

RENFREWSHIRE VALUATION JOINT BOARD

To: Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board

On: 30 June 2017

Report by: The Treasurer

Heading: Unaudited Annual Accounts 2016-17

1. **Summary**

- 1.1. The attached Annual Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2017 have been completed and forwarded to Audit Scotland for audit.
 - 1.2. The Accounts show a deficit for the year of £152,378 compared to a budgeted deficit of £109,500, returning an overspend of £42,878. Further comments on the Accounts are shown on Pages 4 to 6 of the report.
 - 1.3. In accordance with the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014, and in a change to previous practice, the unaudited accounts have only been signed by the Treasurer as proper officer. The audited accounts will be signed by the Convener and the Assessor, as well as the Treasurer, in accordance with the new guidelines.
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2. **Recommendations**

- 2.1. The Joint Board is asked to note the Accounts and that, once the audit has been completed, the audited Accounts will be further presented to the Joint Board.
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Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board

Annual Financial Statements 2016/17

**Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board
Annual Accounts 2016/17**

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Management Commentary

Introduction

The requirements governing the format and content of local authorities' annual accounts (under s106 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 joint boards and committees are classed as local authorities) are contained in The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ("the Code"). The annual accounts are prepared in line with The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014.

History and Statutory Background

Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board was established by the Valuation Joint Boards (Scotland) Order 1995 to carry out the valuation functions of Renfrewshire, East Renfrewshire and Inverclyde Councils. The Joint Board came into existence on 1 April 1996 and was also given the responsibility of carrying out Electoral Registration on behalf of the three constituent authorities.

Our Aims

- To ensure that the services we provide are delivered within statutory provisions
- To ensure that equal opportunities and social inclusion are central elements in our planning and delivery of services
- To strive for continuous improvement in the delivery of our services
- To ensure that our service provision reflects the needs and priorities of our stakeholders
- To consult our stakeholders about the way we develop and deliver our services
- To work in partnership with our constituent authorities to achieve improvements in service provision for our mutual customers
- To publish information about the level of services customers can expect to receive
- To develop clear and effective customer suggestion and complaints systems
- To develop & maintain systems for measuring, monitoring and managing our performance
- To develop systems which encourage employees to communicate openly
- To promote a safe and healthy working environment for our employees
- To encourage our employees to develop themselves to achieve their full potential.

Service Plan

The Service Plan was updated and approved by the Board in January 2017. The Annual update to this plan has also been completed and uploaded to our website.

Electoral Registration

Individual Electoral Registration, which was introduced in 2014-15 is now "business as usual", although it is not without potential for change that may be accompanied by additional costs. There are currently a number of on-going developments to the system. The Cabinet Office had agreed to assist with additional costs associated with this new system for the "life of this parliament".

Valuation

During 2016/17 the main focus of work has been preparing for the Revaluation of Non Domestic property which came into effect on the 1st of April 2017. This has involved the Valuation Staff analysing information and re valuing all 10,350+ non domestic subjects. All of this had to be finalised and be ready to "go live" from mid-March 2017.

The Assessor for Renfrewshire is the "Designated Assessor" for Fixed Line Telecoms throughout Scotland and these Values are entered at the end of the Valuation Roll for the Renfrewshire Council Area. The Revaluation of Telecoms Subjects is a costly exercise, largely arising from the cost of harmonisation across UK with regular meetings in London between SAA, VOA, the Telecoms Companies and Economic Advisors. Significant values in the region of £80m are involved and the risk

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from not properly resourcing the work would be inaccurate and/or unsustainable valuations. Although attending such meetings is a costly exercise, engaging with the VOA and telecom representatives mitigates the risk to these valuations for the whole of Scotland and assists in negating the need for future costly litigation.

Alongside the non-domestic work the Council Tax List has to be maintained with the addition of new houses, deletion of demolished houses and any appeal work which arises throughout the year. There may be a surge in these appeals due to the changes announced by the Scottish Government to the amounts payable by the higher bands of council tax. This work will require to be absorbed into business as usual for the foreseeable future.

Performance

The performance report for 2016/17 will be submitted for approval at the Joint Board meeting on the 30th June 2017.

The full details of the performance report can be found at the address below.

<http://renfrewshire.cmis.uk.com/renfrewshire/Meetings/tabid/70/ctl/ViewMeetingPublic/mid/397/Meeting/1829/Committee/78/Default.aspx>

Financial Performance

Revenue

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account on page 16 summarises the total costs of providing services and the income available to fund those services.

A summary of the outturn position against the agreed budget is shown below.

The Joint Board has returned a deficit of £152,378 for the financial year 2016/17, compared to a budgeted deficit of £109,500, returning an overspend of £42,878. This overspend is less than the last reported year end forecast position to the Joint Board due to an application to the Cabinet Office for additional funding being successful and received late March 2017. This overspend excludes accounting adjustments relating to pensions and short-term accumulating compensated absences.

The difference between the employee costs figure below and the figure reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure report is due to accounting adjustments for pension costs (£95,000) and accrued employee benefits (£2,362). The difference between other income in the figure below and the figure reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure report is due to accounting adjustments for pension interest costs (£1,860).

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	Budget £	Actual £	Variance £
Employee Costs	1,801,000	1,846,918	(45,918)
Property Costs	241,500	245,026	(3,526)
Payments to Other Bodies	19,700	8,790	10,910
Supplies and Services	79,900	83,510	(3,610)
Contractors & Others	25,000	10,836	14,164
Administrative Costs	320,100	341,310	(21,210)
Total Expenditure	2,487,200	2,536,390	(49,190)
Requisition Income	(2,213,300)	(2,213,300)	-
Sales, Fees and Charges	(5,000)	(33,458)	28,458
Other Income	(159,400)	(137,254)	(22,146)
Total Income	(2,377,700)	(2,384,012)	6,312
(Surplus)/Deficit for Year	109,500	152,378	(42,878)

The overspend within Employee Costs is due to a low turnover of staff, resulting in turnover targets not being achieved, and also due to higher than anticipated overtime required to address workload pressures associated with the 2017 revaluation exercise.

