Member Life Expectancy	3-5%	n/a*	5%	197
0.5% Increase in the Salary Increase Rate	1%	14,294	0%	0
0.5% Increase in the Pension Increase Rate	8%	105,649	4%	155

*The principal demographic assumption is the longevity assumption (i.e. member life expectancy). For sensitivity purposes, the estimate that a one year increase in life expectancy would approximately increase the Employer's Defined Benefit Obligation by around 3-5%. In practice the actual cost of a one year increase in life expectancy will depend on the structure of the revised assumption.

Scheme and Impact on the Authorities cash flows

The LBH Pension Fund is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the Pensions Committee of the Council. Policy is determined in accordance with the Pension Fund Regulations. The principal risks to the Council in relation to the scheme are the sensitivity of contribution rates to changes in assumptions; investment risk and regulatory risk. These risks are mitigated to an extent by the statutory requirements to charge amounts required by statute as described in the accounting policies note.

The objectives of the LBH LGPS Pension fund are to keep employer's contributions at a rate which is as constant as possible. The Council's Pension Fund undergoes a triennial valuation to set the contribution rates of the all the employers in the scheme to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 25 years. A new contribution rate has been set over the last triennial valuation period to cover contribution rates of the Council for three years from April 2017, so this should minimise disruption in cash flow impacts of the Council.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 16.4 years as established in the triennial valuation dated 31 March 2016.

Further information about the LBH pension Fund can be seen in the Pension Fund accounts and in the Pension Fund annual report.

Other Financial Statements

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) (page 98)

There is a statutory duty to account separately for local authority housing provision. The HRA Income and Expenditure Statement shows further detail of the Income and Expenditure on HRA services included in the whole authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. It includes the major elements of Council housing revenue expenditure on maintenance, administration and capital financing costs and major income sources such as rents and other income.

The Collection Fund Account (page 102)

This account reflects the statutory requirement to maintain a separate Collection Fund which shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to National Non-Domestic Rates and Council Tax, and illustrates the way in which these have been distributed to preceptors and the general fund. The Collection fund is consolidated with the other accounts of the Council.

Pension Fund Accounts (page 105)

This fund is not included within the Council's Balance Sheet, but is maintained separately. The Council acts as the administrator for the London Borough of Hillingdon Fund of the Local Government Pension Scheme.

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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 other income. Council's charge 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 Housing Revenue Account Statement.

	Note	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Expenditure			
Repairs and maintenance		6,360	7,169
Supervision and management		17,177	16,605
Rents, rates, taxes & other charges		72	24
Increase in provision for bad debts		722	379
Depreciation of non current assets	3	9,610	11,270
Impairment or Reversal of previous impairment / revaluation loss		595	(64,287)
		34,536	(28,840)
Income			
Gross dwelling rents		(56,470)	(62,111)
Gross non dwelling rents		(1,157)	(1,152)
Charges for services and facilities		(3,247)	(3,207)
Contributions towards expenditure		(1,204)	(1,228)
		(62,078)	(67,698)
Net Cost of HRA Services as included in the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement			
		(27,542)	(96,538)
HRA Services share of Corporate and Democratic Core		930	873
Net Cost of HRA services			
		(26,612)	(95,665)
(Gain) on sale of HRA non current assets		(9,751)	(8,050)
Interest payable and similar charges		7,007	7,718
Interest & Investment income		(212)	(299)
(Surplus)/Deficit for the year on HRA services			
		(29,568)	(96,296)

Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement

The Movement on Housing Revenue Account Statement shows how the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement (surplus) / deficit for the year reconciles to the movement on the Housing Revenue Account Balance for the year.

	Note	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
HRA Balance 31 March 2016		(33,944)	(30,576)
(Surplus)/Deficit for the year on HRA services		(29,568)	(96,296)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations			
Gain/(Loss) on sale of HRA non current assets		9,751	8,050
Premium on early redemption of HRA debt		16	16
HRA share of contributions to or from the Pension Reserve		(351)	(942)
Revaluation of Non Current Assets		(595)	64,287
Annual Leave Accrual Adjustment		1	4
Revenue Expenditure funded by Capital Under Statute		(2)	
Provision for repayment of debt		8,801	8,549
Net Increase before transfer to reserves		(11,947)	(16,332)
Transfer to Major Repairs Reserve		65	12,964
(Increase)/Decrease in year on HRA		(11,882)	(3,368)
HRA Balance at 31 March 2017		(45,826)	(33,944)
Major Repairs Reserves	7	(23,148)	(32,144)
Total HRA Balances		(68,974)	(66,088)

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Notes to Housing Revenue Account

1. HOUSING STOCK

The Council was responsible at 31 March 2017 for managing dwellings (including shared ownership).

The stock was as follows:

	Total Properties 31 March 2017	Total Properties 31 March 2016
1 Bed Properties	3,562	3,543
2 Bed Properties	3,460	3,499
3 Bed Properties	2,709	2,696
4 Bed plus Properties	235	232
Total	9,966	9,970

2. VALUE OF HRA ASSETS

	Net Book Value 31 March 2017 £000's	Net Book Value 31 March 2016 £000's
Council Dwellings	720,990	690,010
Other Land & Buildings	1,266	2,702
Vehicle, Plant & Equipment	4,653	5,012
Surplus Assets	427	435
Intangible Asset	4	6
Assets Held For Sale	40	120
Assets Under Construction	15,244	14,321
Total	742,624	712,606

The vacant possession value of dwellings within the authority's HRA as at 31 March 2017 was £2,883m, this differs from the balance sheet value of £721m which is based on the economic use value of social housing. The difference of £2,162m between these two figures shows the economic cost of providing housing at social rents over 30 year cycle compared to open market rents.

3. DEPRECIATION

Depreciation charged in year to the HRA

	Depreciation 2016/17 £000's	Depreciation 2015/16 £000's
Council Dwellings	9,089	10,816
Other Land & Buildings	21	14
Intangibles	2	2
Surplus Assets	8	433
Vehicle, Plant & Equipment	489	5
Total	9,609	11,270

Notes to Housing Revenue Account

4. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital Expenditure on HRA council dwellings during 2016/17 totalled £27,234k. This was financed by:

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Revenue Contribution	0	4,589
Capital Receipts	8,564	2,987
Transfer from Major Repairs Reserve	18,670	16,864
	27,234	24,440

Capital receipts from the sale of HRA RTB properties during 2016/17 totalled £15,565k of which £1,190k was paid to Central Government under the pooling arrangements, with £14,375k remaining with the Council.

5. RENT ARREARS

At 31 March 2017 the gross HRA rent arrears amounted to £2,608k (£3,838k in 2015/16).

6. BAD DEBT PROVISION

The provision for bad debts on all HRA debts as at 31 March 2017 was £2,380k (£2,499k in 2015/16). In the year, £841k of debts were written off.

7. MAJOR REPAIRS RESERVE

HRA resource accounting requires the maintenance of a Major Repairs Reserve (MRR) and holds depreciation charged to the HRA and revenue contribution to capital expenditure of HRA. The movements on this reserve are shown below.

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Balance as at 1 April	32,144	24,774
Depreciation transferred to reserve	9,609	11,270
Transfer to MRR	65	12,964
Capital programme funding	(18,670)	(16,864)
	23,148	32,144

The £23,148k held in this reserve will be used to finance capital expenditure on dwellings.

8. CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION RESERVE

The cost of employer's pension contributions in the HRA Income and Expenditure is reported in-line with IAS 19, which requires the current service cost, rather than the actual employer's contribution, be recognised. The HRA reduction for 2016/17 was £351k.

Collection Fund Account

The Collection Fund is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for the Council, as a billing authority, to maintain a separate Collection. This statement shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local authorities and the Government of Council Tax and Non Domestic Rates.

Council Tax	Note	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Council Tax Income		(133,714)	(131,203)
Contribution towards previous years' estimated Council Tax (Surplus)/Deficit	1	3,321	3,417
Write-offs Uncollectable Council Tax Debt		209	125
Write-back Uncollectable Council Tax Debt		(277)	(13)
Provision for Doubtful Council Tax Debts		(2,660)	914
London Borough of Hillingdon Council Tax Precept	1	106,585	101,499
Greater London Authority Council Tax Precept	1	26,433	26,904
Council Tax (Surplus)/Deficit for the Year		(103)	1,643
Opening Council Tax (Surplus)/Deficit Balance		(3,025)	(4,668)
Council Tax (Surplus)/Deficit for the Year		(103)	1,643
Brought Forward Council Tax (Surplus) / Deficit Balance		(3,128)	(3,025)

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) & Business Rate Supplement (BRS)	Note	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
National Non-Domestic Rates Income		(376,437)	(375,218)
Business Rate Supplement Income		(13,687)	(13,800)
Contribution towards previous years' estimated NNDR (Surplus)/Deficit		(7,500)	(1,667)
Write-offs Uncollectable NNDR Debt		1,196	646
Write-back Uncollectable NNDR Debt		(42)	(496)
Provision for Doubtful NNDR Debts		(883)	636
Provision/(Release of Provision) for Backdated Appeal Losses	3	148	3,089
London Borough of Hillingdon Share NNDR Income	2	112,407	111,532
Greater London Authority Share NNDR Income	2	74,939	74,355
Central Government Share NNDR Income	2	187,345	185,886
Transitional Payment Protection Receivable		228	72
Payment to Greater London Authority in respect of BRS Income		13,673	13,784
NNDR Cost of Collection Allowance		598	586
BRS Cost of Collection Allowance		13	16
NNDR (Surplus)/Deficit for the Year		(8,002)	(579)
Opening NNDR (Surplus)/Deficit Balance		6,277	6,854
NNDR (Surplus)/Deficit for the Year		(8,002)	(579)
Brought Forward NNDR (Surplus)/Deficit Balance		(1,725)	6,275

Collection Fund Account

1. Calculation of the Council Tax Base and 2016/17 Council Tax Revenues

The Council Tax Base is based upon the number of dwellings within the borough, analysed by valuation band and adjusted for reductions in expected tax yield arising from discounts, exemptions and the Council Tax Support Scheme. The Council Tax Base is set annually in advance of budget setting, with the 2016/17 base agreed by full Council on 14 January 2016.

Band	Estimated Number of Properties	Discounts & Exemptions	Council Tax Support Scheme	Net Estimated Number of Properties	Band D Equivalent Ratio	Band D Equivalent 2016/17	Band D Equivalent 2015/16
A	903	(105)	(165)	633	6/9	422	310
B	5,617	(751)	(1,219)	3,647	7/9	2,837	2,273
C	23,841	(2,433)	(3,739)	17,669	8/9	15,706	14,324
D	44,520	(2,412)	(4,872)	37,236	9/9	37,236	35,730
E	17,898	(898)	(1,003)	15,997	11/9	19,552	19,283
F	9,409	(416)	(216)	8,777	13/9	12,678	12,516
G	4,530	(112)	(54)	4,364	15/9	7,273	7,070
H	419	(13)	(3)	403	18/9	806	780
Total	107,137	(7,140)	(11,271)	88,726		96,509	92,286
				Adjustment for Non-collection			(1,846)
				Ministry of Defence Contribution			760
				Council Tax Base		96,509	91,200
				London Borough of Hillingdon Band D Council Tax (£)			1,112.93
				Greater London Authority Band D Council Tax (£)			295.00
				Total Band D Council Tax (£)		0.00	1,407.93
				Demand on Collection Fund (£'000)		0	128,403

Annual precepts levied upon the Collection Fund Account in respect of Council Tax by the Council and Greater London Authority are derived from the Council Tax Base and the Band D Council Tax charge approved for the financial year. The following table analyses all Council Tax activity within the Collection Fund between the major preceptors, with the Council's own activity reflected in the main statement of accounts.

	Balance 31 March 2016 £000's	2016/17 Precept £000's	Release of Prior Year Estimated Surplus £000's	2016/17 Council Tax Revenues £000's	2016/17 Surplus £000's	Balance 31 March 2017 £000's
London Borough of Hillingdon	(2,391)	106,585	2,625	(109,329)	(119)	(2,510)
Greater London Authority	(634)	26,433	696	(27,113)	16	(618)
Grand Total	(3,025)	133,018	3,321	(136,442)	(103)	(3,128)

Collection Fund Account

2. National Non-Domestic Rating Income & Business Rate Retention System

National Non-Domestic Rates are levied on the basis of the Valuation Office Agency's assessment of the Rateable Value of a non-domestic property. As at 31 March 2017 the aggregate Rateable Value across the 8,473 hereditaments within the borough totalled £813,213k, with rates payable determined by the National Non-Domestic multiplier which is set annual by Central Government. For 2016/17 the standard multiplier was 49.7p in the pound and for small businesses 48.4p in the pound.

