

Wandsworth Council

Audited Accounts for the year 2021/22

**Audited
Version Date 20 March 2024**

www.wandsworth.gov.uk

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Narrative Report

Introduction

This is the Statement of Accounts of Wandsworth Council for the financial year 2021/22. The Statement of Accounts is a complex, technical document, the form, and content of which is governed by the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) which in turn is underpinned by International Financial Reporting Standards. This means that the accounts are prepared on the same basis as the rest of the local authorities and central government in the United Kingdom. This report is intended to provide a fair, balanced and understandable guide to the most significant aspects of the Council's financial performance, year-end financial position, and cash flow, as well as giving information as to how the Council will develop over the next few years.

The Statement of Accounts is made up of four core statements as follows:

Core Statement	Purpose/relationship with other statements
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with the Code, 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 both in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and in the Movement in Reserves Statement.
Movement in Reserves Statement	This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into usable reserves (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and unusable reserves. This statement also shows how the movements in year of the Council's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with the Code and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to Council Tax for the year. The increase/decrease (movement) in year line shows the statutory General Fund balance movements in the year following those adjustments.
Balance Sheet	This statement shows the value, as at the Balance Sheet date, of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council.
Cash Flow Statement	This statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing, and financing activities.

Organisational Overview

Wandsworth Council is concentrating on delivering local priorities – its focus is on making the Borough the best place to live in London and on improving the life chances of its most vulnerable residents, with the aim of providing local people with first rate services.

The Council has an ambitious vision for the Borough's future as it manages the biggest council-led regeneration and economic development programme in London. The Council will measure regeneration success in terms of the benefits it brings to its communities and will work hard to harness every opportunity that comes with new investment in the Borough. Clear and challenging targets have been set for delivering new jobs, apprenticeships, transport links, cultural attractions, business opportunities and genuinely affordable homes. In addition, the Council has set an ambitious target to be carbon neutral by 2030 and become the greenest inner London borough. The Wandsworth Environment and Sustainability Strategy (WESS) sets out a roadmap that aims to deliver a series of actions to deliver on this ambition.

Wandsworth has achieved much, including low crime rates within inner London, a school network where the vast majority of schools are rated either good or outstanding, a first class library network, beautiful parks and commons, excellent transport links and one of London's best affordable home building records. But none of this can ever be taken for granted and listening to its residents and responding to their changing needs is a key feature of its business model.

The Council is committed to being accountable, an open Council with empowered communities, using new methods of engagement to deepen conversation with residents.

The Council has six strategic objectives that reflect the Council's priorities and its ongoing corporate ambition to deliver high quality, value for money services, including keeping the Council Tax amongst the lowest in the country:

- Providing the best start in life
- Cleaner, safer, better neighbourhoods
- More homes and greater housing choice
- Helping people get on in life
- Encouraging people to live healthy, fulfilled, and independent lives
- Value for money

The local elections in May 2022 resulted in a change of administration in the Council for the first time in 44 years. The new administration's manifesto promised change and, was reflected within the Council's corporate plan 2022 to 2026. This can be viewed online at <https://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/the-council/how-the-council-works/council-plans-and-policies/corporate-plan/>. The plan prioritises the issues that residents have told us matter to them: a fairer Wandsworth, a compassionate Wandsworth, and a more sustainable Wandsworth.

Operational Model

The Council delivers some services itself, commissions others to provide some services on its behalf and also works with partners to deliver services. Commissioning is an ongoing process that includes assessing needs, engaging with local people to prioritise services, and then planning and securing those services. The voluntary sector is both a key partner and provider of services in the Borough.

The Council directly delivers a number of services and is organised into six directorates:

- Adult Social Care and Public Health
- Chief Executive’s Group
- Children’s Services
- Environment and Community Services
- Housing and Regeneration
- Resources

The Council operates a Shared Staffing Arrangement (SSA) with the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames. The arrangement commenced on 1 October 2016, creating a single staffing structure across the two boroughs and has already delivered substantial savings to preserve front-line services. The SSA has created one of the largest staff groups in local government, which will enable the two councils to retain quality, specialisms and expertise which are more sustainable in a larger organisation.

However, Richmond and Wandsworth Councils continue to be separate sovereign bodies with their own elected Councillors, Cabinets and Leaders, maintaining their distinct identities and retaining the ability to develop policies and priorities that matter to their local residents.

Risks and Opportunities

The Audit Committee of the Council has responsibility for monitoring the effective development and operation of risk management policies in the Council, making recommendations to the Executive on risk management procedures. The Annual Governance Statement again confirms that the Council’s Risk Management Strategy is effective and well embedded into corporate management processes. The latest review of key risks and mitigating controls can be found here:

<https://democracy.wandsworth.gov.uk/documents/s92432/22-97%20-%20Annual%20Review%20of%20Risk%20Management.pdf>

The Covid-19 pandemic

All costs and lost income incurred during 2021/22 due to Covid-19 have been covered by grant received in-year of £32.1m. The grant received exceeded the spend incurred by £2m which has been transferred into the Covid-19 reserve, to be drawn from in future years to fund the ongoing impact of the pandemic. This can be seen below:

	2021/22
	£'000
Covid-19 funding received:	
Specific Grant Income	(21,490)
General Covid-19 Grant	(8,760)
Income Loss Compensation	(1,826)
Total Funding	(32,075)
Covid-19 Expenditure 2021/22	30,037
Transfer to Covid-19 Reserve	2,038
Total	32,075

Covid-19 related funding received has been managed carefully to ensure it has been spent in a targeted manner whilst ensuring effective management of public money. The balance of the Covid-19 Grant Reserve after applying surplus general Covid-19 grant received in year is £5.8m. In addition to this there is a Covid-19 contingency in the 2022/23 budget of £2m which will be allocated during the year to departmental budgets if needed and where appropriate.

Performance

As the Council's main strategy document, the Corporate Business Plan plays a key role in shaping the performance management framework for the Council. A suite of performance indicators is included within the Corporate Business Plan to help monitor performance and track progress on key issues for the Council. The Corporate Business Plan is published annually and the latest can be viewed on the Council's website at www.wandsworth.gov.uk/cbp.

Financial Performance

General Fund Revenue Budgets

The final outturn position for the year compared to the revised budget is set out below.

Committee	Actual £000	Revised Budget £000	Variance £000	Covid-19 Costs £000
Adult Care & Health	70,012	78,381	-8,369	0
Community Services & Open Spaces	33,558	34,938	-1,380	5,586
Education & Children's Services	83,427	83,432	-5	255
Finance & Corporate Resources	-7,894	1,709	-9,603	520
Housing & Regeneration	10,453	11,182	-729	0
Strategic Planning & Transportation	-3,303	-3,922	619	2,187
Total Committee Expenditure	186,252	205,719	-19,467	8,548
General Covid-19 grant received				-10,586
Covid-19 grant transferred to reserve				2,038
Total	186,252	205,719	-19,467	0

Further information on the Council's financial performance is reported to the Finance Committee and the Executive in June/July of each year and the latest report can be viewed on the Council's website at:

<https://democracy.wandsworth.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CIId=766&MIId=8849&Ver=4The>

The underspend is mainly a result of: a reduced number of service users requiring support in 2021/22 within adult social care (-£5.9 million) and an additional contribution from the NHS for hospital discharge costs (-£0.8 million) as well as an underspend in relation to the programme budget which has been requested as a carry forward to deliver the transforming social care programme (-£1.4 million); additional subsidy received in relation to Housing Benefit and reduced provision for bad debts in relation to benefit overpayments (-£1.8 million); higher income on investment balances than budgeted (-£2.3 million); an underspend on property services (-£1.6 million) due to recovery of additional income from previous year rent reviews and a delay to the ongoing workspace strategy; additional income generated from street work and other highways licenses (-£0.9 million); plus the write back of unused provision for invoice payments (-£0.9 million).

