



STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

2016/17

Hammersmith & Fulham Council

Independent auditor's report to the members of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

We have audited the financial statements of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham for the year ended 31 March 2017 on pages 18 to 97. 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 the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members of the Authority, as a body, those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the members of the Authority, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the Chief Financial Officer (Strategic Finance Director) and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities, the Chief Financial Officer 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, and for being satisfied that the financial statements 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 Chief Financial Officer, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Narrative Statement 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 the Authority as at 31 March 2017 and of the Authority's expenditure and income for the year then ended;
- 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 other than liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the end of the scheme year; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

The Code of Audit Practice requires us to report to you if:

- the Annual Governance Statement set out on pages 98 to 106 does not reflect compliance with 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: a Framework' (CIPFA/SOLACE 2016 Edition)
- the information given in the Narrative Statement for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is not consistent with the financial statements; or
- any matters have been reported in the public interest under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of, the audit; or
- any recommendations have been made under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- any other special powers of the auditor have been exercised under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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

Authority's responsibilities

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

Auditor's responsibilities

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

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

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 C&AG in November 2016, as to whether the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham 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 C&AG determined this criterion as that necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham 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 Hammersmith and Fulham 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, the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Certificate

We certify that we have completed the audit of the financial statements of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice.

Andrew Sayers, for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
KPMG LLP
15 Canada Square
London, E14 5GL
29-Sep-17

**CERTIFICATION BY CHAIR OF THE AUDIT
PENSIONS AND STANDARDS COMMITTEE**

I confirm that these accounts were approved by the Audit,
Pensions and Standards Committee on 20 September 2017

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Iain Cassidy', written over a light grey rectangular background.

Councillor Iain Cassidy

20 September 2017

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THE STRATEGIC FINANCE DIRECTOR'S NARRATIVE REPORT

An Introduction from Hitesh Jolapara, Strategic Finance Director

Hammersmith and Fulham is a dynamic, diverse and exciting place to live and work. Sitting alongside four and half miles of the River Thames and nestled between Europe's busiest airport, the City of London and London's West End, the Borough is a significant centre for business, the arts, culture and leisure.

Many people may not find local authority finances to be the most exciting of subjects but they underpin everything we do. And what we do is a lot! – from housing to education, social care to transport, libraries to leisure. And whether it is the next big regeneration scheme, meeting the challenges of an ageing population or simply making preparations for next year's boat race, finance will play a crucial role.

Hammersmith and Fulham, like most local authorities, has faced significant financial challenges in recent years. The austerity agenda has triggered unprecedented cuts while at the same time demand for our services has increased. During this time the importance of finance has only been reinforced as we look for ever more efficient ways to make diminishing resources go further.

The Statement of Accounts presented here not only bears witness to the challenges we face but also demonstrates how we at Hammersmith and Fulham have risen to those challenges.

Looking back to 2016/17, the Council has had another successful year. At the beginning of the year – through our budget process - we found savings and efficiencies of £15.4m, while at the year-end we have been able to deliver a small underspend. The Council moves into 2017/18 with a balanced budget and planning is now well underway for 2018/19. Our strong balance sheet and healthy level of one-off reserves enables us to plan with confidence for the future.

The financial challenge facing all local authorities is ongoing and, if anything, increasing. The Council continues to put financial considerations at the heart of everything it does and is using innovative approaches – such as smarter budgeting (outcomes transformation programme) – to continue delivering sound finances.

THE COUNCIL'S PERFORMANCE

Some of the Council's performance highlights are as follows:

- We're putting an extra £3.4million into care services for older and disabled people, such as residential care and home help.
- We've abolished charges for home care and cut 85% of other charges in real terms.
- We've guaranteed to continue Independent Living Fund payments for disabled people.
- We're funding more police officers than ever before
- We've appointed a 'Street Czar' to work with local people to make streets cleaner and more attractive.

- We've guaranteed to keep our weekly (and in some cases twice-weekly) bin collections.
- To help cut pollution, we've opened 150 electric vehicle charging points and a green car club, with one-year free membership for residents.
- We've expanded 20mph safer neighbourhoods across the borough to help reduce congestion and improve safety.

- Our business commission has been tasked with developing policies to make H&F the best place to start and grow a business.
- We've supported new online social network 'Nextdoor' to set up hyper-local virtual neighbourhoods across H&F to share information and solutions to local problems.
- We're delivering new affordable, flexible office space for start-ups. This, together with our work with schools, infrastructure planning and business policy underpins our ambition to make H&F the best place for business in Europe.

Smarter Budgeting

In January 2016 we launched the Smarter Budgeting programme, which aimed to provide a comprehensive review of how the council spends money and provides services for residents.

Throughout the year, Members and staff across the council worked hard to establish:

- Where and how we were spending money against eight identified outcomes
- How our services aligned across boundaries and whether there was any duplication
- A drive for innovative thinking through workshops and brainstorming sessions
- A suite of business cases to take forward in 2017 and beyond

In doing so, we were able to take a high level view on how we develop our services and where we could implement ideas for cost savings to bridge the 2017-19 budget gap.

This work has identified a number of further activities that are being established in 2017 to ensure we're working smarter and more efficiently. In addition, it has provided us with hundreds of potential ideas we will look to take forward in the future.

Smarter Budgeting is evolving in 2017, with work beginning in earnest to realise the benefits identified through our work in 2016. This work includes:

- The development of a 'money matters' programme to train many more staff to develop skills around budgeting and money management
- Targeted reviews for service areas to determine potential future savings
- Development of around 60 business cases identified in 2016 to be taken forward
- A review of hundreds of other ideas generated in 2016 to decide what can be taken forward

The work we did around Smarter Budgeting in 2016 has set us up well to move forward and evolve for the future. In 2017, Smarter Budgeting will be everybody's business, with staff across all services encouraged to identify and drive forward savings and incremental improvements within their areas. Thanks to everyone who has already contributed to this vital work, we are confident that our approach has put us in a strong position to meet any financial challenges head on.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Economic climate and Future Outlook

Local government finances continue to be dominated by the austerity agenda. From 2010/11 to 2016/17 the Council's government funding was cut by £74m and further cuts will continue until at least 2020/21. Despite this pressure the Council remains well positioned in a demanding environment.

The Council has embedded the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) within its business planning framework. The MTFS has been the vehicle for allocating resources to the Council's priorities, driving through efficiency savings and monitoring their delivery. It provides the Council with a forum for challenging budget and service proposals, identifying and developing savings and efficiencies; and dealing with significant financial risks. The Council's funding reduction from government was £8.9m in 2017/18. In addition the Government has imposed £0.7m of unfunded new burdens on the Council for 2017/18. Funding is forecast to reduce by a further £19m from 2018/19 to 2020/21.

For 2017/18 the Council has frozen Council Tax, which included not levying a 2% 'social care precept' as suggested by Central Government. This means that H&F residents will pay council tax at 4% below the level modelled (2% social care precept and 4% for council tax) by the Government in 2017/18.

The Council's 2017/18 Budget Strategy recognised the challenge in delivering the scale of budget reductions and recommended that the range for the optimal level of general balances be maintained at £14m - £20m. The actual general balances carried forward at the close of 2016/17 are £19m.

Financial Management – A look back

Revenue

Annually, the Council sets the revenue budget – this sets out the Council’s spending plans on day-to-day expenditure which includes everything from staff salaries, building maintenance and the costs of running refuse vehicles. It is a legal requirement of the Council to set a balanced budget i.e. expenditure cannot be more than the Council's income. In brief, the 2016/17 budgets included:

- A Council Tax freeze (including not levying a 2% adult social care precept);
- Savings of £15.4 million off-setting cost pressures and grant losses; which produced:
- a net revenue budget requirement of £144.2 million funded from Council Tax, the local share of business rates and Revenue Support Grant from government within a gross budget of £642 million.

The revenue outturn for 2016/17 includes:

- A General Fund under-spend of £0.2 million. This underspend has been transferred to the Efficiency Reserve
- General Fund and earmarked reserves at 31 March 2017 of £83 million and
- A stable balance sheet (total net assets have decreased, but due substantially to the annually updated revaluation of the pension liability).

The Statement of Accounts sets out the Council's spending and funding in line with accounting requirements. The position below explains the same information in the form of the Council's management accounts. The Council's financial position (for example, total usable reserves and final working balance) is the same in both formats.

The summary **General Fund outturn** position is as set out below:

Department	Budget	Actual	Over/ (Under) Spend
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Children’s Services	54,963	55,747	784
Adult Social Care	60,119	62,009	1,890
Housing & Regeneration	11,194	11,604	410
Controlled Parking Account	(22,384)	(22,795)	(411)
Environmental Services	48,468	48,411	(57)
Public Health	-	-	-
Libraries and Archives	3,422	3,422	-
Corporate Services	23,733	23,413	(320)
Centrally Managed Budgets	17,684	15,190	(2,494)
Gross Operating Expenditure	197,199	197,001	(198)
Technical and Financial Accounting Adjustments	(10,540)	(10,540)	-
NDR Tariff	2,961	2,961	-
Capital Grants	(13,663)	(13,663)	-
Non-Ring-fenced Revenue Grants	(15,369)	(15,369)	-
Net Contribution to Earmarked Reserves	(7,269)	(7,071)	198
Total Net Expenditure	153,319	153,319	-

Funded by:			
Formula Grant	38,453	38,453	-
Localised NDR	59,100	59,100	-
Council Tax	55,766	55,766	-
Total Funding	153,319	153,319	-
Final Position	-	-	-

The Statement of Accounts also includes the ring-fenced **Housing Revenue Account** for the provision of social housing. The Housing Revenue Account generated a surplus of £1.6 million, after transfers to earmarked reserves. This surplus has been transferred to the HRA working balance. Full details are set out in the HRA Statement of Accounts.

The Council's **Balance Sheet** as at 31 March 2017 is summarised below. Aside from the change in the estimated pension liability, which historically has been volatile, the overall position is substantially stable.

LBHF Summary Balance Sheet	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
	£m	£m
Long Term Assets	1,839	1,869
Current Assets	390	444
Current Liabilities	(185)	(205)
Net Pension Liabilities	(691)	(491)
Other Long Term Liabilities	(244)	(251)
Net Assets	1,109	1,366
<i>Represented by:</i>		
Usable Reserves	(238)	(258)
Unusable reserves	(871)	(1,108)
Total Reserves	(1,109)	(1,366)

The breakdown of the usable reserves is set out below:

LBHF Summary Usable Reserves	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
	£m	£m
General Fund Balance	(19)	(19)
General Fund Earmarked Reserves	(83)	(90)
HRA Balance and Earmarked Reserves	(46)	(41)
Schools Reserves	(9)	(14)
Capital Reserves (Receipts and Grants)	(81)	(91)
Total	(238)	(255)

Capital

The Council's Capital Programme captures the spending of what is typically "one-off" money to purchase or improve the Council's long-term assets (such as buildings and vehicles). In 2016/17, the actual capital expenditure (outturn) totalled £70.6 million. The table below summarises capital expenditure by service area:

Department	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000	£'000
Adult Social Care	315	1,392
Children's Services	12,655	19,039
Environmental Services	13,345	9,644
Finance and Corporate Services	95	-
Housing Revenue Account Programme	40,294	53,592
Housing and Regeneration	3,922	12,023
Libraries and Archives	-	89
Total	70,626	95,779

The 2016/17 capital programme was financed as follows:

Capital Financing	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Capital receipts	25,085	49,013
Increase in Capital Finance Requirement (CFR)	5,623	1,117
Capital Grants and Contributions	15,168	22,744
Major Repairs Reserve (MRR)	17,618	16,685
Council and School reserves	4,024	3,608
Housing Revenue Account	3,048	2,300
General Fund Revenue Account	60	312
Total	70,626	95,779

Financial Management – A look forwards

Revenue

The 2017/18 budget was approved by Council in February 2017. This budget focused on protecting front-line services and value for money and included the following:

- A freeze to Council Tax, which included not levying a 2% 'social care precept' as suggested by Central Government.
- Growth of £7.3m to meet statutory obligations, demographic and service pressures and key local priorities, including £4.4m for Adult Social Care, off-set by:
- Savings of £14.5m to balance the 2017/18 budget and to meet the ongoing challenge of unprecedented government funding cuts.
- An additional contribution to reserves of £2.9m to fund future efficiency projects
- A standard up lift of 1.8% in fees and charges based on August 16 retail price index, with all Adult Social care, Children's services, Libraries and Housing charges frozen.

Capital

The Council has an ambitious capital programme for the period 2017-21. The Council plans to spend £253m over this period.

The programme includes:

- A Housing programme in excess of £170m.
- The continuation of the School's Organisation Strategy (within Children's Services) which is committed to increasing school places in the Borough.
- The continuation of the Council's rolling programmes for Disabled Facilities Grants, Planned Building Maintenance, Footways and Carriageways and Parks.

A summary of planned expenditure by department and funding is shown below:

LBHF Capital Programme 2017-21

	Indicative Budgets				Total Budget (All years) £'000
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					
Children's Services	28,258	7,334	-	-	35,592
Adult Social Care	865	450	1,387	450	3,152
Environmental Services	16,486	7,831	7,731	7,731	39,779
Sub-total (Non-Housing)	45,609	15,615	9,118	8,181	78,523
HRA Programme	33,523	29,634	28,826	32,475	124,458
Decent Neighbourhoods Programme	19,655	13,599	7,662	9,313	50,229
Sub-total (Housing)	53,178	43,233	36,488	41,788	174,687
Total Expenditure	98,787	58,848	45,606	49,969	253,210

CAPITAL FINANCING					
Specific/External Financing:					
Government/Public Body Grants	10,360	2,157	3,364	2,157	18,038
Developers Contributions (S106)	18,920	501	-	-	19,421
Leaseholder Contributions (Housing)	2,849	2,849	2,849	2,849	11,396
Sub-total - Specific Financing	32,129	5,507	6,213	5,006	48,855
Mainstream Financing (Internal):					
Capital Receipts - General Fund	14,790	3,840	3,840	3,840	26,310
Capital Receipts - Housing*	11,063	16,952	13,575	17,832	59,422
Revenue funding - General Fund	544	544	544	544	2,176
Revenue Funding - HRA	2,464	6,028	-	1,313	9,805
Major Repairs Reserve (MRR) [Housing]	18,174	17,404	19,794	19,794	75,166
Sub-total - Mainstream Funding	47,035	44,768	37,753	43,323	172,879
Internal Borrowing	19,623	8,573	1,640	1,640	31,476
Total Capital Financing	98,787	58,848	45,606	49,969	253,210

THE ENVIRONMENT

"Our ambition is to become the greenest borough in the country and that means creating an environment where people, plants and animals can all thrive."

We have the challenge of being a densely populated urban borough but remain committed to;

- Providing effective waste collection and recycling services including a commitment to maintain at least weekly collections.
- Reducing waste, fly-tipping, fly-posting, graffiti and litter and increasing recycling and have appointed a 'Street Czar' to work with local people to make streets cleaner and more attractive.
- Providing excellent parks and open spaces and delivering on the objectives of our Parks & Open Spaces Strategy.
- Enabling the efficient flow of traffic around the borough while improving air quality by tackling congestion, targeted enforcement, expanding electric charging points, and promoting cycling.
- Reducing the risk of flooding, particularly from surface water and sewer surcharging.

Climate change

We aim to do everything we can to improve our energy efficiency and reduce our carbon footprint. H&F has already rolled out smart metering at our major council offices and we're installing energy-saving LED street lamps.

Reducing carbon emissions helps the environment and saves money. Simple changes can make our homes, schools, workplaces, and local services more energy efficient.

Air quality and biodiversity

In any urban environment, the major source of airborne pollutants is exhaust emissions from traffic. Hammersmith & Fulham has the eighth highest percentage of early deaths attributable to nitrogen dioxide and to particulate matter air pollution in London, according to a report by King’s College London.

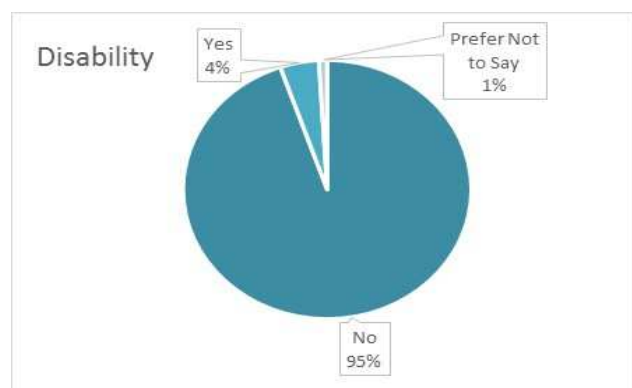
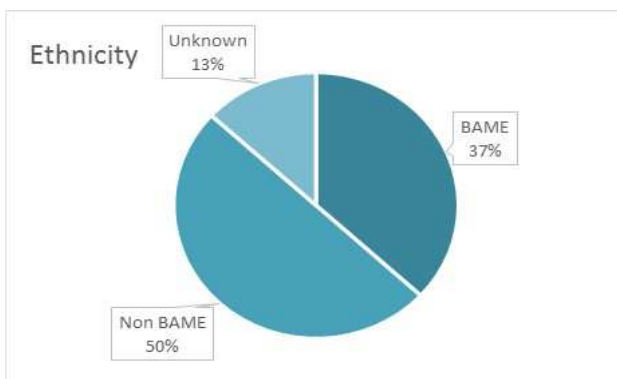
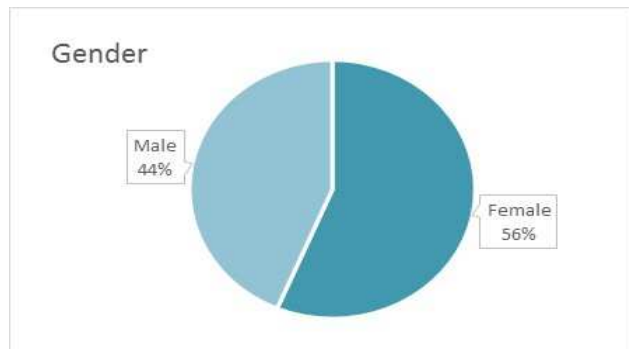
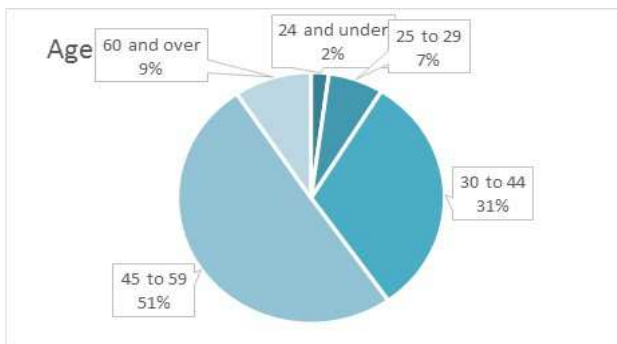
In response, H&F Council established a resident-led Air Quality Commission and more recently a biodiversity commission to engage with external experts and residents and recommend solutions.

- To help cut pollution, we’ve opened 150 electric vehicle charging points and a green car club, with one-year free membership for residents.
- We’ve expanded 20mph ‘safer neighbourhoods’ across the borough to help reduce congestion and improve safety.
- We’re planting grasses to reduce roadside pollution and create ‘green corridors’ for wildlife.
- We’ve stopped using potentially harmful glyphosate weed killer and are pioneering environmentally-friendly alternatives.
- We’ve invited residents to grow plants around tree bases in their streets.
- We’ve become a lead London authority for green flood reduction projects with two of our sustainable drainage schemes winning awards.
- We’re proposing new planning policies to enhance biodiversity, increase the number of trees and improve green infrastructure in the borough

Further details on how the Council is tackling a range of environmental issues, are available on the Council’s website: <https://www.lbhf.gov.uk/>

PEOPLE

The Council employs 1,799 people in full time and part-time contracts (excluding schools) . The Council’s workforce generally reflects the diversity of residents across the Borough. Below is a detailed breakdown of the Council’s employees.



PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Council's highest level risks	Impact	Mitigation
Continued reductions in government funding, restricts revenue spending.	Impacts the Council's ability to run full services and may mean that some services are changed or reduced.	Robust Medium Term Financial Process (MTFS); Smarter Budgeting initiative; Collaborative working with partners and subsidiaries.
Safeguarding, protecting young people from harm.	Potential harm to children.	Policies, training and management controls; lessons learnt from reviews; enhanced checks.
Risks associated with major system and process change following implementation of the Managed Services Programme.	Financial transactions, processing and management, accounts; accounts recoverable and payable. HR transactional items salaries and pensions.	Programme management; effective contract management; retention of in-house staff and legacy systems.
Information risks associated with Cyber-crime.	Disruption to the continuity of the IT function. Theft of data.	Continuity planning and deployment of technological controls.
Impact on services and/or service providers following the decision to leave the European Union.	Uncertainty in connection with future contracts and service providers and financial markets.	Maintain an ongoing assessment of key Government decisions and policies.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Statement of Accounts sets out the Council's income and expenditure for the financial year 2016/17 and its Balance Sheet at 31 March 2017. This covers the General Fund, Housing Revenue Account, Pension Fund and the Collection Fund.

The Statement of Accounts comprises:

Key Financial Statements

- The **Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS)** is a summary of the changes to the Council's reserves during the course of the financial year. The reserves represent the Council's net worth and are analogous to the equity of a private company. Reserves are divided into 'usable' and 'unusable' reserves. Usable reserves can be used to fund expenditure or reduce the council tax; unusable reserves cannot.
- The **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)** reports all of the Council's gains and losses during the financial year. The CIES is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the detail will therefore differ from the Council's management accounts and revenue budgets. However, the Council's financial position i.e. the working balance and usable reserves, will be the same.
- The **Balance Sheet** is a 'snapshot' of the Council's assets, liabilities and reserves on 31 March 2017. The reserves are always equal to the Council's assets less the Council's liabilities. Assets represent everything owned by the Council and money owed to it. Liabilities are the sums that the Council owes to others.

- The **Cash Flow Statement** shows the changes to the Council's cash and 'cash equivalents' during the financial year. Cash equivalents are assets that can be readily converted into cash and have a low likelihood of a change in value. The statement shows cash flows from: 'operating' activities, which are the cash flows from the Council's services; 'investing' activities, which are the cash flows from the Council's capital investment, investments and asset sales; and 'financing' activities, which are primarily the cash flows relating to the Council's borrowings.

Explanatory Notes

- The **Notes** provide more detail about the items contained in the key financial statements, the Council's accounting policies and other information that helps interpretation and understanding of the key financial statements and accounts.
- Included in the Notes is the **Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA)**. This shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Supplementary Financial Statements

- The **Housing Revenue Account** shows the income and expenditure relating to the provision of housing and associated services to the council tenants and leaseholders and includes the Statement of Movement on the HRA Fund Balance. This reflects the statutory obligation of the council to account separately for the cost of its activities as a landlord in the provision of council housing.

- The **Collection Fund Account** summarises the income and expenditure relating to the collection of council tax and non-domestic rates, including the precept collected on behalf of the Greater London Authority. It sets out the contribution of Hammersmith and Fulham council tax payers to the costs of local services and its distribution to the Greater London Authority.

- The **Pension Fund Account** sets out a summary of the transactions during the year (Fund Account) and the overall financial position of the fund at 31st March 2017 (Net Assets Statement).

The **Annual Governance Statement** is a statement by the Leader of the Council and the Chief Executive on the arrangements and systems for internal control across the council and the governance arrangements of the Council.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The 2016/17 accounts are compliant with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). They comply with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) / Local Authority (Scotland) Accounts Advisory Committee (LASAAC) Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016 (the Code) which is based on IFRS.

The accounting policies adopted by the Council comply with the Code and are set out in Note 37 to the Statement of Accounts. These are substantially unchanged from 2015/16.

GROUP ACCOUNTS

As with the 2015/16 Statement of Accounts, Group Accounts have not been included in the 2016/17 Statement of Accounts on the grounds that they do not have a material effect on the overall statements. Their inclusion does not provide any more usefulness to readers. The Council considered the Hammersmith and Fulham Bridge Partnership (HFBP) as a Subsidiary. HFBP was wound-up in October 2016. Details on the financial activity of HFBP can be found in Note 33 (Interest in Companies) to the key financial statements, along with contact details for the procurement of the full accounts.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required to:

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

Responsibilities of the Strategic Finance Director

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

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

- selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent
- complied with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting.

The Strategic Finance Director has also:

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

CERTIFICATE OF THE STRATEGIC FINANCE DIRECTOR

I confirm that the Accounts present a true and fair view of the financial position of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham and the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham Pension Fund as at 31 March 2017 and income and expenditure for the year for the financial year 2016/17.



Hitesh Jolapara
Strategic Finance Director
20 September 2017

CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Movement in Reserves Statement

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Balance Sheet

Cash Flow Statement

Notes to the Accounts

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the authority's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account for council tax setting and dwellings rent setting purposes. The Net Increase /Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

Notes	General Fund (GF) Balance	GF Earmarked Reserves	Schools Balance	Restated Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	HRA Earmarked Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Reserves	Total Usable Reserves	Restated Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Balance at 31 March 2015	(19,004)	(89,520)	(14,975)	(13,166)	(14,790)	(44,109)	-	(70,135)	(878)	(266,577)	(958,164)	(1,224,741)	
Movement in Reserves during 2015/16													
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	26,912	-	-	(48,781)	-	-	-	-	-	(21,869)	(119,102)	(140,971)	
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	3	(28,869)	-	2,862	35,422	-	477	(406)	21,184	-	30,670	(30,670)	(0)
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves		(1,957)	-	2,862	(13,359)	-	477	(406)	21,184	-	8,801	(149,772)	(140,971)
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	4	1,957	(537)	(1,420)	8,005	(8,005)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(Increase)/Decrease in 2015/16		0	(537)	1,442	(5,354)	(22,795)	477	(406)	21,184	-	8,801	(149,772)	(140,971)
Balance at 31 March 2016	(19,004)	(90,057)	(13,533)	(18,520)	(22,795)	(43,632)	(406)	(48,951)	(878)	(257,776)	(1,107,936)	(1,365,712)	
Movement in Reserves during 2016/17													
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	83,798	-	-	4,254	-	-	-	-	-	88,052	169,047	257,099	
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	3	(72,986)	-	763	(8,392)	-	2,129	-	10,257	-	(68,229)	68,229	-
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves		10,812	-	763	(4,138)	-	2,129	-	10,257	-	19,823	237,276	257,099
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	4	(10,812)	7,071	3,741	2,530	(2,530)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(Increase)/Decrease in 2016/17		(0)	7,071	4,504	(1,608)	(2,530)	2,129	-	10,257	-	19,823	237,276	257,099
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward		(19,004)	(82,986)	(9,029)	(20,128)	(25,325)	(41,503)	(406)	(38,694)	(878)	(237,953)	(870,660)	(1,108,613)

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This 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. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

	Notes	Year Ended 31 March 2017			Year Ended 31 March 2016		
		Gross	Gross	Net	Gross	Gross	Net
		Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Children's Services		174,530	(115,809)	58,721	181,318	(126,273)	55,045
Adult Social Care		95,480	(34,675)	60,805	92,212	(29,661)	62,551
Housing & Regeneration		30,357	(18,752)	11,605	25,603	(16,894)	8,709
Local authority housing (HRA)		68,233	(81,499)	(13,266)	60,953	(82,267)	(21,314)
Local authority housing (HRA) - Dwelling Revaluation	5	15,131	-	15,131	(24,112)	-	(24,112)
Controlled Parking Account		12,626	(35,421)	(22,795)	13,391	(35,602)	(22,211)
Environmental Services		76,604	(29,146)	47,458	71,619	(26,587)	45,032
Public Health		22,843	(22,843)	-	21,481	(21,476)	5
Libraries and Archives		3,934	(512)	3,422	2,585	(385)	2,200
Corporate Services		31,039	(7,834)	23,205	28,753	(7,751)	21,002
Centrally Managed Budgets		165,177	(151,395)	13,782	174,995	(159,747)	15,248
Cost of Services		695,954	(497,886)	198,068	648,798	(506,643)	142,155
Other Operating Expenditure	6	42,535	(983)	41,552	3,210	894	4,104
Financing and investment income and expenditure	7	30,740	(2,389)	28,351	31,245	(4,169)	27,076
Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure	8	2,961	(182,880)	(179,919)	2,937	(198,141)	(195,204)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services				88,052			(21,869)
(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets				(16,992)			(69,235)
(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of available for sale financial assets				1,755			585
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	27			184,284			(50,452)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				257,099			(140,971)

Balance Sheet

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

	Notes	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 Restated £000
Property, Plant and Equipment	9	1,746,727	1,777,790
Heritage Assets	11	8,023	8,023
Investment Property	10	81,744	80,940
Intangible Assets		608	805
Long Term Investments	21	195	100
Long Term Debtors	21	1,384	1,637
Long Term Assets		1,838,681	1,869,295
Assets Held for Sale	12	4,435	3,889
Short Term Investments	21	279,478	264,830
Short Term Debtors	16	53,280	74,125
Inventories		69	55
Cash and Cash Equivalents	17	52,683	100,665
Current Assets		389,945	443,564
Short Term Borrowing	21	(10,052)	(9,869)
Short Term Creditors	18	(162,367)	(174,902)
Provisions	20	(7,927)	(12,676)
Grants and Contributions Receipts in Advance	30	(4,868)	(8,367)
Current Liabilities		(185,214)	(205,814)
Long Term Borrowing	21	(217,661)	(225,073)
Long Term Creditors	21	(100)	(100)
Provisions	20	(193)	(303)
Other Long Term Liabilities	19	(700,568)	(499,345)
Grants and Contributions Receipts in Advance	30	(16,277)	(16,512)
Long Term Liabilities		(934,799)	(741,333)
NET ASSETS		1,108,613	1,365,712
Usable Reserves	3	(237,953)	(257,776)
Unusable Reserves	3	(870,660)	(1,107,936)
TOTAL RESERVES		(1,108,613)	(1,365,712)

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 authority. The Cashflow Statement has been prepared using the indirect method.