The publicity and material costs for the School Awareness Campaign were lower than expected which has resulted in the underspend in Payments to Other Bodies.

Consultation fees in relation to valuation appeals have been lower than anticipated leading to the underspend in Contractors and Others, this is anticipated to increase next year.

The overspend within Administration costs is due to the increase in postages for the revaluation notices for Non Domestic Rates and the electoral registration second reminders and also for the subscription to Westlaw, however this is offset by an over recovery in Sales, Fees and Charges.

The over recovery in Sales, Fees and Charges is due to income received for childcare vouchers, which is offset by expenditure in Employee Costs, and also for the income received for the Westlaw subscription from other Local Authorities and Valuation Joint Boards which is offset by expenditure in Administration costs, as mentioned above.

The Other Income under recovery is due to an income reduction from the Cabinet Office to fund Individual Electoral Registration (IER). An application to the Cabinet Office for additional funding was successful, however part of this funding will be required to fund IER costs in 17/18 and was therefore carried forward.

Capital and Reserves

The Joint Board does not have the legal powers necessary to hold assets and as such the organisation has no capital spend. Cash balances held by the Joint Board are matched by creditor balances. The largest creditor balance includes the revenue reserve balance of £314,326.

Provisions, Contingencies and Write-offs

The Joint Board is not aware of any eventualities which may have a material effect on the financial position of the Joint Board, and has made no provisions for such eventualities.

In general, any contingent liabilities known to the Joint Board are covered by insurance arrangements.

There were no debt write-offs during the year.

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Net Pension Position

The disclosure requirements for pension benefits under IAS19 are detailed at Note 15. The appointed actuaries have confirmed a net liability position of £4.755 million, a deterioration of £1.969 million in their assessment of the position of the pension fund. This deterioration is a result of a decrease in the real discount rate due to an increase of the price of good quality Corporate Bonds on the specific date set by the accounting standard when calculating the pension financial assumptions. The net deficit position of the pension reserve impacts on the net asset position of the Joint Board as a whole, however the funding of these future liabilities will be met from future requisitions from members and as such the going concern assumption is valid.

The appointed actuaries remain of the view that the asset holdings of the Strathclyde Pension Fund and the contributions from employees and employers together with planned increases in employers' contributions provide sufficient security and income to meet future pension liabilities.

Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Events from the Balance Sheet Date until the Date of Signing of the Accounts have been taken into consideration.

The calling of an unexpected snap election means there is no guarantees that financial assistance will be available for the additional costs associated with the new Individual Electoral Registration system. It may be some time before we know the level, or indeed if, any funding is forthcoming.

Impact of Economic Climate and Future Developments

The Joint Board recognises the difficult financial climate facing local authorities and has continued to seek efficiencies wherever possible. This allowed the Joint Board to approve a reduced requisition level for 2017/18 and the Joint Board will continue to pursue further efficiencies and cost reductions.

Conclusion

We would wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge the team effort required to produce the accounts and to record our thanks to all the staff involved for their continued hard work and support.

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Statement of Responsibilities for the Annual Accounts

The Joint Board's Responsibilities

The Joint Board is required:

- to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that the proper officer of the Joint Board has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. (section 95 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973). The Director of Finance and Resources at Renfrewshire Council is the designated Officer and operates as the Treasurer for Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board;
- to manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- Ensure the Annual Accounts are prepared in accordance with legislation (The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014), and so far as is compatible with that legislation, in accordance with proper accounting practices (section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003);
- Approve the Annual Accounts for signature.

The Treasurer's Responsibilities

The Treasurer is responsible for the preparation of the Joint Board's Annual Accounts in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ('the Code').

In preparing this statement of accounts, the Treasurer has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- Made judgements and estimates which were reasonable and prudent;
- Complied with legislation;
- Complied with the local authority Accounting Code (in so far as it is compatible with legislation);
- Kept proper accounting records which were up to date;
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

I certify that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Joint Board at the reporting date and the transactions of the Joint Board for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Alan Russell CPFA

Treasurer
30 June 2017

Governance Statement

Scope of Responsibility

Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded, properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The Board also has a statutory duty to make arrangements to secure best value under the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003. In discharging this overall responsibility, the Joint Board's elected members and senior officers are responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for its affairs and facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

The Board's Governance Framework

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values, by which the Board is directed and controlled. It also describes the way it engages with, and accounts to its stakeholders.

The Board has put in place a system of internal control designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. Internal control 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 Joint Board'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 main features of our governance arrangements are summarised below:

- Clearly defined Standing Orders, Scheme of Delegation, Financial Regulations and Tender Procedures,
- Comprehensive business planning arrangements, setting key targets and action plans designed to achieve our corporate objectives,
- Regular public performance reporting,
- Business continuity planning arrangements are in place and regularly reviewed'
- Policies to regulate employee related matters, including the employee code of conduct and disciplinary procedures,
- Arrangements to manage risk, including the risk management strategy and Corporate Risk Register and business continuity plans,
- Clear customer complaints procedures,
- Comprehensive policies and procedures for physical and information security. An anti-fraud and corruption strategy and arrangements supported by a range of policies and guidelines,
- A register of interest is in place and updated on an annual basis
- Internal governance review arrangements including a programme of policy and procedure reviews and a governance working group.

Within the overall control arrangements the system of internal financial control is intended to ensure that assets are safeguarded, transactions are authorised and properly recorded and material errors are detected and corrected. The system is based on a framework of management information, financial regulations, administrative procedures (including segregation of duties), management and supervision, and a system of delegation and accountability. The system includes:

- Financial management is supported by comprehensive financial regulations and codes,
- Comprehensive budgeting systems, and detailed guidance for budget holders,
- Regular reviews of periodic and annual financial reports which indicate financial performance against the forecasts,
- Setting targets to measure financial and other performance,
- The preparation of regular financial reports that indicate actual expenditure against the forecasts.