Revenue Reserves

The opening General Fund working balance was £15.5m at 1st April 2021 and was budgeted to drop in year to the agreed contingency level of £13.5m but this transfer was not

required. The General Fund balance was finalised at £16.2m at 31st March 2022, with some of the in-year underspend set aside for specific projects. The remaining underspend was transferred into the Financial Resilience Reserve to mitigate the impact of future budget pressures. The Collection Fund Volatility Reserve is used to stabilise the timing differences between grants being received in the General Fund and deficits on the Collection Fund impacting the General Fund, and due to the continued impact of Covid-19 the reserve value has changed significantly this year. Overall earmarked General Fund reserves have increased by £19.3m during the year from £298.5m to £317.9m.

Treasury Management

Treasury investment income performed well over the year as a direct result of much higher cash balances (£714m average) being held in year in contrast to what was budgeted (£486m). The higher balances were due to a number of factors including: higher opening cash balances than anticipated when the budget was set, 2021/22 capital programme reprofiling reflecting spend being lower than expected, Government grants in relation to Covid-19 continuing to be paid in full and in advance, and other large receipts received in year including £92m being held for Transport for London which was subsequently transferred to the GLA.

External debt reduced from £69m to £52m continuing the repayment of the long-term borrowing taken up for the Housing Revenue Account subsidy buyout in 2012.

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure for the year, excluding expenditure on council housing, was £34.7m. The outturn against planned budget was as follows:

Committee	Expenditure 2021/22 £'000	Budget 2021/22 £'000	Variance £'000
Adult Care and Health	1,010	1,134	-124
Community Services and Open Spaces	2,054	5,033	-2,979
Education and Children's Services	6,439	11,910	-5,471
Finance and Corporate Resources	5,292	8,762	-3,470
Housing and Regeneration	1,692	2,173	-481
Strategic Planning and Transportation	18,230	33,533	-15,303
Total	34,717	62,545	-27,828
Financed by:			
Capital Receipts	10,200	14,280	
Grants and Reimbursements	9,889	13,587	
CIL and Section 106 Receipts	13,426	24,842	
Revenue Contributions	1,202	9,836	
Total	34,717	62,545	

Unspent budget on schemes will be slipped into future years where appropriate. At the end of the year the Council held £31.39m (£23.4m 2020/21) of General Fund usable capital receipts.

Schools Budget

The Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB) was overspent by a net total of £4.6m in year. The main pressures are in the High Needs Block. The main drivers of expenditure are increased volumes of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs), the increased average cost of placements and the reaching of capacity in local state funded special school provision. The number of EHCPs granted nationally has steadily increased over the years and this is reflected in Wandsworth. The number of children placed at independent settings in Wandsworth has grown by more than 20% over the past two years. Further information on the impact of the overspend can be read about in the outturn report referenced above.

Council Housing

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) budgets for 2021/22 assumed net use of reserves in the year of £48.6m from an opening balance of £298.8 million. Actual spend in the year generated a net deficit of £16m, with the variance largely resulting from the programming across years of spend on the Council's regeneration and development capital programmes. Total reserve balances carried forward are therefore £282.8m. The balance on the HRA reserves is retained against the risk of future shortfalls on the ringfenced account, to fund future expenditure on major repairs and to contribute towards the Council's extensive regeneration and development plans.

Collection Fund

The Collection Fund net deficit at the year-end was £40.4m: a £3.0m surplus in relation to Council Tax and a £43.4m deficit for Business Rates. The Council is liable for 30% of the Business Rates deficit and this will be collected from the General Fund in 2022/23. The Government has funded this shortfall by way of a grant which was received in 2021/22. This grant has been transferred to the NNDR volatility reserve and will be released in 2022/23 and will be used to finance the deficit.

Group Accounts

The financial statements include group accounts to reflect the Council's joint venture with Taylor Wimpey UK Limited, Winstanley and York Road Regeneration LLP. The principal activity of the partnership centres around the regeneration of York Road and Winstanley estates. The current status of the Winstanley and York Road Regeneration LLP audit is detailed in Note 6.

Pensions

The Council is an employer in the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) under statute, as well as other government administered schemes for NHS and Teachers. The benefits payable under the LGPS are set nationally by the government, but the Council is responsible for collecting contributions and investing them in a way to ensure that these benefits will be funded. The Pension Fund is maintained at a level to meet the Council's Long-Term liability for pension benefits, with Council contributions fixed accordingly.

The Fund (as with the majority of LGPS funds) has a net deficit, with an agreed deficit recovery period driving the investment strategy. The Fund's net liability decreased this year by £227.7m to £125.3m. The decrease is largely attributable to external factors, with the discount rate assumed for employers being higher than assumed in 2020/21. A higher

discount rate results in a lower value being placed on the defined benefit obligation and an improvement in the overall position.

At the valuation carried out in March 2016, the Wandsworth share of fund was assessed as being fully funded and the Council's contribution was reduced to 18% of pay from 1st April 2017. The triennial valuation at March 2019 set the same rate of 18% of pay for the three years starting in 2020/21. The Council has set aside £43.4m in a Pensions Resilience Reserve to offset the effects of the potential for increased employer contributions which could be required in the event of the fund underperforming and to meet costs relating to its membership of other pension schemes.

The latest triennial valuation as at 31 March 2022 showed that the pension fund was 116% funded after setting aside an asset shock reserve. This valuation set aside the same contribution rates for the 3 years from 2020/21 of 18.0% of payroll which includes a negative secondary rate in recognition of a surplus position.

Outlook

The MTFS details the current position and assumed future direction of travel for the Council's finances, including demonstrating how the Council is proactively responding to the current financial challenges of reducing government funding, inflation and increasing demographic pressures on some services. The Council has a statutory duty to balance the budget year on year which can include the use of reserves, and reserve balances will continue to be reviewed annually as a result.

The current MTFS highlights the options available for meeting the anticipated funding gap. It identifies how a mix of efficiencies, economies and charge increases (including modest Council Tax increases) when combined with a planned run down of reserves will continue to allow for a balanced budget in the coming years. The overall aim of this approach is to protect, as far as is practicable, local services whilst enhancing working arrangements with other Councils and other public bodies, creating a sustainable financial position. The strategy continues to evolve, and is updated to reflect the new administration's priorities as linked here <https://democracy.wandsworth.gov.uk/documents/s106898/23-321%20MTFS.pdf> reflecting the continuing circumstances resulting along with other developments to the Council's finances.

Statement of Responsibilities

Responsibilities of the Council

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 Executive Director of Finance;
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- approve the Statement of Accounts.

Responsibilities of the Executive Director of Finance

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

In preparing the Statement of Accounts, the Executive Director of Finance:

- selected suitable Accounting Policies, and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with the Code.

The Executive Director of Finance has also:

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

Certificate

I certify that the Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial position of Wandsworth Council and group as at the 31 March 2022 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2022.



Fenella Merry
Executive Director of Finance
20 March 2024



Councillor Paul
Chair of the Audit Committee
20 March 2024

Date authorised for issue: This Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue on 20 March 2024 and any events up to this date are reflected in the note Events after the Balance Sheet date.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

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

2020/21				2021/22		
Expenditure	Income	Net		Expenditure	Income	Net
£000	£000	£000	Notes	£000	£000	£000
136,531	(77,280)	59,251		144,064	(87,145)	56,919
47,956	(8,029)	39,927		49,282	(12,219)	37,063
314,963	(214,196)	100,767		322,028	(215,201)	106,827
240,269	(215,833)	24,436		210,578	(180,306)	30,272
37,655	(27,989)	9,666		46,406	(26,938)	19,468
148,317	(147,022)	1,295		139,401	(147,120)	(7,719)
50,030	(27,986)	22,044		152,435	(161,611)	(9,176)
975,721	(718,335)	257,386		1,064,194	(830,540)	233,654
7,416	(5,490)	1,926	10	7,480	(21,783)	(14,303)
75,133	(83,599)	(8,466)	11	65,504	(73,119)	(7,615)
0	(259,638)	(259,638)	12	0	(268,799)	(268,799)
1,058,270	(1,067,062)	(8,792)		1,137,178	(1,194,241)	(57,063)
		(239,313)	14			(44,194)
		61,550	44			(285,495)
		(177,763)				(329,689)
		(186,555)				(386,752)

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. The second category of reserves is those that the authority is not able to use to provide services, i.e. the Revaluation Reserve.