	Notes	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000 Restated
Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services		(88,052)	24,389
Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	22a	116,148	27,327
Adjust for items in the net deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities		(15,394)	(28,236)
Net cash flows from Operating Activities		12,702	23,480
Investing Activities			
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets		(60,293)	(76,397)
Purchase of short-term and long-term investments		(14,743)	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets		15,394	28,235
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments		-	55,766
Other receipts from investing activities		17,537	25,793
Net cash flows from Investing Activities		(42,105)	33,397
Financing Activities			
Cash receipts of short and long term borrowing		-	-
Other receipts from financing activities		-	990
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI contracts		(333)	(505)
Repayments of short and long term borrowing		(7,464)	(15,520)
Other payments for financing activities		(10,782)	-
Net cash flows from Financing Activities		(18,579)	(15,035)
Net increase or (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(47,982)	41,842
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		100,665	58,823
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	17	52,683	100,665

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. 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 departments. Income and expenditure is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	Total			General Fund			HRA		
	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)	Adjustments between Accounting and Funding Basis	Net Expenditure chargeable to GF and HRA Balances	CIES	Adjustments between Accounting and Funding Basis	Net Expenditure chargeable to GF and HRA Balances	CIES	Adjustments between Accounting and Funding Basis	Net Expenditure chargeable to GF and HRA Balances
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Children's Services	58,721	(3,202)	55,519	58,721	(3,202)	55,519	-	-	-
Adult Social Care	60,805	(589)	60,216	60,805	(589)	60,216	-	-	-
Housing & Regeneration	11,605	(131)	11,474	11,605	(131)	11,474	-	-	-
HRA	1,865	(19,266)	(17,401)	-	-	-	1,865	(19,266)	(17,401)
Controlled Parking Account	(22,795)	(534)	(23,329)	(22,795)	(534)	(23,329)	-	-	-
Environmental Services	47,458	(14,743)	32,715	47,458	(14,743)	32,715	-	-	-
Public Health	-	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
Libraries and Archives	3,422	(362)	3,060	3,422	(362)	3,060	-	-	-
Corporate Services	23,205	(1,406)	21,799	23,205	(1,406)	21,799	-	-	-
Centrally Managed Budgets	13,782	3,705	17,487	13,782	3,705	17,487	-	-	-
	198,068	(36,529)	161,539	196,203	(17,263)	178,940	1,865	(19,266)	(17,401)
Other income and expenditure not charged to services	(110,016)	(44,849)	(154,865)	(112,405)	(55,723)	(168,128)	2,389	10,874	13,263
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services before planned use of Earmarked Reserves	88,052	(81,378)	6,674	83,798	(72,986)	10,812	4,254	(8,392)	(4,138)
<i>Appropriations to and (from) reserves:</i>									
Earmarked reserves (see Note 4)			(4,541)			(7,071)			2,530
Schools Reserves transfer			(3,741)			(3,741)			-
(Surplus) or Deficit after planned use of Earmarked Reserves			(1,608)			-			(1,608)
Opening Balance of General Fund/ HRA Working Balance			(37,524)			(19,004)			(18,520)
add: (Surplus) or Deficit after planned use of Earmarked Reserves			(1,608)			-			(1,608)
Closing Balance of General Fund/ HRA Working Balance			(39,132)			(19,004)			(20,128)

	Total			General Fund			HRA		
	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)	Adjustments between Accounting and Funding Basis	Net Expenditure chargeable to GF and HRA Balances	CIES	Adjustments between Accounting and Funding Basis	Net Expenditure chargeable to GF and HRA Balances	CIES	Adjustments between Accounting and Funding Basis	Net Expenditure chargeable to GF and HRA Balances
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Children's Services	55,045	2,495	57,540	55,045	2,495	57,540	-	-	-
Adult Social Care	62,551	(783)	61,768	62,551	(783)	61,768	-	-	-
Housing & Regeneration	8,709	(326)	8,383	8,709	(326)	8,383	-	-	-
HRA	(45,426)	20,704	(24,722)	-	-	-	(45,426)	20,704	(24,722)
Controlled Parking Account	(22,211)	(506)	(22,717)	(22,211)	(506)	(22,717)	-	-	-
Environmental Services	45,032	(12,958)	32,074	45,032	(12,958)	32,074	-	-	-
Public Health	5	(4)	1	5	(4)	1	-	-	-
Libraries and Archives	2,200	864	3,064	2,200	864	3,064	-	-	-
Corporate Services	21,002	(331)	20,671	21,002	(331)	20,671	-	-	-
Centrally Managed Budgets	15,248	3,136	18,384	15,248	3,136	18,384	-	-	-
	142,155	12,291	154,446	187,581	(8,413)	179,168	(45,426)	20,704	(24,722)
Other income and expenditure not charged to services	(164,024)	(5,738)	(169,762)	(160,669)	(20,456)	(181,125)	(3,355)	14,718	11,363
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services before planned use of Earmarked Reserves	(21,869)	6,553	(15,316)	26,912	(28,869)	(1,957)	(48,781)	35,422	(13,359)
<i>Appropriations to and (from) reserves:</i>									
Earmarked reserves (see Note 4)			8,111			106			8,005
Schools Reserves transfer			1,851			1,851			-
(Surplus) or Deficit after planned use of Earmarked Reserves			(5,354)			-			(5,354)
Opening Balance of General Fund/ HRA Working Balance			(32,170)			(19,004)			(13,166)
add: (Surplus) or Deficit after planned use of Earmarked Reserves			(5,354)			-			(5,354)
Closing Balance of General Fund/ HRA Working Balance			(37,524)			(19,004)			(18,520)

The Cost of Service per the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is substantially similar to the position as reported to decision makers (per the management accounts as summarised in Narrative Report, p. 6). This is because the Council's management accounts include technical items such as capital charges and pension adjustments where these are chargeable to services. The differences which do arise are attributable to items which are included within the Departmental analysis in the Council's management accounts but are reported below the cost of services line in the statements of accounts. These items primarily consist of financing income and expenditure, levies, and a small number of technical accounting entries.

1a. Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

Adjustments from the General Fund and HRA to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts

	2016/17				2015/16			
	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £000	Net Change for Pension Adjustments £000	Other Differences £000	Total Adjustments £000	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £000	Net Change for Pension Adjustments £000	Other Differences £000	Total Adjustments £000
Children's Services	(2,640)	(562)	-	(3,202)	4,188	(1,693)	-	2,495
Adult Social Care	(679)	(121)	211	(589)	(589)	(380)	186	(783)
Housing & Regeneration	(84)	(47)	-	(131)	(169)	(157)	-	(326)
HRA	(19,268)	2	-	(19,266)	20,992	(202)	(86)	20,704
Controlled Parking Account	(534)	-	-	(534)	(506)	-	-	(506)
Environmental Services	(14,625)	(225)	107	(14,743)	(12,356)	(661)	59	(12,958)
Public Health	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	(4)	-	(4)
Libraries and Archives	(347)	(15)	-	(362)	864	-	-	864
Corporate Services	(220)	(1,379)	193	(1,406)	(13)	(575)	257	(331)
Centrally Managed Budgets	1,111	2,440	154	3,705	1,445	1,494	197	3,136
Net Cost of Services	(37,286)	92	665	(36,529)	13,856	(2,178)	613	12,291
Other income and expenditure not charged to services - General Fund	(41,102)	(15,507)	886	(55,723)	(11,194)	(15,084)	5,822	(20,456)
Other income and expenditure not charged to services - HRA	12,741	(1,781)	(86)	10,874	16,489	(1,771)	-	14,718
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	(65,647)	(17,196)	1,465	(81,378)	19,151	(19,033)	6,435	6,553

2. Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

This Note analyses the nature of the council's expenditure and income. The totals for income and expenditure vary from the totals for gross expenditure and income on the CIES, due to the treatment of internal recharges, and from showing NDR income and gains/losses on disposals as net figures in this note.

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000 Restated (See Note 9)
Expenditure		
Employee Benefits Expenses	175,115	178,224
Supplies and Services	67,658	56,753
Premises	32,910	32,762
Capital Charges	64,927	23,117
Support Services	1	1
Third Party Payments	180,398	180,318
Transfer Payments	179,414	181,973
Transport	4,300	3,975
(Gains)/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	38,756	1,768
Interest Payments	12,775	13,958
Levies	2,837	2,854
Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	781	201
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	17,288	16,856
Schools converted to Academy Status	677	431
Total Expenditure	777,837	693,191
Income		
Customer and Client Receipts	(155,707)	(153,274)
Government Grants and Contributions	(333,919)	(362,182)
Internal recharge Income	(10,957)	(11,000)
Other Reimbursements and Contributions	(74,085)	(70,870)
Interest and Investment Income	(2,389)	(4,169)
Income from Council Tax and NDR	(111,905)	(113,565)
Other Operating Income and Expenditure	(823)	-
Total Income	(689,785)	(715,060)
Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	88,052	(21,869)

3. 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 Authority to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

Movement on Usable Reserves 2015/16	General Fund Balance £000	School Balances £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Restated Housing Revenue Account £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Reserves £000	Restated Total Usable Reserves £000
Balance at 1 April 2015	(19,004)	(14,975)	(104,310)	(44,109)	(13,166)	-	(70,135)	(878)	(266,577)
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	26,912	-	-	-	(48,781)	-	-	-	(21,869)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	26,912	-	-	-	(48,781)	-	-	-	(21,869)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations									
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	(20,782)	-	-	-	(260)	-	-	-	(21,042)
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(143)	-	-	-	(34)	-	-	-	(177)
Dwelling Depreciation	-	-	-	-	19,917	(19,917)	-	-	-
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	-	-	-	-	(22,743)	2,826	-	-	(19,917)
Impairment/Revaluation losses (charged to the CIES)	12,344	-	-	-	24,113	-	-	-	36,457
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (REFCUS)	(18,275)	-	-	-	(163)	-	-	-	(18,438)
Movements in the market value of investment properties	1,446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,446
Capital grants and contributions applied	3,823	-	-	1,302	972	-	-	-	6,097
Capital grants and contributions applied (REFCUS)	5,926	-	-	10,720	-	-	-	-	16,646
Use of capital receipts reserve to finance capital expenditure (including REFCUS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,013	-	49,013
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	1,059	2,862	-	-	2,300	-	-	-	6,221
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	16,685	-	-	16,685
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)	11,545	-	-	(11,545)	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	(22,385)	-	-	-	(7,724)	-	-	-	(30,109)
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	7,405	-	-	-	21,909	-	(29,314)	-	-
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards admin costs of non-current asset disposals (In-Year)	(47)	-	-	-	(180)	-	227	-	-
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)
Deferred costs in respect of disposals transferred to the CAA	(45)	-	-	-	(626)	-	-	-	(671)
Release of Deferred costs from CAA to UCR upon receipt of cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	-	166
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Govt Capital Receipts Pool (Housing Pooled Capital Receipts)	(201)	-	-	-	-	-	201	-	-
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment (Minimum Revenue Provision)	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Voluntary repayment of debt (above Minimum Revenue Provision)	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Statutory provision for finance lease liabilities (including PFI)	502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	502
Voluntary application of capital receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	902	-	902
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CIES made in accordance with IAS19	(33,191)	-	-	-	(3,775)	-	-	-	(36,966)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners	16,130	-	-	-	1,802	-	-	-	17,932
Amount by which finance costs charged to the CIES are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	29	-	-	-	(86)	-	-	-	(57)
Amount by which council tax and NDR income credited to the CIES is different from the income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	5,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,822
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(28,869)	2,862	-	477	35,422	(406)	21,184	-	30,670
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(1,957)	2,862	-	477	(13,359)	(406)	21,184	-	8,801
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 8)	1,957	(1,420)	(8,542)	-	8,005	-	-	-	0
(Increase)/Decrease in year	0	1,442	(8,542)	477	(5,354)	(406)	21,184	-	8,801
Balance at 31 March 2016 carried forward	(19,004)	(13,533)	(112,852)	(43,632)	(18,520)	(406)	(48,951)	(878)	(257,776)

3. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations (cont'd)
Movement on Usable Reserves 2016/17

	General Fund Balances £000	School Balances £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Reserves £000	Total Usable Reserves £000
Balance at 1 April 2016	(19,004)	(13,533)	(112,852)	(43,632)	(18,520)	(406)	(48,951)	(878)	(257,776)
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	83,798	-	-	-	4,254	-	-	-	88,052
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	83,798	-	-	-	4,254	-	-	-	88,052
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations									
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	(20,002)	-	-	-	(223)	-	-	-	(20,225)
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(163)	-	-	-	(34)	-	-	-	(197)
Dwelling Depreciation	-	-	-	-	21,498	(21,498)	-	-	-
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	-	-	-	-	(25,377)	3,879	-	-	(21,498)
Impairment/Revaluation losses (charged to the CIES)	1,036	-	-	-	(15,131)	-	-	-	(14,095)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (REFCUS)	(8,772)	-	-	-	(141)	-	-	-	(8,913)
Movements in the market value of investment properties	1,111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,111
Capital grants and contributions applied	6,296	-	-	2,753	58	-	-	-	9,107
Capital grants and contributions applied (REFCUS)	1,718	-	-	4,342	-	-	-	-	6,060
Use of capital receipts reserve to finance capital expenditure (including REFCUS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,085	-	25,085
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	3,120	763	-	-	3,249	-	-	-	7,132
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	17,619	-	-	17,619
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)	4,195	-	-	(4,966)	771	-	-	-	-
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	(48,281)	-	-	-	(5,108)	-	-	-	(53,389)
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	650	-	-	-	14,619	-	(15,774)	-	(505)
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards admin costs of non-current asset disposals (In-Year)	(7)	-	-	-	(158)	-	165	-	-
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
Deferred costs in respect of disposals transferred to the CAA	760	-	-	-	(550)	-	-	-	210
Release of Deferred costs from CAA to UCR upon receipt of cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Govt Capital Receipts Pool (Housing Pooled Capital Receipts)	(781)	-	-	-	-	-	781	-	-
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment (Minimum Revenue Provision)	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Voluntary repayment of debt (above Minimum Revenue Provision)	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Statutory provision for finance lease liabilities (including PFI)	511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	511
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CIES made in accordance with IAS19	(31,551)	-	-	-	(3,657)	-	-	-	(35,208)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners	16,134	-	-	-	1,878	-	-	-	18,012
Amount by which finance costs charged to the CIES are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	29	-	-	-	(86)	-	-	-	(57)
Amount by which council tax and NDR income credited to the CIES is different from the income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	885
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(72,986)	763	-	2,129	(8,392)	-	10,257	-	(68,229)
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	10,812	763	-	2,129	(4,138)	-	10,257	-	19,823
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 8)	(10,812)	3,741	4,541	-	2,530	-	-	-	0
(Increase)/Decrease in year	(0)	4,504	4,541	2,129	(1,608)	-	10,257	-	19,823
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward	(19,004)	(9,029)	(108,311)	(41,503)	(20,128)	(406)	(38,694)	(878)	(237,953)

3. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations (cont'd)

	Restated	Restated									
Movement on Unusable Reserves 2015/16	Revaluation Reserve £000	Capital Adjustment Account £000	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Pensions Reserve £000	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account £000	Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve £000	Collection Fund Adjustment Account £000	Accumulated Absences Account £000	Total Unusable Reserves £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Total Reserves £000
Balance at 1 April 2015	(137,674)	(1,347,248)	(67)	522,348	1,085	485	(779)	3,686	(958,164)	(266,577)	(1,224,741)
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,869)	(21,869)
Surplus or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment assets	(69,235)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(69,235)	-	(69,235)
Actuarial gains/losses on pension assets / liabilities	-	-	-	(50,452)	-	-	-	-	(50,452)	-	(50,452)
Gains/losses on Available for Sale Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	585	-	-	585	-	585
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(69,235)	-	-	(50,452)	-	585	-	-	(119,102)	(21,869)	(140,971)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations											
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	21,042	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,042	(21,042)	-
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	-	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	(177)	-
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	-	19,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,917	(19,917)	-
Impairment/Revaluation losses (charged to the CIES)	-	(36,457)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36,457)	36,457	-
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (REFCUS)	-	18,438	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,438	(18,438)	-
Movements in the market value of investment properties	-	(1,446)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,446)	1,446	-
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	3,316	(3,316)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital grants and contributions applied	-	(6,097)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,097)	6,097	-
Capital grants and contributions applied (REFCUS)	-	(16,646)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,646)	16,646	-
Use of capital receipts reserve to finance capital expenditure (including	-	(49,013)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(49,013)	49,013	-
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	-	(6,221)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,221)	6,221	-
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	(16,685)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,685)	16,685	-
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	-	30,109	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,109	(30,109)	-
Removal of revaluation reserve balances for Property, Plant and Equipment disposed of	4,298	(4,298)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	(11)	-
Deferred costs in respect of disposals transferred to the CAA	-	671	-	-	-	-	-	-	671	(671)	-
Release of Deferred costs from CAA to UCR upon receipt of cash	-	(166)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(166)	166	-
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment (Minimum Revenue Provision)	-	(38)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(38)	38	-
Voluntary repayment of debt (above Minimum Revenue Provision)	-	(63)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(63)	63	-
Statutory provision for finance lease liabilities (including PFI)	-	(502)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(502)	502	-
Voluntary application of capital receipts	-	(902)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(902)	902	-
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CIES made in accordance with IAS19	-	-	-	36,966	-	-	-	-	36,966	(36,966)	-
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners	-	-	-	(17,932)	-	-	-	-	(17,932)	17,932	-
Amount by which finance costs charged to the CIES are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	57	(57)	-
Amount by which council tax and NDR income credited to the CIES is different from the income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,822)	-	(5,822)	5,822	-
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(68)	(68)	68	-
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	7,614	(51,496)	11	19,034	57	-	(5,822)	(68)	(30,670)	30,670	-
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(61,621)	(51,496)	11	(31,418)	57	585	(5,822)	(68)	(149,772)	8,801	(140,971)
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in year	(61,621)	(51,496)	11	(31,418)	57	585	(5,822)	(68)	(149,772)	8,801	(140,971)
Balance at 31 March 2016 carried forward	(199,295)	(1,398,744)	(56)	490,930	1,142	1,070	(6,601)	3,618	(1,107,936)	(257,776)	(1,365,712)

3. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations (cont'd)

Movement on Unusable Reserves 2016/17

	Revaluation Reserve £000	Capital Adjustment Account £000	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Pensions Reserve £000	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account £000	Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve £000	Collection Fund Adjustment Account £000	Accumulated Absences Account £000	Total Unusable Reserves £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Total Reserves £000
Balance at 1 April 2016	(199,295)	(1,398,744)	(56)	490,930	1,142	1,070	(6,601)	3,618	(1,107,936)	(257,776)	(1,365,712)
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,052	88,052
Surplus or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment assets	(16,992)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,992)	-	(16,992)
Actuarial gains/losses on pension assets / liabilities	-	-	-	184,284	-	-	-	-	184,284	-	184,284
Gains/losses on Available for Sale Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,755	-	-	1,755	-	1,755
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(16,992)	-	-	184,284	-	1,755	-	-	169,047	88,052	257,099
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations											
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	20,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,225	(20,225)	-
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	-	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	(197)	-
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	-	21,498	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,498	(21,498)	-
Impairment/Revaluation losses (charged to the CIES)	-	14,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,095	(14,095)	-
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (REFCUS)	-	8,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,913	(8,913)	-
Movements in the market value of investment properties	-	(1,111)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,111)	1,111	-
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	4,450	(4,450)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital grants and contributions applied	-	(9,107)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,107)	9,107	-
Capital grants and contributions applied (REFCUS)	-	(6,060)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,060)	6,060	-
Use of capital receipts reserve to finance capital expenditure (including REFCUS)	-	(25,085)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,085)	25,085	-
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	-	(7,132)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,132)	7,132	-
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	(17,619)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,619)	17,619	-
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	-	53,389	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,389	(53,389)	-
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	-	505	-	-	-	-	-	-	505	(505)	-
Removal of revaluation reserve balances for Property, Plant and Equipment disposed of	5,551	(5,551)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	(4)	-
Deferred costs in respect of disposals transferred to the CAA	-	(210)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(210)	210	-
Release of Deferred costs from CAA to UCR upon receipt of cash	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	4	-
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment (Minimum Revenue Provision)	-	(45)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45)	45	-
Voluntary repayment of debt (above Minimum Revenue Provision)	-	(63)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(63)	63	-
Statutory provision for finance lease liabilities (including PFI)	-	(511)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(511)	511	-
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CIES made in accordance with IAS19	-	-	-	35,208	-	-	-	-	35,208	(35,208)	-
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners	-	-	-	(18,012)	-	-	-	-	(18,012)	18,012	-
Amount by which finance costs charged to the CIES are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	57	(57)	-
Amount by which council tax and NDR income credited to the CIES is different from the income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory	-	-	-	-	-	-	(885)	-	(885)	885	-
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18)	(18)	18	-
Total Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	10,001	41,874	4	17,196	57	-	(885)	(18)	68,229	(68,229)	-
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(6,991)	41,874	4	201,480	57	1,755	(885)	(18)	237,276	19,823	257,099
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in year	(6,991)	41,874	4	201,480	57	1,755	(885)	(18)	237,276	19,823	257,099
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward	(206,286)	(1,356,870)	(52)	692,410	1,199	2,825	(7,486)	3,600	(870,660)	(237,953)	(1,108,613)

4. Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and HRA balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund and HRA expenditure in 2016/17.