The Business Rate Retention System requires that locally raised income is shared between the Council (30%), the Greater London Authority (20%) and Central Government (50%) as detailed in the table below. The Council's own share of these revenues are reflected in the main statement of accounts.

	Balance 31 March 2016 £000's	2016/17 Budgeted Share of Income £000's	Release of Prior Year Estimated Surplus £000's	2016/17 Non- Domestic Rates Revenues £000's	2016/17 Surplus £000's	Balance 31 March 2017 £000's
London Borough of Hillingdon	1,875	112,408	(2,250)	(112,550)	(2,392)	(517)
Greater London Authority	1,259	74,938	(1,500)	(75,043)	(1,605)	(346)
Central Government	3,140	187,345	(3,750)	(187,597)	(4,002)	(862)
Grand Total	6,274	374,691	(7,500)	(375,190)	(7,999)	(1,725)

3. Provision for losses on Non-Domestic Rating Income due to back-dated appeals

Non-Domestic Ratepayers are able to challenge the Valuation Office Agency's assessment of the Rateable Value for their property, which if successful will result in a reduction in future payments and in some cases a refund of previously levied rates. 1,754 such appeals relating to 1,165 separate hereditaments were outstanding with the Valuation Office Agency as at the 31 March 2017. Given the inherent uncertainty around the financial impact of such appeals, a provision of £4,648k has been established on the basis of past experience. This represents an increase of £148k on the previously held provision, within this movement £385k was released to fund refunds paid during 2016/17, £2,082k was released where provision was no longer required and an additional £2,615k was added to the provision in respect of outstanding appeals.

Pension Fund Accounts

FUND ACCOUNT

	Note	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Contributions	4	41,466	39,268
Transfers In from other pension funds	5	1,241	2,744
		42,707	42,012
Less: Benefits	6	(39,353)	(39,776)
Less: Payments to and on account of leavers	7	(2,243)	(2,700)
		(41,596)	(42,476)
Net additions/(withdrawals) from dealings with members		1,111	(464)
Less: Management expenses	8	(8,385)	(6,353)
Net additions/(withdrawals) including fund management expenses		(7,274)	(6,817)
Return on investments			
Investment income	9	16,004	15,511
Profit and losses on disposal of investments and changes in market value of investments	16B	137,690	(707)
Net return on investments		153,694	14,804
Net Increase in the fund during the year		146,420	7,987
Net Assets at start of year		810,287	802,300
Net Assets at end of year		956,707	810,287

NET ASSETS STATEMENT

		31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Investment Assets	10	955,190	808,967
Investment Liabilities	11	0	(317)
Total net investments		955,190	808,650
Current Assets	12	2,198	2,073
Current Liabilities	13	(681)	(436)
Net assets of the fund available to fund benefits at the end of the reporting period		956,707	810,287

The Pension Fund Accounts summarise the transactions of the scheme and show the net assets at the disposal of members. They do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the period end. The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is disclosed at note 19.

Paul Whaymand
Corporate Director of Finance
September 2017

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUND

a) General

The London Borough of Hillingdon Pension Fund ("the fund") is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and is administered by the London Borough of Hillingdon ("the administering body"). The Council is the reporting entity for this pension fund. The fund is a contributory defined benefits scheme established in accordance with statute to provide benefits to members and retired members of the London Borough of Hillingdon and Admitted and Scheduled bodies in the fund. Benefits in respect of service from 1 April 2014 are based on career average revalued earnings (CARE) scheme. Benefits in respect of past service up to 31 March 2014 are based on final salary. Pensions move in line with the Consumer Price index (CPI) annually. Benefits paid out include a pension payable to former members and their dependants, lump sum retirement benefits, payment of death benefits where death occurs in service or retirement, and early payment of benefits on medical grounds.

The fund is governed by the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 and administered in accordance with the following secondary legislation:

- Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended)
- Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014 (as amended)
- Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016

b) Membership

Membership of the LGPS is voluntary and employees are free to choose whether to join the scheme, remain in the scheme or make their own personal arrangements outside of the scheme. Due to government legislation, since 1 February 2013 all new employees who are not in the scheme are automatically enrolled. Members have the option to opt out of the scheme. Employees who have opted out are then re-enrolled every 3 years, when they can again opt out.

Employers who contribute to the fund in addition to London Borough of Hillingdon are :

Admitted Bodies:

Belrock (new 2016/17)	Heathrow Travel Care
Braybourne Facilities (new 2016/17)	Hillingdon & Ealing Citizens Advice
Churchill	Kingdom Security (new 2016/17)
Cucina (new 2016/17)	Mitie Facilities Management
Greenwich Leisure	Servest Group Ltd
Hayward Services (new 2016/17)	Taylor Shaw (Caterlink, Caterplus & Genuine Dining)

Scheduled Bodies:

Barnhill Academy	London Housing Consortium
Belmore Academy	<i>Orchard Hill College Academy Trust</i>
Bishop Ramsey Academy	Skills HUB (formerly Hillingdon Tuition Centre)
Bishopshalt Academy	Young Peoples Academy (formerly Chantry School)
Charville Academy	<i>Park Federation Trust</i>
Douay Martyrs Academy	Cranford Park Academy
<i>Eden Academy Trust</i>	Lake Farm Park Federation
Moorcroft School	Wood End Academy
Pentland Field School	<i>QED Academy Trust</i>
Grangewood School	Coteford Academy
<i>Elliot Foundation Trust</i>	Queensmead Academy
Hillingdon Primary School	Northwood Academy
John Locke Academy	<i>Rosedale Hewens Academy Trust</i>
Pinkwell School	Rosedale College
<i>Guru Nanak Academy Trust</i>	Mellowlane School
Nanak Sar Primary School	Brookside Primary School
Guru Nanak Sikh Academy	Ruislip High School
Harefield Academy	Ryefield Primary School
Haydon Academy	Vyners Academy
Heathrow Aviation Engineering	Stockley Academy
<i>LBDS Frays Academy Trust</i>	Swakeleys Academy
Cowley St. Lawrence Academy	Uxbridge Academy
Laurel Lane Academy	Uxbridge College
St. Matthews Primary School	Willows Academy
St. Martins Primary School	

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

As at 31 March 2017 there were 8,684 active members contributing to the fund, with 6,194 members in receipt of benefit and 7,225 members entitled to deferred benefits.

London Borough of Hillingdon Pension Fund	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Number of employers with active members	53	43
Number of employees in scheme		
London Borough of Hillingdon	5,862	5,307
Other employers	2,822	2,960
Total	8,684	8,267
Number of Pensioners		
London Borough of Hillingdon	5,314	5,461
Other employers	880	783
Total	6,194	6,244
Deferred Pensioners		
London Borough of Hillingdon	6,279	4,600
Other employers	946	2,058
Total	7,225	6,658

c) Funding

The fund is financed by contributions from the employers, pension fund members and by income from the fund's investments. The pension fund accounts do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits in the future. The contributions from the London Borough of Hillingdon and other participating employers are set through the triennial actuarial valuation at a rate sufficient to meet the long-term liabilities of the fund.

d) Investments

The pension fund investments are managed externally by fund managers: Adams Street Partners, AEW UK, GMO Investments (defunded October 2016), JP Morgan Asset Management, Kempen International Investments (defunded June 2016), Legal & General Investment Management (appointed October 2016), LGT Capital Partners, London CIV (Appointed June 2016), Macquarie Investments, Newton Asset Management, Permira LLP, Ruffer LLP (assets transferred to London CIV June 2016), State Street Global Advisors (defunded October 2016) and UBS Global Asset Management. In addition, there are two direct investments into pooled funds with M&G Investments.

e) Governance

The fund is overseen by the Pensions Committee (comprised of Councillors) and the Pensions Board (comprised of an even number of employer and member representatives). The performance of the fund managers is monitored by the Pensions Committee and governance is overseen by the Pensions Board. Pensions Committee and Pensions Board consisted of the following members in 2016/17:

Pensions Committee

Cllr Philip Corthorne (Chairman)	Cllr Tony Eginton
Cllr Michael Markham (Vice-Chairman)	Cllr Beulah East
Cllr Peter Davis	

Pensions Board

Cllr David Simmonds (Chairman)	Cllr John Morse
Cllr Alan Chapman (Vice-Chairman)	Venetia Rogers (Member Representative)
Mr Andrew Scott (Member Representative)	Roger Hackett (Member Representative)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The accounts have been compiled in accordance to the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 which is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as amended for the public sector and underpinned by the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations. The accounts have been prepared on an accruals basis, except for transfer values which are accounted for on a cash basis, and summarise the fund transactions and report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits as at 31 March 2017.

The accounts do not take into account obligations to pay benefits and pensions that fall due after the reporting date (31 March 2017).

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Valuation of assets

- Market-quoted investments: Equities are valued at bid market prices available on the final day of the accounting period.
- Fixed income securities including short-term instruments are priced based on evaluated prices provided by independent pricing services.
- For pooled funds, if bid prices are provided by the fund administrators then these are used, otherwise the Net Asset Value is used.
- Private Equity is valued using the latest audited valuation from the Limited Partner/General Partner. This is adjusted for any capital calls/distributions that have taken place since the date of the statement. Unquoted investments for Private Placements and Infrastructure are priced using discounted cash flow methodology.

All assets are disclosed in the financial statements at their fair value.

b) Foreign currency translation of assets and liabilities and forward foreign exchange contracts are converted into sterling at the closing middle rates of exchange in the Net Assets Statement. Overseas income is converted at rates of exchange ruling when remitted.

c) Acquisition costs of investments occur as brokerage commission when investments are purchased. They are recorded in the cost figure on an accruals basis.

d) Investment management expenses are recorded at cost when the fund managers/custodian invoice the fund on a quarterly basis or provide a fee schedule deducted at source. Expenses are recorded on an accruals basis.

e) Administration expenses are paid when invoiced by third party providers through the administrating authority's payment system and recharged to the Pension fund.

f) Interest on property developments - property is held in unit trusts for the pension fund, the return received is calculated in accordance with the unit price at the Net Assets Statement date.

g) Contributions are accounted for in the period in which they fall due. Normal contributions received during the year are in accordance with the rates and adjustments certificate.

h) Benefits are accounted for in the period in which they fall due. All benefits are calculated in accordance with the statutory regulations in force at the relevant benefit date.

i) Transfers are accounted for on a cash basis, as the amount payable or receivable by the scheme is not determined until payment is actually made and accepted by the recipient. Group transfers are accounted for under the agreement which they are made.

j) Cash and cash equivalents are held in the custody accounts by fund managers as agreed in the individual Investment Management Agreements (IMA). Cash held is at the discretion of the manager but must not exceed the stipulated permitted range in the IMA

k) Investment Income - dividends from quoted securities are accrued when the securities are quoted ex-dividend. Interest on cash deposits are accrued on daily basis.

Critical Judgements and Uncertainties

l) Unquoted Alternative Investments - Fair values of alternative investments are highly subjective in nature. They are inherently based on forward-looking estimates and judgements involving many factors. Unquoted alternative investments are valued by investment managers using methods such as IFRS fair value principles, discounted cash flow method and guidelines set out by the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Association (IPEV), of which the British Venture Capital Association is a founding member. The value of alternative investments as at 31 March 2017 was £114,851k (£109,712k at 31 March 2016).

m) Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty - The pension fund Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the fund 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 materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

Items where 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
Private equity	Private equity investments are valued at fair value in accordance with British Venture Capital Association guidelines or commensurate overseas equivalent. These investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation.	The total private equity investments in the financial statements are £27,128k. There is a risk that this investment may be under- or overstated in the accounts.
Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Infrastructure - Macquarie Infrastructure Real Assets	Infrastructure Valuation represents the fair value of investments held at 31 March 2017. The valuations have been completed by MIRA (Macquarie Infrastructure Real Assets) in accordance with ASC 820-10 (Fair Value Measurements), under which the fair value is determined to be the price that would be received upon sale of the investments in an orderly transaction between market participants. These investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation.	The total infrastructure alternative investments in the financial statements are £27,002k. There is a risk that this investment may be under or overstated in the accounts. There are no openly traded market prices available for this asset category.
Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Private Finance - M&G	Private Finance investments are valued at par as they are mostly floating rate notes tied to LIBOR. Final valuation is undertaken by the analysts employed by the fund manager as they are not traded on the open market.	The total private finance investments in the financial statements are £22,447k. There is a risk that this investment may be under or overstated in the accounts. There are no openly traded market prices available for this asset category.
Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Direct Lending - Permira Credit Solutions	Private Debt Investments are valued on a quarterly basis and in accordance with International Private Equity and Venture Capital valuation guidelines. These investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation.	The total Private Debt investments in the financial statements are £38,233k. There is a risk that this investment may be under or overstated in the accounts. There are no openly traded market prices available for this asset category.
Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rates used, the rates at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of actuaries, Hymans Robertson, are engaged to provide the fund with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, an increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in pension liability. An increase in assumed earnings would increase the value of liabilities and an increase in assumed life expectancy would increase the liability.