31 March 2021			31 March 2022	
£000	Notes			£000
2,760,743	14,15	Property, Plant and Equipment		2,827,101
1,351	16	Heritage Assets		1,351
74,168	17	Investment Property		72,928
110,094	20	Long-Term Investments		79,042
34,752	20	Long-Term Debtors		38,707
2,981,108		Long Term Assets		3,019,129
360,361	20	Short-Term Investments		494,125
1,054	24	Assets Held for Sale		1,054
1,520	19	Inventories		4,540
190,544	21	Short-Term Debtors		158,070
159,122	23	Cash and Cash Equivalents		176,669
712,601		Current Assets		834,458
(18,154)	20	Short-Term Borrowing		(17,909)
(152,642)	25	Short-Term Creditors		(181,250)
(6,132)	26	Provisions		(6,473)
(45,261)	40	Grants Receipts in Advance - Revenue		(30,680)
(210)	40	Grants Receipts in Advance - Capital		(218)
(222,399)		Current Liabilities		(236,530)
(35,639)	20	Long-Term Creditors		(39,582)
(9,931)	26	Provisions		(6,874)
(51,605)	20	Long-Term Borrowing		(34,403)
(352,995)		Other Long-Term Liabilities		(125,271)
(4,256)	40	Grants Receipts in Advance - Capital		(7,758)
(454,426)		Long Term Liabilities		(213,888)
3,016,884		Net Assets		3,403,169
(778,348)	27	Usable Reserves		(828,352)
(2,238,536)	28	Unusable Reserves		(2,574,817)
(3,016,884)		Total Reserves		(3,403,169)

Fenella Merry

Fenella Merry, 20 March 2024

Movement in Reserves Statement

The Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS) shows the movement from the start of the year to the end on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (ie those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'unusable reserves'. The Statement shows how the movements in year are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with the Code and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to Council Tax for the year. The Net Increase/Decrease line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Un-applied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
<i>Notes</i>	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2021	(15,519)	(298,543)	(139,332)	(23,405)	(159,516)	(142,033)	(778,348)	(2,238,536)	(3,016,884)
Opening Balances Adjustment							0	467	467
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services <i>CIES</i>	(18,557)		(38,506)				(57,063)		(57,063)
Other Comprehensive Income / Expenditure <i>CIES</i>								(329,689)	(329,689)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(18,557)	0	(38,506)	0	0	0	(57,063)	(329,689)	(386,752)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations <i>9</i>	(1,525)		30,039	(7,986)	24,483	(37,952)	7,059	(7,059)	0
Net Increase or Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(20,082)	0	(8,467)	(7,986)	24,483	(37,952)	(50,004)	(336,748)	(386,752)
Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves <i>13</i>	19,380	(19,380)					0	0	0
Increase or Decrease in 2021/22	(702)	(19,380)	(8,467)	(7,986)	24,483	(37,952)	(50,004)	(336,281)	(386,285)
Balance at 31 March 2022	(16,221)	(317,923)	(147,799)	(31,391)	(135,033)	(179,985)	(828,352)	(2,574,817)	(3,403,169)

	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Un-applied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
<i>Notes</i>	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2020	(14,362)	(252,585)	(130,301)	(29,985)	(179,611)	(148,593)	(755,437)	(2,074,892)	(2,830,329)
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services <i>CIES</i>	44,272		(53,064)				(8,792)		(8,792)
Other Comprehensive Income / Expenditure <i>CIES</i>								(177,763)	(177,763)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	44,272	0	(53,064)	0	0	0	(8,792)	(177,763)	(186,555)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations <i>9</i>	(91,387)		44,033	6,580	20,095	6,560	(14,119)	14,119	0
Net Increase or Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(47,115)	0	(9,031)	6,580	20,095	6,560	(22,911)	(163,644)	(186,555)
Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves <i>13</i>	45,958	(45,958)					0	0	0
Increase or Decrease in 2020/21	(1,157)	(45,958)	(9,031)	6,580	20,095	6,560	(22,911)	(163,644)	(186,555)
Balance at 31 March 2021	(15,519)	(298,543)	(139,332)	(23,405)	(159,516)	(142,033)	(778,348)	(2,238,536)	(3,016,884)

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 (ie borrowing) to the authority.

2020/21			2021/22
£000	<i>Notes</i>		£000
(8,792)		Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	(57,063)
(233,015)		Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for noncash movements	(170,004)
104,017		Adjustment for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities	118,273
(137,790)	<i>29</i>	Net cash flows from operating activities	(108,794)
(30,119)	<i>30</i>	Net cash flows from investing activities	102,122
73,500	<i>31</i>	Net cash flows from financing activities	(10,875)
(94,409)		Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(17,547)
64,713		Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	159,122
159,122		Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	176,669

Note 1 - Accounting Policies

1.1 General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2021/22 financial year and its year end position at 31 March 2022. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (Coronavirus) (Amended) Regulations 2021. These regulations also require that the Accounts be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the following:

- The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 (the Code).
- All relevant approved accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Issues Committee (IFRIC).
- Relevant statutory guidance issued by Government.

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

1.2 Going Concern

The Council's financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis; that is, the accounts are prepared on the assumption that the authority will continue in operational existence in the foreseeable future. The provisions in the Code and the Financial Reporting Council's Practice (Note 10) in respect of going concern reporting requirements reflect the economic and statutory environment in which local authorities operate. These provisions confirm that, as authorities cannot be created or dissolved without statutory prescription, they must prepare their financial statements on a going concern basis of accounting. Local authorities carry out functions essential to the local community and are themselves revenue-raising bodies (with limits on their revenue-raising powers arising only at the discretion of central government). If an authority were in financial difficulty, the prospects are thus that alternative arrangements might be made by central government either for the continuation of the services it provides or for assistance with the recovery of a deficit over more than one financial year and indeed, correspondence from Government during Covid-19 was supportive of this approach. As a result of this, it would not therefore be appropriate for local authority financial statements to be provided on anything other than a going concern basis. Accounts drawn up under the Code therefore assume that a local authority's services will continue to operate for the foreseeable future. Transfers of services under combinations of public sector bodies such as Government reorganisation do not negate the presumption that the financial statements shall be prepared on a going concern basis of accounting.

Over the last two years the Covid-19 pandemic has required continuous urgent responses from the Council to put in place provisions which support residents and businesses. It is still difficult to fully scope the long-term impact of the pandemic and how Government funding may change as a result. However, the Council continues to identify the following areas as being most likely to experience the impact, both short and long-term: service pressures on adult social care, public health, children's social care and infrastructure and economic support services are likely to sustain beyond the immediate pandemic and Council Tax, Business Rates and income from fees and charges may be affected into the much longer term. The Council has identified increased spend and lost income as a result of Covid-19 of £30m in 2021/22, excluding any Council Tax and Business Rates losses. These costs and losses have been covered in full by grant funding.

The Council has set aside a further £19.8m at the end of 2021/22 into the Financial Resilience Reserve in order to be ready to tackle any longer term financial implications of Covid-19, inflation and other risks, which brings the balance to £100.9m.

The Council has undertaken cash flow modelling through to March 2025 which demonstrates the Council's ability to work within its Capital Financing Requirement and cash management framework, with a minimum headroom in excess of £350m in 2023/24 and £320m in 2024/25.

The Council thereby concludes that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, and that the Council will be a going concern, over 12 months from March 2024. This is based on its cash flow forecasting and the resultant liquidity position of the Council, taking account of the cash and short term investment balances of £662m at 31 March 2022 and the overall limit for total borrowing under the Treasury Management Policy 2022/23 of up to £150m in 2022/23. Current long term borrowing will be £17m at the end of 2023/24, with no new borrowing taken. This demonstrates that the Council has sufficient liquidity over the going concern period.

1.3 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:

Income

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.

Expenditure

Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed. Where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption (and the values are material) 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

Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure based on the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.

Debtor and creditor balances (accrual policy)

Where revenue income and expenditure has been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled (i.e. collection is doubtful), the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

Exceptions to this accruals policy are made where it would be impractical in terms of time and cost required and where the effect of not accruing has no material effect on the Council's Accounts.