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With Renfrewshire Council being the lead authority, all financial transactions of the Joint Board are processed through the financial systems of the Council and are subject to the same controls and scrutiny as those of Renfrewshire Council. This includes regular reviews by the Chief Auditor of Renfrewshire Council.

Review of Effectiveness

Members and officers of the Board are committed to the concept of sound governance and the effective delivery of services and take into account comments made by internal and external auditors.

The effectiveness of the governance framework is reviewed annually by the Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer, including the use of a self-assessment tool involving completion of a 30 point checklist covering four key areas of governance:

- Service Planning and Performance Management
- Internal Control Environment
- Budgeting, Accounting and Financial Control
- Risk Management and Business Continuity

This self-assessment indicated that the governance framework is being complied with in all material respects.

The Board's internal audit service operates in accordance with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards. Internal Audit undertakes an annual programme following an assessment of risk completed during the strategic audit planning process. The Chief Auditor provides an annual report to the Board and an independent opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the system of internal control. The Chief Auditor's annual assurance statement concluded that a reasonable level of assurance can be placed upon the adequacy and effectiveness of the Board's internal control systems.

Statement on the Role of Chief Financial Officer

CIPFA published this statement in 2010 and under the Code, the Joint Board is required to state whether it complies with the statement, and if not, to explain how their governance arrangements deliver the same impact. The full statement is:

The Chief Financial Officer in a public service organisation:

- is a key member of the Leadership Team, helping it to develop and implement strategy and to resource and deliver the authority's strategic objectives sustainably and in the public interest;
- must be actively involved in, and able to bring influence to bear on, all material business decisions to ensure immediate and longer term implications, opportunities and risks are fully considered, and alignment with the authority's financial strategy; and
- must lead the promotion and delivery by the whole authority of good financial management so that public money is safeguarded at all times and used appropriately, economically, efficiently and effectively.

To deliver these responsibilities the Chief Financial Officer:

- must lead and direct a finance function that is resourced to be fit for purpose; and
- must be professionally qualified and suitably experienced.

The Joint Board complies with the principles set out in CIPFA's Role of the Chief Financial Officer.

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Assurance

In conclusion, it is our opinion that the annual review of governance together with the work of internal and external auditors and certification of assurance from the Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer provide sufficient evidence that the principles of good governance operated effectively and the Joint Board complies with its governance arrangements in all material respects. Systems are in place to continually review and improve the governance and internal control environment. Future actions will be taken as necessary to maintain and further enhance the Board's governance arrangements.

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Remuneration report

All information disclosed in sections two to four in this Remuneration Report will be audited by the council's appointed auditor, Audit Scotland. The other sections of the Remuneration Report will be reviewed by Audit Scotland to ensure that they are consistent with the financial statements.

1. Remuneration policy for elected members

As noted by the Board on the 17th May 2013, from the 1st April 2013 the Joint Board makes no remuneration payment to any elected member, nor does it pay any expenses, fees or allowances to elected members. Further, no recharges have been made by member authorities in relation to elected member remuneration.

2. Remuneration policy for senior employees

The Remuneration Policy of the Joint Board is set in reference to national arrangements. The Scottish Joint Negotiating Committee (SJNC) for Local Authority Services sets the salaries for the Chief Executives of Scottish local authorities. The SJNC advised that it would be a matter for each Council to examine the position of other chief officials. It was agreed at the Joint Board of 24th January, 1997 that the salary of the posts of Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer and his depute be set at a percentage of the Chief Executive of Renfrewshire Council, which is currently 67% and 50% respectively. Following a review of Chief Executives' salaries in 2001, it was agreed that this arrangement should continue. These arrangements were agreed through approval of the Salaries of the Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer and Depute Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer report at a meeting of the Joint Board on 22nd November, 2002.

2015/16	Senior Employees		2016/17		
Total	Name	Post Held	Salary, fees and allowances	Expenses allowance chargeable to UK income tax	Total
£			£	£	£
99,540	Alasdair MacTaggart (i)	Assessor & Electoral Registration Officer	93,269	-	93,269
69,418	Kate Crawford	Depute Assessor & Electoral Registration Officer	69,920	-	69,920
168,958	Total		163,189	-	163,189

Notes

(i) Salaries Fees and Allowances for Alasdair MacTaggart in 15/16 include £7,452 of backdated payments in relation to prior year Chief Officers pay awards.

3. Pension rights

Pension benefits for Joint Board employees are provided through the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS).

From 1st April 2015 benefits are based on career average pay. Pension benefits are based on the pay received for each year in the scheme increased by the increase in the cost of living, as measured by the appropriate index (or indices). The scheme's normal retirement age is linked to the state pension age for each member.

From 1 April 2009 a five tier contribution system was introduced with contributions from scheme members being based on how much pay falls into each tier. This is designed to give more equality between the cost and benefits of scheme membership. Prior to 2009 contributions rates were set at 6% for all non manual employees.

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2015/16	Member contribution rates on earnings in the bands below	2016/17
	Up to £20,500	5.5%
	£20,501 to £25,000	7.25%
	£25,001 to £34,400	8.5%
	£34,401 to £45,800	9.5%
	Over £45,801	12%
		Up to £20,500
		£20,501 to £25,000
		£25,001 to £34,400
		£34,401 to £45,800
		Over £45,801

If a person works part-time their contribution rate will be based on their part time pay.

There is no automatic entitlement to a lump sum. Members may opt to give up (commute) pension for lump sum up to the limit set by the Finance Act 2004. The accrual rate guarantees a pension based on 1/49th of the pensionable pay for each year of membership, adjusted in line with the cost of living. (Prior to 2015 the accrual rate guaranteed a pension based on 1/60th of final pensionable salary).