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

4. CONTRIBUTIONS

By category	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Employees	9,356	9,382
Employers Contributions:		
Normal	27,134	25,118
Deficit Funding	4,976	4,768
	41,466	39,268

Deficit Funding: At the actuarial valuation on 31 March 2016 the fund was 75% funded, with the remaining 25% deficit to be recovered over a period of 25 years.

By authority	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
LB Hillingdon	30,535	29,082
Scheduled Bodies	10,459	9,768
Admitted Bodies	472	418
	41,466	39,268

Note: Contributions disclosure notes format is different to that published in 2015/16 in line with the CIPFA Code, as a result the 2015/16 figures have been restated

5. TRANSFERS IN

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Individual transfers in from other schemes	1,241	2,744

6. BENEFITS

By category	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Pensions	(32,435)	(31,597)
Commutations and Lump Sum Retirement Benefits	(6,236)	(7,598)
Lump Sum Death Benefits	(682)	(581)
	(39,353)	(39,776)

By authority	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
LB Hillingdon	(37,561)	(38,969)
Scheduled Bodies	(1,443)	(701)
Admitted Bodies	(349)	(106)
	(39,353)	(39,776)

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

7. PAYMENTS TO AND ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVERS

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Refunds to members leaving service	(81)	(97)
Individual transfers out to other schemes	(2,162)	(2,603)
	(2,243)	(2,700)

8. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

The administering authority incurred costs in managing the fund for the period ending 31 March 2017 as follows:

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Administrative Costs	(902)	(570)
Investment Management Expenses*	(6,761)	(5,445)
Oversight and Governance	(722)	(338)
	(8,385)	(6,353)

Note: Investment management and Oversight and Governances expenses for 2016 restated due to re-categorisation of £107k custody fees from oversight & governance to Investment management fees

* Further detailed Breakdown of Investment Management Expenses

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Management Fees	5,359	4,807
Performance Related Fees	917	279
Custody Fees	96	108
Transaction Costs	389	251
	6,761	5,445

The above analysis of the costs of managing the London Borough of Hillingdon Pension Fund has been prepared in accordance with the CIPFA guidance on LGPS management expenses 2016.

8A. OTHER FUND ACCOUNT DISCLOSURES

External Audit Costs

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Payable in Respect of External Audit	21	21
	21	21

9. INVESTMENT INCOME

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Income from Equities	5,071	5,224
Income from Bonds	37	290
Private Equity Income	4,209	6,147
Pooled Property Investments	4,774	4,458
Pooled Investments- Unit trusts and other managed funds	2,669	666
Interest on cash deposits	63	94
Other (for example from stock lending or underwriting)	(819)	(1,368)
	16,004	15,511

Note: Investment income categories are different to that published in 2015/16 and in line with the CIPFA Code changes, the 2015/16 figures have been restated to provide comparative table of figures.

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

10. INVESTMENTS

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Investment Assets		
Bonds	0	34,898
Equities	123,992	123,599
Pooled investments	672,256	495,752
Pooled property investments	114,894	106,360
Private equity	27,128	30,082
Other Investment balances		
Cash deposits	16,276	17,296
Investment income due	644	980
Total investment assets	955,190	808,967
Investment liabilities		
Derivative contracts:		
Forward currency contracts	0	(317)
Total investment liabilities	0	(317)
Net investment assets	955,190	808,650

10A. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN INVESTMENTS AND DERIVATIVES

	Value 1 April 2016 £000's	Purchases at cost £000's	Sales proceeds £000's	Change in market value £000's	Value 31 March 2017 £000's
2016/17					
Bonds	34,898	4,704	(40,461)	859	0
Equities	123,599	139,652	(167,581)	28,322	123,992
Pooled Investments	495,752	721,833	(645,615)	100,286	672,256
Pooled Property Investments	106,360	11,904	(4,825)	1,455	114,894
Private Equity	30,082	865	(5,287)	1,468	27,128
	790,691	878,958	(863,769)	132,390	938,270
Forward Foreign Exchange	(317)	4,367	(3,152)	(898)	0
	790,374	883,325	(866,921)	131,492	938,270
Other investment balances					
Cash Deposits	17,296			256	16,276
Investment Income Due	980				644
Adjustments to Market Value Changes				5,942	
Total Investment Assets	808,650			137,690	955,190

	Value 1 April 2015 £000's	Purchases at cost £000's	Sales proceeds £000's	Change in market value £000's	Value 31 March 2016 £000's
2015/16 Restated					
Bonds	64,834	6,087	(37,691)	1,668	34,898
Equities	136,322	25,428	(24,919)	(13,232)	123,599
Pooled Investments	449,990	100,335	(53,162)	(1,411)	495,752
Pooled Property Investments	84,768	15,081	(3,187)	9,698	106,360
Private Equity	35,275	1,201	(4,878)	(1,516)	30,082
	771,189	148,132	(123,837)	(4,793)	790,691
Forward Foreign Exchange	(745)	3,519	(1,608)	(1,483)	(317)
	770,444	151,651	(125,445)	(6,276)	790,374
Other investment balances					
Cash Deposits	28,867			432	17,296
Investment Income Due	913				980
Adjustments to Market Value Changes	745			5,137	0
Total Investment Assets	800,969			(707)	808,650

Purchases and sales of derivatives are recognised in Note 14A above as follows: Forward currency contracts – forward foreign exchange contracts settled during the period are reported on a gross basis as gross receipts and payments.

Note: Investment assets categories are different to that published in 2015/16 in line with the CIPFA Code, as a result the 2015/16 figures have been restated.

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

10B. ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Bonds		
UK		
Public sector quoted	0	18,026
Overseas		
Public sector quoted	0	16,872
	0	34,898
Equities		
UK		
Quoted	123,992	98,337
Overseas		
Quoted	0	25,262
	123,992	123,599
Pooled funds - additional analysis		
UK		
Fixed income unit trust	54,622	36,603
Unit trusts	242,454	45,134
Unitised insurance policies	287,498	179,997
Limited liability partnerships	87,682	79,590
Overseas		
Unit trusts	0	154,378
	672,256	495,702
Pooled property Investments	114,894	106,369
Private equity	27,128	30,123
Cash deposits	16,276	17,296
Investment income due	644	980
	158,942	154,768
Total investment assets	955,190	808,967
Investment liabilities		
Derivatives	0	(317)
Total investment liabilities	0	(317)
Net investment assets	955,190	808,650

10C. INVESTMENTS ANALYSED BY FUND MANAGER

Investment Assets and Liabilities by Fund Manager

Fund Manager	Market Value 31 March 2017 £000's	%	Market Value 31 March 2016 £000's	%
Adams Street Partners	17,532	2	19,195	2
AEW UK	47,565	5	36,094	4
GMO	0	0	62,041	8
JP Morgan Asset Management	54,622	6	36,603	5
Kempen International Investments	0	0	87,317	11
Legal & General Investment Management	287,498	30	0	0
LGT Capital Partners	9,596	1	10,887	1
London CIV - Ruffer	104,440	11	0	0
M&G Investments	22,447	2	39,150	5
Macquarie Infrastructure	27,002	3	19,805	2
Newton Asset Management	137,948	14	30,395	4
Permira Credit Solutions	38,233	4	20,634	3
Ruffer LLP	0	0	92,546	11
State Street Global Advisors	0	0	179,997	22
UBS Global Asset Management (Equities)	130,119	14	97,271	12
UBS Global Asset Management (Property)	68,499	7	71,112	9
Other*	9,689	1	5,603	1
Total	955,190	100	808,650	100

* Other includes pending trades, accrued income and cash held in Custody accounts, independent of Fund managers not mandated to hold cash.

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

There are no fund investments which constitute more than 5% of net assets of the scheme.

10D. STOCK LENDING

The fund's investment strategy sets the parameters for the fund's stock-lending programme. At the year-end, the value of quoted equities on loan was £21,444K (31 March 2016: £17,138K). These equities continue to be recognised in the fund's financial statements.

Counterparty risk is managed through holding collateral at the fund's custodian bank. At the year-end the fund held collateral (via the custodian) at fair value of £23,412K (31 March 2016: £18,492k) representing 109% of stock lent. Collateral consists of acceptable securities and government debt.

Stock-lending commissions are remitted to the fund via the custodian. During the period the stock is on loan, the voting rights of the loaned stock pass to the borrower. There are no liabilities associated with the loaned assets.

11. INVESTMENT LIABILITIES

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Forward foreign exchange unrealised loss	0	(317)
	0	(317)

12. CURRENT ASSETS

Analysis of debtors

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Employers' contributions due	68	364
Employees' contributions due	19	100
Debtor: Other local authorities (LB Hillingdon)	0	30
Cash balances	2,111	1,579
	2,198	2,073

13. CURRENT LIABILITIES

Analysis of creditors

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Creditor: Other local authorities (LB Hillingdon)	(227)	0
Other entities	(454)	(436)
	(681)	(436)

Note: Other entities balance is due to the pension fund from bodies external to the government e.g fund managers

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

14. ADDITIONAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

	Market Value 31 March 2017 £000's	Market Value 31 March 2016 £000's
Prudential	5,975	5,937
	5,975	5,937

Additional Voluntary Contributions paid by scheme members are not included in the accounts. The additional voluntary contributions are paid by scheme members directly to Prudential Assurance Company, who manage these monies independently of the fund and, as determined by the fund actuary, do not form part of the fund valuation.

According to information provided by Prudential, £220k was received in additional voluntary contributions by members. Any transfer of additional contributions into the fund during the year are included in the employee contributions value as detailed in note 4.

15. FAIR VALUE – BASIS OF VALUATION

The basis of the valuation of each class of investment asset is set out below. There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year. All assets have been valued using fair value techniques which represent the highest and best price available at the reporting date.

Description of asset	Valuation hierarchy	Basis of valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Market quoted investments	Level 1	Published bid market price ruling on the final day of accounting period.	Not required	Not required
Quoted bonds	Level 1	Fixed interest securities are valued at market value based on current yields.	Not required	Not required
Pooled investments - overseas unit trusts and property funds	Level 2	Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published. Closing single price where single price is published.	NAV-based pricing set on a forward pricing basis	Not required
Unquoted equity	Level 3	Comparable valuation of similar companies in accordance with International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (2012)	EBITDA multiple Revenue multiple Discount for lack of marketability Control premium	Valuations could be affected by material events occurring between the date of the financial statements provided and the pension fund's own reporting date, by changes to expected cashflows, and by any differences between audited and unaudited accounts.

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

Sensitivity of assets valued at level 3

Having analysed historical data and current market trends, and consulted with fund managers, the fund has determined that the valuation methods described above are likely to be accurate to within the following ranges, and has set out below the consequent potential impact on the closing value of investments held at 31 March 2017. It is worth noting the sensitivity analysis below is just one of the possible changes to assets value due to the impact of factors affecting valuation methodology employed by the fund managers. Sensitivity being measured in this note differs from those in Note 17 (other price risks).

	Valuation range (+/-)	Market Value 31 March 2017 £000's	Value on Increase £000's	Value on Decrease £000's
Pooled investments - Limited Liability Partnerships (Infrastructure)	10%	27,002	29,702	24,302
Pooled investments - Limited Liability Partnerships (Private Credit)	10%	60,680	66,748	54,612
Private equity & venture Capital	5%	27,128	28,484	25,772
Venture Capital	5%	41	43	39
Total		114,851	124,978	104,724

15A: FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

Asset and liability valuations have been classified into three levels, according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair values. Transfers between levels are recognised in the year in which they occur.

Level 1

Assets and liabilities at level 1 are those where the fair values are derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Products classified as level 1 comprise quoted equities, quoted fixed securities, quoted index linked securities and unit trusts.

Level 2

Assets and liabilities at level 2 are those where quoted market prices are not available; for example, where an instrument is traded in a market that is not considered to be active, or where valuation techniques are used to determine fair value.

Level 3

Assets and liabilities at level 3 are those where at least one input that could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation is not based on observable market data.

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

The following table provides an analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the pension fund grouped into levels 1 to 3, based on the level at which the fair value is observable.