Utility payments

Accruals are made for outstanding invoices (for example 4th quarter not paid by 31 March), but no accruals are calculated for consumption of utilities that have not been billed at 31 March. This departure from the Code is made on the basis that taking one year with another the effect of this treatment on the accounts is negligible and does not justify the additional time and cost necessary to accurately estimate consumption figures for the numerous cost centres affected.

Income from Penalty Charge Notices (PCNs)

Income received from PCNs does not directly relate to the full recorded value of notices issued due to the incidence of discount for prompt payment, disputed notices and other mitigating circumstances. Consequently, income is recognised on cash basis. The effect of this treatment, taking one year with another, is estimated to be not material.

De Minimis levels

The Council has set a general de minimis level for accruals of creditors that are calculated manually at year end to avoid additional time and cost in estimating and recording accruals. This level is reviewed annually and was set at £10k for 2021/22.

Exceptions to this de minimis rule where accruals are made in full are:

- Qualifying expenditure upon which income from Government or other grants is dependent.
- Invoices for substantially the same supply or service, from the same provider that are chargeable to the same service area are aggregated where their total is over £10k.

Revenue from contracts with service recipients

The Code stipulates that IFRS 15 applies to revenue arising from a contract where the counterparty is a service recipient. A service recipient is defined as a party that has contracted with an authority to obtain goods or services that are an output of the authority's normal operating activities in exchange for consideration.

The Code requires revenue from contracts with service recipients to be recognised in accordance with the following five steps:

- Identification of a contract with a service recipient.
- Identification of any performance obligations within the contract.
- Calculation of a transaction price.
- Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligation.
- Recognition of revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied.

The Council has assessed the different categories of income from service recipients where there is a contract in place and where there is a performance obligation on the Council to deliver goods or services.

The majority of services delivered to service recipients are statutory services and performance obligations are satisfied throughout the year in exchange for income received. There would therefore be no material effect on the Council's financial statements of separately identifying income from these contracts that has been received but the performance obligation has not been satisfied. Revenue is recognised at the point that the service is delivered.

The total income from fees and charges is disclosed in Note 8 of the financial statements, expenditure and income analysed by nature.

Income from non-exchange transactions (including Government grants and contributions, Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates) is separately disclosed in the financial statements and does not fall within the disclosure requirements of IFRS 15.

1.4 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 are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value (this excludes fixed term deposits as they are not highly liquid and not readily convertible to cash).

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

1.5 Long term non-monetary assets

The following categories of non-monetary long-term assets are recognised in the accounts where their value on initial recognition or subsequent upward revaluation exceeds de minimis levels set by the Council. Expenditure that falls below these levels is charged as revenue to the relevant service line in Cost of Services in the CIES. These de minimis levels are periodically reviewed and applied to avoid administrative efforts and cost in recording and accounting for long term assets where their value is not material. The current de minimis levels for recognising these assets are:

- Land and building – £100k.
- Vehicle plant and equipment – £25k.
- Infrastructure - £25k.
- Intangible assets – £25k.

These de minimis levels are not applied where assets are financed by grants or contributions that are below these levels but are required to be applied to capital expenditure.

1.6 Exceptional Items

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

1.7 Prior period adjustments, changes in accounting policies and estimates and errors

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

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

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

1.8 Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

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

The Council is not required to raise Council Tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. 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 amortisations are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account (CAA) in the MiRS for the difference between the two.

1.9 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 any non-monetary benefits 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 as at 1 April 2021 being the start of the year 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 MiRS 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 generally charged on an accruals basis in the CIES if detailed notification of redundancy has been issued before 31 March (see accounting Policy 1.27).

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

Post-Employment Benefits

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

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE).
- The National Health Service (NHS) Pension Scheme administered by NHS Pensions.

- The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), administered by the Council, or for some employees by the London Pension Fund Authority (LPFA).

All schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the Council. However, the arrangements for the teachers' and NHS 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. Education and Children's Services line in the CIES is charged with the employer's contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions in the year. The relevant service line(s) in the CIES are charged with the employer's contributions payable to NHS Pensions in the year.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Pension Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme. The liabilities of the pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc., and projections of projected earnings for current employees.

Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate based on the indicative rate of return on 20 year gilts adjusted for credit spread.

The assets of the Pension Fund 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.
- Infrastructure – professional estimate.
- Private Debt – professional estimate.
- Bonds – market value.

The change in the net pension's 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 CIES to the services for which the employees worked.
 - Past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services in the CIES.
 - Interest cost – the expected increase in the present value of liabilities during the year as they move one year closer to being paid – debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES.
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) - 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 CIES.
- Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) comprising:
 - Actuarial gains and losses – changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from: a) experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred) and b) the effects of

changes in actuarial assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

- 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.
- Contributions paid to the Wandsworth Council Pension Fund – cash paid as employer’s and employees’ contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities.
- Benefits Paid (payments to discharge liabilities directly to pensioners) – a charge to the Pension Fund, reimbursed from the Council where there are unfunded discretionary benefits.

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 MiRS, 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.

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 LGPS.

1.10 Fair value measurement

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

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

The fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the Council takes into account a market participant’s ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

Inputs to the valuation techniques 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.

1.11 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 CIES 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 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 CIES is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the CIES, 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 CIES 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 MiRS.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are generally classified into two types:

- Amortised Cost – assets with contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The asset is held within a business model with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows and not for trading.
- Fair Value through Profit or Loss - assets that do not meet the amortised cost definition of cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest and are held within a business model with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows and not for trading.

In Wandsworth financial assets that were previously loans and receivables are now amortised cost and those that were available for sale are now fair value through profit and loss.

Amortised Cost

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

Where assets are identified as impaired because of an expectation that future cash flows might not take place because the borrower could default on their obligations under the contract, the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment

Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. An assessment of credit risk is crucial in measuring any losses.

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

Fair Value through Profit and Loss

Fair Value through profit and loss 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.

The fair value measurements of the financial assets 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.

Changes in fair value are recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services as they arise in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES.

For Pooled Investment Funds the Government has introduced a regulation to mitigate the effects of changes in fair value on the Council Tax payer for a period of 5 years from 1 April 2018. Changes in fair value are therefore transferred from the CIES to an account established solely for this purpose on the Balance Sheet. This account is called the Pooled Investment Funds Adjustment Account.

Any gains and losses that arise on the de-recognition of the asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES, along with any accumulated gains or losses previously recognised in the Pooled Investment Funds Adjustment Account.

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

Expected credit loss model

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

The authority does not anticipate any losses on transactions with any public sector body (central or local government, joint committees, waste authorities, NHS etc) as they are backed by the government, or where sufficient security has been provided (e.g. charge on a property for social care debt).

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

The authority assesses small value similar loans as a group to avoid undue cost or effort to support the measurement of lifetime expected losses on an individual instrument basis.

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 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 CIES.

1.12 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.

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

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

Where capital grants are credited to the CIES, they are reversed out of the General Fund balance in the MiRS. 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 CAA. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve are transferred to the CAA once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

Grants that cannot be directly allocated to a service area are credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

The Council has elected to charge a CIL. The levy commenced on 1 November 2012 and is charged on any development over 100 square metres, at differential rates depending on location in the borough, with the appropriate planning consent. The Council charges for and collects the levy, which is a planning charge. The income from the levy is used to fund the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure (to include transport, schools, public health care facilities, public open space and leisure provision) to support the development of the area.

CIL is received without outstanding conditions; it is therefore recognised at the commencement date of the chargeable development in the CIES in accordance with the accounting policy for Government grants and contributions set out above.

In addition, the Council collects a separate CIL on behalf of the Mayor of London. This is payable to Transport for London (TfL), except for a 4% administration fee which is credited to the CIES.

1.13 Heritage Assets

The value of the Council's heritage assets relates to Civic Regalia. Heritage assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. However, some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to heritage assets. The Civic Regalia are reported in the Balance Sheet at the insurance valuation which is based on market values.

The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment e.g. where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or when doubts arise as to

its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the general policy on impairment.

1.14 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.

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

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Council meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the CIES. 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 CIES. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES.