The value of the accrued benefits has been calculated on the basis of the age at which the person will first become entitled to receive a full pension on retirement without reduction on account of its payment at that age; without exercising any option to commute pension entitlement into a lump sum; and without any adjustment for the effects of future inflation.

The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the person has accrued as a consequence of their total local government employment, not just that relating to their current post.

Senior Employees		Accrued Pension benefits as at 31 March 2017		Change in accrued pension benefits since 31 March 2016		Pension contributions made by RVJB during 2016-2017
Name	Post Held	Pension £m	Lump Sum £m	Pension £m	Lump Sum £m	£
Alasdair MacTaggart	Assessor & Electoral Registration Officer	0.051	0.114	+0.002	+0.001	18,001
Kate Crawford	Depute Assessor & Electoral Registration Officer	-	-	-	-	-
Total		0.051	0.114	+0.002	+0.001	18,001

No pension contributions are made for the Joint Board Convener or Vice Convener

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4. Remuneration of Employees

The following table gives a statement of the number of employees whose remuneration, excluding pension contributions, was in excess of £50,000 during 2016/17, in bands of £5,000.

2015/16	Remuneration Band	2016/17
Number of employees		Number of employees
1	£50,000 - £54,999	1
-	£55,000 - 59,999	-
-	£60,000 - £64,999	-
1	£65,000 - 69,999	1
-	£70,000 - £74,999	-
-	£75,000 - £79,999	-
-	£80,000 - £84,999	-
-	£85,000 - £89,999	-
-	£90,000 - £94,999	1
1	£95,000 - £99,999	-
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5. Exit Packages

Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board had no exit packages in 2016-17.

Independent Auditors Report

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Under audit arrangements approved by the Accounts Commission, the auditor with responsibility for the audit of the accounts for Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board for the year ended 31 March 2017 is:

Mark Ferris
Senior Audit Manager
Audit Scotland
4th Floor, South Suite
The Athenaeum Building
8 Nelson Mandela Place
Glasgow
G2 1BT

Statement

The Audit of the accounts is not yet complete, ie the figures are "subject to audit". The certified accounts will be presented to the Joint Board for approval after the audit is complete.

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Movement in Reserves Statement for the year ended 31 March 2017

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Joint Board, analysed into usable reserves (that is, those reserves that can be applied to fund expenditure) and unusable reserves. The surplus or deficit on the provision of services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Joint Board's services, more details of which are shown in the **comprehensive income and expenditure statement**.

	Note	Usable reserves		Unusable reserves	
		Revenue Reserve	Pension Reserve	Employee Statutory Reserve Adjustment Account	Total Reserves
		£	£	£	£
Balance at 31 March 2015 carried forward		-	(3,966,000)	(39,963)	(4,005,963)
<i>Movement in reserves during 2015-16</i>					
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services		(402,745)			(402,745)
Other comprehensive income and expenditure	6b		1,460,000		1,460,000
Total comprehensive income and expenditure		(402,745)	1,460,000	-	1,057,255
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	6a & 6b	278,009	(280,000)	1,991	-
Transfer from Creditors	6a	591,440			591,440
Net increase or (decrease) before transfers to other statutory reserves		466,704	1,180,000	1,991	1,648,695
Transfers to or (from) other statutory reserves		-	-	-	-
Transfer to creditors	12	(466,704)	-	-	(466,704)
Increase or (decrease) in 2015-16		-	1,180,000	1,991	1,181,991
Balance at 31 March 2016 carried forward		-	(2,786,000)	(37,972)	(2,823,972)
<i>Movement in reserves during 2016-17</i>					
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services		(349,740)			(349,740)
Other comprehensive income and expenditure	6b		(1,774,000)		(1,774,000)
Total comprehensive income and expenditure		(349,740)	(1,774,000)	-	(2,123,740)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	6a & 6b	197,363	(195,000)	(2,363)	-
Transfer from Creditors	6a	466,704			466,704
Net increase or (decrease) before transfers to other statutory reserves		314,326	(1,969,000)	(2,363)	(1,657,037)
Transfers to or (from) other statutory reserves					-
Transfer to creditors	12	(314,326)			(314,326)
Increase or (decrease) in 2016-17		-	(1,969,000)	(2,363)	(1,971,363)
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward		-	(4,755,000)	(40,335)	(4,795,335)

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**Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year ended 31
March 2017**

This statement shows the accounting cost of providing services and managing the Joint Board during the year. It includes, on an accruals basis, all of the Joint Board's day-to-day expenses and related income. It also includes transactions measuring the value of non-current assets actually consumed during the year and the real projected value of retirement benefits earned by employees during the year. The statement shows the accounting cost in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the cost according to the statutory regulations that specify the net expenditure that local authorities need to take into account. The required adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations are shown in the **movement in reserves statement**.

2015/16		Note	2016/17
£			£
2,120,206	Employee Costs		1,944,280
241,539	Property Costs		245,026
93,365	Supplies & Services		83,510
5,189	Contractors		10,836
403,796	Administration Costs		341,311
18,010	Payments to Other Bodies		8,790
2,882,105	Cost of Services		2,633,753
(16,513)	Sales, Fees & Charges		(33,458)
(306,946)	Other Income		(135,394)
125,899	Financing & Investment Income and Expenditure	8	98,139
(2,281,800)	Requisitions from Members Authorities	13	(2,213,300)
402,745	(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		349,740
(1,460,000)	Actuarial (Gains) or losses on pension assets and liabilities	15a	1,774,000
(1,460,000)	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure		1,774,000
<u>(1,057,255)</u>	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure		<u>2,123,740</u>

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Expenditure Funding Analysis for the year ended 31 March 2017

This statement shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources and provides a reconciliation of the statutory adjustments between the Joint Boards financial performance on a funding basis and the (surplus) or deficit on the provision of service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement.