Values as at 31 March 2017

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss
Loans and Receivables

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit and Loss

Net investment Assets

Quoted Market Price	Using Observable Inputs	With Significant Unobservable Inputs	
Level 1 £000's	Level 2 £000's	Level 3 £000's	Total £000's
124,016	699,403	114,851	938,270
16,920	0	0	16,920
0	0	0	0
140,936	699,403	114,851	955,190

Values as at 31 March 2016

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss
Loans and Receivables

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit and Loss

Net investment Assets

Quoted Market Price	Using Observable Inputs	With Significant Unobservable Inputs	
Level 1 £000's	Level 2 £000's	Level 3 £000's	Total £000's
158,519	522,460	109,712	790,691
18,276	0	0	18,276
(317)	0	0	(317)
176,478	522,460	109,712	808,650

15B. RESTATEMENT OF VALUATION HIERARCHIES

The following managers' assets for 2015-16 have been re-categorised from level 1 to level 2: Newton Asset Management- £30,396k, Kempen International- £87,317k, State Street Asset Management- £179,997k, GMO Investments- £62,041k and JP Morgan Asset Management- £36,603k.

15C. RECONCILIATION OF FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS WITHIN LEVEL 3

Level 3 Assets Reconciliation

	Value 1 April 2016	Purchases at cost	Sales proceeds	Unrealised gains/(losses)	Realised gains/(losses)	Value 31 March 2017
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Private Equity - Adams Street Partners , LGT Capital Partners & UBS	30,082	865	(5,287)	624	844	27,128
Private Finance - M&G	39,150	0	(23,266)	1,225	5,338	22,447
Infrastructure - Maquarie	19,805	5,276	(1,659)	3,350	230	27,002
Venture Capital - UBS	41	0	0	0	0	41
Direct Lending - Permira	20,634	17,279	(126)	320	126	38,233
	109,712	23,420	(30,338)	5,519	6,538	114,851
Other investment balances	0				0	0
Total Investment Assets	109,712				6,538	114,851

There were no transfers in or out of level 3 assets in 2016/17

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

15D. Level 3 Pricing Hierarchy Disclosures

Quantitative Information on Significant unobservable inputs

Private Equity: Adams Street & LGT capital

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of privately held securities are: Revenue multiples, EBITDA multiple, net income multiple and discount for lack of marketability and potential bids.

Private Finance: M&G

The assets are mostly floating rate notes and held at par value.

Infrastructure: Macquarie

The following quantitative information are considered for significant unobservable inputs, in valuation of infrastructure assets.

- The acquisition financial model is used as a base case.
- Update for any material changes in economic, operational and financial assumptions.
- Discount equity cashflows at the sum of the risk free rate and the appropriate risk premium (as determined by the implied risk premium at acquisition unless there is an inherent change in the riskiness of the underlying investments which may necessitate a change in the risk premium).

Direct Lending: Permira

The following key terms are confirmed as inputs for each yield analysis calculation:

- Cash / PIK (Payment In Kind) margin
- Frequency of interest payments
- Commitment and settlement date
- Contracted and expected maturity date

Description of Valuation Process

Private Equity

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques. Private equity investments for which market quotations are not readily available are valued at their fair values by the Board of Directors. Private equity valuations are usually generated by the managers of the underlying portfolio of investments on a quarterly basis and are actually received with a delay of at least one-to-two months after the quarter end date. As a result, the year-end net asset value predominantly consists of portfolio valuations provided by the investment managers of the underlying funds at a specific date, adjusted for subsequent capital calls and distributions. If the Board of Directors comes to the conclusion upon recommendation of the Investment Manager (after applying the above mentioned valuation methods), that the most recent valuation reported by the manager/administrator of a fund investment is materially misstated, it will make the necessary adjustments using the results of its own review and analysis. The valuation adjustments relate to events subsequent to the last capital account valuation statement received but based upon information provided by the investment manager and all other available unobservable inputs. In estimating the fair value of fund investments, the Investment Manager in its valuation recommendation to the Board of Directors considers all appropriate and applicable factors.

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

Private Finance: M&G

These assets are floating rate and are held to maturity they are valued at par unless suffering from impairment. Impairments may be applied if an asset's credit rating deteriorates.

Direct Lending: Permira

- In each case, valuations are prepared in accordance with International Private Equity & Venture Capital Valuation ("IPEV") Guidelines
- All direct lending investments are valued on a mark-to-market basis at the date of valuation
- Where an investment is considered illiquid (level 3), a yield analysis is performed to infer a fair market value for that
- Each valuation is reviewed to ensure:

Third party evidence to support pricing (such as Market data, broker quotes or Bloomberg pricing, as well as latest financials and capital structure; and any other adjustments to value) was evidenced;

That the valuations are prepared in a consistent manner with previous valuations and that any changes in methodology or valuation are clearly explained; and valuations are derived using methodology consistent with the IPEV guidelines.

Infrastructure: Macquarie

Valuations are calculated by the individual asset teams on a quarterly basis. The valuation process follows the British Venture Capital Association (BVCA) guidelines, and is compliant with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The most generally accepted methodology of valuing infrastructure assets is by way of a discounted cashflow (DCF) analysis.

DCF-Based Market Valuation Process

Financial Model

The acquisition financial models of all of the Fund's underlying investments will be externally audited prior to financial close. They will be used as the initial base financial models for the DCF analysis.

Update for Economic, Operational and Financial Assumptions

The economic assumptions in the financial models are adjusted every three months in order to reflect current market conditions. The main economic variables relate to interest rates, exchange rates and inflation.

The initial operational assumptions in each of the financial models are the acquisition forecasts. Any historical information (e.g. distributions received in an intervening period and year to date performance) will be updated within the model. In relation to forward-looking assumptions, the acquisition assumptions will continue to be used unless there is a material inconsistency between these assumptions and:

- the actual operational results to date
- the revised forecasts provided by management or approved by the board.

The financial assumptions in the model (e.g. cost of debt and capital structure) are also updated to reflect the actual debt put into place, current base rates and any material change in outlook with regards to future leverage.

Discount Rate

Equity cash flows are discounted at the acquisition internal rate of return, which is adjusted for changes in the relevant risk free rate. The acquisition internal rate of return is the return which is forecast under the acquisition case and price, reflecting the risks inherent in each of the investments. The difference between the acquisition internal rate of return and the risk free rate at the date of acquisition equates to the risk premium, which is the risk compensation to equity holders.

Most of the Fund's assets are likely to see some decrease in the risk premium as assets are de-risked following acquisition. Such projects may have a changing risk "life-cycle", whereby the risk changes as the asset matures. In addition, if there is a change in the inherent risk of an investment, then the risk premium may need to be reconsidered.

Narrative and Quantitative description of sensitivity to changes in valuation methods and market

Private Equity

Market valuation method applied to investments is sensitive to four main components:

- (i) changes in actual market prices;
- (ii) interest rate risk;
- (iii) foreign currency movements; and
- (iv) other price risks.

Private Finance (M&G)

The only possible sensitivity associated with private finance valuations and methodology is credit rating. This may result in an analyst impairing an asset if there is a change in the asset's credit rating.

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

Infrastructure: Macquarie

The economic assumptions in the financial models are adjusted every three months in order to reflect current market conditions. The main economic variables relate to interest rates, exchange rates and inflation.

Direct Lending: Permira

The yield analysis methodology used to value the level 3 assets are sensitive to the following inputs:

- EURIBOR swap rates (up to 7 years)
- LIBOR swap rates (up to 7 years)
- ELLI (3 year discounted spread data)

These inputs are sourced directly from Bloomberg feeds or independently from Duff & Phelps (ELLI data) relevant to each period end date.

These inputs impact on: (1) the implied IRR calculations at the period end valuation date; (2) the forecast cash and/or PIK yields that track LIBOR or EURIBOR; and (3) ultimately the implied asset price calculated from these inputs as the period end to determine the valuation price.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

16A: CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial instruments by category and net assets statement heading. No financial instruments were reclassified during the accounting period.

	Designated as fair value through P&L	Loans & receivables	Total	Restated						
				Designated as fair value through P&L	Loans & receivables	Total				
				31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's	
Financial Assets										
Bonds	0	0	0	34,898	0	34,898				
Equities	123,992	0	123,992	123,599	0	123,599				
Pooled Investments	672,256	0	672,256	495,702	0	495,702				
Pooled property investments	114,894	0	114,894	106,369	0	106,369				
Private Equity	27,128	0	27,128	30,123	0	30,123				
Cash	0	16,276	16,276	0	17,296	17,296				
Other Investment balances	0	644	644	0	980	980				
	938,270	16,920	955,190	790,691	18,276	808,967				
Financial Liabilities										
Derivative Contracts	0	0	0	(317)	0	(317)				
	0	0	0	(317)	0	(317)				
Total	938,270	16,920	955,190	790,374	18,276	808,650				

Note: Investment assets categories disclosures are different to that published in 2015/16 and in line with the CIPFA Code, the 2015/16 figures have been restated to provide comparative table of figures.

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

16B. NET GAINS AND LOSSES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Financial Assets		
Designated at Fair Value through profit and loss	137,690	(390)
Financial Liabilities		
Fair Value through profit and loss	0	(317)
	137,690	(707)

17. NATURE & EXTENT OF EXPOSURE TO RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risk and Risk Management

The fund's primary long-term risk is that the fund's assets will fall short of its liabilities. Therefore the aim of investment risk management is to minimise the risk of an overall reduction in the value of the fund and to maximise the opportunity for gains across the whole fund portfolio. The fund achieves this through asset diversification to reduce exposure to market risk (price risk, currency and interest rate risks) and credit risk to an acceptable level. In addition, the fund manages its liquidity risk to ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet the fund's forecast cash flows.

Responsibility for the fund's risk management strategy rests with the Pensions Committee. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Council's pensions operations. Policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in activity and in market conditions.

Market risk

The risk that the fair value of cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk reflects interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risks. To mitigate against market risk the pension fund invests in a diversified pool of assets to ensure a reasonable balance between different categories. The management of the assets are placed with a number of fund managers with different performance targets and investment strategies. Each fund manager is expected to maintain a diversified portfolio in each asset class. Risks associated with the strategy and investment returns are included as part of the quarterly reporting to Pensions Committee where they are monitored and reviewed.

Other price risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign exchange risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instruments or its issuer, or factors affecting all such instruments in the market. The fund is exposed to share and derivative price risk. This arises from investments held by the fund for which the future price is uncertain. All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. Except for shares sold short, the maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments. The potential losses from shares sold short are unlimited. The fund's investment managers mitigate this price risk through diversification and the selection of securities and other financial instruments is monitored by the Council to ensure it is within limits specified in the fund Investment Strategy Statement.

Other price risk - Sensitivity Analysis

Following analysis of historical data and expected investment return movement during the financial year, the fund has determined that the following movements in market price risk are reasonably possible for the 2016/17 reporting period.

Asset Type	Potential market movements (+/-)
UK bonds	5.20%
Overseas bonds	5.20%
UK equities	9.60%
Overseas equities	8.70%
Pooled property investments	3.40%
Other pooled investments	9.60%
Derivatives	0.00%
Private equity	6.20%

Potential price changes are determined based on the observed historical volatility of asset class returns. 'Riskier' assets such as equities will display greater potential volatility than bonds as an example, so the overall outcome will depend largely on fund asset allocations. The potential volatilities are consistent with one standard deviation movement of the change in value of assets over the last three years. This can then be applied to period end asset mix.

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

Had the market price of the fund investments increased/decreased in line with the above, the change in the net assets available to pay benefits in the market price would have been as follows (the prior year comparator is shown below).

Asset type	Value as at 31 March 2017 £000's	Percentage Change %	Value on Increase £000's	Value on Decrease £000's
UK bonds	0	5.20%	0	0
Overseas bonds	0	5.20%	0	0
UK equities	123,992	9.60%	135,895	112,089
Overseas equities	0	8.70%	0	0
Pooled property investments	114,894	3.40%	118,800	110,988
Other pooled investments	672,256	9.60%	736,793	607,719
Derivatives	0	0.00%	0	0
Private equity	27,128	6.20%	28,810	25,446
Total	938,270		1,020,297	856,243

Asset type	Restated			
	Value as at 31 March 2016 £000's	Percentage Change %	Value on Increase £000's	Value on Decrease £000's
UK bonds	18,026	4.57%	18,850	17,202
Overseas bonds	16,871	4.57%	17,642	16,100
UK equities	98,337	10.56%	108,721	87,953
Overseas equities	25,262	8.01%	27,285	23,239
Pooled property investments	106,369	3.00%	109,560	103,178
Other pooled investments	495,703	10.56%	548,049	443,357
Derivatives	0	0.00%	0	0
Private equity	30,123	4.86%	31,587	28,659
Total	790,691		861,695	719,687

Note: Investment assets categories are different to that published in 2015/16 in line with the CIPFA Code, as a result the 2015/16 figures have been restated to provide comparative table of figures.