	Balance at 31 March 2015 £000	Transfers Out 2015/16 £000	Transfers In 2015/16 £000	Movement Between Reserves 2015/16 £000	Balance at 31 March 2016 £000	Transfers Out 2016/17 £000	Transfers In 2016/17 £000	Movement Between Reserves 2016/17 £000	Balance at 31 March 2017 £000
General Fund									
1 Insurance Fund	(5,842)	122	-	-	(5,720)	-	(622)	-	(6,342)
2 Controlled Parking Fund	(713)	454	(894)	-	(1,153)	521	(521)	99	(1,054)
3 Computer Replacement Fund	(1,413)	176	-	-	(1,237)	55	-	-	(1,182)
4 IT Infrastructure	(5,403)	1,847	(800)	(172)	(4,528)	3,531	(800)	(591)	(2,388)
5 Efficiency Projects Reserve	(13,281)	1,158	(4,681)	2,252	(14,552)	3,303	(4,949)	449	(15,749)
6 Corporate Demand Pressures	(9,116)	1,445	(2,392)	930	(9,133)	219	-	1,383	(7,531)
7 Dilapidations/Office Moves	(4,311)	63	-	-	(4,248)	921	-	-	(3,327)
8 Housing Benefit	(2,248)	-	-	-	(2,248)	-	-	-	(2,248)
9 Planning Inquiries	(488)	197	-	-	(291)	291	-	-	-
10 LPFA Sub Fund	(1,000)	-	-	-	(1,000)	-	(272)	-	(1,272)
11 Imperial Wharf	(800)	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
12 Temporary Accommodation	(3,506)	-	-	-	(3,506)	-	-	-	(3,506)
13 ASC Pressures & Demands	(4,401)	1,407	-	-	(2,994)	1,116	-	-	(1,878)
14 Human Resources Reserve	(1,000)	80	-	-	(920)	-	-	-	(920)
15 Capital Reserves	(1,479)	559	-	(800)	(1,720)	298	(524)	-	(1,946)
16 Supporting People Programme	(1,989)	180	-	-	(1,809)	300	-	-	(1,509)
17 CHS Shared Service Integration	(106)	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 MTFS Delivery Risk	(6,148)	-	-	-	(6,148)	523	-	-	(5,625)
19 Legal Fees Reserve	(20)	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 VAT Reserve	(2,500)	-	-	-	(2,500)	-	-	-	(2,500)
21 Business Board Reserve	(823)	-	(257)	-	(1,080)	-	-	-	(1,080)
22 TFM Reserve	(1,113)	273	-	(50)	(890)	37	-	-	(853)
23 3SIF Grant Reserve	(542)	-	(399)	-	(941)	-	(67)	-	(1,008)
24 Troubled Families	(411)	235	(403)	-	(579)	-	(238)	-	(817)
25 NDR Deficit Support	(3,242)	34	-	-	(3,208)	-	-	-	(3,208)
26 Stock Options Appraisal	(1,200)	734	-	-	(466)	697	-	(1,240)	(1,009)
27 Partners in Practice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(852)	(852)
28 Redundancy Reserves	(3,747)	-	-	-	(3,747)	-	-	-	(3,747)
29 Other Funds	(10,619)	4,282	(1,887)	(2,960)	(11,184)	4,661	(1,249)	743	(7,029)
General Fund Reserves	(87,461)	13,372	(11,713)	-	(85,802)	16,473	(9,242)	(9)	(78,580)
General Fund Revenue Grants									
30 S106 - Revenue Schemes	(1,398)	10	(2,246)	-	(3,634)	581	(731)	-	(3,784)
31 Other Revenue Grants	(661)	40	-	-	(621)	85	(95)	9	(622)
Revenue Grants Sub-Total	(2,059)	50	(2,246)	-	(4,255)	666	(826)	9	(4,406)
General Fund Total	(89,520)	13,422	(13,959)	-	(90,057)	17,139	(10,068)	-	(82,986)
HRA Reserves									
32 HRA Efficiency Reserve	(1,411)	-	-	-	(1,411)	-	-	911	(500)
33 HRA Non-dwellings Impairment Reserve	(6,635)	-	(780)	-	(7,415)	-	153	-	(7,262)
34 HRA Strategic Regeneration and Housing Development	(1,746)	-	(1,004)	(500)	(3,250)	697	(1,655)	-	(4,208)
35 HRA Utilities Reserve	(1,261)	-	(4,250)	-	(5,511)	-	(2,663)	(1,208)	(9,382)
36 Welfare Reform Reserve	(500)	-	(1,000)	-	(1,500)	-	-	-	(1,500)
37 Parking Charges Review Reserve	(606)	-	-	-	(606)	-	-	-	(606)
38 Other HRA Funds	(2,631)	430	(1,401)	500	(3,102)	1,187	(249)	297	(1,867)
HRA Sub-Total	(14,790)	430	(8,435)	-	(22,795)	1,884	(4,414)	-	(25,325)
Total	(104,310)	13,852	(22,394)	-	(112,852)	19,023	(14,482)	-	(108,311)

4. Earmarked Reserves Description

The main purpose of each earmarked reserve is explained below:

1 Insurance Fund	- this was established to underwrite a proportion of the Council's insurable risks.
2 Controlled Parking Fund	- the surplus from the running of the Controlled Parking operations within the Borough is accumulated in this Fund. In the past, this reserve had to be used to meet expenditure on transport and highways related activities.
3 Computer Replacement Fund	- this is for the enhancement to the Council's IT systems required to meet existing commitments and future demands.
4 IT Infrastructure	- this reserve has been set up for future IT improvement programmes.
5 Efficiency Projects Reserve	- this reserve will fund future revenue expenditure and capital investment that will provide future revenue savings.
6 Corporate Demand Pressures	- To meet unbudgeted demands and pressures.
7 Dilapidations/Office Moves	- this reserve has been set up to fund potential office moves and the repair of office accommodation dilapidations.
8 Housing Benefit	- the completion of the audit of the housing benefit subsidy claim often results in a reduction in subsidy paid for the previous financial year. This reserve is used to meet the cost of any adjustments.
9 Planning Inquiries	- this reserve has been established to fund possible future costs of planning inquiries that may become chargeable to the General Fund.
10 LPFA Sub Fund	- this reserve has been set aside to cover a potential pensions liability to the LPFA.
11 Imperial Wharf	- this reserve has been set up to under write the construction of Imperial Wharf Overground station.
12 Temporary Accommodation	- this reserve has been set up to deal with possible shortfalls arising out of the introduction of a cap on rental income received for temporary accommodation.
13 ASC Pressures & Demands	- this reserve is to address non-recurring new financial pressures within Adult Social Care.
14 Human Resources Reserve	- this is a reserve to fund any requirements in relation to Human Resources.
15 Capital Reserves	- this is a revenue-backed reserve to support capital expenditure and to provide bridging finance pending receipts of grants, etc.
16 Supporting People Programme	- this reserve has been set up to enable the Supporting People programme to be managed over a rolling 3 year cycle in line with the contracts let with service suppliers.
17 CHS Shared Service Integration	- this reserve is to address one off costs arising from shared service integration projects.
18 MTFS Delivery Risk	- This reserve is to mitigate the risks associated with the implementation of new MTFS projects.
19 Legal Fees Reserve	- this reserve has been created to cover future one off legal costs relating to planning and environmental health.
20 VAT Reserve	- this reserve is to cover costs incurred as a result of VAT related changes.
21 Business Board Reserve	- this reserve is to fund projects approved by the HF Business Board.
22 TFM Reserve	- The reserve represents additional costs on the contract due to a refresh of the service matrix- detailing buildings and service provision- and the potential need to fund additional expenditure as a result of changes in the apportionment of actual costs incurred across the three boroughs. The reserve also represents elective variable works, removals costs and ad hoc security costs that are not included in the fixed contract price.
23 3SIF Grant Reserve	- this reserve is to support the Third Sector Investment Fund medium term allocation plan.
24 Troubled Families	- This reserve has been created to carry forward funding that has already been earned, but not spent, into Year 3 of the project in order to fund the costs associated with running the programme.
25 NDR Deficit Support	- this is a reserve to smooth the impact of statutory timing differences between funding and impact NDR deficits.
26 Stock Options Appraisal	- this is a reserve to address the potential outcomes of the Stock Options Appraisal .
27 Partners in Practice	- this is a reserve for Children's Services social care practice improvement as part of DFE innovation programme.
28 Redundancy Reserves	- these reserves were set up to cover any redundancy costs.
29 Other Funds	- This comprises a number of smaller reserves, generally not exceeding £500k. These reserves exist to fund various projects and potential future commitments
30-31 Revenue Grants	- these are grants which have been transferred as an earmarked reserve due to the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
32 HRA Efficiency Reserve	- this reserve is to provide funding for the one off costs associated with implementing MTFS savings.
33 HRA Non-dwellings Impairment Reserve	- this reserve is to smooth the future impact of non-dwellings impairments on the HRA following the introduction of HRA self-financing.
34 HRA Strategic Regeneration and Housing Development	- this reserve is to provide for the risk associated the council's strategy and regeneration and housing development initiatives.
35 HRA Utilities Reserve	- this reserve is to cover the potential impact of applying OFWAT "Water resale order" under which water charges to tenants must be set to equal expenditure incurred by LBHF on a property by property basis.
36 Welfare Reform Reserve	- this is a reserve to provide for the further and continuing impact of Welfare Reform.
37 Parking Charges Review Reserve	- this reserve is to cover the potential need to refund parking charges on HRA properties.
38 Other HRA Funds	- this reserve is to fund various smaller projects specific to the HRA.

5. Material Items of Income and Expense

Transactions in 2016/17

Penion Liability: Following the triennial revaluation the net pensions liability has increased by £184m. A complete analysis of this increase is set out in Note 27.

Revaluations: HRA Council Dwellings have been valued downward by a net £8.00m. This revaluation loss is divided between a gross loss in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) of £15.13m and a gross gain in the Revaluation Reserve of £7.13m.

School Academy Transfers: Four local authority maintained schools converted to Academy status in year, resulting in the transfer of land and buildings with a net book value of £45.7m. These are detailed below.

	2016/17 £'000
Phoenix High	24,519
Queen's Manor Primary	7,515
Fulham Primary	7,498
Sullivan Primary	6,122
Total	45,654

These Academy transfers have been reflected as disposal losses in the Council's accounts. These are included in the (gains)/losses on disposal as disclosed in note 6. The disclosure in note 6 also includes gains from the sale of other assets hence the net total of £38,756k.

Transactions in 2015/16

The revaluation of Council Dwellings for 2015/16 has been restated downwards in the 2016/17 however the restated revaluations continues to constitute a material sum. The revised net gain in the value of dwellings was £44.6m (compared with £74.07m as previously disclosed). This gain is divided between the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES), £24.1m (previously disclosed as £26.63m) and the Revaluation Reserve, £20.5m (previously disclosed as £47.44m). Further details of this restatement can be found in Note 9.

6. Other Operating Expenditure

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Levies	2,838	2,855
Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	781	201
(Gains)/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	38,756	1,865
Other Operating Income and Expenditure	(823)	(817)
	41,552	4,104

7. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Interest payable and similar charges	12,775	13,958
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	17,288	16,856
Interest receivable and similar income	(1,431)	(1,943)
Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	(958)	(2,226)
Schools converted to Academy Status	677	431
	28,351	27,076

8. Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Council Tax Income	(55,767)	(53,435)
Non-domestic rates income and expenditure	(56,140)	(60,131)
Non-ringfenced government grants	(53,821)	(62,276)
Capital grants and contributions	(14,191)	(19,362)
	(179,919)	(195,204)

9. Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Movements on Balances

Movements in 2016/17

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £000	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment £000
Cost or Valuation									
At 1 April 2016 (restated-see note 9(ii))	1,295,997	331,898	201,610	12,312	24,795	34,035	2,730	1,903,377	17,649
Additions	42,417	6,412	9,164	1,227	949	32	1,330	61,531	-
Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(3,390)	5,755	-	-	-	(51)	-	2,314	576
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(26,061)	(5)	-	-	-	(6)	-	(26,072)	-
Derecognition – disposals	(4,900)	(49,058)	-	-	-	-	(95)	(54,053)	-
Derecognition – other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	(575)	-	-	-	575	-	-	-
Other movements in cost or valuation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(546)	(546)	-
At 31 March 2017	1,304,063	294,427	210,774	13,539	25,744	34,585	3,419	1,886,551	18,225
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment									
At 1 April 2016	-	(677)	(106,340)	(9,909)	(8,662)	-	-	(125,588)	-
Depreciation charge	(21,498)	(5,622)	(11,700)	(878)	(1,886)	(139)	-	(41,723)	(318)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	10,515	4,028	-	-	-	137	-	14,680	317
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	10,930	1,045	-	-	-	2	-	11,977	1
Derecognition – disposals	53	777	-	-	-	-	-	830	-
Derecognition – other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	-	(449)	(118,040)	(10,787)	(10,548)	-	-	(139,824)	-
Net Book Value at 31 March 2017	1,304,063	293,976	92,734	2,752	15,196	34,585	3,419	1,746,727	18,225

9. Property, Plant and Equipment (cont'd)

Movements in 2015/16

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £000	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment £000
Cost or Valuation									
At 1 April 2015	1,213,135	315,720	197,239	12,089	23,938	14,722	2,250	1,779,093	14,679
Additions	65,077	4,862	5,477	468	857	16	484	77,241	-
Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	11,068	27,515	-	-	-	17,891	-	56,474	2,790
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	13,435	8,388	-	-	-	1,679	-	23,502	180
Derecognition – disposals	(6,718)	(20,781)	-	-	-	-	-	(27,499)	-
Derecognition – other	-	(100)	(1,106)	(245)	-	-	(4)	(1,455)	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	-	(404)	-	-	-	(3,500)	-	(3,904)	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	(3,227)	-	-	-	3,227	-	-	-
Other movements in cost or valuation	-	(75)	-	-	-	-	-	(75)	-
At 31 March 2016 (restated - see note 9(ii))	1,295,997	331,898	201,610	12,312	24,795	34,035	2,730	1,903,377	17,649
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment									
At 1 April 2015	(269)	(1,113)	(94,867)	(9,192)	(6,831)	-	-	(112,272)	-
Depreciation charge	(19,916)	(5,671)	(12,579)	(962)	(1,831)	-	-	(40,959)	(282)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	9,426	3,335	-	-	-	-	-	12,761	221
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	10,677	2,278	-	-	-	-	-	12,955	61
Derecognition – disposals	82	404	-	-	-	-	-	486	-
Derecognition – other	-	-	1,106	245	-	-	-	1,351	-
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	90	-
At 31 March 2016	-	(677)	(106,340)	(9,909)	(8,662)	-	-	(125,588)	-
Net Book Value at 31 March 2016	1,295,997	331,221	95,270	2,403	16,133	34,035	2,730	1,777,789	17,649

(ii) Depreciation and Useful life

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

Council Dwellings	5 - 60 years
Other Land and Buildings (Building element only - land not depreciated)	15 - 50 years
Infrastructure Assets	3 - 40 years
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	4 - 25 years
Community Assets	5 - 73 years

9. Property, Plant and Equipment (cont'd)

(ii) Prior Period Adjustment

It was established during the financial year that the value of HRA dwellings as at 31 March 2016 were overvalued by £29.462m. This was due to a technical error whereby the EUV-SH factor was not applied to 124 properties. As a result of this error a prior period adjustment has been applied in these accounts. The revised total net gain in the value of dwellings for 2015/16 was £44.606m (compared with £74.068m per the 2015/16 accounts as published). The net adjustment of £29.462m resulted in an adjustment to the 2015/16 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) of £2.52m (with a commensurate amount neutralised in the Capital Adjustment Account) and adjustment to the Revaluation Reserve of £26.94m. This adjustment has had no impact on Usable Reserves, the General Fund or HRA Balances. A comparison of the previously published and corrected position for the 2015/16 movements in the value of Council Dwellings is provided below together with the impact on the relevant main statements and reserves:

Prior Period Adjustment - PPE Movements in 2015/16	Council Dwellings- Position as per published 2015/16 accounts £000	Council Dwellings- Revised position £000	Difference (prior year adjustment applied) £000	Impact on main statements/reserves			
				CIES £000	Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS) £000	Revaluation Reserve £000	Capital Adjustment Account £000
Cost or Valuation							
At 1 April 2015	1,213,135	1,213,135	-				
Additions	65,077	65,077	-				
Revaluation increases/(decreases)	38,009	11,068	(26,941)			26,941	
Revaluation increases/(decreases)	15,956	13,435	(2,521)	2,521	(2,521)		2,521
Derecognition – disposals	(6,718)	(6,718)	-				
At 31 March 2016	1,325,459	1,295,997	(29,462)	2,521	(2,521)	26,941	2,521
Accumulated Depreciation and							
At 1 April 2015	(269)	(269)	-				
Depreciation charge	(19,916)	(19,916)	-				
Revaluation increases/(decreases)	9,426	9,426	-				
Revaluation increases/(decreases)	10,677	10,677	-				
Derecognition – disposals	82	82	-				
At 31 March 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Value							
at 31 March 2016	1,325,459	1,295,997	(29,462)	2,521	(2,521)	26,941	2,521

In 2016/17 the Authority made no material changes to its accounting estimates for Property, Plant and Equipment.

(iii) Revaluation and Impairments

The Authority carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at current value is revalued through full inspection at least every four years. The Authority has used the external valuation contractor Wilks Head & Eve to carry out the valuations under instruction from the authority's internal Valuation and Property Services. Rolling programme values are reviewed internally to ensure they are not materially misstated at balance sheet date. Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Valuations have an effective date of 31 March 2017.

The significant assumptions applied in estimating the current values are:

- Valuations of owner occupied properties reflect special adaptations or particular suitability of the premises for the existing use, but specifically exclude, so far as possible value attributable to goodwill and alternative uses.
- No allowance has been made for any national or local tax whether existing or which may arise in the future.
- All properties except Housing Dwellings have been valued on an individual basis, thus envisaging that they will be marketed individually or in groups over an appropriate period of time.
- Except where specific information is available, properties have been properly maintained and are in good repair and condition.

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total £000
Carrying value under Cost Model	1,426,746	232,192	92,734	2,752	15,196	16,267	3,419	1,789,306
Carried at Historical Cost	-	-	92,734	2,752	15,196	-	3,419	114,101
Valued at current value as at:								
31 March 2017	1,304,063	277,606	-	-	-	34,585	-	1,616,254
31 March 2016	-	8,248	-	-	-	-	-	8,248
31 March 2015	-	6,583	-	-	-	-	-	6,583
31 March 2014	-	1,541	-	-	-	-	-	1,541
	1,304,063	293,978	92,734	2,752	15,196	34,585	3,419	1,746,727

9. Property, Plant and Equipment (cont'd)

(iii) Revaluation and Impairments continued.

The Council values its dwellings in accordance with the proper practice set out in the Government guidance "Stock Valuation for Resource Accounting: Guidance for Valuers - 2016". Under the requirements of the "beacon system" of valuation and 75 per cent discount applied to the open market valuation of the dwellings using the "Existing Use Valuation - Social Housing" methodology, the Council's capital expenditure on its dwelling stock does not increase the value of the assets on a pound-for-pound basis; at best the value of a dwelling will be increased by only 25 per cent of the capital expenditure incurred upon it.

The Council conducted a full revaluation of its dwelling stock in 2015/16 in line with the proper practice set out in the Government guidance "Stock Valuation for Resource Accounting: Guidance for Valuers - 2016." Subsequently, on an annual basis, a desk -top revaluation on dwellings as at 31 March 2017 was commissioned by the Council, and completed by the external valuer Wilks, Head and Eve. A revaluation based on full inspection is scheduled for 2020/21.

Where assets are revalued downwards and revaluation losses are in excess of the available Revaluation Reserve, balances are debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services. A review of property, plant and equipment was carried out for 2016/17 which identified impairment of six HRA Dwellings, however this did not constitute of material sum.

CIPFA confirmed in April 2013, that impairment and valuation losses not covered by Revaluation Reserve in relation to **HRA dwellings** - are charged to the HRA Income & Expenditure Statement but during the 5-year transition period (following HRA Self-Financing) will be reversible through a transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account (CAA) via the Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS).

For impairment and valuation losses not covered by Revaluation Reserve in relation to **HRA non-dwellings** - no provision exists to reverse the charges (both during and after transition).

(iv) Capital Commitments

The total of capital commitments exceeding £2m at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Service Department		
Housing Revenue Account	10,845	14,855
Children's Services	4,078	-
	14,923	14,855

10. Investment Properties

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

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Rental income from investment property	(5,832)	(4,816)
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from investment properties	102	86
Net (gain)/loss	(5,730)	(4,730)

(i) Revaluation

In 2016/17 the Council commissioned a full revaluation of its investment properties including an inspection of each property where appropriate as at the balance sheet date of 31st March 2017. The work was undertaken by our independent external valuers - Wilks, Head & Eve, whose staff are qualified surveyors with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). The valuation bases are in accordance with the Statement of Asset Valuation Practices and Guidance Notes of RICS.

10. Investment Properties (cont'd)

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

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

	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Balance at start of the year	80,940	79,310
Additions:		
• Subsequent expenditure	13	-
Disposals	(167)	(596)
Net gains/(losses) from fair value adjustments	958	2,226
Balance at end of the year	81,744	80,940

Fair Value Hierarchy

All the Council's investment properties have been assessed as Level 2 on fair value hierarchy for valuation purposes (see Note 38 Accounting Policies for an explanation of the fair value levels).

11. Heritage Assets

(i) Movements on Balances

	Art Collections £000	Books & Printed Materials £000	Ceramics & Glass £000	Other Heritage Assets £000	Total Assets £000
Cost or Valuation					
At 1 April 2016	7,688	131	118	86	8,023
Movement on balance	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	7,688	131	118	86	8,023

There have been no movements on Heritage Assets in 2016/17. Further information concerning heritage assets and their valuation can be found in previous Statement of Accounts as published on the Council's website:

https://www.lbhf.gov.uk/sites/default/files/section_attachments/statement_of_accounts_2011-12.pdf

12. Assets Held For Sale

All Assets Held for Sale have been classified as Current as sales are expected within 12 months from balance sheet date.

	Current Assets	
	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	3,889	2,401
Additions:		
Assets newly classified as held for sale:		
• Property, Plant and Equipment	546	3,889
Assets sold	-	(2,401)
Balance outstanding at year-end	4,435	3,889

13. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

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

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	267,577	267,460
Capital Investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment	61,531	77,241
Investment Properties	13	-
Intangible Assets	-	100
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	8,912	18,438
Capital Funding of third-party capital loans	345	-
Sources of Finance		
Capital receipts - used to fund Capital Expenditure	(25,085)	(49,013)
Government grants and other contributions	(32,786)	(39,429)
Sums set aside from revenue:		
Direct revenue contributions	(7,132)	(6,221)
MRP/loans fund principal	(618)	(602)
Voluntary Application of Capital Receipts	-	(902)
Deferred costs of capital disposals	(213)	505
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	272,544	267,577
Explanation of movements in year		
Increase/(Decrease) in underlying need to borrow (supported by government financial assistance)	5,068	577
Increase/(Decrease) in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government financial assistance)	(63)	(63)
Voluntary application of Capital Receipts to repay debt	-	(902)
Increase/(Decrease) in Deferred costs of capital disposals	(213)	505
Assets acquired under finance leases	175	-
Assets acquired under PFI/PPP contracts	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	4,967	117

14. Leases (Finance and Operating)

Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

The Council is not engaged in any material Finance Leases as a Lessee.

Operating Leases

The Council has acquired some office accommodation, hostels, depot facilities and a range of vehicles and office equipment by entering into operating leases.

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

	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Not later than one year	1,035	1,073
Later than one year and not later than five years	3,812	3,563
Later than five years	9,741	8,823
	14,588	13,459

The Council has sub-let some of the accommodation and equipment held under these leases. At 31st March 2017 the minimum income expected to be received under non-cancellable sub-leases was £17k (£87k at 31st March 2016).

14. Leases (Finance and Operating) (cont'd)

The expenditure charged to the service revenue accounts during the year in relation to these leases was:

	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Minimum lease payments	1,062	1,124
Contingent rents	19	23
Sublease payments receivable	(70)	(118)
	1,011	1,029

Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Council is not engaged in any material Finance Leases as a Lessor.

Operating Leases

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

- for the provision of community services, such as sports facilities, day centres and community centres
- for economic development purposes providing suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses
- as an investment to make the use of the Council's assets

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

	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Not later than one year	2,321	1,327
Later than one year and not later than five years	6,180	4,087
Later than five years	6,340	8,610
	14,841	14,024

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2016/17 £75k contingent rents were receivable by the Council (2015/16 £75k).

15. Private Finance Initiative

2016/17 was the twelfth year of a 25-year Private Finance Initiative (PFI) to provide new services for vulnerable older people in the borough. The PFI has created three new nursing homes (one of which was completed one year later than the other two). Hammersmith & Fulham Clinical Commissioning Group also share the services provided at these sites through a back-to-back agreement with the Council.

At the end of the contract ownership of the homes reverts to the Council. A Memorandum of Understanding was agreed in 2015-16 to rebase the Unitary Charge and to clarify that payments are adjusted annually for CPI. The Memorandum does not change any other significant aspect of the contract.

Property Plant and Equipment

The assets used to provide services at the residential care and nursing homes and sheltered accommodation are recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet. Movements in their value over the year are detailed in the analysis of the movement on the Property, Plant and Equipment balance in Note 9.

Payments

The Council makes an agreed payment each year (Unitary Charge) which is adjusted each year by inflation, and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year but which is otherwise fixed. The annual Unitary Charge has been split into service charge, liability and interest.

Payments remaining to be made under the PFI contract at 31 March 2017 (excluding the effect of changes in market conditions and availability/performance deductions) are as follows:

	Payment for Services £000	Liability £000	Interest £000	Total £000
Payable in 2017/18	5,172	240	1,177	6,589
Payable within two to five years	21,692	1,331	4,333	27,356
Payable within six to ten years	29,487	3,014	4,067	36,568
Payable within eleven to fifteen years	21,341	3,587	1,287	26,215
	77,692	8,172	10,864	96,728

15. Private Finance Initiative (cont'd)

Although the payments made to the contractor are described as unitary payments, they have been calculated to compensate the contractor for the fair value of the services they provide, the capital expenditure incurred and interest payable whilst the capital expenditure remains to be reimbursed. The liability outstanding to pay the liability to the contractor for capital expenditure incurred is as follows:

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	8,384	8,570
Payments during the year	(211)	(186)
Capital expenditure incurred in the year	-	-
Balance outstanding at year-end	8,173	8,384

16. Debtors

	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Central government bodies	11,188	19,668
Other local authorities	14,421	21,525
NHS bodies	1,872	2,645
Public corporations and trading funds	-	1
Other entities and individuals	25,799	30,286
Total	53,280	74,125

17. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents is made up of the following elements:

	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Cash held by the Council	420	182
Bank current accounts	238	28,026
School bank accounts	9,377	37,949
Short-term deposits	44,798	34,619
Total	54,833	100,776
Bank overdraft*	(2,150)	(111)
	(2,150)	(111)
Net Cash and Cash Equivalents	52,683	100,665

*The year-end bank overdraft reflects the bank position including all outstanding and unrepresented items.

18. Creditors

	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Central government bodies	(29,513)	(36,733)
Other local authorities	(29,007)	(33,142)
NHS bodies	(6,759)	(11,700)
Public corporations and trading funds	-	-
Other entities and individuals	(97,088)	(93,327)
Total	(162,367)	(174,902)

19. Other Long Term Liabilities

	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Net Pensions Liability	(692,411)	(490,931)
Long Term Lease Liability	(8,157)	(8,414)
TOTAL	(700,568)	(499,345)

20. Provisions

	Insurance £000	NDR - Losses on Appeals £000	Other Provisions £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2015	(2,496)	(17,480)	(1,152)	(21,128)
Additional provisions	(36)	-	-	(36)
Amounts used	-	3,073	86	3,159
Unused amounts reversed	-	4,263	763	5,026
Unwinding of discounting	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2016	(2,532)	(10,144)	(303)	(12,979)
Additional provisions	(124)	-	(753)	(877)
Amounts used	-	4,935	-	4,935
Unused amounts reversed	-	492	309	801
Unwinding of discounting	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2017	(2,656)	(4,717)	(747)	(8,120)
<i>Of which:</i>				
Next twelve months	(2,656)	(4,717)	(554)	(7,927)
Over twelve months	-	-	(193)	(193)
Balance at 31 March 2017	(2,656)	(4,717)	(747)	(8,120)

Following the introduction of the new Business Rates Retention Scheme by Central Government on 1 April 2013, the Council must account for its share of Non-Domestic Rates assets and liabilities. As a result of this, the Council has been exposed to a significant number of outstanding ratings appeals, the estimated liability for this has been included in the table above.

The Council's insurance provision (held for known future insurance claims resulting from the Council's self-insurance of liability risks and fire damage) received a full actuarial assessment of the Insurance Fund position as at 31 March 2013. The next actuarial review is being undertaken in 2017/18. The provision is based upon updated professional estimates of continuing open claims identified in that year's assessment. It also reflects claims they have currently received for which they expect payment in the next 12 months.

During 1992/93, the then Council's insurers, Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI), ceased accepting new business. The Council is a member of a scheme of arrangement that has been put into place to try to ensure an orderly settlement of the run-off of MMI. The scheme of arrangement was triggered in 2012/13 and the Council was required to pay a levy of £426K in 2013/14, for which a provision was made in 2012/13 accounts; representing 15% of claims payments made to date. MMI in setting this 15% levy chose a mid-point based upon an actuarial analysis of potential future losses with the aim of ensuring a solvent run off of current losses and those yet to emerge. This means the Council will be required to fund 25% of all payments for any newly reported losses during the period of MMI policy coverage prior to 1993. The Council has sufficient funds in its Insurance reserve to cover this exposure.

Other Provisions include:

- £0.681m to cover HRA disputed invoices and disrepair cases

21. Financial Instruments

(i) Financial Instruments - Balances

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

	Long Term		Current	
	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Financial Assets:				
Investments - Loans and Receivables	195	100	78,022	60,128
Investments - Available for sale financial assets	-	-	201,456	204,702
Cash & cash equivalents	-	-	52,683	100,665
Long Term Debtors	1,384	1,637	-	-
Trade Debtors	-	-	61,440	70,335
Total	1,579	1,737	393,601	435,830
Financial Liabilities :				
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings	(217,661)	(225,073)	(10,052)	(9,869)
Long Term Creditors	(100)	(100)	-	-
Trade Creditors	-	-	(4,638)	(7,924)
PFI & Finance Lease liabilities	(217,761)	(225,173)	(14,690)	(17,793)
Other Liabilities:				
PFI & Finance Lease liabilities	(8,397)	(8,625)	(307)	(386)

Note 1 - Under accounting requirements the carrying value of the financial instrument is shown in the balance sheet which includes the principal amount borrowed or lent including accrued interest.

Note 2 - Fair value has been measured by direct reference to published price quotations in an active market.

21. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

The amounts for trade debtors and creditors are the values identified in Notes 16 and 18 to the accounts gross of any allowance for bad debts, see paragraph on Credit Risk below, but excluding outstanding balances to/from Government Departments, debts arising from taxation demands and monies received or paid in advance. Further analysis of PFI and Finance Lease liabilities is given in Notes 14 and 15.