2016/17	(Surplus)/Deficit for Year	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
	£	£	£	£
Balance as at 31st March 2017	42,878			42,878
Approved draw on reserves	109,500			109,500
Employee Statutory Adjustment		2,362		2,362
Pension Cost			95,000	95,000
Pension Interest			100,000	100,000
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of service				349,740

2015/16	(Surplus)/Deficit for Year	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
	£	£	£	£
Balance as at 31st March 2016	83,635			83,635
Approved draw on reserves	41,100			41,100
Employee Statutory Adjustment		(1,990)		(1,990)
Pension Cost			150,000	150,000
Pension Interest			130,000	130,000
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of service				402,745

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Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

The **balance sheet** shows the value as at 31 March 2017 of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Joint Board. The net assets of the Joint Board (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category comprises usable reserves, which are those reserves that the Joint Board may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use. The second category of reserves comprises those that the Joint Board is not able to use to provide services. This category includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses in the value of assets.

31st March 2016		Note	31st March 2017
£			£
	<u>Current Assets</u>		
636,277	Funds held by Renfrewshire Council		453,043
18,401	Debtors and Prepayments	10	34,375
100	Cash in Hand		100
<u>654,778</u>			<u>487,518</u>
	<u>less Current Liabilities</u>		
(692,751)	Creditors And Accruals	11	(527,853)
<u>(37,972)</u>	Net Assets Excluding Pension (Liability)/Asset		<u>(40,335)</u>
	<u>Long Term Liabilities</u>		
(2,786,000)	Pension (liability)/Asset	15c	(4,755,000)
<u>(2,823,972)</u>	Net (Liabilities)/Asset Including Pension		<u>(4,795,335)</u>
	<u>Represented by:</u>		
	Revenue Reserves		
	Useable Reserves		
466,704	Balance due to Member Authorities		314,326
(466,704)	Transfer to Creditors	12	(314,326)
	Unuseable Reserves		
(37,972)	Employee Statutory Adjustment Account	6c	(40,335)
(2,786,000)	Pension Reserve	6b	(4,755,000)
<u>(2,823,972)</u>			<u>(4,795,335)</u>

The unaudited accounts were authorised for issue issued on 30 June 2017.
Balance sheet signed by:

Alan Russell CPFA
Treasurer
30 June 2017

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Cash flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2017

This statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents during the year. It shows how the Joint Board 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 Joint Board are funded by way of requisition income or from the recipients of services provided. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources that are intended to contribute to the Joint Board's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (that is, borrowing) to the Joint Board.

2015/16 £		2016/17 £
	Operating Activities	
	Cash Inflows	
(2,551,626)	Sale of goods and rendering of services	(2,440,443)
(4,101)	Interest received	(1,861)
(2,555,727)	Cash inflows generated from operating activities	(2,442,304)
	Cash Outflows	
1,583,895	Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	1,630,925
687,449	Cash paid to suppliers of goods and services	644,373
376,013	Other payments for operating activities	350,240
2,647,357	Cash outflows generated from operating activities	2,625,538
91,630	Net (increase)/decrease in cash and cash equivalents	183,234
728,007	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period - short term deposits with Renfrewshire Council	636,377
636,377	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period - short term deposits with Renfrewshire Council	453,143
91,630	Net cash (inflow)/outflow in cash and cash equivalents in year	183,234

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 have been prepared in accordance with proper accounting practice as per section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003. Proper accounting practice comprises the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Accounting Code) and the Service Reporting Code of Practice for Local Authorities 2016/17, (SeRCOP) supported by International Financial Reporting Standards and recommendations made by the Local Authority (Scotland) Accounts Advisory Committee (LASAAC). They are designed to give a true and fair view of the financial performance and position of the Joint Board and comparative figures for the previous financial year are provided. There are no significant departures from these recommendations.

The following accounting concepts have been considered in the application of accounting policies:

Accruals basis - the accruals concept requires the non-cash effects of transactions to be included in the financial statement for the year in which they occur, not in the period in which payment is made or income received.

Going concern - the going concern concept assumes that the Joint Board will continue in existence for the foreseeable future.

Understandability – users of the financial statements are assumed to have a reasonable knowledge of accounting and local government.

Relevance – the information in the financial statements is useful for assessing Joint Board's stewardship of public funds and for making economic decisions.

Materiality - information is included in the financial statements where the information is of such significance that it could influence the decisions or assessments of users of the information.

Reliability – information included in the financial statements faithfully represents the substance of transactions, is free from bias and material error, is complete within the bounds of materiality and cost, and has been prudently prepared.

Primacy of legislative requirements - legislative requirements have priority over accounting principles in the event of conflict between legislation and the Accounting Code.

The accounts have been prepared under the historic cost convention. The following accounting policies used in the preparation of the statements have been reviewed in line with changes made to the Accounting Code following the introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards.

Accruals of Expenditure and Income

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

- i. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Joint Board transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser, and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Joint Board.
- ii. Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Joint Board can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Joint Board.
- iii. 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.

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- iv. Where income 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.
- v. Suppliers invoices paid in the two weeks following the year-end are accrued together with specific accruals in respect of further material items provided the goods or services were received by the Balance Sheet date.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is defined as cash in hand and deposits repayable on demand less overdrafts repayable on demand.

Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements, but are disclosed as a note to the accounts where they are deemed material.

Employee Benefits

Benefits payable during employment

All salaries and wages earned up to the balance sheet date are included in the accounts irrespective of when payment was made. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday and flexi-leave entitlements earned by employees but not taken before the year end; and which employees may carry forward into the next financial year.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Joint Board to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary severance. They are charged on an accruals basis to the Employee Costs line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Joint Board is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of an officer or making an offer to encourage voluntary severance. The Joint Board is only demonstrably committed to a termination when it has a detailed formal plan for the termination and it is without realistic possibility of withdrawal; and agreement to the termination has been granted by the Joint Board.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the Revenue balances to be charged with the amount payable by the Joint Board to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and to 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 Joint Board participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme which is administered by the Strathclyde Pension Fund. The Local Government Pension Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefit scheme, and in accordance with International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS19) the Joint Board has disclosed certain information concerning the assets, liabilities, income and expenditure relating to the pension scheme. IAS 19 requires that an organisation must account for retirement benefits when it is committed to giving them, even if the giving will be many years into the future.