Interest Rate Risk - The risk to which the pension fund is exposed to changes in interest rates and relates to its holdings in bonds and cash. Based on interest received on fixed interest securities, cash balances and cash and cash equivalents.

The fund's direct exposure to interest rate movements as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 is set out below. These disclosures present interest rate risk based on the underlying financial assets at fair value.

Asset Type	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Cash balances	16,276	17,296
Bonds - segregated portfolio	0	72,526
Bonds - pooled funds	148,817	112,128
Total	165,093	201,950

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

Interest Rate Risk Sensitivity Analysis

The fund recognises that interest rates can vary and can affect both income to the fund and the value of net assets available to pay benefits. A 100 basis points (1%) movement in interest rates is consistent with the level of sensitivity applied as part of the fund's risk management strategy.

The analysis that follows assumes that all other variables, in particular exchange rates remain constant, and shows the effect in the year on the net assets available to pay benefits of a +/- 1% change in interest rates.

	Value as at 31 March 2017	Potential movement on 1% change in interest rates	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Assets exposed to income rate risks				
Cash balances	16,276	163	16,439	16,113
Bonds - pooled funds	148,817	1,488	134,492	147,329
Total change in assets available	165,093	1,651	150,930	163,442

	Value as at 31 March 2016	Potential movement on 1% change in interest rates	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Assets exposed to income rate risks				
Cash balances	17,296	173	17,469	17,123
Bonds - segregated portfolio	72,526	725	73,251	71,801
Bonds - pooled funds	112,128	1,121	113,249	111,007
Total change in assets available	201,950	2,020	203,970	199,931

Currency Risk - The risk to which the pension fund is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

The pension fund has the ability to set up a passive currency hedge where these risks are perceived to be adverse. As at 31 March 2017 the Fund had no currency hedge in place for those managers who do not hedge their own portfolios. The following table summarises the fund's currency exposure as at 31 March 2017 and as at the previous period ending 31 March 2016.

Currency exposure by asset type

	Asset Value 31 March 2017	Asset Value 31 March 2016
	£000's	£000's
Overseas Quoted Securities	0	25,262
Overseas Index-Linked Bonds	0	16,871
Overseas Managed Funds	106,344	149,059
Private Equity/Infrastructure	54,130	49,928
	160,474	241,120

Currency risk sensitivity analysis

Following analysis of historical data in consultation with PIRC Ltd, the funds data provider, the fund considers the likely volatility associated with foreign exchange rate movements to be 7.90%, based on the data provided by PIRC. A 7.90% fluctuation in the currency is considered reasonable based on PIRC's analysis of historical movements in month end exchange rates over a rolling twelve month period. This analysis assumes that all variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. A 7.90% strengthening/weakening of the pound against various currencies in which the fund holds investments would increase/decrease the net assets available to pay benefits as follows:

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

Assets exposed to currency risk

	Asset Value 31 March 2017	Potential market movement	Value on increase	Value on decrease
		7.90%		
	£000's		£000's	£000's
Overseas Managed Funds	106,344	8,401	114,745	97,943
Private Equity/Infrastructure	54,130	4,276	58,406	49,854
	160,474	12,677	173,151	147,797

Assets exposed to currency risk

	Asset Value 31 March 2016	Potential market movement	Value on increase	Value on decrease
		6.08%		
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Overseas Quoted Securities	25,262	1,536	26,798	23,726
Overseas Index-Linked Bonds	16,871	1,026	17,897	15,845
Overseas Managed Funds	149,059	9,063	158,122	139,996
Private Equity/Infrastructure	49,928	3,036	52,964	46,892
	241,120	14,660	255,780	226,460

Credit Risk - Credit risk represents the risk that the counterparty to a transaction or a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the fund to incur a financial loss. The market values of investments generally reflect an assessment of credit in their pricing and consequently the risk of loss is implicitly provided for in the carrying value of the fund's financial assets and liabilities.

The pension fund's entire investment portfolio is exposed to some form of credit risk, with the exception of the derivative position, where the risk equates to the net market value of a positive derivative position. Credit risk can be minimised through careful selection of high quality counterparties, brokers and financial institutions. The pension fund is also exposed to credit risk through Securities Lending, Forward Currency Contracts and its daily treasury activities. The Securities Lending programme is run by the fund's custodian Northern Trust who assign four different risk management oversight committees to control counterparty risk, collateral risk and the overall securities lending programme. The minimum level of collateral for securities on loan is 102%, however more collateral may be required depending on the type of transaction. To further mitigate risks, the collateral held on behalf of the pension fund is ring fenced from Northern Trust. Securities lending is capped by investment regulations and statutory limits are in place to ensure no more than 25% of eligible assets can be on loan at any one time.

The prime objective of the pension fund treasury management activity is the security of principal sums invested. As such it will take a prudent approach to organisations employed as the banker and deposit taker. The pension fund will ensure it has adequate but not excessive cash resources in order to meet its objectives. The bank accounts are held with Lloyds Plc, which holds an S&P long-term credit rating of BBB+. Deposits are placed in the AAAf rated Northern Trust Money Market Fund which is ring fenced from the administering company. Credit ratings, market indicators and media coverage are monitored to ensure credit worthiness is maintained. The fund's cash holding under its treasury management arrangements at 31 March 2017 was £2,111k (31 March 2016: £1,579k) and this was held with the following institutions.

Summary	Rating S&P	Balances as at 31 March 2017 £000's	Rating S&P	Balances as at 31 March 2016 £000's
Money market funds				
Northern Trust Global Sterling Fund A	AAAf S1+	200	AAAf	100
Bank current accounts				
Lloyds	A	1,911	A	402
NatWest (Capita)		0	BBB+	1,077
Total		2,111		1,579

Liquidity Risk - The risk the pension fund will have difficulties in paying its financial obligations when they fall due.

The pension fund holds a working cash balance in its own bank accounts with Lloyds and Money Market Fund to which it has instant access to cover the payment of benefits and other lump sum payments (£2,111k). At an investment level the fund holds a large proportion of assets in instruments which can be liquidated at short notice, normally three working days. As at the 31 March 2017 these assets totalled £708,503k, with a further £16,276k held in cash in the Custody accounts at Northern Trust.

Refinancing risk

The key risk is that the fund will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its financial instruments at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The fund does not have any financial instruments that have a refinancing risk as part of its investment strategy.

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

18. FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

In line with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, the fund's actuary undertakes a revaluation every three years for the purpose of setting employer contribution rates for the forthcoming triennial period. The last valuation took place as at 31 March 2016 setting rates for the period April 2017 to March 2020. The next triennial valuation will take place as at 31 March 2019.

In line with the triennial valuation the fund updates its Funding Strategy Statement every three years. The key elements of the funding strategy are:

- 1) to ensure the long-term solvency of the fund, i.e. that sufficient funds are available to meet all pension liabilities as they fall due for payment
- 2) to ensure that employer contribution rates are as stable as possible
- 3) to minimise the long-term cost of the scheme by recognising the link between assets and liabilities and adopting an investment strategy that balances risk and return
- 4) to reflect the different characteristics of employing bodies in determining contribution rates where it is reasonable to do so
- 5) to use reasonable measures to reduce the risk to other employers and ultimately to the council tax payer from an employer defaulting on its pension obligations.

The funding level is the ratio of assets to liabilities at the valuation date. A funding level of less/more than 100% implies that there is a deficit/surplus in the Fund at the valuation date against the funding target. Funding plans are set to eliminate any deficit (or surplus) over the set time horizon and therefore get back to a funding level of 100%. To do so, additional contributions may be required to be paid into the Fund; these contributions are known as the "secondary rate".

At the 2016 actuarial valuation, the fund was assessed as 75% funded (72% at the March 2013 valuation). This corresponded to a deficit of £269m (2013 valuation: £266m) at that time. The slight improvement in funding position between 2013 and 2016 is mainly due to investment performance over the inter-valuation period. The liabilities have also increased due to a reduction in the future expected investment return, although this has been partially offset by lower than expected pay and benefit growth (both over the inter-valuation period and forecast to continue into the long term).

Contribution rates

The table below summarises the whole fund Primary and Secondary Contribution rates at this triennial valuation. These rates are the payroll weighted average of the underlying individual employer primary and the total of employer secondary rates expressed as a monetary amount, calculated in accordance with the Regulations and CIPFA guidance.

Primary Rate (%) 1 April 2017 - 31 March 2020	Secondary Rate (£)		
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
19.50%	£5,296,000	£5,537,000	£6,938,000

The Primary rate above includes an allowance for administration expenses of 0.7% of pay. The employee average contribution rate is 6.4% of pay.

At the previous formal valuation at 31 March 2013, a different regulatory regime was in force. Therefore a contribution rate that is directly comparable to the rates above is not provided.

The valuation of the fund has been undertaken using a risk based approach and this approach adopted recognises the uncertainties and risks posed to funding and follows the process outlined below.

Step 1: The Fund sets a funding target (or funding basis) which defines the target amount of assets to be held to meet the future cashflows. The assumptions underlying the funding target are discussed further in the next section. A measurement is made at the valuation date to compare the assets held with the funding target.

Step 2: The Fund sets the time horizon over which the funding target is to be reached.

Step 3: The Fund sets contributions that give a sufficiently high likelihood of meeting the funding target over the set time horizon.

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

Assumptions

Due to the long term nature of the Fund, assumptions about the future are required to place a value of the benefits earned to date (past service) and the cost of benefits that will be earned in the future (future service). Assumptions fall into two categories when projecting and placing a value on the future benefit payments and accrual – financial and demographic.

Financial assumptions

A summary of the financial assumptions underpinning the target funding basis and adopted during the assessment of the liabilities of the Fund as at 31 March 2016 (alongside those adopted at the last valuation for comparison) are shown below.

Description	31 March 2016	31 March 2013
Funding Basis Discount Rate	4.0%	4.6%
Benefit Increases (CPI)	2.1%	2.5%
Salaries Increases	2.6%	3.3%

Demographic assumptions

The main demographic assumption to which the valuation results are most sensitive is that relating to the longevity of the Fund's members. For this valuation, the Fund has adopted assumptions which give the following sample average future life expectancies for members:

Description	31 March 2016	31 March 2013
Male		
Pensioners	22.6 years	22.7 years
Non- Pensioners	24.0 years	24.3 years
Female		
Pensioners	24.6 years	24.7 years
Non- Pensioners	26.5 years	26.9 years

19. ACTUARIAL PRESENT VALUE OF PROMISED RETIREMENT BENEFITS

In addition to the triennial funding valuation, the fund's actuary also undertakes a valuation of the pension fund liabilities, on an IAS 19 basis, every year using the same base data as the funding valuation rolled forward to the current financial year taking account of changes in membership numbers and updating assumptions to the current year. This valuation is not carried out on the same basis as that used for setting fund contribution rates and the fund accounts do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits in the future.

Description	31 March 2017 % per annum	31 March 2016 % per annum
Inflation /Pensions Increase Rate	2.4%	2.2%
Salary Increase Rate	2.8%	3.2%
Discount Rate	2.5%	3.5%

An IAS 26 valuation was carried out for the fund as at 31 March 2017 by Hymans Robertson with the following results:

Description	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits	1,522,000	1,225,000
Assets	956,707	810,287
Deficit	565,293	414,713

These figures are presented for the purposes of IAS 26 only. They are not relevant for the calculations undertaken for funding purposes or other statutory purposes under UK pensions legislation. This item is not recognised in the Net Asset Statement, hence is considered not to be in opposition to the assertion included in the Net Asset Statement surrounding future liabilities of the fund.

Notes to Pension Fund Accounts

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

It is required under IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" that material transactions with related parties which are not disclosed elsewhere should be included in a note to the financial statements.

The London Borough of Hillingdon is a related party to the pension fund. The revenue contributions the Council has made into the pension fund are set out in note 4 to the Pension Fund accounts.

No senior officer or Pension Committee member had any interest with any related parties to the pension fund.

Governance

There are two members of the Pension Fund Committee who are deferred or retired members of the pension fund. Cllr Philip Corthorne (Chairman), a deferred member; and Cllr Tony Eginton, a retired member. Each member is required to declare their interest at each meeting.