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 MiRS and posted to the CAA and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10k) the Capital Receipts Reserve (CRR).

1.15 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 weighted average costing formula.

1.16 Investment Property

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year end, unless the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Balance Sheet date. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. 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 MiRS and posted to the CAA and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10k) the CRR.

Investment Properties have been valued by the Council's valuation contractor and categorised as Level 2 under the fair value hierarchy and recurring using significant observable inputs. The valuations have been based upon the market approach using current market conditions

and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets in the local area. Typical valuation inputs include:

- Market rental and sales values.
- Yields.
- Void and letting periods.
- Size, configuration, proportions and layout.
- Location, visibility and access.
- Condition.
- Lease covenants.
- Obsolescence.

1.17 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 CIES 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 MiRS from the General Fund balance to the CAA then reverses out the amounts charged so that there is no impact on the level of Council Tax.

1.18 Leases

IFRS 16 (Leases) is deferred until 1 April 2024 therefore leases are still 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.

In recognising finance leases, the Council applies the same de minimis levels that it uses to recognise its own assets, as set out in the policy for Long Term Non-Monetary Assets.

No finance leases are currently held.

Operating Leases

The Council as Lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the CIES 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

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

1.19 Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

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

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

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

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

Donated assets are measured initially at fair value. The difference between fair value and any consideration paid is credited to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line of the CIES, unless the donation has been made conditionally. Until conditions are satisfied, the gain is held in the Donated Assets Account.

Where gains are credited to the CIES, they are reversed out of the General Fund balance to the CAA in the MiRS.

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

- Dwellings – current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH).
- Infrastructure and community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost.
- Operational assets – determined using the basis of existing use value or depreciated replacement cost.
- 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).

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

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

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 current value at the year-end, but not less frequently than every 5 years. In addition, all assets are assessed at each year end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired.

The Council's freehold and leasehold properties have been valued by the external valuers identified below.

- Valuations of HRA dwellings, garages and hostel accommodation have been carried out by members of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) employed by Wilks Head and Eve in accordance with the advice set out in the "Guidance on Stock Valuation for Resource Accounting".
- Valuations of other operational and investment properties were carried out by members of the RICS employed by Wilks Head and Eve in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Standards of RICS. Not all the properties were inspected as this was neither practicable nor considered by the Borough Valuer to be necessary for the purpose of the valuations.

Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. 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 CIES.

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 CAA.

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 as follows:

- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains).
- 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 CIES.
- Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line(s) in the CIES up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- Operational property assets – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- HRA Assets – depreciated based on the componentised weighted remaining useful life of beacon properties.

- Vehicles, plant and equipment – straight-line allocation over expected life of the asset as estimated by a suitably qualified officer on acquisition.
- Infrastructure – straight-line allocation over 20 years.

Where a Property, Plant and Equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, this is adjusted for by the valuer who provides a composite asset and asset life which represents the weighted average of the components.

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 CAA.

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

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

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

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 CIES as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the CIES 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 CAA.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of receipts relating to housing disposals are payable to Government. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the CRR 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 MiRS.

The written off value of disposals is not a charge against Council Tax, as the cost of fixed assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the CAA from the General Fund Balance in the MiRS.

1.20 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. Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the CIES 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, considering 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 the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party (e.g., from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the Council settles the obligation.

Contingent Liabilities

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

Contingent liabilities also arise in circumstances where a provision would otherwise be made but either it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

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

The Council has noted contingent liabilities potentially up to a value of £6.7m in 2021/22.

Contingent Assets

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

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

1.21 Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by transferring amounts out of the General Fund balance in the MiRS. 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 CIES. The reserve is then transferring back into the General Fund balance in the MiRS so that there is no net charge against Council Tax for the expenditure.

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

1.22 VAT

VAT payable is included as an expense only to the extent that it is not recoverable from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC). VAT receivable is excluded from income.

1.23 Accounting for schools

Revenue Income and Expenditure

The Council includes all revenue income and expenditure and resulting assets and liabilities (e.g. debtors, creditors, reserves etc.) arising from maintained schools as part of its Accounts. Revenue income and expenditure incurred by Academies and Free schools are not consolidated into the Council's Accounts (as they are directly funded from the Government).

Capital

The Council holds all local authority maintained schools on the Balance Sheet. This includes foundation schools where the risks and reward of ownership are considered to lie with the Council. Voluntary aided schools are excluded from the Balance Sheet as the Council does not have the level of control over the sites to recognise them as assets. The same principle applies to academies. Capital expenditure on schools not on the Council's Balance Sheet, such as voluntary aided schools, is treated as Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS). This represents capital spend relating to assets not owned by the Council and is reported through the CIES.

1.24 Council Tax and Business Rates

The Council acts as an agent, collecting Council Tax and Business Rates on behalf of the major preceptors (including Government for Business Rates) and, as a principal, collecting Council Tax and Business Rates for itself. Billing authorities (the Council) are required by statute to maintain a separate fund (Collection Fund) for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of Council Tax and Business Rates. Under the legislative framework for the collection fund, billing authorities, major preceptors and Government share proportionately the risks and rewards that the amount of Council Tax and Business Rates collected could be less or more than predicted.

Accounting for Council Tax and Business Rates

The Council Tax and Business Rates income included in the CIES is the Council's share of accrued income for the year. However, regulations determine the amount of Council Tax and Business Rates that must be included in the Council's General Fund. Therefore, the difference between the income included in the CIES and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and included as a reconciling item in the MiRS. The Balance Sheet includes the Council's share of the end of year balances in respect of Council Tax and Business Rates relating to arrears, impairment allowances for doubtful debts, overpayments and prepayments and appeals.

1.25 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 are adjusted to reflect such events (an adjusting event).
- Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts are 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 (a non-adjusting event).

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

1.26 Long Term Contracts

Long term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services with the value of works and services transferred to the service recipient under the contract during the financial year.

1.27 Redundancy Costs

The Council raises a provision for redundancy costs when communication of the decision to involved parties has been made therefore giving a valid expectation that closure of employment will take place. If a detailed notification of redundancy has been issued before

31 March but the amount has not yet been paid, a liability is recognised in the accounts as an accrual.

1.28 Infrastructure Assets

In response to concerns raised in 2022, in January 2023 CIPFA prescribed a temporary statutory override be applied to infrastructure assets up to and including the 2024/25 financial year. As a result, Infrastructure Assets are reported separately from other Property, Plant and Equipment, and do not include disclosure of gross cost and accumulated depreciation.

[Note 2 - Accounting Standards Issued, Not Adopted](#)

The Code introduces changes in Accounting Policies which will need to be adopted fully by the Council in the 2022/23 financial statements. The Council is required to disclose information relating to the expected impact of the accounting changes on the financial statements because of adoption by the Code of a new standard that has been issued but is not yet required to be adopted by the Council.

Accounting changes that are introduced by the 2022/23 code are:

Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16) prohibits deducting from the cost of an item, any proceeds from selling items produced while making that item to be available for its intended use, for example during a necessary commissioning period. This amendment is not expected to affect the Council.

IFRS 16 (Leases) will require local authorities to recognise assets on their Balance Sheet where any contract gives rise to a 'right of use asset'. Currently, a distinction exists between operating and finance leases for lessees. Finance leases are accounted for as acquisitions (asset on the Balance Sheet) and operating leases are expensed in year therefore are not currently required to be reported on lessee balance sheets. IFRS 16 largely removes this distinction, unless it is a short term (12 months or less) or low value contract. For lessors the reporting requirements are largely unchanged as under the revised IFRS 16 there is still a distinction between operating and finance leases. The implementation of IFRS 16 has been deferred until 1 April 2024.

Other Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020 are minor and do not affect the Council.