This involves the recognition in the Balance Sheet of the Joint Board's share of the net pension asset or liability in the Strathclyde Pension Fund and a pension reserve. The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also recognises changes during the year in the pension asset or liability.

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Service expenditure includes pension costs based on employers' pension contributions payable and payments to pensioners in the year.

The liabilities of the Strathclyde Pension Fund attributable to the Joint Board are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method ie 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 and projections of earnings for current employees. Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices using a discount rate based on the current rate of return available on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities.

The assets of the Strathclyde Pension Fund attributable to the Joint Board are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value, principally the bid price for quoted securities, and estimated fair value for unquoted securities.

Note 15 to the Core Financial Statements provides further information.

Events after the Balance Sheet date

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Statements are authorised for issue.

There are two types of events:

- Adjusting events – those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, and the Statements are adjusted to reflect such events
- Non-adjusting events – those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period, and the Statements are not adjusted. Where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the event and its estimated financial effect.

Events taking place after the date of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the Statements. Note 5 provides further information.

Prior Period Adjustment

Where there has been a change in accounting policy, that change will be applied retrospectively, that is, prior period figures will be restated unless the Code specifies transitional provisions that shall be followed. Where there has been a change in accounting estimate, that change will be applied prospectively, that is, prior period figures will not be restated. Where a material misstatement or omission has been discovered relating to a prior period, that misstatement or omission will be restated unless it is impracticable to do so.

Government Grants and other Contributions

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

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

Amounts recognised as due to the Joint Board are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account until conditions attaching to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Monies advanced as grants and contributions are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors.

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Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification.

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

Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the services benefiting 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 (eg, there is a rent-free period at the commencement of the lease). The risks and rewards of ownership remain with the lessors along with the title of the property.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board is a Joint Board as constituted under s106(1) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. The Joint Board has no legal power to hold assets. Any cash assets held are matched by an equivalent creditor balance.

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Joint Board a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board 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 payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service. Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party (eg from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the Joint Board settles the obligation.

Reserves

The Joint Board has three reserve funds. The Revenue Reserve contains any balance of requisition income from members of the Joint Board.

The Pension Reserve arises from the IAS19 accounting disclosures for retirement benefits and recognises the Joint Board share of actuarial gains and losses in the Strathclyde Pension Fund and the change in the Joint Board's share of the Pension Fund net liability chargeable to the Income and Expenditure Account.

The Employee Statutory Adjustment Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the Revenue Reserve from accruing for short term accumulating absences at the end of the financial year. Generally accepted accounting practices require that all short-term employee benefits, including accumulating compensated absences, should be recognised as a cost in the accounts for the year to which they relate. This means that where employees' full holiday entitlement, time in lieu or credit flexi-time balance has not been taken by the financial year-end, the cost of the untaken days or time is calculated and recorded as an accrued expense. However, statutory arrangements require that the impact of such accrued expenditure on the Revenue Reserve is neutralised by transfers to or from the Employee Statutory Adjustment Account.

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VAT

Income and Expenditure excludes any amount relating to Value Added Tax (VAT), as all VAT is payable to HM Revenue & Customs and all VAT is recoverable from them.

Note 2 Accounting Standards Issued not Adopted

There are no accounting standards relevant to the financial statements of the Joint Board which have not been adopted.

Note 3 Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1, the Joint Board has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. Where a critical judgement has been made this is referred to in the relevant note to the core financial statements; however a summary of those with the most significant effect is detailed below.

Leases	An analysis of the terms of the lease for the Robertson Centre has concluded it is an operating leases.
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Note 4 Assumptions made about the future

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Joint Board 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 Balance Sheet at 31 March 2017 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Results differ from Assumption
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 Joint Board with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.5% decrease in the discount rate assumption would result in an increase in the pension liability of £2.139 million. However, the assumptions interact in complex ways. During 2016/17, the appointed actuaries advised that the net pensions liability had increased by £1.774 million attributable to updating of the assumptions.

Note 5 Events after the balance sheet date

Events taking place after the authorised for issue date per the balance sheet are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2017, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information. There are no non adjusting events.

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Note 6 Details of Movement in Reserves

a. Revenue Reserve

2015/16 £		2016/17 £
(591,440)	Balance as at 1 April	(466,704)
(280,000)	Transfer to pension reserve	(195,000)
1,991	Transfer to employee statutory adjustment account	(2,363)
402,745	(Surplus) or Deficit on provision of services (from the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account)	349,740
<u>(466,704)</u>	Balance as at 31 March	<u>(314,326)</u>

b. Pension Reserve

2015/16 £		2016/17 £
(3,966,000)	Balance as at 1 April	(2,786,000)
1,460,000	Actuarial Gains and Losses (see note 15)	(1,774,000)
(280,000)	Net additional amount required by statute and non-statutory proper practices to be taken into account when determining the surplus or deficit on the revenue reserves for the year	(195,000)
<u>(2,786,000)</u>	Balance as at 31 March	<u>(4,755,000)</u>

The Pension 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 Joint Board accounts for post-employment benefits in the **comprehensive income and expenditure statement** as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Joint Board makes employer's contributions to pension funds. The debit balance on the Pension Reserve shows a significant shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the Joint Board's share of Strathclyde Pension Fund resources available to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

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c. Employee Statutory Adjustment Account

2015/16		2016/17
£		£
(39,963)	Balance as at 1 April	(37,972)
39,963	Reversal of prior year accrual for short-term accumulating compensated absences	37,972
(37,972)	Recognition of the accrual for short-term accumulating compensating absences at 31 March	(40,335)
<u>(37,972)</u>	Balance as at 31 March	<u>(40,335)</u>

The Employee Statutory Adjustment Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on revenue balances from accruing for short-term accumulating compensated absences at the end of the financial year. Generally accepted accounting practices require that all short-term employee benefits, including accumulating compensated absences, should be recognised as a cost in the accounts for the year to which they relate. This means that where employees' full holiday entitlement, time in lieu or credit flexi-time balance has not been taken by the financial year-end, the cost of the untaken days or time is calculated and recorded as an accrued expense. However, statutory arrangements require that the impact of such accrued expenditure on revenue balances is neutralised by transfers to or from the Employee Statutory Adjustment Account.