Key Management Personnel

Three employees of the London Borough of Hillingdon hold key positions in the financial management of the London Borough of Hillingdon Pension Fund. These employees are the Section 151 officer, Deputy Director - Strategic Finance and the Chief Accountant. Total remuneration payable to key management personnel is set out below:

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2016 £000's
Short term benefits	69	61
Post employment benefits	31	105
	100	166

This note highlights the funding by the pension fund for key officers and pension benefits of those staff accrued in year.

The Pensions Committee of the London Borough of Hillingdon Pension Fund ("the Fund") has prepared an Investment Strategy Statement (ISS) in accordance with the DCLG Guidance on Preparing and Maintaining an Investment Strategy Statement.

As set out in the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016, the Pensions Committee will review this Statement from time to time, but at least every three years, and revise it as necessary. Also, in the event of a significant change, changes will be reflected within three months of the change occurring. The current version of the ISS is available on the pension fund pages of the Council's web site: www.hillingdon.gov.uk and included in the Annual Report.

21. BULK TRANSFER

There were no bulk transfers into or out of the fund during the 2016/17 financial year.

22. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

Outstanding capital commitments (investments) as at 31 March 2017 totalled £46,472k (£31,122k at 31 March 2016). These commitments relate to outstanding call payments due on unquoted limited partnership funds held in the Private Equity, Infrastructure and Credit Solutions (Permira) parts of the portfolio. The amounts called by these funds vary both in size and timing over a period of between four and six years from the date of each original commitment.

23. CONTINGENT ASSETS

Three admitted body employers in the London Borough of Hillingdon Pension Fund hold insurance bonds to guard against the possibility of being unable to meet their pension obligations. These bonds are drawn in favour of the pension fund and payment will only be triggered in event of employer default.

24. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There are no post balance sheet events.

DRAFT

London Borough of Hillingdon Annual Governance Statement 2016/17

1 Scope of Responsibility

The London Borough of Hillingdon is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively. It also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

In discharging this overall responsibility, the London Borough Hillingdon is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs and facilitating the effective exercise of its functions that include arrangements for the management of risk.

The London Borough of Hillingdon follows an approach to corporate governance which is in accordance with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE 2016 Framework and guidance '*Delivering Good Governance in Local Government*'. This statement meets the requirements of Regulation 6 (1)(a) of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 which require an authority to conduct a review at least once a year of the effectiveness of its system of internal control and to include a statement reporting on the review with the published Statement of Accounts. Regulation 6(1)(b) of the same regulations requires that the statement is an *Annual Governance Statement* which must be prepared in accordance with proper practices in relation to accounts.

2 The Purpose of the Governance Framework

The governance framework comprises the systems, processes, culture and values by which the authority is directed and controlled and the activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads the community. It enables the authority to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost-effective services.

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the London Borough of Hillingdon's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

The governance framework has been in place at the London Borough of Hillingdon for the year ended 31 March 2017 and up to the date of approval of the 2016/17 Statement of Accounts.

3 The Governance Framework

The London Borough of Hillingdon has brought together the underlying set of statutory obligations, management systems and principles of good governance to establish a formal governance framework. The key elements outlined below demonstrate how Hillingdon maintains effective internal controls and an effective governance system.

3.1. **The London Borough of Hillingdon's Constitution** sets out how the authority operates, how decisions are made, and the procedures that are followed to ensure that they are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people. The constitution is regularly reviewed at full Council meetings and also more comprehensively on an annual basis at each Annual General Meeting, as required.

3.2. Part 2 of the Constitution outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Executive, Non-executive, Mayor, Overview and Scrutiny committees, Standards committee and officer functions. There is an ethical framework governing the conduct of Members and co-opted members. The governance arrangements for Hillingdon comprise:

- A structure of the Leader of the Council, a Cabinet and Policy Overview and Scrutiny Committees;
- A Corporate Management Team;
- Senior Management Teams;
- The Audit Committee, led by an independent chairman; and
- A Standards Committee and a Code of Conduct for Members and Co-opted Members.

The authority's constitution is on its website at www.hillingdon.gov.uk.

3.3. Part 2, article 7 of the Constitution sets out the '**Cabinet Scheme of Delegations**'. This governs the allocation of responsibilities and the discharge of executive functions by the Leader, the Cabinet and individual Cabinet Members. This is regularly updated to reflect changes to Cabinet Member portfolio responsibilities in line with business priorities and Directors' responsibilities. Executive decision-making is transparent and undertaken in accordance with regulations and the law, with flexibility for urgent decisions. Cabinet meetings are open to the public and media to attend and report on and are available to watch through the Council's YouTube channel.

3.4. Part 2, articles 6 and 8 (including Part 4,E) sets out how the Council's non-executive decisions by Members are taken. **Policy Overview and Scrutiny Committees** undertake regular monitoring of services, performance and the budget and an annual programme of major Member-led service reviews involving witness testimony aimed at influencing Executive policy. Statutory scrutiny of health and police bodies is undertaken annually. Regulatory decisions on planning, licensing and related matters are undertaken judiciously by experienced and trained elected Councillors, in accordance with the Council's high ethical standards.

3.5. Part 2, article 8 also sets out how the Authority works with its partners in Hillingdon through the **Health and Wellbeing Board**, which is chaired by the Cabinet Member for Social Services, Housing, Health and Wellbeing and which complies with the requirements of the Health and Social Care Act 2012. The Health and Wellbeing Board seeks to improve the quality of life of the local population and provide high-level collaboration between the Council, NHS and other agencies to develop and oversee the strategy and commissioning of local health and social care services.

3.6. Part 3 of the Constitution sets out the '**Scheme of Delegations to Officers**'. This governs the responsibility allocated to officers of the London Borough of Hillingdon to perform the

authority's activities. These include the Chief Executive, Borough Solicitor and Head of Democratic Services. The schemes are updated when required to reflect changes to Directors' responsibilities in line with business priorities. Within this, each Directorate has individual Schemes of Delegations, setting out how Directors' responsibilities are sub-delegated.

3.7. Part 5 of the Constitution sets out formal '**Codes of Conduct**' governing the behaviour and actions of all Council Members, co-opted members and Council officers. A 'Code of Conduct for Members and Co-opted Members' was adopted in July 2012. The code requires that Councillors conduct themselves appropriately to fulfil their duties and that any allegations of misconduct are investigated. There is a separate 'Code of Conduct for Employees', which applies to all Council officers and is part of their contract of employment. The authority regularly reviews the code and guidance to ensure these requirements reflect changes to the Council structure. A revised Code of Conduct for Officers and Protocol for Member/Officer Relations were approved by full Council in February 2015.

3.8. Rather than adopting a formal **Code of Corporate Governance** the Council ensures that Hillingdon's governance structure, decision making process and areas of responsibility are covered in the Council's Constitution and Schemes of Delegation.

3.9. **A Member training programme** is devised for each municipal year. All new Members are trained on the Code of Conduct by the Borough Solicitor and Head of Democratic Services and refresher training delivered where appropriate. Complaints about alleged breaches of the Code are handled in accordance with the requirements of the Localism Act 2011. The Standards framework includes a Whips Protocol and complainants are expected to make use of it first, with complaints only escalated to the Monitoring Officer and Standards Committee if they cannot be resolved through this process. The Council has also put in place an induction and training programme for Members along with specific training on scrutiny, planning, audit and licensing rules.

3.10. **Member Register of Interests** records the interests of Members and co-opted members of the London Borough of Hillingdon. There is a separate 'Related Parties' register that all Members and relevant senior officers are required to complete each year declaring the relationship and nature of any related party transactions, which the authority has entered into.

3.11. **A Member / Officer Protocol** to govern and regulate the relationship between the London Borough of Hillingdon's elected Members and appointed officers is in place.

3.12. A formal **Whistleblowing policy**, which sets out how the Council complies with the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998, allows Council staff and contractors working for the authority to raise complaints regarding any behaviour or activity within the authority, ranging from unlawful conduct to possible fraud or corruption. The Monitoring Officer has overall responsibility for maintaining and operating the policy, along with reporting on outcomes to the Standards Committee. A new Investigations Protocol has recently been drafted to ensure that all allegations are appropriately risk assessed and the correct officers made aware of the allegations and a robust decision making process is in place. The new procedure is in the process of being communicated to all appropriate stakeholders.

3.13. **The London Borough of Hillingdon** has set out its vision of 'Putting Our Residents First' and established four priority themes for delivering efficient, effective and value for money services. The priority themes are; 'Our People', 'Our Heritage', 'Our Environment' and 'Sound Financial Management'. The delivery of these priorities will be achieved through a combination of strategic management programmes, which include: the Hillingdon Improvement Programme, Business Improvement Delivery programme and the financial and service planning process (Medium Term Financial Forecast).

3.14. **The Hillingdon Improvement Programme (HIP)** is Hillingdon's strategic improvement programme which aims to deliver excellence as set out in the Council vision – 'Putting Our Residents First'. The HIP Vision is to build a more customer focused organisation, to modernise business processes and to free up resources to provide improved services for our residents. HIP has helped to change the culture of the organisation and to improve the services delivered to residents. This can be evidenced through the high satisfaction rates received from residents about customer care, waste and recycling services, libraries, our primary and secondary schools and how well they feel informed, through regular feedback. HIP is consistently trying to improve Hillingdon by continuing to deliver a range of innovative projects, drive forward major cultural change and enhance Hillingdon's reputation. The programme is led by the Leader of the Council, and the Chief Executive and Corporate Director for Administration is the Programme Director. Cabinet members and directors are also responsible for specific HIP projects.

3.15. **The Business Improvement Delivery (BID)** programme is a key part of HIP and has been designed to fundamentally transform the way the Council operates. Through the programme, savings of £13.309 million were delivered in 2016/17 taking total savings since 2010 to approximately £110 million. The BID programme delivery and expenditure is overseen by the Leader of the Council, and the Deputy Chief Executive and Corporate Director of Residents Services.

3.16. **The Medium Term Financial Forecast (MTFF)** process is the system of service, financial and annual budget planning. This runs from the preceding March to February with a robust challenge process involving Members and Corporate Directors. Monthly reports on key financial issues are produced and communicated through the finance management team.

3.17. **Hillingdon Partners** aims to bring together the key local public, private, voluntary and community sector organisations to work as a local strategic partnership to improve the quality of life for all those who live in, work in and visit Hillingdon. The Partnership seeks to promote the interests of Hillingdon beyond the borough's boundaries with external organisations, regional bodies and central government. The Partnership has agreed nine priority areas for the focus of its work, with actions to address local priorities delivered through theme groups.

3.18. **A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)** outlines the current and future health and wellbeing needs of the population over the short-term (three to five years) and informs service planning, commissioning strategies and links to strategic plans such as Hillingdon's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy. The JSNA is 'live' and can be accessed via the Council's website and as such is updated throughout the year rather than being refreshed annually.

3.19. **An Independently Chaired Audit Committee** operates to oversee financial reporting, provide scrutiny of the financial and non-financial systems, and provide assurance on the effectiveness of risk management procedures and the control environment. The Audit Committee has been set up with terms of reference which are generally consistent with CIPFA's 'Audit Committees – Practical Guidance for Local Authorities 2005'. The Audit Committee is subject to an annual Internal Audit assurance review of its effectiveness. The final report of the last such review was dated 18th November 2016. Further to this, the Terms of Reference for the Audit Committee have been updated and formally approved to further strengthen the Council's governance arrangements.

3.20. **The Performance Management Framework** is a Council-wide framework requiring service areas and teams to set annual plans, targets, identify risk and report performance against Council priorities. Key aspects of performance are monitored on a regular basis through a combination of reporting against service targets and performance scorecards, the

results of which are regularly presented to Senior Management Teams and reported quarterly to the Corporate Management Team.

3.21. The London Borough of Hillingdon has established an effective **risk management system**, including:

- **A Corporate Risk Management Strategy** outlining the roles, responsibilities and processes for capturing, reporting and taking action to mitigate key corporate and group risks. The Corporate and Group Risk Registers enable the identification, quantification and management of strategic risks to delivering the Council's objectives. Group Risk Registers are updated quarterly, reviewed by each Senior Management Team and the most significant risks are elevated to the Corporate Risk Register where appropriate. The Council's Risk Management framework is reviewed annually. The Head of Business Assurance has overall responsibility for the facilitation of the Council's Risk Management Framework and improvement work in this area is ongoing.
- **A Corporate Risk Management Group (CRMG)**, chaired by the Corporate Director of Finance, reviews the Corporate Risk Register on a quarterly basis and advises the Cabinet and Corporate Management Team on the significant risks. The Corporate Risk Register is presented to the Audit Committee in the following quarter. Where appropriate, the Medium Term Financial Forecast (MTFF) embraces the potential financial impact of significant risks. The Head of Business Assurance has overall responsibility for the facilitation of the Council's Risk Management Framework and the Audit Committee has commented that good progress has been made in strengthening the process for updating the Council's Corporate Risk Register on a quarterly basis.
- **Risk Management training** has been provided to Audit Committee members during 2016/17. Risk Management training for staff is available via an e-learning training package although the completion rate is low. Further improvement work is planned which will include the provision of bite size training sessions for staff in relation to risk management.