(ii) Reclassifications

No financial instruments have been reclassified between valuation at amortised cost and valuation at fair value during 2016/17 or previous years.

(iii) Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

	2016/17				2015/16			
	Financial Liabilities at amortised cost £000	Financial Assets: Loans and receivables £000	Financial Assets: Available for Sale Assets £000	Total £000	Financial Liabilities at amortised cost £000	Financial Assets: Loans and receivables £000	Financial Assets: Available for Sale Assets £000	Total £000
Interest expense	12,775	-	-	12,775	13,958	-	-	13,958
Losses on derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reductions in fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fee expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	12,775	-	-	12,775	13,958	-	-	13,958
Interest income	-	(197)	(1,234)	(1,431)	-	(792)	(1,151)	(1,943)
Increases in fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains on derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fee income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(197)	(1,234)	(1,431)	-	(792)	(1,151)	(1,943)
Net gain/(loss) for the year	12,775	(197)	(1,234)	11,344	13,958	(792)	(1,151)	12,015

21. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(iv) Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

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

- Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) loans have been valued using the standard new loan rates published by the Debt Management Office (DMO) on 31st March 2017.
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised.
- Where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months the carrying amount is assumed to approximate to fair value.
- The fair value of trade debtors and creditors are taken to be the invoiced amounts.
- The fair value of cash, overdrafts and other cash equivalents is taken to be the carrying value.

The amount for long term debtors at 31 March 2017 includes outstanding mortgages of £53k (£57k 31 March 2016). As the interest rate charged to mortgagees is linked to the market rate and given the relatively small amount outstanding fair value is taken to be the carrying value. Therefore any difference between carrying and fair value on long term debtors would be insignificant.

£100k of the Long Term investment at 31 March 2017 (£100k at 31 March 2016) shown in section (i) relates to the Council's investment in the GLE Group matched by the long term creditor of the same amount. Again as any difference in values would be insignificant the fair value is taken to be the carrying value for both the investment and the liability.

The fair values calculated for the remaining instruments which consist of the Council's borrowings and investments (excluding any Cash or Cash Equivalents) are as follows:

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016	
	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
Financial Liabilities				
<u>Borrowings</u>				
PWLB Debt	(224,822)	(304,095)	(231,896)	(293,646)
Total	(224,822)	(304,095)	(231,896)	(293,646)
 Financial Assets				
<u>Loans and receivables</u>				
Money market loans less than one year	78,022	78,022	60,128	60,128
Money market loans greater than one year	-	-	-	-
Available for Sale less than one year	201,456	201,456	204,702	204,702
Available for Sale greater than one year	-	-	-	-
Total	279,478	279,478	264,830	264,830

The fair value for financial liabilities is greater than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans in the market at the balance sheet date. The commitment to pay interest above current market rates increases the amount that the authority would have to pay if the lender requested or agreed to early repayment of the loans. The calculation above uses the PWLB certainty rate as the discount factor, if the premature repayment rate were to be used the fair value would be £350,054k as at 31 March 2017 (£335,755k at 31 March 2016.)

The fair value for financial liabilities have been determined by reference to the PWLB redemption rules and prevailing PWLB standard new loan rates at each Balance Sheet date. They include accrued interest.

21. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

At 31st March 2017, all money market loans and receivables are repayable within one year. Therefore, the carrying amount is assumed to be approximate fair value; the figure for both years includes accrued interest. The prevailing comparator market rates have been taken from indicative investment rates at the Balance Sheet date. In practice rates will be determined by the size of the transaction and the counterparty, but it is impractical to use these figures and the difference is not likely to be material.

Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

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

- credit risk - the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council
- liquidity risk - the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments
- re-financing risk - the possibility that the Council might be required to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms
- market risk - the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements

Overall Procedures for

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

- by formally adopting the requirements of the Code of Practice on Treasury Management in the Public Services;
- by the adoption of a Treasury Policy Statement and treasury management clauses within its constitution;
- by approving annually in advance prudential and treasury indicators for the following three years limiting the Council's:
 - overall borrowing;
 - maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates;
 - maximum and minimum exposures for the maturity structure of its debt;
 - maximum annual exposures to investments maturing beyond a year; and
- by approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year that sets criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with the Government guidance.

These are required to be reported and approved at or before the Council's Council Tax is set and Revenue Budget approved. These items are reported within the Annual Treasury Strategy, which outlines the detailed approach to managing risk in relation to the Council's financial instrument exposure. Actual performance is also reported after each year, as is a mid-year update.

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

Credit Risk

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

This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria. The Annual Investment Strategy also considers maximum amounts in respect of each financial institution. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria. Additional selection criteria are also applied following the application of the initial credit criteria.

21 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be able to meet their commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all of the Council's deposits, but there was no evidence at the 31 March 2017 that this was likely to crystallise.

No breaches of the Council's counterparty criteria occurred during the reporting period and the Council does not expect any losses from non-performance by any counterparty in relation to outstanding deposits or non investment activity related financial instrument.

Liquidity Risk

The Council manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures set out above and through cash flow management procedures required by the Code of Practice on Treasury Management in the Public Services. This seeks to ensure that cash is available when needed.

The Council has ready access to borrowings from the money markets to cover any day-to-day cash flow needs, while the PWLB provides access to longer term funds, it also acts as a lender of last resort to local authorities (although it will not provide funding to an authority whose actions are unlawful). The Council is also required to provide a balanced budget through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. Thus there is no significant risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

Exposure to customers is assessed by reference to past experience, age of debt, and stage of recovery process. Details of these debts are reported in Note 16. The sums shown are net of a prudent allowance for their impairment amounting to £45.82 million at 31 March 2017 (£45.61 million at 31 March 2016). The council does not normally allow credit for its customers.

The past due but not impaired amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Less than three months	33,271	41,900
Three to six months	1,379	4,629
Six months to one year	4,348	3,171
More than one year	22,442	20,635
	61,440	70,335

Refinancing and Maturity Risk

The Council maintains a significant debt and investment portfolio. While the cash flow procedures above are considered against the refinancing risk procedures, longer term risk to the Council relates to managing the exposure to replacing financial instruments as they mature. This risk relates to both the maturing of longer term financial liabilities and longer term financial assets.

The approved prudential indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits placed on investments for greater than one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk. The Council's treasury and investment strategies address the main risks and the treasury team address the operational risks within the approved parameters. This includes:

- monitoring the maturity profile of financial liabilities and amending the profile through either new borrowing or the rescheduling of the existing debt; and
- monitoring the maturity profile of investments to ensure sufficient liquidity is available for the Council's day to day cash flow needs and spread of longer term investments provide stability of maturities and returns in relation to the longer term cash flow needs.

21 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Less than one year	(10,052)	(9,869)
Between one and two years	(4,564)	(7,417)
Between two and five years	(21,109)	(25,673)
Between five and ten years	(25,673)	(19,968)
More than ten years	(166,058)	(171,763)
Total	(227,456)	(234,690)

The maturity analysis of financial assets is as follows:

	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Less than one year	279,478	264,830
Between one and two years	-	-
Between two and three years	-	-
More than three years	1,579	1,737
Total	281,057	266,567

The above tables exclude trade payables and receivables and cash and cash equivalents all of which are due to be paid/received within one year.

Market risk

Interest Rate Risk: The Council is exposed to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council, depending on how variable and fixed interest rates move across differing financial instrument durations. For instance, a rise in variable and fixed interest rates would have the following effects:

- Borrowing at variable rates: the interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise.
- Borrowing at fixed rates: the fair value of the borrowing liability will fall (no impact on revenue balances).
- Investments at variable rates: the interest income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise.
- Investments at fixed rates: the fair value of the assets will fall (no impact on revenue balances).

Borrowings are not carried at fair value on the Balance Sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings do 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 is posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and affects the General Fund balance, subject to influences from Government grants. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Annual Treasury Strategy draws together the Council's prudential and treasury indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. The Strategy sets a treasury indicator that provides maximum and minimum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The treasury team monitors market and forecast interest rates within the year and adjusts exposure appropriately. For instance, during periods of falling interest rates and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate investments may be taken for longer periods to secure better long term returns, similarly the drawing of longer term fixed rate borrowing would be postponed.

Price risk: the Council, excluding the Pension Fund, does not generally invest in equities or marketable bonds.

Foreign exchange risk: the Council has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. It therefore has no exposure to loss arising from movement in exchange rates.

22a. Cash Flow Statement - Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000 Restated
Adjustment for items included elsewhere in the Cash Flow Statement:		
Capital Grants	(17,537)	(25,793)
Adjustment for 'non-cash' items included in the Income and Expenditure Statement:		
Depreciation and Amortisation of non-current assets	41,920	41,136
Impairments and revaluations	13,137	(41,203)
Value of non-current assets derecognised on disposal	53,389	27,713
Value of 'Assets Held for Sale' derecognised on disposal	-	2,401
Assets transferred to/(from) Assets Held for Sale	546	3,889
Net adjustment made in respect of IAS 19 (Pensions)	17,196	19,034
Revaluations of Available for Sale Financial Assets	(1,755)	(585)
Amortisation of Premia and Discounts	4	4
Movement in non-cash assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in short-term Debtors*	21,235	(18,748)
add/less: (Increase)/decrease in Capital Debtors	329	(845)
(Increase)/decrease in Long-term Debtors	253	11
Increase/(decrease) in short-term Creditors*	(1,836)	35,080
add/less: Increase/(decrease) in Capital Creditors	(1,580)	(100)
Assets transferred to 'Assets Held for Sale'	(546)	(3,889)
(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	(14)	19
Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	(4,859)	(8,149)
Increase/(decrease) in Grants and Contributions Receipts in Advance	(3,734)	(2,648)
Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	116,148	27,327

*Excluding movements in the Collection Fund Debtors/Creditors with precepting authorities and the short-term element of Finance Leases and PFI's which are included on the face of the cashflow statement.

22b. Cash Flow Statement - Operating Activities

The cash inflows/(outflows) for operating activities include the following:

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Interest Received	1,937	2,014
Interest Paid	(11,678)	(13,011)

23. Agency Services

The Council acts as agent under agreements with various bodies and receives financial reimbursement for the costs of such services from the bodies concerned. In some cases the council makes a small surplus or deficit on these agreements through commission or reimbursement of costs. These surpluses or deficits are included within the relative service lines in the CIES. Bodies with whom we have these agency agreements include Thames Water, Transport for London, London Councils and various Academies in the borough.

24. Members' Allowances

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

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Members' Allowances	821	816

25. Officers' Remuneration

This note shows the remuneration as paid through the Council's payroll to the Council's Chief Executive, Statutory Chief Officers, members of the Senior Management Team (i.e. those reporting to the Chief Executive) and employees earning over £150,000. It includes employees with responsibilities for Shared Services with Royal Borough of Kensington (RBKC) and Westminster City Council (WCC)

	Notes		Salary, Fees and Allowances £	Bonuses £	Expenses Allowances £	Compensation for Loss of Office £	Pension Contribution £	Total £
Nigel Pallace - Chief Executive	1	2016/17	190,000	24,700	0	95,012	0	309,712
		2015/16	190,000	22,800	832	0	31,697	245,328
Joanne Rowlands - Lead Director. Regeneration, Planning & Housing	2	2016/17	73,505	9,340	0	0	12,230	95,076
		2015/16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elizabeth Bruce - Shared Services Executive Director of Adult Social Care for LBHF, RBKC and WCC	3	2016/17	166,667	11,550	2,672	0	2,433	183,321
		2015/16	158,132	10,850	352	0	22,665	191,999
Hitesh Jolapara - Strategic Finance Director (Section 151 Officer)		2016/17	125,851	13,844	866	0	18,872	159,433
		2015/16	124,803	13,728	0	0	17,973	156,504
Michael Hainge - Commercial Director		2016/17	105,851	7,410	790	0	15,846	129,897
		2015/16	34,934	2,446	0	0	4,716	42,096
Kim Dero - Director of Delivery and Value		2016/17	120,532	14,950	791	0	18,493	154,765
		2015/16	117,601	11,981	0	0	17,440	147,022
Veronica Barella - Chief Information officer	4	2016/17	73,968	4,193	0	0	10,885	89,047
		2015/16	105,085	7,336	0	0	15,177	127,598
Juliemma McLoughlin - Lead Director of Planning and Development	5	2016/17	110,961	0	0	65,174	0	176,135
		2015/16	120,000	8,400	0	0	5,940	134,340
Nick Austin - Director of Environmental Health	6	2016/17	104,615	9,767	32	0	16,159	130,573
		2015/16	100,847	8,068	0	0	14,822	123,737
Debbie Morris - Director of Human Resources	7	2016/17	112,333	12,883	213	0	17,642	143,071
		2015/16	114,506	9,012	0	0	16,800	140,318

Note 1 - The Chief Executive left the Council on 31st March 2017. On termination of his contract, the Council was obliged to pay all contractual amounts owed to the Chief Executive including any compensation for loss of office, salary and performance related pay (PRP). The outcome of the performance review process for 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 was agreed in February 2017 which resulted in arrears arising from the previous non-application of the contractual PRP scheme. In relation to 2014/15, this resulted in salary and bonus arrears of £2,150 and £2,850 respectively. The table has been restated to include the salary arrears of £5,000 in relation to 2015/16. These arrears, together with the bonus payments for 2015/16 and 2016/17 and the compensation for loss of office disclosed in the table above were paid in April 2017.

Note 2 - Joanne Rowlands started on the 15th August 2016 as Lead Director Regeneration, Planning & Housing. This post was previously covered by Kathleen Corbett

Note 3 - This is a Shared Services role and is split on the following basis 46% (LBHF): 33% (WCC): 21% (RBKC)

Note 4 - Veronica Barella started on 3rd October 2016. This was role previously a Shared Services role held by Ed Garcez but since October 2016 this is solely a LBHF post. This post reports directly to the Chief Executive.

Note 5 - Juliemma McLoughlin left February 2017. This post reported directly to the Chief Executive, and since February has been covered by Lead Director. Regeneration, Planning & Housing

Note 6 - This is a Shared Services role and is split on the following basis: 50% (LBHF): 50% (RBKC).

Note 7 - This is a Shared Services role and is split on the following basis: 50% (LBHF): 50% (RBKC). This post reports directly to the Chief Executive.

Note 8 - The following Senior Officers are employed by RBKC, on a Shared Services basis:-

- The Shared Services Executive Director of Children's Services (Andrew Christie) left on the 31st May 2016 and was replaced on an interim basis by Clare Chamberlain. This post is shared equally between LBHF, RBKC and WCC.

- The Director of Transport and Highways (Mahmood Siddiqi) is employed by RBKC and is split on the following basis 50% (RBKC):50%(LBHF).

Information regarding their remuneration can be found on RBKC's website www.rbkc.gov.uk

Note 9 - The Director of Public Health Dr Mike Robinson is employed on a Shared Services basis. This role is shared on the following basis: 29% (LBHF): 31% (RBKC): 40% (WCC).

This Officer is a Westminster City Council employee and information regarding their remuneration can be found on WCC's website www.westminster.gov.uk.

Note 10 - The above remuneration disclosure does not include payments for returning officer duties.

25. Officers' Remuneration (cont'd)

Including Redundancies

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

(These numbers do not include senior employees shown in the previous table)

Excluding Redundancies

The Council's other employees receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer's pension contributions and excluding redundancy payments) were paid the following amounts:

(These numbers do not include senior employees shown in the previous table)

Remuneration Band	Including Redundancies		Excluding Redundancies	
	2016/17 Number of Employees	2015/16 Number of Employees	2016/17 Number of Employees	2015/16 Number of Employees
£145,000 - £149,999	-	-	-	-
£140,000 - £144,999	-	-	-	-
£135,000 - £139,999	-	-	-	-
£130,000 - £134,999	-	-	-	-
£125,000 - £129,999	1	-	1	-
£120,000 - £124,999	1	-	1	-
£115,000 - £119,999	2	2	2	2
£110,000 - £114,999	3	2	2	2
£105,000 - £109,999	5	5	5	4
£100,000 - £104,999	-	-	-	-
£95,000 - £99,999	5	2	5	2
£90,000 - £94,999	5	4	5	4
£85,000 - £89,999	5	11	5	10
£80,000 - £84,999	21	14	21	14
£75,000 - £79,999	15	22	13	20
£70,000 - £74,999	7	12	7	12
£65,000 - £69,999	17	18	15	16
£60,000 - £64,999	23	31	23	29
£55,000 - £59,999	57	51	56	51
£50,000 - £54,999	104	106	104	106
Total	271	280	265	272

Of the 271 employees listed above in 2016/17, 86 (32%) were employees where pay decisions rest with the School Governing Body and not the Council. The corresponding figure for 2015/16 was 114 (41%).

Of the 265 employees listed above in 2016/17, 83 (31%) were employees where pay decisions rest with the School Governing Body and not the Council. The corresponding figure for 2015/16 was 114 (42%).

This note discloses officers in the council's payroll who may be shared via the Shared Services arrangements.

Exit Packages

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

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16
£0 - £20,000	44	19	42	9	86	28	658,097	289,709
£20,001 - £40,000	8	3	15	2	23	5	614,863	121,906
£40,001 - £60,000	-	4	2	2	2	6	92,115	273,062
£60,001 - £80,000	-	-	1	2	1	2	65,174	129,303
£80,001 - £100,000	-	-	3	1	3	1	277,369	87,765
Over £100,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	52	26	63	16	115	42	1,707,618	901,745

This includes exit packages agreed by School Governing Bodies. Exit packages include the accrued cost of added years (the pension strain). These costs are not paid to individuals but reflect the cost to the council of the employee retiring early, without actuarial reduction of their pension. 2016/17 figures include settlement agreements.

2015/16 figures have been amended to reflect the correct timing of when Exit Packages are recognised in the accounts

26. Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

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

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

In 2016/17, the Council paid £4.07 million to Teachers' Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits, representing 16.5% of pensionable pay. The figures for 2015/16 were £4.21 million and 15.5%. There were no contributions remaining payable at the year-end.

The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. During 2016/17 the costs arising from additional benefits amounted to £335.4k (2015/16: £338.6k).

27. Defined Benefit Schemes

Participation in Pension Schemes

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

The Council participates in the following post employment schemes:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme administered locally by London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (LBHF LGPS).
- The Local Government Pension Scheme administered by London Pensions Fund Authority (LPFA LGPS).

The schemes are funded defined benefit salary schemes, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets. The scheme to 31 March 2014 provided benefits based on final salary and length of service on retirement. Changes to the LGPS came into effect on 1 April 2014 and any benefits accrued from this date will be based on career average revalued salary, with various protections in place for those members in the scheme before the changes took effect.

In general, participating in a defined benefit pension scheme means that the Council is exposed to a number of risks:

- Investment risk. The Fund holds investments in asset classes, such as equities, which have volatile market values and while these assets are expected to provide real returns over the long-term, the short-term volatility can cause additional funding to be required if a deficit emerges.
- Interest rate risk. The Fund's liabilities are assessed using market yields on high quality corporate bonds to discount the liabilities. As the Fund holds assets such as equities the value of the assets and liabilities may not move in the same way.
- Inflation risk. All of the benefits under the Fund are linked to inflation and so deficits may emerge to the extent that the assets are not linked to inflation.
- Longevity risk. In the event that the members live longer than assumed a deficit will emerge in the Fund. There are also other demographic risks.

In addition, as many unrelated employers participate in the Pension Funds, there is an orphan risk where employers leave the Fund but with insufficient assets to cover their pension obligations so that the difference may fall on the remaining employers.

All of the risks above may also benefit the Council e.g. higher than expected investment returns.

Discretionary post-retirement benefits on early retirement are an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. There are no plan assets built up to meet these pension liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments when they eventually fall due.

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

27. Defined Benefit Schemes (cont'd)

	LBHF Local Government Pension Scheme		LPFA Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement				
<i>Cost of Services:</i>				
• current service costs	19,812	23,561	154	209
• past service costs including curtailments	647	754	-	20
• (gain)/ loss from settlements	(849)	(2,654)	-	-
• administration expenses	614	625	52	64
<i>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:</i>				
• net interest expense	17,111	16,654	177	202
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	37,335	38,940	383	495
<i>Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>				
<i>Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:</i>				
• Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(103,821)	35,236	(6,681)	1,559
• Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	13,404	-	(1,206)	-
• Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	304,498	(84,542)	7,240	(3,162)
• Experience loss/ (gain) on defined benefit obligation	(20,719)	482	(2,982)	(25)
• Other actuarial gains/ (losses)	(5,476)	-	27	-
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	225,221	(9,884)	(3,219)	(1,133)
Movement in Reserves Statement				
• reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	17,866	17,767	146	162
<i>Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:</i>				
• employers' contributions payable to scheme	17,949	17,767	151	162
• retirement benefits payable to pensioners (unfunded pension payments)	2,389	2,436	33	33

27. Defined Benefit Schemes (cont'd)

Assets and Liabilities in Relation to Post-employment Benefits

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

	LBHF Local Government		LPFA Local Government	
	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Opening balance 1 April	1,215,591	1,267,928	45,317	49,165
Current service cost	19,812	23,561	154	209
Interest cost	43,204	41,304	1,454	1,441
Remeasurement (gains) and losses:				
- Change in financial assumptions	304,498	(84,542)	7,240	(3,162)
- Change in demographic assumptions	13,404	-	(1,206)	-
- Experience loss/(gain) on defined benefit obligation	(20,719)	482	(2,982)	(25)
Liabilities assumed/ (extinguished) on settlements	(1,050)	(3,413)	-	-
Estimated benefits paid net of transfers in	(33,852)	(33,329)	(2,508)	(2,338)
Past service costs, including curtailments	647	754	-	20
Contributions by Scheme participants	5,349	5,282	22	40
Unfunded pension payments	(2,389)	(2,436)	(33)	(33)
Closing balance at 31 March	1,544,495	1,215,591	47,458	45,317

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme (plan) assets:

	LBHF Local Government		LPFA Local Government	
	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Opening balance 1 April	730,133	752,382	39,844	42,364
Interest on assets	26,093	24,650	1,277	1,239
Remeasurement gain/ (loss):				
- Return on assets less interest	103,821	(35,236)	6,681	(1,559)
- Other actual gains/ (losses)	5,476	-	(27)	-
Administration expenses	(614)	(625)	(52)	(64)
Contributions by employer including unfunded	20,338	20,203	184	195
Contributions by scheme participants	5,349	5,282	22	40
Estimated benefits paid plus unfunded net of transfers in	(36,241)	(35,764)	(2,541)	(2,371)
Settlement prices received/ (paid)	(201)	(759)	-	-
Closing balance at 31 March	854,154	730,133	45,388	39,844

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
<i>Present Value of Liabilities</i>		
LBHF Local Government Pension Scheme (Funded)	1,507,531	1,181,539
LBHF Local Government Pension Scheme (Unfunded)	36,964	34,052
LPFA Local Government Pension Scheme (Funded)	47,205	45,060
LPFA Local Government Pension Scheme (Unfunded)	253	257
<i>Fair Value of Assets</i>		
LBHF Local Government Pension Scheme	(854,154)	(730,133)
LPFA Local Government Pension Scheme	(45,388)	(39,844)
<i>Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation</i>		
LBHF Local Government Pension Scheme	690,341	485,458
LPFA Local Government Pension Scheme	2,070	5,473
Total	692,411	490,931

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the council has in the long run to pay post employment (retirement) benefits. The total net liability of £692.4m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the council as recorded in the Balance Sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains healthy:

- the deficits on both local government schemes will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees (ie before payments fall due), as assessed by the scheme actuary.
- finance is only required to be raised to cover discretionary benefits when the pensions are actually paid.

27. Defined Benefit Schemes (cont'd)

Local Government Pension Scheme assets

The return on the Funds (on a bid value to bid value basis) for the year 31 March 2017 is estimated to be 18% for LBHF Local Government Pension Scheme and 21% for LPFA Local Government Pension Scheme. The actual return on Fund assets over the year may be different. The asset allocations are set out below:

		LBHF Local Government Pension Scheme			
		31 March 2017		31 March 2016	
		£000	%	£000	%
Equities	UK	195,926	23%	186,654	26%
	Overseas	247,261	29%	207,476	28%
Gilts	UK	-	0%	13,705	2%
	Overseas	-	0%	15,148	2%
Absolute Return Portfolio		-	0%	61,948	8%
Cash Plus Funds		272,497	32%	-	0%
Commodities		-	0%	2,669	1%
Cash		11,666	1%	53,630	7%
Property		47,090	6%	38,765	5%
Secure Income Funds		-	0%	83,854	12%
Inflation Opportunity Funds		79,714	9%	66,284	9%
Total		854,154	100%	730,133	100%

		LPFA Local Government Pensions Scheme			
		31 March 2017		31 March 2016	
		£000	%	£000	%
Equities		26,893	60%	18,509	47%
LDI/Cashflow matching		-	0%	4,039	10%
Target Return Portfolio		9,591	21%	8,475	21%
Infrastructure		2,390	5%	2,183	5%
Commodities		-	0%	178	0%
Property		2,314	5%	1,422	4%
Cash		4,200	9%	5,038	13%
Total		45,388	100%	39,844	100%

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. The LBHF Local Government Pension Scheme and LPFA Local Government Pension Scheme have been assessed by Barnett Waddingham, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2016.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

	LBHF Local Government Pension Scheme		LPFA Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16
Mortality Assumptions				
Life expectancy from age 65 - retiring today				
Men	24.4	22.9	20.8	21.4
Women	26.0	25.3	24.0	24.7
Life expectancy from age 65 - retiring in 20 years				
Men	26.6	25.2	23.1	23.8
Women	28.3	27.7	26.2	27.0
Financial Assumptions				
Rate of Inflation - RPI	3.6%	3.2%	3.3%	2.9%
Rate of Inflation - CPI	2.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.0%
Rate of Increase in Salaries	4.2%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%
Rate of Increase in Pensions	2.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.0%
Discount Rate	2.7%	3.6%	2.3%	3.3%

These assumptions are set with reference to market conditions at 31 March 2017.

27. Defined Benefit Schemes (cont'd)

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. The projected service costs for 2017/18 are £30,481k (LBHF) and £186k (LPFA).

	Impact on the Projected Service Cost of the Scheme			
	LBHF Local Government Pension Scheme		LPFA Local Government Pension Scheme	
	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustment to:				
Discount Rate (+/- 0.1%)	29,778	31,201	183	189
Long term salary increase (+/- 0.1%)	30,481	30,481	186	186
Pension increases and deferred revaluation* (+/- 0.1%)	31,201	29,777	189	183
Mortality age rating assumption (+/- 1 year)	31,259	29,722	192	180

*Pension increases are linked to CPI inflation, therefore the impact analysis is equivalent

Impact on the Council's Cash Flows

Contributions are set every 3 years as a result of the actuarial valuation of the Fund required by Regulations. The actuarial valuation of the fund was carried out as at 31 March 2016 and will set contributions for the period from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2020. There are no minimum funding requirements in the LGPS but the contributions are generally set to target a level of funding of 100% using the actuarial valuation assumptions. LBHF have agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over a 22 year period.

The total contributions expected to be made by the council in the year to 31 March 2018 are £19.377m to the LBHF Local Government Pension Scheme. The council has been paying additional contributions to the LPFA Local Government Pension Scheme from 2015 and this means no employer contributions will be required to be made in 2017/18. The position for 2018/19 onwards is under review and will be finalised shortly.