[Note 3 - Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies](#)

In applying the Accounting Policies, the Council has made certain judgements about transactions, relationships, and uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

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

Shared Staffing Arrangement (SSA) with Richmond Council

Under the SSA many costs (largely staff costs) are shared between the two councils. Generally, the amounts charged to each council continue to be calculated by service area and apportioned according to each council's requirement for the SSA. A schedule is prepared and

reviewed annually and details the apportionment (and methodology) of the shared costs. Full details on the basis for sharing costs was approved by the Council in April 2016 and can be found at the following link at Item 8 Appendix A:

<https://democracy.wandsworth.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CIId=296&MIId=5203&Ver=4>

The majority of costs are split between the two councils based upon the latest annual budget apportionments in each council unless they do not work jointly, in which case costs are charged directly to the respective council. Non salary costs have not been charged as part of the SSA as in the main they are clearly attributable to a sovereign council unless relating to staffing in which case the costs follow the same apportionment as the staff they relate to.

The Council has a 100% owned subsidiary, Wandsworth BC Trading Limited. However the turnover of the subsidiary is not sufficiently material to include in the Council's Group Accounts. In order to ensure compliance with the Code, narrative disclosures have been made in Note 41 and Note 48.

Note 4 - 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.

There are a number of items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2022 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year:

Property, Plant and Equipment

The Council has historically carried out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years. In addition, the Council reviews groups of properties on an annual basis to assess any significant changes that would require a revaluation within the five year period. Assets are depreciated over their useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets. If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying value of assets falls. A 1% increase in depreciation has an impact of £0.4m.

The pandemic and the measures taken to tackle COVID-19 continue to affect economies and real estate markets globally. Nevertheless, as at the valuation date property markets are mostly functioning again, with transaction volumes and other reliable market evidence available again to base the majority of asset valuations on.

For the avoidance of doubt, the valuation is not reported as being subject to 'material valuation uncertainty' as defined by VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the 'RICS Valuation – Global Standards'. This publication reference has been included to ensure transparency and to provide further insight as to the market context under which the valuation opinion was prepared. In recognition of the potential for market conditions to move rapidly in response to changes in the control or future spread of Covid-19 the importance of the effective valuation date of 31 March 2022 is highlighted. Note 14 provides further information on Property, Plant and Equipment and Note 16 on Investment Property.

Provisions

At 31 March 2022, the Council had an insurance provision of £6.9m (£9.7m in 2020/21) based on claims lodged with, and values estimated by, the Council's insurer. The Council is responsible for funding claims up to high levels of excesses as shown in the note on Provisions. It is not certain that all claims for past incidents have been received by the Council. An increase in claims, either in value or volume, in excess of the provision made would be met by amounts set aside in the Insurance Reserve. The adequacy of the amounts set aside, either as a provision or reserve, are subject to external actuarial review on a regular basis. A 1% change in the value of claims would have an impact of £70k.

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. Firms of consulting actuaries are engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a one year increase in life expectancy would result in an increase in the pension liability of £100m. However, the assumptions interact in complex ways. During 2021/22, the Council's Actuary advised that the net pensions liability had decreased by £227.7m. The decrease is largely attributable to external factors, with the discount rate assumed for employers being higher than assumed in 2020/21. A higher discount rate results in a lower value being placed on the defined benefit obligation and an improvement in the overall position. The impact of changes in assumptions is detailed in Note 44.

Arrears

At 31 March 2022, the Council had debtors for a range of Council functions. These debts are reviewed annually, and provisions made principally based on the type and age of debt and taking into consideration the current economic climate. A prudent approach has been taken in setting sums aside with these factors in mind and this year also includes different levels for different types of debt.

Note 5 - Material Items of Income and Expense

A material item is an item of expenditure or income that is unusual in scale and non-recurring. In 2021/22 the following material items were reported as part of the accounts:

- Various grants from Government in relation to the Covid-19 pandemic continued to be received throughout 2021/22. These grants are detailed in the Narrative Report, the Grant Income Note (Note 40) and, if were paid as part of an Agency Relationship are detailed in Note 34.
- HRA capital receipts totalling £35.1m were received in 2021/22 (£25.7m in 2020/21) including £14.3m Right to Buy receipts (£6.3m in 2020/21), of which £2.6m were required to be pooled to Government under statutory requirements (£2.6m in 2020/21).
- In 2021/22 £0.6m (£19.6m in 2020/21) was transferred to the Royal College of Art contributing towards their new Battersea campus. This was funded by a grant received from Government which had been received in the previous year.
- From developments within the Nine Elms area the Council receives receipts from developers on an irregular basis which in part funded the Northern Line extension. This year the Council received £105.7m in relation to a deed of agreement from Battersea Power Station (£2.2m in 2020/21) and made a payment to the GLA of £105.7m (£2.2m in

2020/21). The Council also received £8m in Section 106 (S106) income from the Embassy Gardens site and a further £15.2m in CIL from developers across the wider Nine Elms area.

Note 6 - Events After the Balance Sheet Date

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Executive Director of Finance on 1 July 2022. Any material events occurring between the reporting period end (31 March 2022) and the authorised date of issue, both favourable and unfavourable should be reviewed. These events are either then adjusted or unadjusted in the Statement of Accounts.

There is one event after the Balance Sheet Date which is noted here for information. This has not been adjusted in the Statement of Accounts as is indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period and is deemed not material in nature or amount to the Statement of Accounts as a whole.

The Council is part of a joint venture partnership operational from 22 June 2017 with Taylor Wimpey PLC to develop the York Road and Winstanley Estates. Both partners own 50% of the partnership and the principal activity of the partnership is that of property development. The joint venture is consolidated as part of the Council's Group Accounts.

The financial year end of the Winstanley and York Road Regeneration LLP was 31 December with 2022 Accounts due to be filed with Companies House by 30 December 2023. As the audit of these Accounts had not been completed by that date the joint venture filed for a change (by one day) to the accounting reference date to allow a three-month extension. The revised date is now 30 December with a revised submission deadline for the 2022 audited Accounts of 29 March 2024. The audit is ongoing as are discussions on further funding, going concern and options on the audit opinion given.

If the joint venture partnership Accounts are not signed by their external auditor on a Going Concern basis (and a Disclaimer of Opinion is given) the impact on the Council's Accounts is not deemed material and the Council would continue itself as a Going Concern. This is shown as per the below.

As at 31 March 2023, in accordance with the legal agreements governing this development, the Council has put approximately £38m of properties and land into the Joint Venture. Until the development phase reaches specific milestones the properties remain legally owned by the Council and will continue to be recognised as assets on the Council's Balance Sheet. The joint venture issued loan notes to the Council to cover the value of the land and properties. Until such time as the money is repaid, the Council would earn interest at 6% per annum. At present outstanding invoices total £10.4m which would not affect the Council's ability to continue as a Going Concern.

Note 7 - Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) is presented to demonstrate how the funding available to the Council (i.e. Government Grants, rents, Council Tax and Business Rates) has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. The EFA also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's Service Committees.

2020/21				2021/22		
Net Committee Expenditure	Adjustments	Net CIES Expenditure		Net Committee Expenditure	Adjustments	Net CIES Expenditure
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
74,448	(15,197)	59,251	Adult Care and Health	70,012	(13,093)	56,919
42,454	(2,527)	39,927	Community Services & Open Spaces	39,143	(2,080)	37,063
86,763	14,004	100,767	Education & Children's Services	83,682	23,145	106,827
(41,857)	66,293	24,436	Finance and Corporate Resources	(6,657)	36,929	30,272
9,024	642	9,666	Housing and Regeneration	10,453	9,015	19,468
0	1,295	1,295	Housing Revenue Account	0	(7,719)	(7,719)
6,766	15,278	22,044	Strategic Planning & Transportation	(1,116)	(8,060)	(9,176)
177,598	79,788	257,386	Net Cost of Services	195,517	38,137	233,654
(178,755)	(87,423)	(266,178)	Other Income and Expenditure	(196,219)	(94,498)	(290,717)
(1,157)	(7,635)	(8,792)	Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services	(702)	(56,361)	(57,063)
(397,247)			Opening Combined General Fund Balance	(453,394)		
(1,157)			Plus / less Surplus or Deficit on the General Fund	(702)		
(9,032)			Plus / less Surplus or Deficit on the Housing Revenue Account	(8,467)		
(45,958)			Plus / less movements to or from earmarked reserves	(19,380)		
(453,394)			Total Combined General Fund Balance	(481,943)		