3.22. The Council recognises that there is a continued need for robust and effective strategic and operational risk management processes and procedures across the organisation. Effective risk management will help to mitigate against the financial and reputation risks arising from the broad range of **insurable risks** to which the Council is exposed. It is anticipated that the Council's Insurance contracts will support the transfer of financial risk through using a mixed portfolio of suppliers specialising in particular insurance sectors, alongside proactive actions by the Insurance Service to raise awareness of such risks.

3.23. **The Business Assurance Health and Safety Service** provide advice and support to the Corporate Health & Safety Forum, Group Health and Safety Champions as well as to managers regarding health and safety issues. The Corporate Health & Safety Forum assists in ensuring a consistent approach to health and safety management is adopted throughout the Council. It reviews health and safety performance across the Council and discusses matters of topical and strategic interest that have corporate health and safety consequences.

3.24. A corporate officer group, the Hillingdon Information Assurance Group (HIAG), chaired by the Senior Information Risk Owner (the Head of Business Assurance) on behalf of the Corporate Management Team, meets every quarter to review progress on the agreed Information Governance Action Plan (IGAP). The relevant policies, procedures and guidelines for staff are updated in line with the IGAP. An updated data protection e-learning training module has been rolled out to staff and briefings have been delivered to some Elected

Members. Where identified, learning from data protection incidents that have occurred is integrated into the IGAP.

3.25. The London Borough of Hillingdon has an **Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Strategy** which has recently been updated and is in the process of getting the required formal approval. The strategy is underpinned by a full range of policies and procedures including the Council's Whistleblowing Policy. Work is ongoing to progress the updates to these policies and procedures and ensure they are aligned to the Council's new Investigations Protocol. Once finalised, the Strategy, Protocol, Policies and Procedures will be communicated to all key stakeholders to help ensure they are all aware of their responsibilities in relation to fraud and corruption at the Council.

3.26. **The Committee Standing Orders** (Part 4B), Procurement & Contract Standing Orders (Part 4H) & Scheme of Delegation to Officers (Part 3) are incorporated in the Constitution and reviewed annually. The Scheme of Delegation specific to each Group is available on the Hillingdon's internal web pages: 'Horizon'.

3.27. The London Borough of Hillingdon **monitors legislative changes**, considers implications and opportunities and ensures that the authority is substantially compliant with laws and regulations. The Policy Team leads on briefing the Corporate Management Team on upcoming changes and agreeing actions, reporting to Cabinet on specific issues as required. Legal Services review key committee and all executive reports prior to decision, for legal compliance.

3.28. Hillingdon's training and development programme enables staff and senior officers to access and complete a wide range of learning and development opportunities through the internal Learning & Development pages on 'Horizon' to ensure they have the skills, knowledge & behaviours to deliver the Council's priorities. This includes induction programmes, e-learning packages and a range of vocational development courses under the Qualifications and Credit Framework. In addition, the Hillingdon Academy is now well established as a leadership programme aimed at providing the Council's future leaders. The Council also offers staff the opportunity to achieve professional qualifications and meet their continuing professional development (CPD) requirements.

3.29. The **Performance and Development Appraisal (PADA)** process requires all officers and senior managers to record employees' key objectives and tasks, set targets for when these must be delivered and identify staff learning and development needs. There are competency frameworks for staff, managers, senior officers and Directors, with descriptors outlining the performance that is expected at each level. Performance reviews are required to be completed on a bi-annual basis against the relevant competency framework and PADA guidance is available to support both staff and managers through the process.

3.30. Hillingdon has a set of **consultation/engagement standards** that demonstrate a commitment for building strong relationships with residents, visitors and businesses throughout the borough. The standards set out Hillingdon's commitment to engage, consult and respond to the views of local communities. The standards also support Hillingdon's commitment to transparency and the need for sharing information with residents. Resident and stakeholder feedback supports and informs corporate intelligence, which drives business planning, policy and decision making including commissioning and procurement of services. An annual customer engagement plan is in place covering all Council services to align customer engagement to support the delivery of Council priorities.

3.31. The Council has in place a well-established **Petition Scheme**, including e-Petitions. This is widely used by people in the borough to submit their views on local matters directly to

decision-makers.

4 Review of Effectiveness

4.1. The London Borough of Hillingdon has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of executive managers within the authority who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Head of Business Assurance's annual Internal Audit report, and also by comments made by the external auditors (Ernst & Young) and other review agencies and inspectorates.

4.2. The CIPFA/SOLACE 2016 Framework '*Delivering Good Governance in Local Government*' (Chapter 5), sets out seven principles of good practice:

- Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law.
- Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder involvement.
- Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits.
- Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes.
- Developing the entity's capacity, including the capacity of its leadership and the individuals within it.
- Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management.
- Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability.

4.3. The review of effectiveness has considered each of the principles, including the sub-principles and behaviours and actions that demonstrate good governance in practice and as set out in the guidance.

4.4. The review has also been informed by a range of management information and improvement action, including:

4.4.1. A comprehensive annual programme of scrutiny and review by the Policy Overview and Scrutiny Committees as well as the Audit Committee.

4.4.2. The role and responsibilities of the Corporate Director of Finance, detailed in the Finance Schemes of Delegation. As a key member of the Corporate Management Team leadership, his role is to act as, and exercise the functions of, the "Chief Finance Officer" meaning the officer designated under section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972. As such he is actively involved in all material business decisions to safeguard public money and sound financial management on behalf of the authority.

4.4.3. The work of the external auditors (Ernst & Young) as reported in their Annual Audit Letter.

4.4.4. The work of the Business Assurance service, which develops its quarterly Internal Audit plans after an assessment of risk and priorities including discussions with relevant senior managers. The Head of Business Assurance (& Head of Internal Audit) reported quarterly during the year to both the Corporate Management Team and the Audit Committee. Overall he has provided a 'reasonable' level of assurance on the Council's

internal control environment for 2016/17.

4.4.5. Management Assurance Statements (MAS) were received from all Deputy Directors and Heads of Service covering the financial year 2016/17. The MAS provide confirmation that the control environment is operating effectively to safeguard the delivery of services and that governance issues other than those identified in Section 5 (below) have been raised and are being dealt with appropriately.

4.4.6. The London Borough of Hillingdon has continued to maintain effective financial management throughout the financial year, with unallocated reserves remaining at £39 million at 31 March 2017.

4.4.7. The London Borough of Hillingdon has a clear commitment to a capable and fit for purpose procurement function. Working to a Category Management approach, Procurement ensures a best value approach to expenditure commitment. By engaging with groups, Procurement supports the delivery of financial and service level requirements to meet the wider corporate objectives with a 'Residents' First' approach.

4.5. Overall, therefore, the review of effectiveness has concluded that internal control/governance systems were in place for the financial year ended 31 March 2017 and, except where identified in section 5, the London Borough of Hillingdon's management and control systems are operating effectively in accordance with good practice.

5 Significant Governance Issues

5.1. The London Borough of Hillingdon has implemented a range of improvement actions, as part of its overall continuous improvement programme, to strengthen governance arrangements and control systems.

5.2. All governance issues reported in the 2015/16 AGS and in previous years have been resolved and the following points are noted:

5.2.1 In relation to school improvement, good progress has continued to be made during the last year to embed a school-led improvement approach in Hillingdon working closely with Head Teachers and Governing Bodies in the Borough. Community Schools which are a cause for concern are subject to regular performance reviews and where appropriate Warning Notices are served. Alternatively concerns are escalated to the Regional Schools Commissioner in the case of Academy schools. The Council is working closely with all schools in Hillingdon to ensure all children in Hillingdon receive a 'good' or better education.

5.2.2 An Internal Audit assurance report on the Council's Corporate Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption arrangements finalised in December 2014 identified a number of governance issues requiring improvement. An overarching Corporate Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Strategy (2017-20) has been drafted and agreed by a range of key stakeholders including the Audit Committee on 16th March 2017. Policies and plans to support the Strategy are currently being drafted with direct involvement of the Corporate Management Team. Links to these will be made available in the CAF&AC Strategy (once agreed).

5.2.3. A review of the Passenger Transport Service and a routine Health and Safety Audit in 2015-16 identified problems with contract monitoring and a need for actions to

improve safeguarding and health and safety procedures. A new system of routine and spot checking contractors' compliance has been put in place. This includes inspection of all relevant documentation regarding company insurance, vehicles and contracted drivers. Safeguarding documentation has been produced for all contracted companies and drivers. A stronger system is in place to ensure that all staff have the necessary DBS clearance and for monitoring and recording health and safety training.

5.2.4 Some inadequate health and safety and security arrangements were identified at Harlington Road Depot. These have been addressed through a number of staff changes, the introduction of increased security measures and new regular communications to promote health and safety across the site.

5.2.5. During 2016/17 good progress has been made to implement actions in response to recommendations from an internal review of the homelessness and housing service. Nearly all recommendations have been implemented including strengthening management controls, staff performance management and the review and approval of a revised Social Housing Allocation Policy. Further work is underway to actively implement the two remaining recommendations from the review.

5.2.6 The Council has completed a restructure of the Corporate Procurement Team. The Team has received Official Journal EU training and training for Chartered Institute of Procurement and Supply professional qualifications (where appropriate). A new category structure has been created, incorporating category strategy and Supplier Relationship Management identification for key suppliers. Ongoing contracts are reviewed, where appropriate, to ensure they contain suitable KPI's and SLA's.

5.2.7 All critical (priority 1) Council services now have an up-to-date Business Continuity Plan in place. Further work is planned to ensure the plans are fully embedded within each service.

5.2.8. The Council continues to attach the highest importance to Data Protection and Information Governance. Work is ongoing through the Council's Information assurance working group (HIAG) to strengthen arrangements in this area.

5.2.9. Following an Employment Tribunal hearing the Council reviewed its Recruitment & Selection policy. The Policy was revised, consulted on and approved and was implemented with effect from April 2017.

5.3 Following a review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control including the corporate governance arrangements, the following significant governance issues have been identified in 2016/17:

5.3.1 Further work to strengthen business continuity operational risk: Business Continuity / Disaster Recovery: In the event of a disaster such as an extended period of power outage or major fire in the Civic Centre, multiple business areas would be unable to operate their ICT systems for days, or have limited ability to operate for up to 2 weeks. Proposals have been put forward to CMT regarding back-up solutions and swifter access to the Council's core ICT applications in such a scenario. Capital funding has provisionally been identified and CMT are to further review alternate location options for emergency command and control. Final proposals for the required technology resilience, need to go in tandem with this and as part of the upcoming modernisation of ICT.

5.3.2 An Internal Audit of Building Control services identified a number of operational

and financial risks. Positive management actions with timescales have been agreed to address these risks.

5.3.3 There is some evidence of a deterioration in the financial position of a number of maintained Schools. Two schools requested a licensed deficit in 2016/17 - one of which was projecting a year-end deficit of £1.6 million. There are a further eleven schools with balances below £50k and the ringfenced Dedicated Schools Grant budget overspent by £1.1 million in 2016/17. The finance team will use the 2016/17 outturn data and the maintained Schools three-year budget plans due by the end of May, to determine where intensive support is required (over and above that already offered through the Schools Finance team SLA). The issue is also being discussed on an ongoing basis at Schools Forum.

5.3.4 The Social Care Finance team have identified that there is incomplete management information relating to Social Care clients that have no recourse to public funds (NRPF) and identification of the related costs of their support. The service now has access to the Connect system that collates this data. Additionally the service works closely with the Fraud Team and is exploring opportunities for closer working with the Home Office.

5.4. The Council continues to operate in an environment of declining financial support from government while managing increasing demand for a broad range of services, which in the absence of any response would result in a rising annual deficit that would reach £70m by 2021/22. In response, the Council continues to review and transform services to drive improvement and efficiency through initiatives such as the successful BID programme, which has bridged the budget gap by delivering £13.3m savings in 2016/17. This proven approach is set to be continued beyond 2016/17, enabling the Council to continue 'putting our residents first' despite the challenging financial conditions.