The actuary's estimate of the duration of the Employer's liabilities is 19 years for LBHF Local Government Pension Scheme and 13 years for LPFA Local Government Pension Scheme.

28. External Audit Costs

The Council has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts,

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Fees payable to the External Auditor with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	164	164
Fees payable to External Audit for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year	31	31
Non-Audit Services	7	-
Total	202	195

29. Dedicated Schools Grant

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant monies provided by the Department for Education, the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). An element of DSG is recouped by the Department to fund academy schools in the council's area. DSG is ringfenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance (England) Regulations 2011. The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget, which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school.

Details of the schools budget funded by DSG receivable for 2016/2017 are as follows:

	Central Expenditure	Individual Schools Budget	Total 2016/17	Total 2015/16
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Final DSG for 2016/17 before Academy Recoupment			131,820	132,057
Academy figure recouped for 2016/17			-56,031	-48,415
Total DSG after Academy recoupment for 2016/17			75,789	83,642
Plus: Brought forward from 2015/16			1,010	5,281
Less: Carry-forward to 2017/18 agreed in advance			-	-3,797
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2016/17	9,455	66,334	75,789	85,126
In year adjustments	16		16	-
Final budgeted distribution for 2016/17	9,471	66,334	75,805	85,126
Less: Actual central expenditure	-11,038		-11,038	-11,022
Less: Actual ISB deployed to schools		-67,942	-67,942	-76,891
Plus Local authority contribution for 2016/17	-	-	-	-
(Drawdown from)/Contribution to DSG Reserve	-1,567	-1,608	-3,175	-2,787
Carry Forward to 2016/17			-2,165	1,010

30. Grant Income

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2016/17:

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income		
Revenue Support Grant	(38,453)	(47,791)
New Homes Bonus	(7,961)	(4,105)
Section 106 Non-ringfenced	(1,687)	(2,246)
Housing Benefit and Council Tax Support Admin Subsidy	(1,661)	(1,750)
S31 Grant - Business Rates Retention Scheme Relief	(1,266)	(1,697)
Education Services	(1,159)	(1,371)
Independent Living Grant	(850)	(671)
Care Act Implementation and Early Assessments Grants	-	(627)
Council Tax Freeze	-	(621)
Other Non-ringfenced government grants	(784)	(1,396)
Capital grants and contributions	(14,191)	(19,362)
Total	(68,012)	(81,637)
Credited to Services		
Housing & Council Tax Benefit Subsidy	(139,738)	(144,868)
Dedicated Schools Grant	(78,980)	(87,823)
Public Health Grant	(22,750)	(21,414)
Sixth Form Grant	(5,503)	(5,985)
Pupil Premium Grant	(4,603)	(5,539)
Adult Learning	(3,034)	(2,839)
Section 106	(2,734)	(2,825)
PFI Grants	(1,429)	(1,429)
Infant Free School Meals	(1,160)	(1,248)
Transport for London / Surface Transport	(1,074)	(1,394)
Troubled Families	(902)	(904)
Children's Social Care Innovation Grant	(922)	-
DfE Capital Grants	(697)	(4,108)
NDR and BRS Cost of Collection Allowance	(570)	(586)
Disabled Facilities Grant	(508)	-
Other grants and contributions	(4,679)	(7,047)
Total	(269,283)	(288,009)

30. Grant Income (cont'd)

The Council has received a number of grants, contributions and donations 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 giver. The balances at the year-end are:

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Grants and Contributions Receipts in Advance (Current)		
Public Health Grant	(4,448)	(4,295)
New Homes Bonus Grant	(1,259)	(1,564)
Dedicated Schools Grant	2,165	(1,010)
Learning & Skills Council - revenue	(538)	(856)
Other grants - revenue	(788)	(642)
Total	(4,868)	(8,367)

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Grants and Contributions Receipts in Advance (Non-Current)		
Developer contributions (inc. section 106)	(12,788)	(13,298)
TfL	(2,096)	(2,192)
Social Care Grant	(949)	(511)
Winterbourne Grant	(300)	(300)
Other capital grants	(144)	(211)
Total	(16,277)	(16,512)

31. Related Parties

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties. These are bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the council or to be controlled or influenced by 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 and provides the majority of its funding.

Grants received from government departments are set out in Note 30.

Members

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 24.

Information regarding reportable transactions has been collated by requiring all Members and Chief Officers to declare any related party transactions. A review was also carried out of the Council's Register of Declarations of Interests and of the Register of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests of Councillors drawn up from declarations made at Committee and other meetings.

During 2016/17, the Council engaged in various transactions with related parties - per information provided by Councillors and Chief Officers to the value of £1,509k. The most significant transactions are to charitable organisations.

In addition to the above, many Members have relationships or hold positions with other public bodies and voluntary organisations with which the Council does not have a financially material relationship, but with which the Council has a financial or influential relationship. These include the Western Riverside Waste Authority and schools.

Pension Fund

The Council is the administering authority of the Pension Fund. The Council owed the Pension Fund a net amount of £1,085k at the year end. The Council incurred costs of £240k expenses in relation to administering the fund. A detailed summary of the Pension Fund Accounts is included within this Statement of Accounts in the Supplementary Financial Statements section.

Other Public Bodies

The Council has a pooled budget arrangement with Central London Clinical Commissioning Group for the provision of community equipment. This is now included in Note 32.

Shared Services

The Council has entered into joint working arrangements with the City of Westminster and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The nature of these arrangements does mean that each borough influences the others however, each borough remains sovereign.

32. Better Care Fund Pooled Budget

The Authority has entered into a pooled budget arrangement with The Hammersmith and Fulham Clinical Commissioning Group for the provision of Adult Social Care services to older people, people with physical or learning disabilities, people with mental health problems and services to safeguard adults.

The aim is to meet the needs of people living in the area of the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham. Expenditure funded from this budget includes the provision of care in residential settings, community services enabling people to remain in their own homes and a community independence service which supports the reablement of residents.

The arrangement is made in accordance with Section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006 and any surplus or deficit generated will be the responsibility of the respective partner to whom it is attributed.

The pooled budget includes all income and expenditure relating to the Better Care Fund, whether funded by the local authority or the health service. It is hosted by the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, however, not all transactions pass through the Borough's accounting system.

The following table summarises the position for 2016/17:

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Contributions to the Pooled Budget:		
London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham	(8,261)	(8,900)
Hammersmith and Fulham Clinical Commissioning Group	(33,037)	(30,813)
Total Contributions	(41,298)	(39,713)
Expenditure Met by the Pooled Budget:		
Costs relating to the reablement of residents	9,028	7,248
Costs relating to supporting residents to remain in their own homes	74	-
Costs relating to care provided in residential settings or in community settings	31,201	30,401
Support Services and programme management relating to the BCF	1,736	1,473
Total Expenditure	42,039	39,122
Net (surplus)/deficit arising on the pooled budget in the year	741	(591)
Net (surplus)/deficit split by:		
Share of the net (surplus)/deficit due to the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham (Includes capital resources of £248k)	212	-25
Share of the net (surplus)/deficit due to the Hammersmith & Fulham Clinical Commissioning Group	530	-566

33. Interest in Companies

The Council has an involvement with a number of associated companies which are set out below. The assets and liabilities of these companies are not included in the Council's accounts as the materiality of the relationship does not justify such consolidation. Information is provided as to the general purpose of the company, its financial position, and any other material financial issues affecting the Council.

(i) Lyric Theatre Hammersmith Limited

This is a company limited by guarantee and a registered charity. Its main business is the promotion and encouragement of lively arts and theatre management. The Council supplies funding under a funding agreement to enable the company to carry out its charitable objectives. The revenue contributions by the Council were £230k in 2016/17. The latest audited accounts available, those relating to 2015/16, show net assets of £10,324k (£9,840k in 2014/15) and a profit on its activities in that year of £249k (£1,857k in 2014/15). The Funding agreement also provides the financial arrangements and responsibilities of the Council and Theatre respectively as a consequence of the Company occupying its premises on the basis of a sub under lease from the Council. Copies of the accounts may be obtained from the Executive Director, Lyric Theatre, King Street, London W6 0QL.

Since 2011 the Council, as the major leaseholder, has taken the procurement lead in the Lyric Theatre Redevelopment Project. The Council is one of a number of significant funders of the project which will provide an extension of the community hub and broader cultural offer as well as an enhanced education offer following conclusion of the project.

(ii) Hammersmith and Fulham Urban Studies Centre

This charity is a charitable company limited by guarantee and was set up in 1983. Its objectives are the advancement of environmental education at all levels, particularly in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. The Council is the main source of grant funding for the charity. The contributions by the Council were £12k in 2016/17. The charity's latest audited accounts available, those relating to 2015/16 show net assets worth £62k, (£61k in 2014/15). A net gain of £0.405k has been reported for 2015/16 (net deficit £3k in 2014/15). Copies of the accounts may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Hammersmith and Fulham Urban Studies Centre, The Lilla Huset, 191 Talgarth Road, London, W6 8BJ.

(iii) Hammersmith & Fulham Bridge Partnership (HFBP)

HFBP is a joint venture between Agilisys (80.1%) and the council (19.9%). Although HFBP has been included in the Group Accounts of the Council as an Associate of the Council in previous years, the issue of materiality was considered and the conclusion was that inclusion would not make a material difference to the usefulness of the Statement of Accounts for readers. The contract between HFBP and the Council has ended on the 31 October 2016. HFBP has provided IT services to the Council and provides significant capital investment in a range of projects.

The management accounts for the year 2016/17 showed total net assets of £2,262k (£598k net assets in 2015/16 audited accounts) with a profit before tax of £1,664k (profit before tax £179k in 2015/16 audited accounts) of which 19.9% would apply to the Council's Group accounts if these had been prepared. Copies of HFBP accounts may be obtained from HFBP, 2nd Floor, 26-28 Hammersmith Grove, Hammersmith, London, W6 7AW.

(iv) Joint Venture

HFS Developments LLP is a joint venture between the Council (50%) and Stanhope Plc (50%) which was incorporated in 27 March 2014.

HFS Development 2 LLP is a joint venture between the Council (50%) and Stanhope Plc (50%) which was incorporated on 19 July 2016.

(v) LBHF Ventures Limited

LBHF Ventures Limited is a company wholly owned by the Council which has incorporated 9 June 2016. The Council invested £95,000, by way of share capital in LBHF Ventures Limited.

34. Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Assets

Discounted Market Sale Units

The Council has historically negotiated various Section 106 agreements which deliver affordable housing. These agreements allow the Council to retain an equity share of 30% or more on properties that are being sold at a discount at various sites in the borough. The total number of such properties currently stands at 480 units with an estimated valuation of £225m. This represents a potential asset to the Council of £109m based on the its equity share, however, this is subject to market fluctuations. The owners of such properties can request to buy the retained equity share from the Council, such a purchase would realise additional capital resources for the Council which can be invested in affordable housing projects, but the level and timing of such resources is uncertain.

Contingent Liabilities

Litigations and claims

The council is involved in a number of litigations and claims that were ongoing as at the 31st March 2017 but their outcome is not yet determined.

Total Litigations and claims

2016/17
£'000 (Est)
10,000

The council is involved in a number of claims. These cases remain as Contingent Liabilities. If the council is unsuccessful in these claims, then the council may be liable to pay damages, interest and costs. All the above litigations are prudent estimates of the potential cost to the council. It is not possible, due to considerations of legal privilege to either provide further information or to give an assessment of the likelihood of success of any of the litigations.

35. Trust Funds

The Mayor and Burgesses of the Council are the Trustees of the Wormwood Scrubs Charitable Trust. The Trust's objective is to hold Wormwood Scrubs Open Space "upon trust for the perpetual use thereof the inhabitants of the Metropolis for exercise and recreation" as defined by the Wormwood Scrubs Act of 1879. The table below shows the operating costs and income of the Trust:

	2016/17	2015/16
	£000	£000
Balance at 1st April	(5,254)	(5,313)
Income	(699)	(679)
Sub total	(5,953)	(5,992)
Less:		
Expenditure and Transfers	736	738
Balance at 31 March	(5,217)	(5,254)

36. Assumptions Made About the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

The items in the Council's 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 Actual Results Differ from
Non-current Assets / Investment Properties	Asset valuations are periodically reviewed to ensure that the Council does not materially misstate its non-current assets and investment properties. However, the valuation of property will inevitably be an estimate and property values can be volatile. Should evidence emerge in 2017/18 that causes the Council to amend these estimates, the estimated fair value of its property and dwellings could change.	A reduction in estimated valuations would result in reductions to the Revaluation Reserve and / or a loss recorded as appropriate in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES). For example, a 10 per cent reduction in the net book value of Council Dwellings (£130.4million) would result in a reduction of the Revaluation Reserve of £21.8 million and a £108.6 million charge to the CIES. Conversely, an increase in value would result in increases to the Revaluation Reserve and / or reversals of previous negative revaluations to the CIES and / or gains being recorded as appropriate in the CIES. Depreciation charges for operational buildings will change in direct proportion to the change in estimated fair value. The net book value of non-current assets subject to potential revaluation is £1.725 billion.
Property, Plant and Equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation charges would increase. For example it is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for Council dwellings would increase by £2.3m for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.
Fair value measurements	When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets (i.e. Level 1 inputs), their fair value is measured using valuation techniques (e.g. quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or the discounted cash flow (DCF) model). Where possible, the inputs to these valuation techniques are based on observable data, but where this is not possible judgement is required in establishing fair values. These judgements typically include considerations such as uncertainty and risk. However, changes in the assumptions used could affect the fair value of the Council's assets and liabilities. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Council employs relevant experts to identify the most appropriate valuation techniques to determine fair value (for example for investment properties, the authority's chief valuation officer and external valuer). Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of the Council's assets and liabilities is disclosed in Note 38.	The Council uses the discounted cash flow (DCF) model to measure the fair value of some of its investment properties and financial assets. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement include management assumptions regarding rent growth, vacancy levels (for investment properties) and discount rates – adjusted for regional factors (for both investment properties and some financial assets). Significant changes in any of the unobservable inputs could result in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement for the investment properties and financial assets. Any significant change would however largely be between asset values and the corresponding adjustment accounts - as such this would be unlikely to significantly affect the Council's revenue position or usable reserves.
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 effects on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions are considered in detail in Note 27.

37. Events after the Reporting Period

The Statement of Accounts have been prepared up to 31 March 2017. They were authorised for issue by the Strategic Finance Director on 20 September 2017. There are no material adjusting events after the balance sheet date to report.

38. Statement of Accounting Policies

i. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, which require the Statement of Accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 (the Code) and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2016/17 (SeRCOP), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2016/17 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2017.

The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

ii. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS, CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES AND ERRORS

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

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

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

iii. ACCRUALS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

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

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Council transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Council can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed - where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where the exact amount of a debtor or creditor was not known at the time of closing the accounts then an estimated amount has been used.

Any known uncollectable debts are written off and where there is uncertainty over debt recovery an allowance for doubtful debt is made. In both instances a charge is made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

iv. OVERHEADS AND SUPPORT SERVICES

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to services as agreed in the annual budget.

v. GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

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

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

38. Statement of Accounting Policies (cont'd)

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

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line (attributable revenue grants and contributions) or Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income & Expenditure (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 Grants Unapplied reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

vi. CHARGES TO REVENUE FOR NON-CURRENT ASSETS

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

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

The Council is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisation are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance (MRP), by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

vii. REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE

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

viii. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

Recognition

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

The threshold for capital expenditure has been set at £10,000.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

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

38. Statement of Accounting Policies (cont'd)

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

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

- infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction - depreciated historical cost.
- dwellings - current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH).
- council offices - current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value - EUV), except for a few offices that are situated close to the council's housing properties, where there is no market for office accommodation, and that are measured at depreciated replacement cost (instant build) as an estimate of current value.
- school buildings - current value, but because of their specialist nature, are measured at depreciated replacement cost which is used as an estimate of current value.
- surplus assets - the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective.
- all other assets - current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value - EUV).

Depreciated Replacement Cost is used as an estimate of current value where there is no market-based evidence of current value because of the specialist nature of an asset, for example schools.

Depreciated Historical Cost basis is used as a proxy for current value where non-property assets have short useful lives or low values (or both).

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

All items of property, plant and equipment, except Council Dwellings, are revalued on a five year rolling programme by each department. Council Dwellings are revalued annually.

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

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

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

Impairment

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

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for by:

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

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for Surplus Assets, 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 estimated life is determined at the time of acquisition or when the asset has been revalued. Assets are depreciated from the year after their acquisition or completion, and are depreciated in the year of disposal. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis with no residual value.

38. Statement of Accounting Policies (cont'd)

The following depreciation treatment has been adopted for the various categories of assets; the useful lives stated below cover the majority of assets in each category:

- All Buildings (including Council dwellings) are depreciated over periods ranging from 5 to 60 years. Further enhancement expenditure is depreciated over a shorter period (from 4 to 10 years).
- Infrastructure is depreciated over periods ranging from 3 to 40 years.
- Vehicles, Plant and Equipment are depreciated over periods ranging from 4 to 25 years.
- Community Assets are generally depreciated over a 5 to 73 year period.

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

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

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

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

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

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

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

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. 75% of receipts relating to Right to Buy disposals (net of statutory deductions and allowances) is payable to the Government, except where receipts have been retained under the 1-4-1 replacement scheme.

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 Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of property, plant or equipment 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.

ix. HERITAGE ASSETS

A tangible heritage asset is a tangible asset with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture.

Valuation Policy

The Council has decided to disclose Heritage Assets on a market valuation basis on the balance sheet. Heritage assets are accounted for in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment, except where it is not practical to obtain a valuation. Valuations may be made by any method that is appropriate and relevant. There is no requirement for valuations to be carried out or verified by external Valuers, nor is there any prescribed minimum period between valuations.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment policy

The Council has a policy of not charging depreciation or amortisation on heritage assets which have indefinite lives. The carrying amount of a heritage asset shall be reviewed where there is evidence of impairment; for example, where an asset has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or new doubts arise as to its authenticity.

38. Statement of Accounting Policies (cont'd)

The Council has reported four categories of heritage assets:

(i) Art Collections

This category consists of pictures and works of art including historical paintings, sketches and other artwork including the Cecil French Bequest and is reported in the balance sheet at market valuation. These valuations are reviewed periodically as appropriate. These are deemed to have indeterminate lives and high residual values. Hence the Council does not deem it appropriate to charge depreciation for these assets.

(ii) Books & Printed Materials

This category consists of books, and other printed material such as press, pictures, drawings and prints. These valuations are reviewed periodically as appropriate. These are deemed to have indeterminate lives and high residual values. Hence the Council does not deem it appropriate to charge depreciation for these assets.

(iii) Ceramics & Glass

This category consists of ceramics and glass. These valuations are reviewed periodically as appropriate. These are deemed to have indeterminate lives and high residual values. Hence the Council does not deem it appropriate to charge depreciation for these assets.

(iv) Other Heritage Assets

This category consists of clocks, watches, coins, general items, jewellery, silver items, vertu, other decorative arts and the Mylne Bequest. These valuations are reviewed periodically as appropriate. These are deemed to have indeterminate lives and high residual values. Hence the Council does not deem it appropriate to charge depreciation for these assets.

x. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line and result in a gain for the General Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

xi. LEASES

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

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

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

The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

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

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

38. Statement of Accounting Policies (cont'd)

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

The Council is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead, a prudent annual contribution is made from revenue funds towards the deemed capital investment in accordance with statutory requirements. Depreciation and revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement 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 Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. A gain, representing the Council's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal), matched by a lease (long-term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

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

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

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

Operating Leases

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

Sale and Leaseback Assets

Where the Council has sold a property but is leasing it back, the substance of the lease is reviewed to determine if it falls under this policy.

Where the leaseback is a finance lease the lease is accounted for as any other finance lease with any apparent initial gain on the disposal deferred and amortised over the lease term.

Where the leaseback is an operating lease the lease is accounted for as any other operating lease and the asset disposed of is treated as an Asset Held for Sale and accounted for accordingly.

38. Statement of Accounting Policies (cont'd)

xii. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI) AND SIMILAR CONTRACTS

PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor.

As the Council is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes, and as ownership of the property, plant and equipment will pass to the Council at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the Council carries the assets used under the contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The original recognition of these assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the property, plant and equipment) was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment. For the Council's existing PFI scheme (which provides services for vulnerable older people in the borough) the liability was written down by an initial capital contribution of £2.9m.

Non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as property, plant and equipment owned by the Council.

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

- fair value of the services received during the year - debited to Adult Social Care service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- finance cost - an interest charge between 8-17% on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- contingent rent - increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- payment towards liability - applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator (the profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease).

xiii. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Council meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost.

An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired - any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life, usually 4 years but ranging between 3 to 10 years, to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

xiv. INVENTORIES

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is assigned using the 'First-in, First-out' (FIFO) costing formula.

xv. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

Cash equivalents are investments that, having originally been invested for no longer than three months, are repayable on demand or readily convertible to known amounts of cash with an insignificant risk of change in value. Fixed Deposits are not considered to be readily convertible since they are only repayable at the point of maturity and cannot be traded or redeemed without penalty.

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 authority's cash management.

38. Statement of Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Cash and Cash Equivalents are held to meet the daily cash flow needs of the Council. These are distinct from investments that are held for the purposes of capital protection or appreciation and/or earning a return.

xvi. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and are carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised.

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

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

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

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into two types:

- **loans and receivables** – assets that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market; and
- **available-for-sale assets** – assets that have a quoted market price and/or do not have fixed or determinable payments.

Loans and Receivables

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

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

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

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

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

38. Statement of Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Available for Sale Assets

Available-for-sale assets are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Where the asset has fixed or determinable payments, annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the amortised cost of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. Where there are no fixed or determinable payments, income (eg dividends) is credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when it becomes receivable by the Council.

Assets are maintained in the Balance Sheet at fair value. Values are based on the following principles:

- Instruments with quoted market prices – the market price;
- Other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis;
- Equity shares with no quoted market prices – professional estimate.

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

Level 1 inputs - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets that the council can access at the measurement date.

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

Level 3 inputs - unobservable inputs for the asset.

Changes in fair value are balanced by an entry in the Available-for-Sale Reserve and the gain/ loss is recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Revaluation of Available-for-Sale Financial Assets. The exception is where impairment losses have been incurred – these are debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, along with any net gain or loss for the asset accumulated in the Available-for-Sale Reserve.

Where assets are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made (fixed or determinable payments) or fair value falls below cost, the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. If the asset has fixed or determinable payments, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the revised future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Otherwise, the impairment loss is measured as any shortfall of fair value against the acquisition cost of the instrument (net of any principal repayment and amortisation).

Any gains and losses that arise on the derecognition of the asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, along with any accumulated gains or losses previously recognised in the Available-for-Sale Financial Instruments Reserve.

Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, the instrument is carried at cost (less any impairment losses).

xvii. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Benefits Payable During Employment

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

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the authority can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the authority recognises costs for a restructuring.

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

38. Statement of Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Post-Employment Benefits

Employees of the Council are members of the following pension schemes:

- Under the provisions of the Local Government Pension Scheme: the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham Pension Fund, administered by London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.
- Also under the Local Government Pension Scheme: the London Pensions Fund Authority (LPFA) Pension Fund, administered by the LPFA.
- The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE).

All schemes provided defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees who worked for the Council.

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

The Local Government Pension Scheme

Pension funds under the Local Government Scheme are accounted for as defined benefits schemes:

- The liabilities of the Funds attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method - i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc., and projections of projected earnings for current employees.

- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 2.7% (3.6% in 2015/16). The discount rate is the annualised yield at the 19 year point on the Merrill Lynch AA-rated corporate bond yield curve which is consistent with the approach used in 2015/16.

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

- quoted securities - current bid price
- unquoted securities - professional estimate
- unitised securities - current bid price
- property - market value.

- The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the **following components**:

Service Cost comprising:

- **current service cost**: the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year - 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 year - debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs.

- **net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)**: i.e. net interest expense for the authority - the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of 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.

Remeasurement comprising:

- **Re-measurement of the return on plan assets** - excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) - charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

- **Actuarial gains and losses** (changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions) debited to the Pensions Reserve.

Contributions paid to the Funds - cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

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

38. Statement of Accounting Policies (cont'd)

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 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.

xviii. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Provisions

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

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

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

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

Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability arises where:

- (a) an event has taken place that gives the Council a possible obligation whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council, or
- (b) 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 if the sums involved are likely to be material.

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 if the sums involved are likely to be material.

xix. RESERVES

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

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

xx. INTERESTS IN COMPANIES AND OTHER ENTITIES

Where the Council has material interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities it is required to prepare group accounts.

38. Statement of Accounting Policies (cont'd)

The Council has interests in a number of companies and other entities however, based on consideration of criteria to determine what constitutes a material interest, the Council has determined that a full set of Group Accounts is not required for 2016/17. Companies in which the Council has an interest are detailed in Note 36 to the Core Financial Statements.

xxi. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

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

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

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

xxii. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Where the Council has entered into a transaction denominated in a foreign currency, the transaction is converted into sterling at the exchange rate applicable on the date the transaction was effective. Where amounts in a foreign currency are outstanding at the year-end, they are reconverted at the spot exchange rate at 31 March. Resulting gains or losses are recognised in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

xxiii. VAT

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

xxiv. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

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

xxv. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The Council measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value at the end of the reporting period. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The Council uses external Valuers to provide a valuation of its assets and liabilities in line with the highest and best use definition within the accounting standard. The highest and best use of the asset or liability being valued is considered from the perspective of a market participant. Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of the Council's fair value measurement of its assets and liabilities are categorised within the fair value hierarchy as follows:

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

39. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 38, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

Funding

There continues to be a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Council has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Council might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.

Joint-Working Arrangements

The Council has entered into various shared-services arrangements with other local authorities. Current proposals will not reduce the level of service provided by the Council and plans to align systems continue to be developed. The Council believes that it is not necessary to impair any non-current assets in light of shared-service working.

Accounting for Schools - Recognition of Schools

The Council has been required to take a view on which school assets are recognised on the Council's balance sheet. The Council has recognised Community schools and Voluntary Controlled schools. The Council has not recognised Voluntary Aided, Free, or Academy Schools as it is of the view that these school assets are - to varying degree - beyond the control of the Authority. This position was thoroughly reviewed in light of guidance issued in 2014/15.

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the UK confirms that the balance of control for local authority maintained schools (ie those categories of school identified in the Schools 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, cashflows 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.

Accounting for Schools - Transfer of Schools to Academy Status

When a school that is held on the Council's balance sheet transfers to Academy status the Council accounts for this as a disposal for nil consideration, on the date that the school converts to Academy status, rather than as an impairment on the date that approval to transfer to Academy status is announced.

Accounting for Schools - Transfer of Capital Grants

When an unconditional capital grant is passed to a school within the Council's accounting boundary, and remains unspent at the year-end, the Council has taken a view to account for this within Schools' Reserves as opposed to Capital Grants Unapplied.

Capital Charges associated with HRA Non-Dwelling Assets

In 2012/13, as part of transitional funding arrangements in the Housing Revenue Account (HRA), the Department for Local Government and Communities (DCLG) determined that the depreciation of non-dwelling assets should impact on the HRA balance. This determination was later extended to cover revaluation losses. Previously, such costs were neutralised to the Capital Adjustment Account (CAA). The Council, in complying with this determination, has taken a view that, in order to apply it consistently, it should also apply to revaluation gains. Gains incurred on investment properties have been reserved in an earmarked reserve - seeing that no revaluation reserve is available - which will be held to mitigate against future potential losses. The Council has taken a view that the DCLG determination does not extend gains and losses incurred on disposal. The Council has not adjusted the CAA to remove any funding associated with non-dwellings which has been reserved there.