The following table provides an analysis of the adjustments for the Expenditure and Funding Analysis:

	2021/22			
	Net Capital Statutory Adjustments	Net Pensions Statutory Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adult Care and Health	251	3,929	(17,273)	(13,093)
Community Services & Open Spaces	(307)	863	(2,636)	(2,080)
Education & Children's Services	1,938	21,175	32	23,145
Finance and Corporate Resources	195	15,334	21,400	36,929
Housing and Regeneration	611	1,524	6,880	9,015
Housing Revenue Account	27,340	5,612	(40,671)	(7,719)
Strategic Planning & Transportation	124	1,892	(10,076)	(8,060)
Net Cost of Services	30,152	50,329	(42,344)	38,137
Other Income and Expenditure	0	7,442	(101,940)	(94,498)
Difference between the Statutory Charge and the Surplus or Deficit in the CIES	30,152	57,771	(144,284)	(56,361)

	2020/21			
	Net Capital Statutory Adjustments	Net Pensions Statutory Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adult Care and Health	(801)	1,940	(16,336)	(15,197)
Community Services and Open Spaces	(394)	466	(2,599)	(2,527)
Education and Children's Services	8,690	11,219	(5,905)	14,004
Finance and Corporate Resources	19,022	3,234	44,037	66,293
Housing and Regeneration	(2)	665	(21)	642
Housing Revenue Account	43,733	2,438	(44,876)	1,295
Strategic Planning and Transportation	168	945	14,165	15,278
Net Cost of Services	70,416	20,907	(11,535)	79,788
Other Income and Expenditure	0	5,939	(93,362)	(87,423)
Difference between the Statutory Charge and the Surplus or Deficit in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	70,416	26,846	(104,897)	(7,635)

Note 8 - Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

2020/21		2021/22
£000	Nature of Expenditure or Income	£000
(256,589)	Fees, charges and other service income	(276,674)
(8,457)	Interest and investment income	(12,255)
(148,164)	Income from local taxation	(146,698)
(573,220)	Government grants and contributions	(675,967)
275,912	Employee benefits expenses	307,062
51,735	Support service recharge expenditure	51,329
548,521	Other service expenses	642,361
99,554	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	63,442
7,317	Interest payments	8,542
4,834	Precepts and levies	4,885
2,581	Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	2,595
(5,490)	Gain or loss on disposal of non-current assets	(21,783)
(7,326)	Movement in fair value of financial instruments	(3,902)
(8,792)	Surplus or Deficit for Year	(57,063)

Note 9 - Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

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

2021/22	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<u>Adjustments to the Revenue Resources:</u>						
Pension cost (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	(51,388)	(6,383)				57,771
Changes in Fair Value of Pooled Investments	3,902					(3,902)
Council tax and NNDR (transfers to or from the Collection Fund)	12,953					(12,953)
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences reserve)	383	213				(596)
Transfer of Schools Budget deficit to DSG Unusable Reserve	(4,601)					4,601
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure	22,849	(49,415)			(74,865)	101,431
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(15,902)	(55,585)	0	0	(74,865)	146,352
<u>Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources:</u>						
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	15,241	28,168	(43,409)			0
Administrative costs of non-current asset disposals (funded by a contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)		(185)	185			0
Payments to the government housing receipts pool (funded by a transfer from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	(2,595)		2,595			0
Posting of Housing Revenue Account resource from revenue to the Major Repairs Reserve		24,611		(24,611)		0
Borrowing or liabilities met from the Housing Revenue Account		33,030				(33,030)
Statutory Provision for the repayment of debt (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	429					(429)
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances	1,302					(1,302)
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	14,377	85,624	(40,629)	(24,611)	0	(34,761)
<u>Adjustments to Capital Resources:</u>						
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure			32,771			(32,771)
Capital Receipts debited to the Capital Adjustment Account on Repayment of loans			(128)			128
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure				49,094		(49,094)
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure					36,913	(36,913)
Cash payments in relation to deferred capital receipts						0
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	0	0	32,643	49,094	36,913	(118,650)
Total Adjustments	(1,525)	30,039	(7,986)	24,483	(37,952)	(7,059)

2020/21	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<u>Adjustments to the Revenue Resources</u>						
Pension cost (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	(23,793)	(3,053)				26,846
Financial Instruments (transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account)	7,326					(7,326)
Council Tax and NNDR (transfers to or from the Collection Fund)	(24,835)					24,835
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences reserve)	(892)	(274)				1,166
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure	(47,202)	(39,803)			(76,967)	163,972
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(89,396)	(43,130)	0	0	(76,967)	209,493
<u>Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources</u>						
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	6	25,658	(25,664)			0
Administrative costs of non-current asset disposals (funded by a contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)		(68)	68			0
Payments to the government housing receipts pool (funded by a transfer from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	(2,581)		2,581			0
Posting of Housing Revenue Account resource from revenue to the Major Repairs Reserve		23,627		(23,627)		0
Borrowing or liabilities met from the Housing Revenue Account		37,946				(37,946)
Statutory Provision for the repayment of debt (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	418					(418)
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	166					(166)
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	(1,991)	87,163	(23,015)	(23,627)	0	(38,530)
<u>Adjustments to Capital Resources</u>						
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure			29,816			(29,816)
Capital Receipts on loan repayments debited to the capital adjustment account			(221)			221
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure				43,722		(43,722)
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure					83,527	(83,527)
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	0	0	29,595	43,722	83,527	(156,844)
Total Adjustments	(91,387)	44,033	6,580	20,095	6,560	14,119

Note 10 - Other Operating Expenditure

2020/21		2021/22
£000		£000
4,834	Levies	4,885
2,581	Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	2,595
(5,489)	Gains/losses on the Disposal of Non-Current Assets	(21,783)
1,926	Total Other Operating Expenditure	(14,303)

Note 11 - Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

2020/21		2021/22
£000		£000
1,378	Interest payable and similar charges	1,100
5,939	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	7,442
(9,421)	Interest receivable and similar income	(6,706)
2,834	Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	(3,598)
(7,326)	Movement in fair value of financial instruments	(3,902)
(1,870)	Other (Trading Accounts)	(1,951)
(8,466)	Total	(7,615)

Note 12 - Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

2020/21		2021/22
£000		£000
(64,333)	Council tax income	(67,147)
(83,831)	Non-domestic rates income and expenditure	(79,552)
(60,975)	Non-ringfenced government grants and contributions	(54,886)
(50,499)	Capital grants and contributions	(67,214)
(259,638)	Total	(268,799)

Note 13 - 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.

	Balance at 1 April 2020 £000	Transfers In 2020/21 £000	Transfers Out 2020/21 £000	Balance at 31 March 2021 £000	Transfers In 2021/22 £000	Transfers Out 2021/22 £000	Balance at 31 March 2022 £000
General Fund Reserves:							
Financial Resilience Reserve	(49,245)	(33,007)	1,200	(81,052)	(19,830)	0	(100,882)
Pensions Resilience Reserve	(43,424)	0	0	(43,424)	0	0	(43,424)
Renewals Fund	(27,152)	(475)	1,221	(26,406)	(564)	257	(26,713)
Service Transformation Reserve	(12,702)	0	1,019	(11,683)	0	0	(11,683)
DSOs Reserve	(5,421)	(1,036)	237	(6,220)	(1,570)	313	(7,477)
Insurance Reserve	(7,053)	0	0	(7,053)	(1,568)	0	(8,621)
Covid-19 Support Grant Reserve	(5,450)	0	1,725	(3,725)	(2,536)	498	(5,763)
Finite Services Fund	(1,410)	0	0	(1,410)	0	0	(1,410)
Specific Grant Reserve	(1,000)	0	0	(1,000)	0	0	(1,000)
Other	440	(911)	253	(218)	(2,724)	1,878	(1,064)
Subtotal	(152,417)	(35,429)	5,655	(182,191)	(28,792)	2,946	(208,037)
Education Balances	(9,896)	(15,104)	11,069	(13,931)	(19,855)	17,647	(16,139)
Collection Fund Volatility Reserve	(6,072)	(26,496)	0	(32,568)	(12,968)	23,483	(22,053)
S106 Revenue Reserves	(84,200)	(4,164)	18,511	(69,853)	(3,215)	1,374	(71,694)
Total General Fund	(252,585)	(81,193)	35,235	(298,543)	(64,830)	45,450	(317,923)