Fran Beasley
Chief Executive
September 2017

Cllr Ray Puddifoot MBE
Leader of the Council
September 2017

Glossary of Terms

ACCRUAL - A sum included in the final accounts to cover income or expenditure attributable to an accounting period for goods received or work done, but for which payment has not been received/made by the end of the period.

ACCUMULATED ABSENCES ACCOUNT - Absorbs the differences arising from the statutory requirement to neutralise the impact on the General Fund Balance of accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in year.

ACTUARIAL VALUATION - A valuation of assets held, an estimate of the present value of benefits to be paid, and an estimate of required future contributions, by an actuary, on behalf of a pension fund.

ACTUARY - An independent professional who advises on the financial position of the pension fund.

AGENCY SERVICES - The provision of services by one body (the agent) on behalf of another that is legally responsible for providing the service.

AMORTISED COST - The initial measurement will be at fair value, normally the amount of the originating transaction such as the receipt or loan advance less transaction costs. The effective interest rate is then calculated to the amount in the balance sheet at initial measurement. The result in the balance sheet carrying amount (the amortised cost) and a profile of interest charges that might be different from the amounts specified in the contract as being for interest and principal.

ASSET - Something that will be used by the authority over a long period of time and has a lasting value (e.g. land, buildings, and roads). See also **COMMUNITY ASSETS, NON CURRENT ASSET, INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS, ASSETS HELD FOR SALE, NON-OPERATIONAL** and **OPERATIONAL ASSETS**.

ASSETS HELD FOR SALE - Assets that are being actively marketed for sale and are expected to be sold within the next financial year.

BAD DEBT PROVISION - Amounts set-aside in the accounts towards potentially irrecoverable debts. This amount is netted against Debtors in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

BALANCES - Unallocated reserves held to resource unpredictable expenditure demands.

BUDGET - A statement of the authority's plans for services expressed in money shown over one or a number of years.

CAPITAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT - The Capital Adjustment Account represents the balance of capital resources set aside to finance capital expenditure awaiting the consumption of those resources (i.e. depreciation or impairment).

CAPITAL CHARGE - A charge to service revenue accounts to reflect the cost of fixed assets used in the provision of services.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - Spending on assets (e.g. land, buildings, roads etc.) that adds to and not merely maintains the value of an existing fixed asset.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS - The proceeds from the sale of land, buildings or other assets. Capital receipts can be used to pay for new capital expenditure, within rules set down by the Government, or to repay outstanding loans.

CASH EQUIVALENT - Amounts held as short term deposits which are readily convertible into cash.

CIPFA - The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy is the professional accounting body that specialises in the public services.

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 of community assets are parks and historic buildings.

CONTINGENCY - Money set aside in the budget to meet the cost of unforeseen items of expenditure, or shortfalls in income.

CONTINGENT ASSET - A contingent asset is a possible asset 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.

CONTINGENT LIABILITY - A contingent liability is either:

a) 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 authority's control; or

b) past events where it is not probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

CORPORATE AND DEMOCRATIC CORE - The corporate and democratic core comprises all activities that local authorities engage in specifically because they are elected, multi purpose authorities with a responsibility for making choices in the use of taxpayers' money. The cost of the activities are thus over and above those which would be incurred by a series of independent, single purpose, nominated bodies managing the same services. There is therefore no logical basis for apportioning these costs to services.

COUNCIL TAX - The local tax based on relative market values of residential property, which helps to fund local services.

CREDITORS / PAYABLES - Amounts owed by the authority for goods and services received where payment has not been made at the date of the balance sheet.

CREDIT RISK - Risk that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the council

CURRENT ASSET - An asset held, which will be consumed or cease to have value within the next financial year; examples are stocks and debtors.

CURRENT LIABILITY - An amount which will become payable or could be called in within the next accounting period; examples are creditors and cash overdrawn.

CURRENT SERVICE COST - The increase in the present value of Pension Fund Liabilities expected to arise from current year service.

DEBTORS / RECEIVABLES - Amounts owed to the authority for goods and services provided but not received at the date of the balance sheet.

DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT - A specific grant for the funding of schools and which is ring fenced to the Schools Budget.

DEPRECIATION - The measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful economic life of a fixed asset, whether arising from use, passage of time or obsolescence through technological or other changes.

DIRECT REVENUE FINANCING (revenue contributions to capital) - Resources provided from the authority's revenue budget to finance the cost of capital projects.

DISTRICT AUDITOR - An auditor employed directly by the Audit Commission to audit the accounts of local authorities.

EARMARKED RESERVES - Amounts set aside for a specific purpose or a particular service or type of expenditure.

EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATE - The rate of interest that will discount the estimated cash flows that take place over the life of the instrument.

EMOLUMENTS - All sums paid to or receivable by an employee and sums due by way of expenses allowances (as far as those sums are chargeable to UK income tax) and the money value of any other benefits received other than in cash. Pension contributions payable by either employer or employee are excluded.

EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS - Material items that fall within the ordinary activities of the Council that need to be disclosed in order to present the accounts fairly.

EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS - Material items, possessing a high degree of abnormality, which derive from events or transactions that fall outside the ordinary activities of the authority and which are not expected to recur.

FAIR VALUE - the price at which an asset could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction less, where applicable, any grants receivable towards the purchase or use of the asset.

FEES AND CHARGES - Income raised by charging users of services.

FINANCE LEASE - A method of paying for capital expenditure where a rent is paid for an asset during its useful life. Finance Leases are treated as capital. See **OPERATING LEASE**.

FINANCIAL YEAR - The period covered by a set of financial accounts - the local authority financial year commences 1 April and finishes 31 March the following year.

GENERAL RESERVE - amounts remaining unspent on revenue account after taking account of all expenditure and income for the year. The General Reserve is required to enable the Council to meet potential business risks in the future so that services will not be affected financially should unexpected events occur.

GOING CONCERN - The concept that an entity will remain in operational existence for the foreseeable future, in particular that the revenue accounts and balance sheet assumes no intention to curtail significantly the scale of operations.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS - Assistance by government and inter-government agencies and similar bodies, whether local, national or international, in the form of cash or transfers of

assets to an authority in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the authority.

GROSS EXPENDITURE - The total cost of providing the Council's services before taking into account income from government grants and fees and charges for services.

IMPAIRMENT - A reduction in the value of a fixed asset below its previously assessed value in the balance sheet.

INCOME - Amounts due that has been or is expected to be received.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS - Fixed assets that have no alternative use and are intended to be held in perpetuity. Examples of infrastructure assets are highways and footpaths.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS) - Statutory guidelines by which the accounts have to be prepared, implemented for the first time in the 2010/11 accounts.

INVENTORIES - The amount of unused or unconsumed stocks held in expectation for future use.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES - Assets held solely for capital appreciation or to earn rental and not to meet service objectives.

INVESTMENTS - Short-term investments are those maturing within one year if the balance sheet date, any investments maturing more than one year after the balance sheet date are treated as long-term investments.

LOANS AND RECEIVABLES - Financial assets (excluding derivatives) that have fixed or determinate payments and that are not quoted in any in any active market. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost. The income and expenditure account is charged with interest receivable, impairment losses and any gain or loss on "de-recognition". Movements in fair value during the life of the asset are not recognised.

LIABILITIES - Money owed to individuals or organisations that will be paid at some time in the future.

LIQUIDITY RISK - The risk that the council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments.

MARKET RISK - The risk that the council will loss out financially as a result in market factors such as interest rates or stock market movements.

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION - (MRP) - The minimum amount, which must be charged each year to an authority's revenue account to set aside funds to repay the principal sum of borrowing for capital purposes.

NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATE (NNDR) - A levy on businesses based on a national rate in the pound multiplied by the ratable value of the premises occupied. NNDR is redistributed among all local authorities and police authorities on the basis of population.

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 EXPENDITURE - Gross expenditure less specific service income but before deduction of revenue support grant.

NET CURRENT REPLACEMENT COST - The cost of replacing or recreating the particular asset in its existing condition and in its existing use, i.e. the cost of its replacement or of the nearest equivalent asset, adjusted to reflect the current condition of the existing asset.

NET REALISABLE VALUE - The open market value of the asset in its existing use (open market value in the case of non-operational assets), or sale proceeds for stocks and stores less the expenses to be incurred in realising the asset.

NON-CURRENT ASSET - An asset that has value beyond one financial year.

NON-DISTRIBUTABLE COST - These include overheads for which no user now benefits and should not be apportioned to services. Examples are spare computer capacity and empty offices. These also include pension costs in relation to scheme members' past service.

NON-OPERATIONAL ASSETS - Non Current assets held by a local authority not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services. Examples of non-operational assets are investment properties, assets under construction and assets that are surplus to requirements, pending sale or redevelopment.

OPERATIONAL ASSETS - Non Current Assets held, occupied, used or contracted to be used on behalf of the authority or consumed by an authority in the direct delivery of the services for which it has a responsibility, whether statutory or discretionary or for the service or strategic objectives of the authority.

OPERATING LEASE - A lease under which the asset can never become the property of the lessee.

OUTTURN - Actual income and expenditure for a financial year.

PAST SERVICE COST - The increase in present value of Pension Fund liabilities arising in the current year from previous years' service.

PENSION FUND - The Fund for staff in the Local Government Pension Scheme, maintained on an actuarial basis, which makes pension payments on retirement of participants; it is financed by contributions from the employer and employees and from investment income.

PENSION INTEREST COSTS - Expected increases in present value of Pension Fund liabilities because benefits are due one year sooner.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS - Those events, both favorable and unfavorable, which occur between the balance sheet date and the date on which the Director of Finance signs the Statement of Accounts.

PRECEPT - The charge made by one authority on another to finance its net expenditure.

PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS - Material adjustments applicable to prior years arising from changes in accounting policies or to correct errors.

PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI) - A central government initiative that aims to increase the level of funding available for public services by attracting private involvement. The Council has one such scheme relating to the provision of Barnhill School. The school has

been developed and its ancillary services are provided by a private-company with which the Council has a long-term contract.

PROVISION FOR DISCOUNT AND PREMIUMS ON LOAN REDEMPTION - A provision to spread over an appropriate period discounts received and premiums paid when loans from the Public Works Loan Board are prematurely repaid.

PROVISION - An amount, set-aside in the accounts, for liabilities that have to be met but where timing is uncertain.

PRUDENCE - The concept that revenue is not anticipated but is recognised only when realised in the form of cash or other assets and full and proper allowance is made for all known and foreseeable losses and liabilities.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLB) - A government agency that provides long term and medium term loans to local authorities at interest rates only slightly higher than those at which the government itself can borrow.

RELATED PARTY - Relationships between a senior officer or elected member or their families with another body that has, or might develop, a business relationship with the Council.

RESERVES - Money set aside by the authorities to meet particular expenditure in future years, which do not fall within the definition of provisions.

REVALUATION RESERVE - a new account opened on 1st April 2007 that records all accumulated gains from fixed assets held by the authority offset by that part of depreciation relating to the revaluation.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE - The day-to-day running costs incurred by an authority in providing services, for example payment of salaries to employees or purchase of materials.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE - A charge arising from capital expenditure but where there is no tangible asset. An example is grants given for private property improvement. The Council is permitted to borrow for such expenditure

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT - A grant paid by central government to aid local authority services in general, as opposed to specific grants, which may only be used for a specific purpose.

SERCOP - Service Reporting Code of Practice

SOLACE - Society of Local Authority Chief Executives

SPECIFIC GRANTS - These are grants paid by various government departments outside the main formula. They include ring-fenced grants and specific formula grants.

SURPLUS ASSETS - Assets which are no longer in use by the Authority but which are not being actively marketed and are not expected to be sold within the next financial year.

TAXBASE - The number of Band D equivalent properties in a local authority's area. An authority's tax base is taken into account when it calculates its council tax, and when central government calculates entitlement to Formula Grant.

TRANSFER VALUE - A payment one superannuation fund makes to another when a member changes employment.

TRUST FUNDS - Money held in trust by the Council for a specified purpose.

USABLE RESERVES - Balances held by the Council which can be used to meet service expenditure.

UNUSABLE RESERVES - Balances held by the Council which cannot be used to meet service expenditure

USEFUL LIFE - The period over which the local authority will derive benefits from the use of a fixed asset.

VIREMENT - The permission to spend more on one budget head when this is matched by a corresponding reduction on some other budget head, i.e. an authorised switch of resources between budget heads.

WORKS IN PROGRESS - Cost of work done on an uncompleted project at the balance sheet date.

YIELD - The amount of cash (in percent terms) of the return on investing activities

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