Note 7 Reconciliation of the Balance on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the Movement in Reserves Statement

The deficit for the year on the Revenue Reserves was £197,363 greater than the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement result. The table below gives a breakdown of the differences between the income and expenditure included in the Joint Board's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with the Code and the amounts that statute and non-statutory proper practice require the Joint Board to debit and credit the Revenue Reserve Balance.

2015/16		2016/17
£		£
	Amounts to be included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but required by statute to be excluded when determining Movement in Reserves Statement	
(515,000)	Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS19	(437,000)
1,991	Net charges for employment short-term accumulating absences	(2,363)
<u>(513,009)</u>		<u>(439,363)</u>
	Amounts not included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but required to be included by statute when determining Movement in Reserves Statement	
<u>235,000</u>	Employers contributions payable to the Strathclyde Pension Fund	<u>242,000</u>
<u>(278,009)</u>	Net additional amount required to be debited or credited to the Revenue Reserves balance for the year	<u>(197,363)</u>

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Note 8 Financing & Investment Income

2015/16		2016/17
£		£
(4,101)	Interest on Balances	(1,861)
130,000	Pension Interest Cost	100,000
<u>125,899</u>	Total Financing and Investment Income	<u>98,139</u>

Note 9 Operating Leases

The Joint Board has acquired office accommodation at the Robertson Centre in Paisley by entering into an operating lease which was originally until 2020 but has been extended to 2024. A previous agreement with Inverclyde Council to rent office space within their Customer Service Centre in Greenock ended in August 2015. The expenditure charged in year to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement was £55,000 (2015/16 £55,581).

2015/16		2016/17
£		£
	Future Minimum Lease Payments	
55,000	- not later than one year	55,000
165,000	- later than one year and not later than five years	220,000
-	- later than five years	110,000
<u>220,000</u>	Total	<u>385,000</u>

Note 10 Debtors

31st March 2016		31st March 2017
£		£
-	Other local authorities	-
18,401	Other Entities and Individuals	34,375
<u>18,401</u>	Total short term debtors	<u>34,375</u>

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Note 11 Creditors

31st March 2016 £		31st March 2017 £
-	Central government bodies	-
466,704	Other local authorities	314,326
37,972	Short Term Accumulating Absences	40,335
149,828	Accrued Payrolls	110,315
38,246	Other entities and individuals	62,877
<u>692,751</u>	Total short term creditors	<u>527,853</u>

Note 12 Transfer to Creditors

2015/16 £		2016/17 £
<u>466,704</u>	In terms of Section 58 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, Joint Boards have no specific powers to retain reserves to meet future funding requirements and the amount due to member authorities has been transferred to creditors.	<u>314,326</u>

Note 13 Related parties

The Joint Board's related parties are those bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or significantly influence the Joint Board, or to be controlled or significantly influenced by the Joint Board. The Joint Board is required to disclose material transactions that have occurred with related parties and the amount of any material sums due to or from related parties. Related party relationships require to be disclosed where control exists, irrespective of whether there have been transactions between the related parties. Disclosure of this information allows readers to assess the extent to which the Joint Board 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 Joint Board.

The member authorities of the Joint Board have contributed requisitions in the following proportions to enable the Joint Board to carry out its objectives. As approved by the Joint Board in February 2000, the relative allocation of the requisition across constituent authorities is adjusted each year in line with relative proportions of Grant Aided Expenditure as issued by the Scottish Government.

2015/16 £	Council	Percentage	2016/17 £
467,800	East Renfrewshire	20.6%	455,900
531,700	Inverclyde	23.3%	515,700
<u>1,282,300</u>	Renfrewshire	<u>56.1%</u>	<u>1,241,700</u>
2,281,800	Total	100.0%	2,213,300

The Joint Board in turn pays Renfrewshire Council for support services. The amount paid in respect of these services for the year ended 31 March 2017 was £86,679 (2015/16 £106,770).

Note 14 External audit costs

Fees payable to Audit Scotland in respect of external audit services undertaken in accordance with Audit Scotland's *Code of Audit Practice* in 2016-2017 were £6,970 (£7,090 in 2015/16). There were no fees paid to Audit Scotland in respect of any other services.

Note 15 Retirement Benefits

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its employees, the Joint Board offers retirement benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Joint Board has a commitment to make the payments that need to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement. The scheme for employees is the Strathclyde Pension Fund which is administered by Glasgow City Council. This is a "funded" defined benefit final salary scheme meaning that the Joint Board and its employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liability with investment assets.

15a. Transactions relating to retirement benefits

The cost of retirement benefits is recognised in Gross Expenditure when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge that is statutorily required to be made in the accounts is based upon pension contributions payable by the Joint Board in the year, and an adjustment is made within the Movement in Reserves Statement to replace the cost of retirement benefits with employers' contributions.