Investment Properties

Investment properties have been estimated using the identifiable criteria under IFRS of being held for rental income or for capital appreciation. These properties have been assessed using these criteria, which is subject to interpretation.

Group Accounts

The group boundaries have been estimated using the criteria associated with the Code of Practice. In line with the Code the Council has not identified any companies within the group boundary that would require it to complete Group Accounts on grounds of materiality.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Collection Fund Account
Housing Revenue Account
Pension Fund Account

Collection Fund Account

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

	2016/17			2015/16			Notes
	Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Total £000	Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Total £000	
Income							
Council Tax Collectable	-	(77,111)	(77,111)	-	(77,040)	(77,040)	1
Business Rates Collectable	(181,509)	-	(181,509)	(189,724)	-	(189,724)	2
Business Rate Supplement Collectable	(5,791)	-	(5,791)	(5,822)	-	(5,822)	
Transitional Protection Payment	1,540	-	1,540	261	-	261	
Total Income	(185,760)	(77,111)	(262,871)	(195,285)	(77,040)	(272,325)	
Expenditure							
<i>Precepts and Demands:</i>							
Central Government (CLG)	93,426	-	93,426	94,029	-	94,029	
LB Hammersmith & Fulham	56,056	53,888	109,944	56,417	52,390	108,807	
Greater London Authority	37,371	20,435	57,806	37,611	21,235	58,846	
<i>Business Rate Supplement</i>							
Payment to the Greater London Authority	5,777	-	5,777	5,805	-	5,805	2
Cost of collection	14	-	14	17	-	17	
<i>Charges to Collection Fund</i>							
Write-offs of uncollectable amounts	2,249	929	3,178	1,323	1,607	2,930	
Increase/ (Decrease) in Allowance for Doubtful Debts	(1,747)	(744)	(2,491)	1,680	380	2,060	
Increase/ (Decrease) in Provision for Appeals	(18,090)	-	(18,090)	(24,449)	-	(24,449)	
Distribution/(Recovery) of prior year surplus/(deficit)	9,667	1,600	11,267	260	2,562	2,822	
Cost of collection	556	-	556	569	-	569	
Total Expenditure	185,279	76,108	261,387	173,262	78,174	251,436	
Movement on Fund balance	(481)	(1,003)	(1,484)	(22,023)	1,134	(20,889)	
(Surplus)/Deficit as at 1 April	(14,757)	(3,028)	(17,785)	7,266	(4,162)	3,104	
(Surplus)/Deficit as at 31 March	(15,238)	(4,031)	(19,269)	(14,757)	(3,028)	(17,785)	3

Notes to the Collection Fund Account

1. Income from Council Tax

Council Tax Income is the amount payable by council tax payers, inclusive of changes arising during the year for successful appeals against valuation banding, new properties, disabled relief and exempt properties. The Council's tax base is based on the number of chargeable dwellings in each valuation band, adjusted for dwellings where discounts apply, converted to an equivalent number of Band D dwellings. For 2016/17 it was calculated as follows:

Band	Number of Dwellings 2016/17	Total after Exemptions, Disregards and Disabled Relief	Ratio to Band D	Band D Equivalent Properties	Adjustments for New Properties, other exemptions etc.	Adjustments for Council Tax Support	Total Band D equivalents 2016/17	Band D equivalents 2015/16
A	3,790	2,875	6/9	1,917	19	(582)	1,354	1,332
B	5,744	4,799	7/9	3,732	66	(1,264)	2,534	2,427
C	14,166	11,947	8/9	10,620	(31)	(2,848)	7,741	7,548
D	24,384	21,541	1	21,541	(80)	(3,723)	17,738	17,408
E	15,177	13,822	11/9	16,893	(33)	(2,254)	14,606	14,167
F	9,096	8,405	13/9	12,141	(24)	(1,021)	11,096	10,784
G	10,828	10,224	15/9	17,040	67	(533)	16,574	16,114
H	2,225	2,152	18/9	4,304	10	(16)	4,298	4,049
Total	85,410	75,765		88,188	(6)	(12,241)	75,941	73,829

The 2016/17 Council Tax Base after allowing for adjustments for non collection was 74,042.

The Council set a 2016/17 Band D charge of £727.81 (no change from 2015/16), the GLA's Band D charge for 2016/17 was £276.00 making a total Band D Council Tax charge for 2016/17 of £1,003.81.

2. National Non-Domestic Rates

NNDR is organised and administered on a national basis. The council collects non-domestic rates for its area that are based on local rateable values multiplied by a uniform rate (set by the Government). The National Non Domestic Rateable Value at 31 March 2017 was £428.674m (£434.637m as at 31 March 2016). The standard NNDR multiplier for 2016/17 was 49.7 pence (49.3 pence in 2015/16). The Small Business Rate Relief multiplier for 2016/17 was 48.4 pence (48.0 pence in 2015/16).

The Council is responsible for collecting rates due from ratepayers in its area but until 31 March 2013 it paid the proceeds into an NNDR pool administered by the Government. The Government redistributed the sums paid into the pool back to local authorities' General Funds on the basis of a fixed amount per head of the population. On 1 April 2013 the Government introduced a new local government funding regime, the Business Rates Retention Scheme. This removed the national pool and instead allows councils to retain a set proportion of business rates collected (reflected as a precept) subject to set baselines and limits. The remainder of business rates collected are paid as precepts to the Government (CLG) and the Greater London Authority (GLA).

The council is also required to collect a Business Rate Supplement (BRS) from NNDR taxpayers. This BRS is then paid over to Greater London Authority (GLA) who have responsibility for applying it to the Crossrail project across London.

3. Collection Fund Balance

A proportion of the Collection Fund balance above is properly attributable to the GLA or the CLG and thus should not be wholly taken to the net worth component of the Council's Balance Sheet. Only an element calculated pro rata to the precepts above therefore appears as a balance in the net worth section of the Balance with the remainder treated as a debtor.

	2016/17			2015/16		
	Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Total £000	Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Total £000
London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham	(4,572)	(2,915)	(7,487)	(4,427)	(2,174)	(6,601)
Greater London Authority	(3,047)	(1,116)	(4,163)	(2,951)	(854)	(3,805)
Central Government (CLG)	(7,619)	-	(7,619)	(7,379)	-	(7,379)
	(15,238)	(4,031)	(19,269)	(14,757)	(3,028)	(17,785)

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

The HRA Income and Expenditure Statement shows the economic cost in the year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and government grants. Authorities 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 HRA Statement.

HRA Income and Expenditure Statement

		Restated (See Note 9)
	Notes	2015/16 £000
		2016/17 £000
Income		
Dwelling Rents		(69,706)
Non-dwelling rents		(1,570)
Charges for services and facilities		(10,324)
Contributions towards expenditure		(546)
Reimbursement of Costs		(19)
		(82,165)
Expenditure		
Repairs and maintenance and management		14,056
Repairs and maintenance		15,751
Supervision and management		29,999
Rents, rates, taxes and other charges		433
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets		21,755
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets - dwelling revaluation	6	(24,113)
Debt management costs		95
Movement in the allowance for bad debts		757
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute		-
		36,835
		84,387
Net Cost of HRA Services as included in the whole authority		
		(45,330)
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
HRA services' share of Corporate and Democratic Core		297
HRA services' share of Non Distributed Costs		(395)
		(82,165)
		1,865
Net (Income)/Cost for HRA Services		
HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
(Gain)/loss on sale of HRA non-current assets		(13,379)
Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value		(779)
Interest payable and similar charges		10,490
Interest and investment income		(484)
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)		1,771
Capital grants and contributions		(972)
Other Operating Income		-
		(48,781)
		4,254
(Surplus)/deficit for the year on HRA services		
Movement on the HRA Statement		
Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year		(13,166)
(Surplus)/deficit for the year on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement		(48,781)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute	1	35,422
Net (increase)/decrease before transfers to/(from) reserves		(13,359)
Transfers to/(from) reserves		-
Major Repairs Reserve		-
Earmarked Reserves*		8,005
		(5,354)
		(1,608)
(Increase)/decrease in year on the HRA		
Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year		(18,520)

* For movements in HRA Earmarked Reserves refer to Note 8 of the Core Financial Statements

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account

1. Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Charges for depreciation of non-dwellings	(257)	(294)
Charges for depreciation of dwellings	21,498	19,917
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	(25,377)	(22,743)
Impairment/Revaluation gains, losses (charged to the I&E)	(15,131)	24,113
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (REFCUS)	(141)	(163)
Capital Funding	4,078	3,272
Gain or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	8,803	13,379
Difference between interest payable and similar charges including amortisation of premiums and discounts determined in accordance with the Code and those determined in accordance with statute	(86)	(86)
HRA share of contributions (to)/from the Pensions Reserve	(1,779)	(1,973)
	(8,392)	35,422

Restated (See Note 9)

2. Housing Stock

The Council has overall responsibility for managing the housing stock. The average number of dwellings during 2016/17 was 12,317. The stock movement during the year was as shown in the table below. The figure for hostels is based on dwelling equivalents.

	Dwellings Number	Hostels Number	Equity Share Number	Total Number
Number at 1 April 2016	12,344	90	13	12,447
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-	-	-
Additions	2	-	-	2
Sales	(56)	-	-	(56)
Number at 31 March 2017	12,290	90	13	12,393

3. Stock Valuation

The net balance sheet value of land, housing dwellings and other assets within the HRA is as follows:

	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Operational Assets		
Housing Dwellings	1,304,063	1,295,997
Other Land and Buildings	10,317	10,143
Vehicles, Plant, Equipment	-	25
Intangible Assets	64	99
Non Operational Assets		
Surplus Assets	871	871
Investment Properties	50,166	50,474
	1,365,481	1,357,609

Restated (See Note 9 to Main Accounts)

The open market, vacant possession fair value of houses and flats within the HRA as at 31 March 2017 was £5.2 billion. This compares to the balance sheet value of £1.3 billion for the Council's dwelling stock and hostels as at 31 March 2017. This is an indication of the economic and social cost of providing Council housing at less than full market rents.

4. Capital Expenditure Financing

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Major Repairs Reserve	17,618	16,685
Other Grants and Contributions	4,689	3,370
Capital Receipts	21,908	45,561
Total	44,215	65,616

5. Capital Receipts

During the year the following net capital receipts from disposals were received:

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Dwelling & Hostels	(12,446)	(15,748)
Non-Dwellings	(2,176)	(6,171)
Total	(14,622)	(21,919)

6. Depreciation and Impairment

The total charge for depreciation and impairment within the council's HRA is shown below:

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Operational Assets		
Depreciation		
Dwellings	21,498	19,917
Other Land and Buildings	185	206
Vehicles, Plant, Equipment and Intangible Assets	59	88
Revaluation (Gain) / Loss	15,131	(24,112)
Total	36,873	(3,901)

Restated (See
Note 9)

7. Rent Arrears and Allowance for Doubtful Debts

Gross rent arrears were as follows:

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Main Council Stock	5,420	6,676
Hostels	593	539
Total	6,013	7,215

Allowances for Doubtful Debts at 31 March were:

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Main Council Stock	(4,936)	(4,954)
Hostels	(562)	(519)
Total	(5,498)	(5,473)

PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

Fund Account

Net Assets Statement

Notes to the Pension Fund

Fund Account

	Note	2016/17		2015/16	
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Dealings with members, employers and others directly involved in the scheme					
Contributions					
From Employers	6	22,494		22,412	
From Members	6	6,937	29,431	6,795	29,207
Individual Transfers In from other Pension Funds			2,090		1,375
Other Income			753		35
Benefits					
Pensions	7	(30,002)		(29,076)	
Commutation & Lump Sum Retirement Benefits	7	(5,685)	(35,687)	(5,536)	(34,612)
Payments to and on account of leavers					
Individual Transfers Out to other Pension Funds			(5,046)		(3,230)
Refunds to members leaving service			(37)		(16)
Net Additions (Withdrawals) from dealings with members			(8,496)		(7,241)
Management expenses	8		(6,530)		(7,762)
Returns on Investments					
Investment Income	9		12,822		12,771
Taxes on Income (Irrecoverable Withholding Tax)			(23)		(140)
Profit and losses on disposal of investments and changes in value of investments	11		148,740		(9,784)
Net Returns on Investments			161,539		2,847
Net Increase (Decrease) in the net assets available for benefits during the year			146,513		(12,156)
Opening Net Assets of the Scheme			856,319		868,475
Closing Net Assets of the Scheme			1,002,832		856,319

Net Assets Statement

	Note	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Investment Assets			
Index Linked Securities	14	-	36,771
Equities	14	112,475	136,937
Pooled Investment Vehicles	14	881,865	671,300
Commodities	14	-	1,976
Derivative contracts - forward foreign exchange	14	-	104
Cash Deposits	14	7,856	7,544
Other Investment Balances			
Amounts Outstanding on Sale of Investments	14	76	278
Investment Income Due	14	521	1,242
Investment Liabilities			
Derivative contracts - forward foreign exchange	14	-	(472)
Amounts Outstanding on Purchase of Investments	14	(111)	(16)
Net Investment Assets	14	1,002,682	855,664
Current Assets	20	1,539	677
Current Liabilities	21	(4,223)	(1,187)
Cash Balances (held directly by Fund)		2,834	1,165
Net assets of the Fund available to fund benefits at the period end		1,002,832	856,319

The Fund's financial statements 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 in Note 19.

Notes to the Pension Fund Accounts

NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM PENSION FUND

a) General

The Pension Fund (the "Fund") is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and is administered by Hammersmith and Fulham Council. It is a contributory defined benefit scheme established in accordance with statute, which provides for the payment of benefits to employees and former employees of Hammersmith and Fulham Council and the admitted and scheduled bodies in the Fund. These benefits include retirement pensions and early payment of benefits on medical grounds and payment of death benefits where death occurs either in service or in retirement. The benefits payable in respect of service from 1st April 2014 are based on career average re-valued earnings and the number of years of eligible service. The benefits payable in respect of service prior to 1st April 2014 are based on an employee's final salary and the number of years of eligible service. Pensions are increased each year in line with the Consumer Price Index.

The Fund is governed by the Public Service Pensions Act 2013, the LGPS Regulations 2013 (as amended), the LGPS (transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014 (as amended) and the LGPS (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016.

The Fund is financed by contributions from employees, the Council, the admitted and scheduled bodies and from returns on the Fund's investments. Contributions from employees are made in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 and range from 5.5% to 12.5% of pensionable pay. Employer contributions are set based on the triennial actuarial funding valuation, as detailed in Note 18.

b) Pensions Sub Committee

The Council has delegated the investment arrangements of the scheme to the Audit, Pensions and Standards Committee, who in December 2014 formed a Pensions Sub-committee and delegated all pensions responsibilities to it. The sub-committee decide on the investment strategy most suitable to meet the liabilities of the Fund and have responsibility for the investment strategy. The sub-committee is made up of five elected representatives of the Council, including two opposition party representatives, each having voting rights. Members of the admitted bodies and representatives of the Trade Unions may attend the sub-committee meetings but have no voting rights.

The sub-committee reports annually to the Audit, Pensions and Standards Committee and has full delegated authority to make investment decisions. The sub-committee obtains and considers advice from the Strategic Finance Director, and as necessary from the Fund's appointed actuary, investment managers and adviser.

c) Pension Board

In line with the provisions of the Public Service Pensions Act 2013, the Council has set up a Pension Board to oversee the governance arrangements of the Pension Fund. The Board meets twice a year and has its own Terms of Reference. Board members are independent of the Pensions sub-committee.

d) Investment Principles

The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 require administering authorities to prepare and review from time to time a written statement recording the investment strategy of their Pension Fund. The Statement of Investment Principles was last approved on 17th March 2015 and this is available on the Council's website at the link below. The Statement shows the Authority's compliance with the Myner's principles of investment management.

https://www.lbhf.gov.uk/sites/default/files/section_attachments/statement_of_investment_principles_2015_0.pdf

The sub-committee has delegated the management of the Fund's investments to regulated investment managers (see note 10), appointed in accordance with the regulations, and whose activities are specified in detailed investment management agreements and monitored on a quarterly basis.

e) 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 the scheme. Organisations participating in the Hammersmith & Fulham Pension Fund include:

Scheduled bodies, which are local authorities and similar bodies whose staff are automatically entitled to be members of the Fund.

Admitted bodies, which are other organisations that participate in the Fund under an admission agreement between the Fund and the relevant organisation. Admitted bodies include voluntary, charitable and similar bodies and private contractors undertaking a local authority function following outsourcing to the private sector.

The Deferred member numbers include 883 undecided leavers, who are no longer paying contributions or in receipt of benefits.

The following table is a membership summary of the scheme:

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Contributing employees	4,383	4,092
Pensioners receiving benefit	4,800	4,628
Deferred Pensioners	6,670	6,504

Details of the scheduled and admitted bodies are in the Fund's Annual Report.

NOTE 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Fund's transactions for 2016/17 and its position at year-end as at 31st March 2017. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 (the Code) issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy ("CIPFA") which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as amended for the UK public sector. The accounts have been prepared on an accruals basis, apart from transfer values which have been accounted for on a cash basis.

The accounts do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the financial year, nor do they take into account the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits. The Code gives administering authorities the option to disclose this information in the Net Asset statement, in the notes to the accounts or by appending an actuarial report, prepared for this purpose. The authority has opted to disclose this information in a note to the accounts (Note 10)

NOTE 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Fund Account - Revenue Recognition

a) Contribution Income

All contributions, both from the members and from the employers, are accounted for on an accruals basis.

b) Transfers to and from other schemes

Transfer values represent the amounts received and paid during the year for members who have either joined or left the Fund during the financial year and are calculated in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme regulations. Individual transfers in/out are accounted for when received/paid, which is normally when the member liability is accepted or discharged. Bulk (group) transfers are accounted for on an accruals basis in accordance with the terms of the transfer agreement.

c) Investment Income

Dividends from quoted securities are accounted for when the security is declared ex-dividend. Interest income is accrued on a daily basis. Investment income is reported gross of withholding taxes which are accrued in line with the associated investment income. Irrecoverable withholding taxes are reported separately as a tax charge. Investment income arising from the underlying investments of the Pooled Investment Vehicles is reinvested within the Pooled Investment Vehicles and reflected in the unit price.

Fund Account - Expense Items

d) Benefits Payable

Pensions and lump sum benefits payable include all amounts known to be due as at the end of the financial year. Lump sums are accounted for in the period in which the member becomes a pensioner. Any amounts due but unpaid are disclosed in the net assets statement as current liabilities.

e) Taxation

The Fund is an exempt approved fund under section 1(1) of Schedule 36 of the Finance Act 2004 and as such is exempt from UK income tax on interest received and from capital gains tax on the proceeds of investments sold. As the Council is the administering authority for the Fund, VAT input tax is recoverable on all Fund activities including expenditure on investment expenses. Where tax can be reclaimed, investment income in the accounts is shown gross of UK tax. Income from overseas investments suffers withholding tax in the country of origin, unless exemption is permitted. Irrecoverable tax is accounted for as a fund expense as it arises.

f) Management Expenses

The Code does not require a breakdown of management expenses, however disclosure of expenses in accordance with the CIPFA guidance "Accounting for Local Government Pension Scheme Management costs" is provided in the interests of greater transparency.

All expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis to ensure expenses for the full accounting period are accounted for in the fund account. Staff costs associated with the running of the Fund are charged to the Fund along with an element of overhead charges.

The sub-committee has appointed external investment managers to manage the investments of the Fund. These managers are paid a fee based on the market value of the investments they manage and/or a fee based on performance.

Net Assets Statement

(g) Financial Assets

Financial assets are included in the net assets statement on a fair value basis as at the reporting date. Quoted Securities and Pooled Investment Vehicles have been valued at the bid price and fixed interest securities are recorded at net market value based on their current yields at the balance sheet date. Quoted securities are valued by Northern Trust, the Fund's custodian and Pooled Investment Vehicles at the published bid prices or those quoted by their managers.

The values of the investment in Private Equity fund of funds are based on valuations provided by the general partners to the private equity funds. These valuations are prepared in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines, which follow the valuation principles of IFRS and US GAAP. Valuations are usually undertaken annually at the end of December. Cash flow adjustments are used to roll forward the valuations to 31 March as appropriate.

There are no significant restrictions affecting the ability of the scheme to realise its investments at the accounting date or at the value at which they are included in the accounts apart from the investments in private equity, the investments in the Partners Multi Asset Credit fund and the Partners Infrastructure fund which, by their nature, will be realised over a long period of time.

h) Derivatives

The only derivatives held by the Fund are forward foreign exchange contracts for the purpose of managing currency risk. The value of forward foreign exchange contracts is based on market forward exchange rates at the year end and determined as the gain or loss that would arise if the contract were matched at the year end with an equal and opposite contract.

i) Foreign Currency Transactions

Where appropriate, market values, cash deposits and purchases and sales outstanding listed in overseas currencies are converted into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

j) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions.

k) Financial Liabilities

The Fund recognises financial liabilities at fair value as at the reporting date. A financial liability is recognised in the net assets statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the liability. From this date any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the liability are recognised by the Fund.

l) Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is assessed by the scheme actuary in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19 and relevant actuarial standards. As permitted under the Code, the fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits by way of a note to the Net Assets Statement (Note 19).

m) Additional Voluntary Contributions

Members of the Fund may choose to make additional voluntary contributions (AVCs) into a separate scheme run by Zurich Assurance in order to obtain additional pensions benefits. The company is responsible for providing the investors with an annual statement showing their holding and movements in the year. AVCs are not included within the accounts in accordance with Regulation 4(1)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009. They are disclosed in Note 22. There are also some residual policies with Equitable Life, which are disclosed in Note 22, but it is not open for new members.

n) Recharges from the General Fund

The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 permit the Council to charge administration costs to the Fund. A proportion of the relevant Council costs has been charged to the Fund on the basis of actual time spent on Pension Fund business. Costs incurred in the administration and the oversight and governance of the fund are set out separately in Note 8.

NOTE 4. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounts contain certain estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Council and other bodies about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made because they are required to satisfy relevant standards or regulations and are on the basis of best judgement at the time, derived from historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. As a result, actual results may differ materially from those assumptions.

The items for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment are:

a) Pension Fund Liability

The Pension Fund liability is calculated triennially by the appointed actuary with annual updates in the intervening years. The methodology used follows generally agreed guidelines and is in accordance with IAS 19. These assumptions are summarised in the accompanying actuarial report. The estimates of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of judgements and assumptions. In particular are those relating to the discount rate, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, change in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on the Fund's assets.

The effect of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. A 0.5% increase in the discount rate would result in a decrease in the pension liability of £144.2m. A 0.2% increase in the pay inflation assumption would increase the value of liabilities by £6.1m, and a one-year increase in assumed life expectancy would increase liabilities by £49.6m.

b) Unquoted Investments

The fair value of private equity investments is unavoidably subjective. The valuations are based on forward-looking estimates and judgements involving many factors. Unquoted private equity assets are valued by the investment managers in accordance with industry standards. The value of private equity investments at the balance sheet date was £8.08m.

The fair value of the Partners multi credit asset fund and the Partners infrastructure is also to some extent subjective. A number of the underlying assets are traded in private markets only and therefore judgements need to be made about value, using factors such as the enterprise value and net debt. The value in the net assets statement is £60.9m.

NOTE 5. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET

There have been no material events after the balance sheet date.

NOTE 6. CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE

Employees' contributions are calculated on a sliding scale based on a percentage of their gross pay. The Council, scheduled and admitted bodies are required to make contributions determined by the Fund's actuary to maintain the solvency of the fund.

The table below shows a breakdown of the total amount of employers' and employees' contributions.

	Employers' Contributions				Employees' Contributions	
	Normal		Deficit Recovery		2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000		
Administering Authority	9,809	9,676	8,101	8,101	5,380	5,249
Scheduled Bodies	1,526	1,310	890	742	742	643
Admitted Bodies*	2,115	2,478	53	105	815	903
Total	13,450	13,464	9,044	8,948	6,937	6,795
TOTALS			22,494	22,412	6,937	6,795

* There were no augmentation contributions included within Deficit contributions received during the year (£51k in 2015/16).

NOTE 7. BENEFITS PAYABLE

The table below shows a breakdown of the total amount of benefits payable.

	Pensions		Lump sum retirement benefits		Lump sum death benefits	
	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Administering Authority	(28,466)	(27,850)	(4,372)	(4,565)	(515)	(641)
Scheduled Bodies	(1,358)	(142)	(542)	(14)	(77)	0
Admitted Bodies	(178)	(1,084)	(179)	(124)		(192)
Total	(30,002)	(29,076)	(5,093)	(4,703)	(592)	(833)
TOTALS	(30,002)	(29,076)			(5,685)	(5,536)

NOTE 8. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

The table below shows a breakdown of the management expenses incurred during the year.

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Administrative costs	(520)	(606)
Investment management expenses	(5,743)	(6,888)
Oversight and governance costs	(267)	(268)
	(6,530)	(7,762)

Investment management expenses have fallen significantly during the year, as a result of there being no Majedie performance fees, reductions gained both by joining London CIV and those negotiated with Legal & General

The table below provides a breakdown of the Investment Management Expenses.

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Management fees	(4,310)	(4,774)
Performance fees	(997)	(1,646)
Transaction costs*	(382)	(395)
Custody fees	(54)	(73)
	(5,743)	(6,888)

*Transaction costs incurred on segregated assets only

NOTE 9. INVESTMENT INCOME

The table below shows a breakdown of investment income.

	2016/17	2015/16
	£000	£000
Dividends from Equities	9,975	10,079
Bonds	35	1,327
Interest on Cash Deposits	16	55
Private Equity/Other	2,796	1,310
Total	12,822	12,771

NOTE 10. INVESTMENT STRATEGY

In March 2015 the Pensions sub-committee agreed a revised investment strategy and Statement of Investment Principles. The changes from the previous strategy were implemented during 2015-16. The portfolios with Majedie (UK equities) and Ruffer (absolute return) have not changed.

The liability matching portfolio previously held with Legal & General Investment Management (LGIM) was replaced by two multi asset credit portfolios with Partners Group and Oak Hill, an inflation opportunities investment with M&G and a long lease property fund with Standard Life in the early part of the year.

The management of the Fund's absolute return bonds portfolio was changed from Goldman Sachs to Insight in October 2015. The MFS active overseas equity portfolio was replaced with a passive equity portfolio managed by LGIM in November 2015

In August 2015 a commitment was made to the Partners Group Direct Infrastructure fund and this is being funded over time from the cash held in the Legal and General sterling liquidity fund.

The private equity commitments were made some years ago and the funds are now in the distributing phase.

As shareholders of London LGPS CIV Ltd. (the organisation set up to run pooled LGPS investments in London), the Fund has purchased £150,000 of regulatory capital. This is in the form of unlisted UK equity shares. It is anticipated that some of the Fund's existing investment portfolios will be transferred into the London Collective Investment Vehicle during 2017/18.