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The following transactions have been made in the accounting statements in 2016/17:

2015/16 £	Note	2016/17 £
Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services		
385,000	(i)	337,000
-		-
-	(ii)	-
385,000		337,000
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure		
130,000	(iii)	100,000
515,000		437,000
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Defecit on the Provision of Services		
Other post employment benefit charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
64,000		(2,191,000)
(1,426,000)		3,901,000
(98,000)		64,000
(1,460,000)		1,774,000
Total Actuarial (gain)/Losses		
(945,000)		2,211,000
Total post employment benefit charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
	(iv)	
(1,180,000)		1,969,000
235,000		242,000
Employers Contributions paid to Strathclyde Pension Fund		

Notes

- i. Current service cost is the cost of future entitlements to pension payments to current employees
- ii. Curtailments are the pension costs to employees retired under redundancy terms.
- iii. The net Interest is an actuarial adjustment to the inflation element in the cost of funding current and future pension obligations. This is the expected increase during the year in the present value of the Joint Committee's share of the Strathclyde Pension Fund's liabilities because they are one year closer to settlement.
- iv. The Movement on Pension Reserve represents the net change in the pension liability recognised in the Movement in Reserves Statement for pension payments made by the Joint Board to the Strathclyde Pension Fund during the year (£195,000).

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The Joint Board is also responsible for all pension payments relating to added years benefits it has awarded, together with related increases. In 2016/17 these amounted to £4,481 (2015/16 £4,634). In addition to the recognised gains and losses included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, actuarial losses of £1.774 million are included in the Movement in Reserves Statement (2015/16 £1.460 million gain). The cumulative amount of actuarial losses is £4.723 million (2015/16 £2.949 million).

15b. Assets and liabilities in relation to retirement benefits

A reconciliation of the Joint Board's share of the present value of the Strathclyde Pension Fund's liabilities is as follows:

2015/16		2016/17
£000		£000
14,799	Opening present value	13,879
385	Current service cost	337
476	Interest Cost	488
79	Employee Contributions	83
	Remeasurement (gains)/losses:	
(1,524)	Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	3,965
-	Unfunded benefits paid	(2)
(336)	Benefits Paid	(294)
13,879	Closing present value of scheme liabilities	18,456

A reconciliation of the Joint Board's share of the fair value of the Strathclyde Pension Fund's assets is as follows:

2015/16		2016/17
£000		£000
10,833	Opening Fair Value	11,093
346	Interest Income	388
	Remeasurement gain/(loss):	
(64)	Return on assets excluding amounts included in net interest	2,191
235	Contributions from employer	240
79	Contributions from employee	83
-	Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits	2
-	Unfunded benefits paid	(2)
(336)	Benefits Paid	(294)
11,093	Closing fair value of scheme assets	13,701

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15c. Fund history

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Present Value of Liabilities	(11,234)	(12,298)	(14,799)	(13,879)	(18,456)
Fair value of assets	9,243	9,855	10,833	11,093	13,701
Surplus/(deficit) in the scheme	(1,991)	(2,443)	(3,966)	(2,786)	(4,755)

The main fund (Fund 1) of Strathclyde Pension Fund does not have an asset and liability matching (ALM) strategy.

The total liability of £4.755 million has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Joint Board as recorded in the balance sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Joint Board remains assured. The deficit on the Strathclyde Pension Fund will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the Fund actuary.

The total contributions expected to be made by the Joint Committee to the Strathclyde Pension Fund in the forthcoming year to 31 March 2018 is £0.240 million.

15d. Basis for estimating assets and liabilities

The Joint Board's share of the liabilities of the Strathclyde Pension Fund have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, that estimates the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent upon assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels and so on. The Scheme's liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson, an independent firm of Actuaries, and the estimates are based on the latest full valuation of the Fund at 31 March 2014.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

31st March 2016	Year Ended:	31st March 2017
Mortality assumptions		
	Longevity at 65 for current pensioners	
22.1 years	• Men	22.1 years
23.6 years	• Women	23.6 years
	Longevity at 65 for Future pensioners	
24.8 years	• Men	24.8 years
26.2 years	• Women	26.2 years
4.2%	Rate of increase in salaries*	4.4%
2.2%	Rate of increase in pensions	2.4%
3.5%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.6%
	Take-up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum:	
50.0%	Pre April 2009 service	50.0%
75.0%	Post April 2009 service	75.0%

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

31st March 2016 £000		Percentage	31st March 2017 £000
	Equity Securities		
1,040	Consumer	9.5%	1,296
831	Manufacturing	7.5%	1,029
327	Energy and Utilities	3.0%	407
765	Financial Institutions	7.0%	954
448	Health and Care	4.1%	557
633	Information Technology	5.8%	788
4,044	Total Equity	36.7%	5,031
	Private Equity		
1,079	All	8.2%	1,130
1,079	Total Private Equity	8.2%	1,130
	Real Estate		
1,192	UK Property	12.1%	1,653
-	Overseas Property	0.0%	-
1,192	Total Real Estate	12.1%	1,653
	Investment Funds & Unit Trusts		
2,879	Equities	32.2%	4,406
1,354	Bonds	5.6%	769
4	Commodities	0.1%	9
-	Infrastructure	0.0%	-
156	Other	1.4%	186
4,393	Total Investment Funds & Unit Trusts	39.2%	5,370
	Derivatives		
-	Inflation	0.0%	-
-	Interest Rate	0.0%	-
-	Foreign Exchange	0.0%	2
3	Other	0.0%	-1
3	Total Derivatives	0.0%	1
	Cash & Cash Equivalents		
382	All	3.8%	516
382	Total Cash & Cash Equivalents	3.8%	516
11,093	Total	100%	13,701

15e. Impact on cashflows

An objective of the fund is to keep employer's contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The fund has agreed a strategy to achieve a funding rate of 100% in the longer term. Employers' and employees' contributions have been determined so that rates are standard across all participating employers. The rate for employer contributions has been set at 19.3% for 2016-17 and 2017-18.

Note 16 Contingent Liabilities and Assets

As at the Balance Sheet date the Joint Board had no material contingent assets or liabilities.