The market value and proportion of the investments managed by each fund manager at 31st March was as follows:

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016	
	Market Value	Total	Market Value	Total
	£000	%	£000	%
Majedie Asset Management	224,141	22.40	215,374	25.17
MFS International (UK) Ltd	-	-	319	0.04
LGIM Passive equities	294,433	30.39	207,706	24.27
Ruffer LLP	101,628	10.10	89,898	10.51
Insight	89,121	8.90	64,848	7.58
LGIM Liquidity fund	10,827	0.01	41,451	4.84
Partners Group MAC fund	52,593	5.20	52,178	6.10
Partners Group Infrastructure fund	8,743	0.90	1,439	0.17
Oak Hill Advisers	70,334	7.00	47,555	5.56
M & G	94,998	9.50	81,552	9.53
Standard Life	47,037	4.70	43,925	5.13
Invesco Private Equity	5,366	0.50	5,728	0.67
Unigestion Private Equity	2,945	0.30	3,541	0.41
London LGPS CIV Ltd	516	0.10	150	0.02
	1,002,682	100.0	855,664	100.0

NOTE 11. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN INVESTMENTS

The table below shows a reconciliation of the movement in the total investment assets of the Fund by fund manager during 2016/17

Fund Manager	Value at 1 April 2016	Purchases during the year and derivative payments	Sales during the year and derivative receipts	Change in market value during the year	Value at 31 March 2017
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Majedie Asset Management	212,050	45,135	(80,224)	40,291	217,252
Ruffer LLP	85,045	186,946	(181,189)	10,414	101,216
Insight Investment	64,848	22,000	(440)	2,713	89,121
Legal & General Inv Mngt	207,605	783,117	(764,908)	68,619	294,433
Legal & General Inv Mngt Liquidity Fund	41,451		(30,758)	135	10,828
Partners Group Multi Asset Credit	52,171		(923)	1,339	52,587
Partners Group Infrastructure	1,439	12,488	(6,526)	906	8,307
Oak Hill Advisers	47,555	16,000	(300)	7,080	70,335
M & G Investments	81,552	1,898	(200)	11,747	94,997
Standard Life	43,925		(225)	3,336	47,036
Invesco Private Equity	5,301		(1,503)	1,335	5,133
Unigestion Private Equity	3,524	17	(1,278)	682	2,945
London CIV	150		(5)	5	150
Sub-total	846,616	1,067,601	(1,068,479)	148,602	994,340
Cash Deposits	7,544			181	7,856
<u>Other Investment Balances</u>					
Investment Income due	1,242				521
Spot FX	-			(42)	-
Pending trade purchases	(16)				(111)
Pending trade sales	278			(1)	76
Totals	855,664	1,067,601	(1,068,479)	148,740	1,002,682

The equivalent analysis for 2015/16 is provided below:

Fund Manager	Value at 1 April 2015	Purchases during the year and derivative payments	Sales during the year and derivative receipts	Change in market value during the year	Value at 31 March 2016
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Majedie Asset Management	223,849	43,581	(37,883)	(17,497)	212,050
MFS International (UK) Ltd	220,739	60,220	(271,808)	(9,151)	-
Ruffer LLP	80,345	254,864	(248,027)	(2,137)	85,045
Goldman Sachs Asset Mngt	64,126	-	(64,781)	655	-
Insight Investment	-	64,617	-	231	64,848
Legal & General Inv Mngt	132,185	197,095	(131,042)	9,367	207,605
Legal & General Inv Mngt Liquidity Fund	80,036	58,255	(97,000)	160	41,451
Partners Group Multi Asset Credit	37,500	12,143	(27)	2,555	52,171
Partners Group Infrastructure	-	1,533	(214)	120	1,439
Oak Hill Advisers	-	50,000	(286)	(2,159)	47,555
M & G Investments	-	79,341	-	2,211	81,552
Standard Life	-	39,777	-	4,148	43,925
Invesco Private Equity	5,798	17	(1,425)	911	5,301
Unigestion Private Equity	4,076	85	(1,544)	907	3,524
London CIV	-	150	-	-	150
Sub-total	848,654	861,678	(854,037)	(9,679)	846,616
Cash Deposits	15,410			(108)	7,544
<u>Other Investment Balances</u>					
Investment Income due	1,018				1,242
Pending trade purchases	(886)			1	(16)
Pending trade sales	585			2	278
Totals	864,781	861,678	(854,037)	(9,784)	855,664

NOTE 14a. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities split by UK and Overseas, by category and net assets statement heading as at the balance sheet date. All investments are quoted unless stated.

	31st March 2017			31st March 2016		
	Designated at fair value through profit & loss £000	Loans and receivables £000	Financial Liabilities at amortised cost £000	Designated at fair value through profit & loss £000	Loans and receivables £000	Financial Liabilities at amortised cost £000
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
Index Linked Securities						
UK Public Sector	-			17,115		
Overseas Public Sector	-			19,656		
Equities						
UK	98,241			95,736		
UK unquoted				150		
Overseas	14,234			41,051		
Pooled Investment Vehicles						
Global Passive Funds				207,604		
UK Equity Funds	665,907			102,685		
LDI Bespoke Funds	-			-		
Absolute Return Bond Funds	89,121			64,848		
Multi Asset Credit Funds				47,555		
Multi Asset Credit Funds (unquoted)	52,587			52,170		
Sterling Liquidity Funds	10,827			41,451		
Inflation Opportunity Funds				81,552		
Property Funds	47,037			43,925		
Private Equity (unquoted)				8,826		
Infrastructure Funds (unquoted)	16,386			1,439		
Other Managed Funds				19,245		
Commodities				1,976		
Derivative contracts - forward foreign exchange	-			104		
Investment Income due	521			1,242		
Pending Trade Sales	76			278		
Cash deposits with managers		7,856			7,544	
Debtors		1,539			677	
Cash Balances		2,834			1,165	
	994,937	12,229	-	848,608	9,386	-
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
Derivative contracts - forward foreign exchange	-			(472)		
Pending Trade Purchases	(111)			(16)		
Creditors			(4,223)			(1,187)
	(111)	-	(4,223)	(488)	-	(1,187)
GRAND TOTALS	994,826	12,229	(4,223)	848,120	9,386	(1,187)
			1,002,832			856,319

The carrying value is the same as the fair value for all financial instruments held by the Fund.

NOTE 14b. NET GAINS AND LOSSES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

This table summarises the net gains and losses on financial instruments classified by type of instrument.

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Financial Assets		
Designated at fair value through profit and loss	146,148	(6,146)
Loans and receivables	181	(108)
Financial Liabilities		
Designated at fair value through profit and loss	(751)	(3,530)
	145,578	(9,784)

NOTE 14c. VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE

The valuation of financial instruments has been classified into three levels, according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair values. The definitions of the levels are detailed below and the table showing the analysis is below.

Level 1 – Quoted market price

Fair values are derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. Examples are quoted equities, quoted index linked securities and unit trusts. All level 1 investments are shown at bid prices. The bid value of the investment is based on the bid market quotation of the relevant stock exchange.

Level 2 – Using observable inputs

Quoted prices are not available for financial instruments at this level. The valuation techniques used to determine fair value use inputs that are based significantly on observable market data.

Level 3 – With significant unobservable inputs

Financial instruments 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 e.g. private equity investments.

The values of the private equity investments are based on valuations provided by the General Partners to the private equity funds. The Partners Group multi credit asset and the infrastructure funds are closed ended and therefore not tradeable. The valuation is based on market prices where available for some underlying assets and on estimates of prices in secondary markets for others.

	31st March 2017			31st March 2016		
	Quoted Market Price	Using observable inputs	With significant unobservable inputs	Quoted Market Price	Using observable inputs	With significant unobservable inputs
	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000
Financial Assets						
Designated at fair value through profit and loss	317,946	608,017	68,974	603,084	174,823	70,701
Loans and receivables	12,229	-	-	9,386	-	-
Total Financial Assets	330,175	608,017	68,974	612,470	174,823	70,701
Financial Liabilities						
Designated at fair value through profit and loss	(111)	-	-	(16)	(472)	-
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost	(4,223)	-	-	(1,187)	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	(4,334)	-	-	(1,203)	(472)	-
Net Financial Assets	325,841	608,017	68,974	611,267	174,351	70,701
		1,002,832			856,319	

NOTE 15. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Fund's primary long-term risk is that the Fund's assets will fall short of its liabilities. The Fund's liabilities are sensitive to inflation through pension and pay increases, interest rates and mortality rates. The assets that would most closely match the liabilities are a combination of index-linked gilts, as the liabilities move in accordance with changes in the relevant gilt yields.

The sub-committee maintains a Pension Fund risk register and reviews the risks and appropriate mitigating actions at every meeting.

a) Market Risk

In order to meet the Fund's objective of being fully funded within 22 years of the 2013 actuarial valuation, the fund managers have been set differing targets appropriate to the types of assets they manage. The Fund's assets are invested in a broad range of asset classes in terms of geographical and industry sectors and individual securities which are expected to produce returns above their benchmarks over the long term, albeit with greater volatility. This diversification reduces exposure to market risk (price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk) and credit risk to an acceptable level.

The aim of the investment strategy is to maximise the opportunity for gains across the whole Fund portfolio within a tolerable level of risk of an overall reduction in the value of the Fund. Responsibility for the Fund's investment strategy rests with the Pensions sub-committee and is reviewed on a regular basis.

Price Risk

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 instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all such instruments in the market.

The Fund is exposed to price risk. This arises from investments held by the Fund for which the future price is uncertain. All securities represent a risk of loss of capital. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments (with the exception of the derivatives where the risk is currency related) is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments. The Fund's investment managers aim to mitigate this price risk through diversification and the selection of securities and other financial instruments.

All assets with the exception of cash, forward foreign exchange contracts, other investment balances, debtors and creditors are exposed to price risk. The table below shows the value of these assets at the balance sheet date (and the prior year) and what the value would have been if prices had been 10% higher or 10% lower.

Assets exposed to price risk

	Value £000	+ 10% £000	- 10% £000
At 31st March 2017	994,340	1,093,774	894,906
At 31st March 2016	846,835	931,518	762,151

Interest Rate Risk

The Fund invests in financial assets for the primary purpose of obtaining a return on its investments. Fixed Interest securities and cash are subject to interest rate risks, which represent the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund recognises that interest rates can vary and can affect both income to the Fund and the value of the net assets available to pay benefits.

Index linked gilts, cash and some elements of the pooled investment vehicles are exposed to interest rate risk. The table below shows the value of these assets at the balance sheet date (and the prior year) and what the value would have been if interest rates had been 1% higher or 1% lower.

Assets exposed to interest rate risk

	Value £000	+ 1% £000	- 1% £000
At 31st March 2017	210,364	212,468	208,261
At 31st March 2016	300,436	303,440	297,432

Currency Risk

Currency risk represents the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund is exposed to currency risk on financial instruments that are denominated in any currency other than pounds sterling.

The Fund recognises that a strengthening/weakening of the pound against the various currencies in which the Fund holds investments would increase/decrease the net assets available to pay benefits.

In order to mitigate the risk, one of the Fund's investment managers enters into forward foreign exchange contracts (accounted for as derivatives) to hedge the currency risk which arises from undertaking non sterling transactions. In addition several of the pooled investment vehicles partially or fully hedge the currency back into sterling. These actions reduce the overall currency risk the Fund is exposed to.

Overseas equities, overseas index linked securities, cash in foreign currencies, the value of the forward foreign exchange contracts and some elements of the pooled investment vehicles are exposed to currency risk. The table below shows the value of these assets at the balance sheet date (and the prior year) and what the value would have been if currencies had been 10% higher or 10% lower.

Assets exposed to currency risk

	Value £000	+ 10% £000	- 10% £000
At 31st March 2017	360,756	396,831	324,680
At 31st March 2016	252,627	277,890	227,365

b) 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.

In essence the Fund's entire investment portfolio is exposed to some form of credit risk. However the selection of high quality fund managers, counterparties, brokers and financial institutions minimises credit risk that may occur through the failure to settle a transaction in a timely manner.

c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Fund therefore takes steps to ensure that there are adequate cash resources to meet its commitments. This will particularly be the case for cash to meet the pensioner payroll costs; and also cash to meet investment commitments. The Fund has immediate access to its cash holdings.

The only assets in the Fund which cannot be liquidated within a month are detailed in the table below. These amounted to 12.1% of the Fund's Net Assets at 31st March 2017 (12.4% at 31st March 2016). The remaining investments can be liquidated within a matter of days.

Manager	Portfolio	Value at 31 March 2017 £000	Value at 31 March 2016 £000
Partners Group	Multi Asset Credit	52,587	52,171
Partners Group	Infrastructure	16,386	1,439
Standard Life	Property	43,925	43,925
Invesco	Private Equity	5,301	5,302
Unigestion	Private Equity	3,524	3,525
		<u>121,723</u>	<u>106,362</u>

NOTE 16. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

The Fund had the following commitments at the balance sheet date:

	31st March 2017 £000	31st March 2016 £000
Invesco Partnership Fund V L.P.	451	1,212
Unicapital Investments V	-	46
Partners Group Direct Infrastructure Fund 2015	38,553	41,844
	39,004	43,102

The outstanding commitments for Invesco and Unicapital are expected to be paid over the next twelve months. The Partners infrastructure commitment is expected to be paid by December 2020.

NOTE 17. STOCK LENDING AGREEMENTS

The Fund did not participate in stock lending or underwriting.

NOTE 18. FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

The Scheme Regulations require that a full actuarial valuation is carried out every third year. The purpose of this is to establish that the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham Pension Fund is able to meet its liabilities to past and present contributors and to review employer contribution rates.

The latest full triennial valuation of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham Pension Fund was carried out by Barnett Waddingham, the Fund's actuary, as at 31 March 2013 in accordance with the Funding Strategy Statement of the Fund and Regulation 36 of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Administration) Regulations 2008. The results were published in the triennial valuation report dated 28 March 2014 and this is available on the Council's website at the link below. This valuation set the employer contribution rates from 1st April 2014.

https://www.lbhf.gov.uk/sites/default/files/section_attachments/actuarial_valuation_report_2013.pdf

The 2013 valuation certified a common contribution rate of 21.9% of pensionable pay to be paid by each employing body participating in the Fund, based on a funding level of 83%. In addition, each employing body has to pay an individual adjustment to reflect its own particular circumstances and funding position within the Fund. Details of each employer's contribution rate are contained in the Statement to the Rates and Adjustment Certificate in the triennial valuation report.

The actuary's smoothed market value of the scheme's assets at 31 March 2016 was £716m and the actuary assessed the present value of the funded obligation at £863m indicating a net liability of £147m.

The actuarial valuation, carried out using the projected unit method, is based on economic and statistical assumptions, the main ones being:

- i. The rate of accumulation of income and capital on new investments over the long-term and the increase from time to time of income from existing investments.
- ii. Future rises in pensionable pay due to inflation and pension increases.
- iii. Withdrawals from membership due to mortality, ill health and ordinary retirement.
- iv. Progression of pensionable pay due to promotion.

The contribution rate is set on the basis of the cost of future benefit accrual, increased to bring the funding level back to 100% over a period of 22 years, as set out in the Funding Strategy Statement. It is set to be sufficient to meet the additional annual accrual of benefits allowing for future pay increases and increases to pension payments when these fall due, plus an amount to reflect each participating employer's notional share of value of the Fund's assets compared with 100% of their liabilities in the Fund in respect of service to the valuation date.

The next actuarial valuation of the Fund will be as at 31st March 2016 and will be published in 2017.

NOTE 19. ACTUARIAL PRESENT VALUE OF PROMISED RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The table below shows the total net liability of the Fund as at 31st March 2017. The figures have been prepared by Barnett Waddingham, the Fund's actuary, only for the purposes of providing the information required by IAS26. In particular, they are not relevant for calculations undertaken for funding purposes or for other statutory purposes under UK pensions legislation.

In calculating the required numbers the actuary adopted methods and assumptions that are consistent with IAS19.

	31st March 2017	31st March 2016
	£000	£000
Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits*	1,656,377	1,357,358
Fair Value of Scheme Assets (bid value)	(1,000,383)	(856,319)
Net Liability	655,994	501,039

*Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits comprises of £1,613,367k (£1,311,744k at 31 March 2016) and £43,010k (£45,614k at 31 March 2016) in respect of vested benefits and non-vested benefits respectively as at 31 March 2017.

The assumptions applied by the actuary are set out below:

Financial Assumptions

	31st March 2017	31st March 2016
RPI Increases	3.6%	3.3%
CPI Increases	2.7%	2.4%
Salary increases	4.2%	4.2%
Pension increases	2.7%	2.4%
Discount Rate	2.7%	3.7%

Demographic Assumptions

The post mortality tables adopted are the S1PA tables. The base tables are projected using the CMI 2012 Model, allowing for a long term rate of improvement of 1.5% p.a. The assumed life expectancies from age 65 are:

Life Expectancy from age 65

		31st March 2017	31st March 2016
Retiring today	Males	24.4	22.9
	Females	26	25.3
Retiring in 20 years	Males	26.6	25.2
	Females	28.3	27.7

Other Assumptions:

Members will exchange half of their commutable pension for cash at retirement

Members will retire at one retirement age for all tranches of benefit, which will be the pension weighted average tranche retirement age

5% of active members will take up the option under the new LGPS to pay 50% of contributions for 50% of benefits.

NOTE 20. CURRENT ASSETS

	31st March 2017	31st March 2016
Debtors	£000	£000
Contributions due - employers	334	337
Contributions due - employees	113	105
London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham	1,085	174
Sundry debtors	7	61
	1,539	677

	31st March 2017	31st March 2016
Analysis of debtors	£000	£000
Local authorities	1,117	211
Other entities and individuals	422	466
	1,539	677

NOTE 21. CURRENT LIABILITIES

	31st March 2017	31st March 2016
Creditors	£000	£000
Unpaid Benefits	(2,439)	(80)
Management Expenses	(1,062)	(598)
HM Revenue and Customs	(655)	(476)
Sundry creditors	(67)	(33)
	(4,223)	(1,187)

	31st March 2017	31st March 2016
Analysis of creditors	£000	£000
Local authorities	(67)	(162)
Central government bodies	(655)	(476)
Other entities and individuals	(3,501)	(549)
	(4,223)	(1,187)

NOTE 22. ADDITIONAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS (AVCs)

The Fund's AVC providers are Zurich Assurance and the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The table below shows information about these separately invested AVCs.

	31st March 2017	31st March 2016
Zurich Assurance		
Market Value at 31st March	£1,171,958	£1,134,250
Contributions during the year	£20,916	£33,101
Number of members at 31st March	41	48
Equitable Life Assurance		
Market Value at 31st March	£192,670	£192,259
Contributions during the year	£0	£0
Number of members at 31st March	30	32

In accordance with Regulation 4(1) (b) of the Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 the contributions paid and the investments are not included in the Pension Fund Accounts.

The AVC providers secure benefits on a money purchase basis for those members electing to pay AVCs. Members of the AVC schemes each receive an annual statement confirming the amounts held in their account and the movements in the year. The Fund relies on individual contributors to check that deductions are accurately reflected in the statements provided by the AVC provider.

NOTE 23. RELATED PARTIES

London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

The Pension Fund is administered by the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. The Council incurred costs of £240,246 in 2016/17 (£412,812 in 2015/16) in relation to the administration of the Fund and were reimbursed by the Fund for the expenses.

In the year the Council contributed £17,910k in employer contributions to the Fund (2015/16 £17,777k).

As a result of the day to day administration, at 31st March 2017 the Council owed the Pension Fund a net amount of £1,085,666 (£174,042 at 31st March 2016).

Governance Arrangements

One member of the Pensions sub-committee is a deferred member of the Hammersmith and Fulham Pension Fund. Members of the sub-committee are required to make a declaration of interests at the beginning of each meeting.

Key management personnel

The Code exempts local authorities from the key management personnel disclosure requirements of IAS24, on the basis that the disclosure requirements for officer remuneration and members' allowances detailed in section 3.4 of the Code (which are derived from the requirements of Schedule 1 of The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015) satisfy the key management personnel disclosure requirements of IAS24. This applies in equal measure to the accounts of the Hammersmith and Fulham Pension Fund.

The disclosures required by the legislation can be found in the main accounts of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.

NOTE 24. AGENCY SERVICES

The Hammersmith and Fulham Pension Fund pays discretionary awards to the former employees of London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham council. The amounts paid are not included within the Fund Account but are provided as a service and fully reclaimed from the council. The gross sum paid out is disclosed below. At the balance sheet date the March 2017 reimbursement was outstanding. This amounted to £196k and is included in Note 23 Related Parties.

	2016/17	2015/16
	£000	£000
Payments on behalf of London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham	2,588	2,433
	<u>2,588</u>	<u>2,433</u>

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2016 – 2017

Scope of responsibility

The London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham is responsible for ensuring a sound system of governance and that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, that public money is safeguarded, properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively.

The Council also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

In discharging this overall responsibility, the Council is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, and which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

The Council has approved and adopted a code of corporate governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework Delivering Good Governance in Local Government. A copy of the authority's code can be obtained from governance services. This statement explains how the Council has complied with the code and also meets the requirements of Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, regulation 6(b), which requires all relevant bodies to prepare an annual governance statement.

The purpose of the governance framework

The governance framework comprises the systems, processes and structures by which the Council is directed and controlled. These include those required to enable the Council to engage with, account to and lead the communities it serves. The framework enables the Council to set the right objectives and manage the achievement of the objectives whilst ensuring delivery of appropriate, cost effective services.

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and, amongst other things, is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. The system of internal control cannot eliminate all risk of failure to comply with policies or the achievement of aims and objectives and can only provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system includes processes to identify:

- the risks to the achievement of the Council's aims and objectives
- the likelihood of the risks crystallising
- how to manage the risks appropriately, given the agreed objectives.

The Council has structures, systems, processes and supporting arrangements in place to ensure that the key governance framework elements are complied with. Whilst the Shared Service programme and contract arrangements have resulted in the Council's control environment being, to a degree, dependent on those organisations' systems, procedures and controls, the Council's formal arrangement for the management of performance, finance, programmes and contracts contributes to the upholding of key elements of governance arrangements within these delivery vehicles.

The governance framework has been in place at the Council for the year ended 31 March 2017 and up to the date of approval of statement of accounts.

Review of effectiveness

The London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham 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 the chief officers within the authority who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the head of internal audit's annual report, and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.

How we ensure our arrangements are working

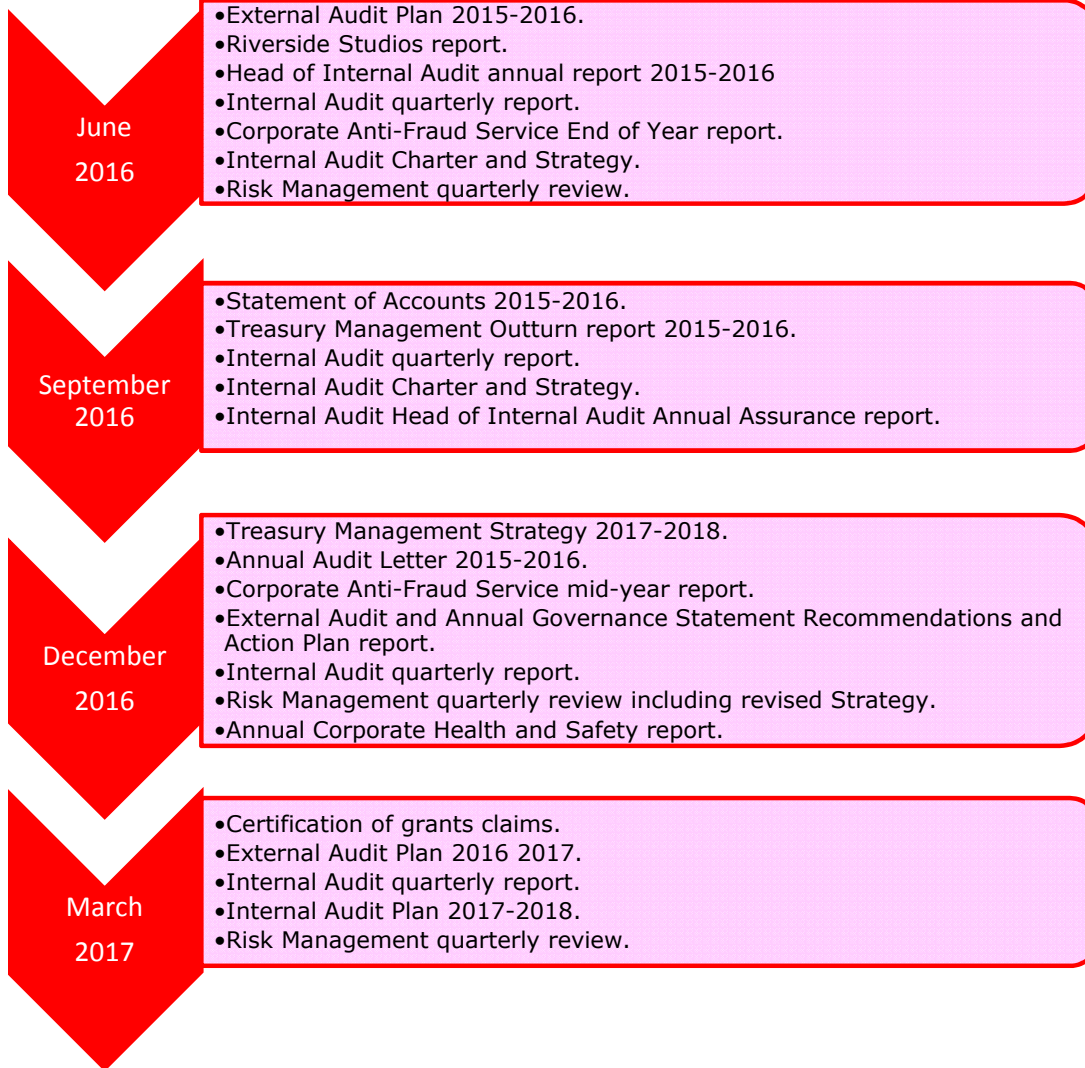
To monitor the effectiveness of the Council’s corporate governance systems, a review is undertaken each year of the key elements of the governance framework, the basis of which is shown in the diagram below.

Sources of Assurances Required

Corporate Governance	Management Team	Services are delivered economically, efficiently & effectively
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Constitution (incl. statutory officers, scheme of delegation, financial management and procurement standing orders) •Audit, Pensions and Standards Committee •Internal and external audit •Independent external sources •Scrutiny function •Council, Cabinet and Policy and Accountability Committees •Medium Term Financial Strategy and Smarter Budgeting •Complaints system •HR policies and procedures •Whistleblowing and other countering fraud arrangements •Risk management framework •Performance management system •Codes of conduct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The role of Chief Officers •Delivery of Council's aims and objectives •Corporate Planning •Delivery, Financial, Service Improvement and Commissioning Plans •Officer codes of conduct •Performance appraisal •The role of the Chief Financial Officer •The role of the Head of Internal Audit •Roles and responsibilities of Members and Officers •Timely production of a Statement of accounts •External and Internal audit reports recommendations •Review of Corporate Governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Management of risk •Effectiveness of internal controls •Democratic engagement and public accountability •Budget and financial management arrangements •Standards of conduct and behaviour •Compliance with laws and regulations, internal policies and procedures •Action plans dealing with significant issues are approved, actioned and reported on •Local Government Ombudsman reports •Electoral Commission report •Policy and Accountability reviews •Effectiveness reviews of Audit Pensions and Standards Committee and Scrutiny Committees, Internal Audit •Employee performance •Compliance with Procurement Regulations •Stakeholder engagement •Evaluation of benefits gained from investments and projects

Audit Pensions and Standards Committee Key Audit Business

The following diagram provides a summary of information on the areas that the Committee has considered:



The systems and processes that comprise the Council's governance arrangements have been evaluated for effectiveness for 2016/2017 and include:

Stakeholder Engagement and Business Planning; the Council and its partners have comprehensive arrangements for identifying and prioritising stakeholders' needs. The Council's Strategy, Annual Budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy were robustly developed through a series of challenge events and public budget consultation exercises, including review by the Policy and Accountability Committees. A Delivery Plan for 2016/17 was developed and this is the culmination of the Council's strategic delivery targets and actions. The plan is monitored quarterly at the chief officers' Business Delivery Team chaired by a senior Director and this plan forms the basis for the production of Directorate / Service Plans, following similar reviews of their performance and identification and prioritisation of their statutory duties and stakeholder needs. The above arrangements are subject to ongoing, monthly and annual review and refinement by, amongst others, the Business Delivery Team whilst the Director of Delivery and Value monitors progress against strategic priorities.

Performance, and Finance Risk Management; the Council has established arrangements for the management of its objectives and for ensuring that they represent the best use of resources and value for money. The arrangements see the Strategic Leadership Team and Cabinet Members at the Cabinet Members Briefing Board receiving a regular quarterly report. This report, together with associated management arrangements, enables management to review data on Delivery Plan progress against the agreed performance objectives of the Council, as well as data on the corporate improvement programme, establishment management arrangements and corporate risks.

Resident Led Commissions; Over the course of the past year the Council has set up and managed five resident-led commissions to help to inform policy and practice. The Air Quality Commission looked into the problem of air pollution across the borough and reported to the Council in November 2016. The Poverty and Worklessness Commission has examined ways to tackle unemployment and deprivation and will launch its report in the Spring. The Business Commission has focussed on economic development policies for the borough, especially with regard to start-up businesses, and launched its report in March 2017. A new Disabled People's Commission was launched in September 2016 and will report towards the end of 2017. A Biodiversity Commission was set up in January 2017 and will report at the end of the year or early in 2018.

Smarter Budgeting; the council has agreed an outcomes transformation programme which builds on zero-based budgeting methodology. Smarter Budgeting seeks to replace the percentage cuts approach to budgeting with an innovation-led approach to the design and delivery of potentially new activities and services which best deliver strategic outcomes.

The outcomes are Economic Growth; Children; Residents; Decent Homes; Reducing Homelessness; Supporting Vulnerable Adults; Safer and Healthier Place; Sustainable Borough and purposefully do not follow departmental boundaries. In this way substantial savings across the council can be achieved by rooting out duplication, and ceasing activities that are no longer resident/customer-responsive or present good value for money. Each outcome has a cross-functional team, supported by a corporate Smarter Budgeting programme team, Finance and Innovation & Change Management. The Smarter Budgeting programme was led by the Director of Delivery & Value and the former Chief Executive and Strategic Finance Director were active on the governing Programme Board. The Cabinet Member for Finance met fortnightly to scrutinise progress.

It is anticipated that Smarter Budgeting will significantly shape spend and activities from 2017/18 in order to directly deliver on the eight outcomes.

Risk Management; Performance reporting and risk management arrangements, consistent with those established by the Strategic Leadership Team, are also required in Services. Annual reviews of risk management compliance are undertaken at the Council. An internal audit review was undertaken in February 2017 to provide assurance to the Council's Chief Executive on the appropriateness and adequacy of the Council's risk management arrangements and to conclude on their effectiveness on identifying and managing the risks facing the organisation. The review concluded that reasonable assurance can be placed on the appropriateness and adequacy of these arrangements. A minor number of recommendations were made to improve the process which were all fully implemented by the Council's Risk Manager.

The Council acknowledges that risk management is a central part of strategic management. The Council's highest strategic risks (medium and long term) as identified by Services are reported to the Audit Pensions and Standards Committee on a quarterly basis, including the status of any action taken to manage identified risks.

Staff Improvement Framework; a culture of continuous improvement is being embedded to drive down costs especially those associated with managing failure and repeat enquiries and consider more cost effective preventative activities. The staff improvement framework seeks to establish a series of initiatives and development programmes aimed at staff.

Control Systems and Environment; the Council's Internal Audit Service carries out a comprehensive programme of review activity consistent with the Audit Strategy and the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards. The work is based around the core risks faced by the Council and includes significant work on the main financial and information management systems, corporate programmes, partnerships and Shared Services assurance. Based upon the programme of work for 2016/17, the Director of Audit's opinion on the Council's control environment, governance arrangements and risk management arrangements is that they are satisfactory.

Information Management; the Council has continued to maintain its information governance arrangements and capabilities. Information governance policies and standards are in place, which, if complied with by officers and Members, provide the Strategic Leadership Team and Information Governance Board with the necessary assurance about the security of the Council's information assets and data handling procedures. The Senior Information Risk Owner (SIRO) is ultimately accountable for the assurance of information security at the Council. A Caldicott Guardian is responsible for ensuring that health and social care information is managed appropriately, and that our annual Information Governance Toolkit submission meets the required levels of compliance. The Information team, as part of its day to day role, continues to monitor risks to information assets and manage the Council's overall approach to information governance in order to ensure that information management and security standards within the Council are maintained to a high standard.

Director and Functional Assurance; Directors have completed statements detailing their confidence in arrangements for managing their recognised core risk areas, which have been subject to independent review. This reflects the Directors' responsibilities for both the management of risk and the effectiveness of controls.

Directors with functional responsibility for core risk areas were also required to review and report independently on the effectiveness of the core management systems in each Service. The statements received in this regard indicated that overall the management systems were viewed as effective or very effective.

Partnership Governance Arrangements; an important part of the Council's arrangements for delivering services, programmes and projects is through working in partnership but at all times maintaining sovereignty of all decisions. In some cases, working in partnership means collaborating with other Councils under Shared Services arrangements. Responsibility for monitoring the effectiveness of such partnerships in which the Council is involved now rests with the relevant Service through Section 113 agreements permissible under the Local Government Act. Section 113 allows a local authority to enter into an agreement with another authority to place its officers at the disposal of the other authority. A review of these arrangements was undertaken in 2016/17 to ensure that partnership objectives are aligned to the Council's business objectives and are managed in line with agreed corporate arrangements.

Anti-Fraud and Corruption; the Council has established arrangements for managing the risk of fraud and corruption and conducting investigations into specific concerns. The Audit Pension and Standards Committee receives regular updates on the Council's anti-fraud and corruption arrangements, including how it is responding to emerging fraud risks.

External Audit and Inspection; learning outcomes of these reviews are actively shared across the organisation to ensure that common areas for improvement are identified and best practice shared. External Auditors carry out a programme of reviews based upon statutory requirements. Published in 2016/17 (in respect of financial year 2015/16) were the External Audit Report (ISA260 Report to those Charged with Governance) which asserted unqualified opinions for both the authority's financial statements and Value for Money arrangements, the Annual Audit Letter and the certification of grant claims and returns

Local Code of Corporate Governance; the Council has in place a Local Code of Corporate Governance. The Code identifies the principles of good governance and transparency to which the Council subscribes and identifies the structures, systems and processes that the Council has established to ensure that it achieves good governance in practice. Key documents forming the governance framework are also documented.

Role of the Cabinet (Executive); there was an informed restructuring of the Council's governance arrangements during 2014, aimed at enhancing accountability and transparency as sought by the Administration. The arrangements saw the retention of the Leader and Cabinet model but with a scrutiny function operating through five Policy and Accountability Committees. These Committees are committees of the Council rather than the Cabinet. They are aligned to the Cabinet Portfolios.

Role of the Policy and Accountability Committees (Scrutiny); At Hammersmith & Fulham, there were five main scrutiny committees during 2016/17:

- * Children and Education Policy and Accountability Committee
- * Community Safety, Environment and Residents Services Policy and Accountability Committee
- * Economic Regeneration, Housing and the Arts Policy and Accountability Committee
- * Finance & Delivery Policy & Accountability Committee
- * Health, Adult Social Care and Social Inclusion Policy and Accountability Committee

The Committees had cross cutting remits designed to reflect the Council's key priorities and objectives. They each comprised five elected non-executive Members. Committees were also able to co-opt members who had a particular expertise or direct knowledge of the service user perspective to assist with their work. Co-optees were usually non-voting although the parent governor and diocesan representatives on the Education and Children's Services PAC are entitled to vote on education matters.

Each Committee received the list of Key Decisions (a rolling list of key decisions which the Cabinet planned to take in the coming months) at every meeting, which assists in the development of work programmes and the identification of forthcoming key executive decisions deserving closer scrutiny and input.

Policy and Accountability Committees also had a wider role in policy development, originating topics of interest.

The Policy and Accountability Committees (PAC) were established as part of the Council's commitment to public engagement and working with residents in developing policy and strengthening the council's decision-making process. They work hand-in-hand with residents to shape the future of the borough. They feedback their views to the Cabinet and individual Cabinet Members, Officers, external partners and service providers. A large number of non-executive Members participate in scrutinising Cabinet business, external organisations such as the NHS, the Police and other statutory bodies.

There is more information about scrutiny in Hammersmith & Fulham at www.lbhf.gov.uk/scrutiny

Role of the Chief Financial Officer; CIPFA guidance indicates that the Council's Chief Financial Officer (currently the Strategic Finance Director) should contribute to the effective leadership and corporate management of the authority, supporting effective governance through the development of corporate governance arrangements and corporate decision-making, leading and promoting change programmes and leading the development of the medium term financial strategy and annual budgeting processes.

A review of the role of the Council's Chief Financial Officer by Internal Audit (May 2015) concluded that the objectives identified by CIPFA were being achieved and that there were no issues in relation to the role. This is also consistent with the experience of his line management of working with the Chief Executive on major issues and initiatives across the year and often in difficult circumstances.

Role of the Monitoring Officer; The Council is required to appoint a Monitoring Officer who monitors and reviews the operation of the Constitution and ensures the aims and principles of the Constitution are achieved. The Monitoring Officer advises on compliance with the Constitution and ensures that decision making is lawful and advises whether decisions of the Executive are within the agreed budget and policy framework. The Director of Law is the Monitoring Officer and has been involved in preparing this statement. The Monitoring Officer is satisfied that the arrangements in place are working effectively and that no matters of significance have been omitted from this Statement.

Role of the Audit Committee; the Council's Audit, Pensions and Standards Committee has a standing brief to review the effectiveness of the Authority's risk management arrangements, internal control environment and associated anti-fraud and corruption arrangements. The Committee does this through, amongst other things, overseeing the work of Internal Audit and External Audit.

A review of the effectiveness of the system of internal audit (Audit Committee June 2015) identified that the Audit Committee was meeting the standards expected of it, albeit some minor areas for improvement were identified and satisfactorily resolved.

Conclusion on the review

We have been advised of the results and implications of the review of the effectiveness of the governance framework by the Audit, Pensions and Standards Committee and that the arrangements continue to be regarded as fit for purpose in accordance with the governance framework. The areas already addressed and those to be specifically addressed with new actions planned are outlined below. A satisfactory level of Assurance has been achieved following the conclusion of the review.

Significant governance issues

Matters reported below in the 2015-16 Annual Governance Statement, with the exception of those related to the Managed Services Programme, have been addressed during 2016-17 and are considered resolved.

Funding reductions

Money received by Hammersmith and Fulham Council from central government is reducing significantly every year. Government funding reduced by £74m from 2010/11 to 2016/17. The 2017/18 funding reduction from 2016/17 is £8.9m and is forecast to further reduce by £19m from 2017/18 to 2020/21. In addition, Government has imposed £0.65m of unfunded new burdens on the Council for 2017/18. As part of the provisional Local Government Finance Settlement the government announced that authorities can charge a social care precept of up to 3% (and a total of 6% over 3 years). This would raise £1.65m for Hammersmith and Fulham. A 2% social care precept assumption is included in Government projections of the Council's spending power. The Government also included an assumed further 2% increase in council tax in the Council's spending power projection, meaning a total council tax increase of 4% is assumed in the spending power projection. The Council's administration does not wish to apply any tax increase to residents, so it does not form part of the 2017/18 budget proposals.

In the context of this, the Council will continue to prioritise and endeavour to maintain strong governance arrangements, focusing on the purpose of the Council and on outcomes for the community, engaging with stakeholders, and promoting values for the authority whilst demonstrating the values of good governance through upholding high standards of conduct and behaviour. Further to this, proactive risk management arrangements have been enhanced to support the delivery of the Council's key objectives.

Contract Management and Procurement

The Commercial Director has been working across the Council since December 2015 to strengthen both procurement and contract management. A new robust arrangement with regard to the letting of tenders commenced on 1 July 2016 with changes to Contract Standing Orders and the Cabinet effectively taking on the role of Procurement Gateway 1. A gateway process in procurement is a mechanism to review procurement projects at critical points in their development, before key decisions are made; the processes within each gateway enable procurement officers to progress through their various stages. The purpose of the process is to introduce a series of 'health checks' into the procurement project timetable, which is designed to ensure that the project is soundly based, well planned, involves all appropriate stakeholders and achieves its objectives. It also helps ensure a consistency of approach across all procurement activity. The Cabinet is now required to agree individual Procurement Strategies prior to the commencement of any procurement or re-procurement exercise where the estimated value exceeds the Key Decision threshold (currently £100,000). The Procurement Gateway 2 role, the award of a contract, is now delegated to the appropriate Cabinet Member providing the tendered sum is below £5,000,000 (otherwise it reverts to the Cabinet).

The Commercial Director is continuing with a review of procurement, to better define the boundaries and interfaces between the corporate procurement function and related activities devolved to service departments. In terms of contract management, a maturity assessment of existing contract management capability has been initiated. The results will allow the Council to compare itself against prevailing best practice across all sectors on an international basis. A cohort of approximately 30 staff are undergoing formal commercial and contract management training that will lead to a recognised qualification, concluding in 2017, from the International Association of Commercial and Contract Management (IACCM) a not for profit organisation.

The Council's Strategic Leadership Team and Business Delivery Team are proactively engaged in all commercial and procurement activity. Both receive regular updates in terms of the status of the Contracts Register and the planned forward programme of procurements above the Key Decision threshold.

BT Managed Services Contract Delivery

The Managed Services Framework Agreement was procured by Westminster City Council in 2013 to provide transactional Human Resources, including payroll, finance services and a Shared Service help desk for the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea and the City of Westminster Councils, each under their own contract. The programme overran its original delivery date of 1 April 2014 but commenced provision of a limited number of activities in April 2015. Since this point BT have continued to deliver some staged improvements to their solution, however they are yet to deliver to the required contracted standard. It is therefore the focus to ensure that BT deliver an acceptable level of service to enable finance, HR and payroll to function effectively.

Officers and members from the Council have held regular meetings with BT to review plans to improve performance, including making sure measures were taken to ensure internal controls operated.

Work is on-going with BT to address the issues raised in this statement and additional resources are being applied by the Council to resolve the issues as soon as possible.

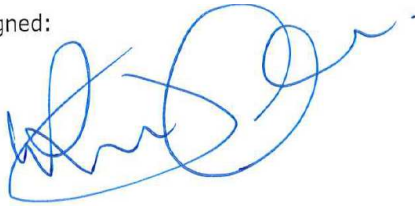
To provide the Council with some assurance over their key financial and HR systems, a number of internal audits have been undertaken during 2016/17 including:

- * Accounts Receivable, Satisfactory Assurance;
- * General Ledger, Audit Work in progress;
- * VAT, Satisfactory Assurance and
- * Budgetary Control, Satisfactory Assurance.

Sample testing has also been undertaken on key areas of the Accounts Payable, where a satisfactory assurance audit report was issued, and Payroll process where limited assurance was attained. Actions required to address the audit findings are being monitored by the Council's Intelligent Client Function and will be followed up as part of the 2017/18 payroll audit.

We propose over the coming year to take steps to address the above matters to further enhance our governance arrangements. We are satisfied that these steps will address the need for improvements that were identified in our review of effectiveness and will monitor their implementation and operation as part of our next annual review.

Signed:



Leader of the Council, Councillor Stephen Cowan

Signed:



Interim Chief Executive, Kim Dero

Date: 20th September 2017

On behalf of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACCOUNTING PERIOD

The timescale during which accounts are prepared. Local authority accounts have an overall accounting period of one year from 1st April to 31st March.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Those principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by an entity that specify how the effects of transactions and other events are to be reflected in its financial statements. Accounting policies define the process whereby transactions and other events are reflected in financial statements.

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

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

ACCRUALS

An accounting principle where income and expenditure are taken into account in the year in which they are earned or incurred, rather than when monies are received and/or invoices are actually paid.

ACQUISITIONS

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

ACTUARIAL VALUATION

The Actuary reviews the assets and liabilities of the Pension Fund and reports to the Council on the fund's financial position and recommended employers' contribution rates every three years.

AGENCY SERVICES

Services provided by or for another local authority or public body where the cost of carrying out the service is reimbursed.

AMORTISATION

The equivalent of depreciation for intangible assets.

APPROPRIATION

The transfer of ownership of an asset, from one Service Area to another at an agreed (usually market or outstanding debt) value.

ASSET REGISTER

A record of Council assets including land and buildings, housing, infrastructure, vehicles equipment etc. This is maintained for the purpose of calculating capital charges that are made to service revenue accounts. It is updated annually to reflect new acquisitions, disposals, revaluations and depreciation.

AVAILABLE FOR SALE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RESERVE

The Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve contains the gains made by the Authority arising from increases in the value of its investments that have quoted market prices or otherwise do not have fixed or determinable payments.

BALANCES

The amount of money left over at the end of the financial year after allowing for all expenditure and income that has taken place. These are also known as financial reserves. They comprise of the General Fund balance, the Collection Fund balance, the Housing Revenue Account balance and the Education Establishment Account balance.

BUDGET

A forecast of the Council's planned expenditure and income, either over a set period or for a specific project.

CAPITAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

An account recording financing transactions relating to capital expenditure. This account is not available for general use to fund capital expenditure.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on the purchase, construction and enhancement of Council assets such as houses, offices, schools and roads. Expenditure can only be treated as 'capital' if it meets the statutory definitions and is in accordance with accounting practice and regulations.

CAPITAL FINANCING

Capital financing is the process which occurs after capital expenditure has been incurred. There are a number of different sources of capital funding such as government capital / revenue grants, non-government grants, contributions from private developers, capital receipts and unsupported borrowing. Various funding sources are applied to capital spend to ensure that a project is fully financed from approved finance sources.

CAPITAL FINANCING REQUIREMENT (CFR)

The authority's total liabilities in respect of capital expenditure financed by credit less the provision made to meet these liabilities.

CAPITALISATION

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

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Monies received from the sale of the Council's assets such as land and buildings. These receipts are used to pay for additional capital expenditure.

CIPFA

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy is the accountancy body which represents at national level the interests of local government and public service finance. The Institute produces advice, codes of practice and guidance to local authorities on best practice.

COLLECTION FUND

The Collection Fund is a separate account kept by every billing authority into which Council Tax and Business rates are paid.

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.

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 LIABILITIES

Possible losses that arise from past events which will only be confirmed by one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the council's control.

CREDITORS

Sums owed by the Authority for goods and/or services received, but for which payment has not been made by the end of the accounting period.

CURRENT SERVICE COST (PENSIONS)

The increase in the present value of a defined benefit scheme's liabilities expected to arise from employee service in the current period.

DEBTORS

Sums due to the Authority but not received by the end of the accounting period.

DEFERRED CREDITS

This is the term applied to deferred capital receipts and represents capital income still to be received. These transactions arise when fixed assets are sold and the amounts owed by the purchasers are repaid over a number of years. The balance is reduced by the amount repayable in any financial year.

DEFERRED LIABILITIES

Liabilities which by arrangement are payable beyond the next year at some point in the future or paid off by an annual sum over a period of time. The main example of this is outstanding finance lease obligations.

DEPRECIATION

A provision made in the accounts to reflect the value of assets used during the year.

EARMARKED RESERVES

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

EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, favourable or unfavourable, that occur between the Balance Sheet date and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue.

FAIR VALUE

The fair value of a fixed asset is 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.

FINANCE & OPERATING LEASES

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

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

The adjustment account is used to equalise the impact of financial reporting standards for financial instruments on council tax over the life of financial instruments concerned.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

A contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

FIXED ASSETS

These are tangible and intangible assets that yield benefit to the Council and the services it provides for a period of more than a year.

GENERAL FUND

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

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, GROSS INCOME AND NET EXPENDITURE

Gross Expenditure and Gross Income arise from the provision of services as shown in the General Fund and exclude the Direct Services/Labour Organisation accounts. Net Expenditure is the cost of service provision after the income is taken into account.

HISTORIC COST

The actual cost of an asset in terms of past consideration as opposed to its current value.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

A statutory account that contains all expenditure and income on the provision of Council housing for rent. The HRA must be kept entirely separate from the General Fund and the account must balance. Local authorities are not allowed to make up any deficit on the HRA from the General Fund.

IAS19 (FORMERLY FRS17)

This International Accounting Standard is based on the principle that an organisation should account for retirement benefits when it is committed to give them, even if the actual giving will be many years into the future.

IMPAIRMENT

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

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

Fixed assets that are inalienable, expenditure on which is recoverable only by a continued use of the asset created. Examples of infrastructure assets include highways and footpaths.

INTANGIBLE ASSET

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

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS)

The Accounting standards adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Local Authorities are required to produce full accounts using IFRS from 2010/11.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Interest in land and/or buildings in respect of which construction work and development have been completed and which is held for its investment potential, with any rental income being negotiated at arm's length.

LEVIES

Payments to London-wide bodies such as the London Pension Fund Authority. The cost of these bodies is borne by local authorities in the area concerned, based on their Council Tax base and is met from the General Fund.

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP)

The minimum amount that the Council must charge to the revenue account in the year in respect of the repayment of principal of borrowing for capital purposes. In the accounts the MRP is included within capital financing charges.

NON-DOMESTIC RATES (NDR)

The rates paid by businesses. The amount paid is based on the rateable value set by the Valuation Office multiplied by a rate in the £ set by the government which is the same throughout the country. The rates are collected by local authorities and shared between central and local government. The rates collected within Hammersmith and Fulham are shared as follows: Department for Communities and Local Government (50%), The London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (30%) and the Greater London Authority (20%).

NET BOOK VALUE

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

NET REALISABLE VALUE

The open market value of the asset less the expenses to be incurred in realising the asset.

OPERATIONAL ASSETS

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

OUTTURN

Actual income and expenditure in a financial year.

PAST SERVICE COST

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

PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI)

A contract between a public body, in our case the Council, and a private company. The private sector makes a capital investment in the assets required to deliver improved services.

POOLING ARRANGEMENTS (CAPITAL RECEIPTS)

Since 1st April 2004, 75% of 'Right to Buy' capital receipts have to be paid to the DCLG; the remaining element can be used to finance capital expenditure. A proportion of other housing receipts must also be paid over unless it is intended to use the receipts for affordable housing or regeneration projects. Changes introduced in 2013 mean an authority can retain an RTB receipt in its entirety when it can be demonstrated that it will be reinvested in a replacement home (known as the 1-4-1 scheme)

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Events arising after the balance sheet date should be reflected in the statement of accounts if they provide additional evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date and materially affect the amounts to be included.

PRECEPT

A precept is a charge raised by another Authority to meet its net expenditure. The precepting Authority for this Council is the Greater London Authority (GLA). The GLA calculates its total spending needs for the year and sets its own council tax in the same way as a London Borough. Each Billing authority then collects the tax for them.

PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

Those material adjustments applicable to prior years arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors.

PROVISIONS

A provision is an amount set aside in the accounts for liabilities anticipated in the future which cannot always be accurately quantified. IAS37 defines a provision as a present obligation as the result of a past event; where it is probable that the transfer of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of that obligation.

PUBLIC SECTOR AUDIT APPOINTMENTS LTD (PSAA)

The PSAA responsible for the appointment of local government external auditors and will continue in this role for the 2017/18 audit of accounts.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLb)

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

RELATED PARTIES

Related Parties are those individuals and entities that the Council either has the ability to influence, or to be influenced by. Related parties include the Government, subsidiary and associated companies, the Pension Fund, Councillors and senior officers.

RESERVES

The amounts held by way of balances and funds that are free from specific liabilities or commitments. The council is able to earmark some of its reserves towards specific projects, whilst leaving some free to act as a working balance.

REVENUE CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAPITAL OUTLAY (RCCO)

The use of revenue monies to pay for capital expenditure – also known as Direct Revenue Financing (DRF).

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on day to day items such as salaries, wages and running costs. These items are paid for from service income, Revenue Support Grant, NNDR and Council Tax. Under the Local Government Finance Act all expenditure is deemed to be revenue unless it is specifically classified as capital.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE (REFCUS)

Expenditure that is treated by the regulations as capital expenditure but which does not meet the definition of capital expenditure in the Statement of Recommended Practice.

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT (RSG)

The main grant payable to support local authorities' revenue expenditure. A local authority's RSG entitlement is intended to make up the difference between expenditure and income from the NNDR pool and Council Tax. Revenue Support Grant is distributed as part of Formula Grant.

RIGHT TO BUY

The council is legally required to sell council homes to tenants, at a discount, where the tenant wishes to buy their home. The money received from the sale is a capital receipt of which only 25% can be spent on capital expenditure. The remaining 75% must be paid over to the DCLG under pooling arrangements.

SERVICE REPORTING CODE OF PRACTICE (SERCOP)

SERCOP sets the financial reporting guidelines for local authorities. It supplements the principles and practice set out in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting (known as the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP)), by establishing practice for consistent reporting. It provides guidance in three key areas:

- The definition of total cost
- Good Practice Guidance
- Service expenditure analysis

STOCKS

The amount of unused or unconsumed stocks held in expectation of future use.

SUPPORTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

This is capital expenditure funded by government, either as a one-off capital grant or as part of the annual RSG settlement to cover the financing costs of monies borrowed.

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

A payment to a person or organisation that does not result in a reciprocal benefit or service being provided to the council. The main examples are housing and council tax benefit. In most cases the cost of transfer payments is either fully or partially reimbursed by Central Government.

USEFUL LIFE

The period over which the Council will derive benefits from the use of a fixed asset.

WRITE-OFFS

Income is recorded in the Council's accounts on the basis of amounts due. When money owing to the Council cannot be collected the income is already showing in the accounts and has to be reduced or written off.

Summary of Reserves

Usable Reserves

The Council's usable reserves are explained below:

1. **General Fund Balances** - The General Fund includes any surplus after meeting net expenditure on Council Services.
2. **School Balances** - This balance is comprised of unspent balances of schools and other educational establishments at the year end, which may be applied in the following year. The balances can only be used by the schools or establishments and are not available to the Council for general use.
3. **Earmarked Reserves** - Note 8 describes each Earmarked Reserve in detail.
4. **Capital Grants Unapplied** - These are capital grants with no payback conditions and have had no associated expenditure in the reporting financial year.
5. **Housing Revenue Account** - This reserve provides a working balance for the Housing Revenue Account, for which transactions are ring-fenced under the provisions of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

6. **Major Repairs Reserve** - The Major Repairs Reserve is available for financing major repairs to the Council's housing stock.

7. **Capital Receipts Reserve** - This reserve relates to the capital receipts from the sale of assets, such as Right-To-Buy properties and other general receipts.

8. **Capital Reserves** - This is to hold retained revenue backed capital sums to support future capital expenditure.

Unusable Reserves

The Council's unusable reserves are explained below:

1. **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 of and the gains are realised.

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

2. **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, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

3. **Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve** - The Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve holds the gains recognised on the disposal of non-current assets but for which cash settlement has yet to take place. Under statutory arrangements, the Council does not treat these gains as usable for financing new capital expenditure until they are backed by cash receipts. When the deferred cash settlement eventually takes place, amounts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

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

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

6. **Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserves** - The Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve contains the gains made by the Authority arising from increases in the value of its investments that have quoted market prices or otherwise do not have fixed or determinable payments. The balance is reduced when investments with accumulated gains are:

- revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

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

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