Note 14 - Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements to 31 March 2022	Council Dwellings	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation						
at 1 April 2021	1,478,713	1,134,865	26,335	20,870	22,759	2,683,542
Opening Balance Adjustments	0	(91)	0	0	0	(91)
Additions	79,717	4,832	2,974	284	3,060	90,867
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	1,953	21,342	0	0	0	23,295
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(34,002)	1,562	0	0	0	(32,440)
Derecognition – disposals	(6,349)	(15,096)	0	0	0	(21,445)
Reclassifications and transfer	0	(6,253)	0	0	6,253	0
at 31 March 2022	1,520,032	1,141,161	29,309	21,154	32,072	2,743,728
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment						
at 1 April 2021	(5)	(2,092)	(19,691)	0	0	(21,788)
Opening Balance Adjustments	(1)	0	0	0	0	(1)
Depreciation charge	(23,309)	(8,754)	(644)	0	0	(32,707)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	14,026	6,873	0	0	0	20,899
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	9,282	1,037	0	0	0	10,319
Derecognition – disposals	5	0	0	0	0	5
at 31 March 2022	(2)	(2,936)	(20,335)	0	0	(23,273)
Net Book Value at 31 March 2022	1,520,030	1,138,225	8,974	21,154	32,072	2,720,455

Movements to 31 March 2021	Council Dwellings	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation						
at 1 April 2020	1,450,524	950,124	25,591	20,790	21,911	2,468,940
Additions	99,702	8,000	744	80	848	109,374
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(19,023)	236,376	0	0	0	217,353
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(46,611)	(20,000)	0	0	0	(66,611)
Derecognition – disposals	(5,879)	(14,227)	0	0	0	(20,106)
Reclassifications and transfer	0	(25,409)	0	0	0	(25,409)
at 31 March 2021	1,478,713	1,134,865	26,335	20,870	22,759	2,683,542
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment						
at 1 April 2020	0	(151)	(18,540)	0	0	(18,691)
Depreciation charge	(22,361)	(8,289)	(1,151)	0	0	(31,801)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	16,096	5,759	0	0	0	21,855
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	6,260	589	0	0	0	6,849
Derecognition – disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0
at 31 March 2021	(5)	(2,092)	(19,691)	0	0	(21,788)
Net Book Value at 31 March 2021	1,478,708	1,132,773	6,644	20,870	22,759	2,661,754
Net Book Value at 31 March 2020	1,450,524	949,973	7,051	20,790	21,911	2,450,249

Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2022, the Council had entered into a number of on-going contracts for the construction or enhancement of property, plant and equipment in 2021/22 and future years budgeted to cost £92m (similar commitments at 31 March 2021 were £57m). The table below shows the details of outstanding contractual commitments over £0.5m.

Capital Scheme	2021/22
	£000
Patmore Street Site Development	21,049
Kersfield Estate Site Development	11,064
Northcote Library Site Development	11,368
Boroughwide Kitchens and Bathrooms	7,854
Fontley Way Site Development	7,185
Whitlock Drive Garages Development	4,889
Latchmere Estate - Window renewal	4,822
St Cecilia's School Expansion	4,281
Sheltered Properties Sprinkler Installation	3,969
Fordyce House Garages Development	2,513
Gideon Road Site Development	2,095
Carey Gardens - Roof Renewals	1,704
Chestnut Grove School Expansion	1,528
Castlemaine Tower - Communal heating system	1,239
William Willison Estate - Window Renewal	1,210
Lennox Estate - Roof Renewals	956
Sheltered - Communal heating system	944
Arndale Estate - Phase 1 Lifting	928
Boroughwide Installation of lift monitoring equipment	896
Atheldene Road Site Development	640
Hollies Way - Cladding Replacement	607
Alton Estate - Heating systems upgrade	568
	92,309

Revaluations

The Council has historically carried out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years. In addition, the Council reviews groups of properties on an annual basis to assess any significant changes that would require a revaluation within the five-year period.

The pandemic and the measures taken to tackle Covid-19 continue to affect economies and real estate markets globally. Nevertheless, as at the valuation date property markets are mostly functioning again, with transaction volumes and other reliable market evidence available again to base the majority of asset valuations on.

For the avoidance of doubt, the valuation is not reported as being subject to 'material valuation uncertainty' as defined by VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the 'RICS Valuation – Global Standards'. This publication note has been included to ensure transparency and to provide further insight as to the market context under which the valuation opinion was prepared. In recognition of the potential for market conditions to move rapidly in response to changes in

the control or future spread of Covid-19 the importance of the effective valuation date of 31 March 2022 is highlighted.

Valuations of land and buildings were carried out by our external valuers with an effective valuation date of 31 March 2022 in accordance with the methodologies and basis of estimation set out in the professional standards of RICS.

Note 15 – Infrastructure Assets

In accordance with the temporary relief offered by the Update to the Code on Infrastructure Assets, this note does not include disclosure of gross cost and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets because historical reporting practices and resultant information deficits mean that this would not faithfully represent the asset position to the users of the financial statements. The authority has chosen not to disclose this information as the previously reported practices and resultant information deficits mean that gross cost and accumulated depreciation are not measured accurately and would not provide the basis for the users of the financial statements to take economic or other decisions relating to infrastructure assets.

2020/21		2021/22
£000		£000
91,030	At 1 April	98,989
15,930	Additions	16,270
0	Derecognition	0
(7,971)	Depreciation	(8,613)
0	Impairment	0
0	Other Movements	0
98,989	at 31 March	106,646

Infrastructure assets and other property, plant and equipment (Note 14) are combined on the balance sheet as follows:

2020/21		2021/22
£000		£000
98,989	Infrastructure Assets	106,646
2,661,754	Other Property, Plant and Equipment	2,720,455
2,760,743	at 31 March	2,827,101

Depreciation is charged on Infrastructure assets on a straight-line basis.

Note 16 - Heritage Assets

A 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.

There is no formal policy for the acquisition, preservation, management and disposal of civic regalia. The Council would however have regard to upholding the dignity of the Office of the Mayor.

Various items have mainly been presented to the Council by well wishers or external bodies. Items have rarely been purchased, and there are no records of any disposals. The assets are stored either in the vault or in the Mayor's parlour.

The insurance listing constitutes a register of the assets and the assets are measured at valuation and are not subject to depreciation. The valuations are at retail replacement value for insurance purposes as at 7 March 2019. They were carried out by JEMS, a firm of independent specialist appraisers and international jewellery consultants. There has been no movement in the carrying amount of the heritage assets since the valuations.

The Council is of the opinion that the costs of identifying and obtaining valuations for other potential heritage assets, such as the statue of King Edward VII at Tooting Broadway Underground Station, statues and sculptures in parks and open spaces and other artefacts held, would be disproportionate in terms of the benefits derived by the users of the Accounts.

Note 17 - Investment Properties

The following items of income and expense have been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES:

31 March 2021	Investment Property Income and Expenditure	31 March 2022
£000		£000
(4,355)	Rental income from investment property	(4,465)
(4,355)	Net (gain)/loss	(4,465)

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

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

31 March 2021	Investment Properties Movements in Year	31 March 2022
Non-Current £000		Non-Current £000
55,940	Opening Balance	74,168
0	Opening Balance Adjustments	(375)
9	Acquisitions	2
(7,189)	Net gains/losses from fair value adjustments	(867)
25,409	Transfers to / from Property Plant & Equipment	0
74,168	Balance at the end of the year	72,928

The fair value of the Council's investment property is measured annually at each reporting date. All valuations are carried out by the Council's external valuers in accordance with the

methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the RICS. The Council's valuation experts work closely with finance officers reporting directly to the chief finance officer on a regular basis regarding all valuation matters.

The pandemic and the measures taken to tackle Covid-19 continue to affect economies and real estate markets globally. Nevertheless, as at the valuation date property markets are mostly functioning again, with transaction volumes and other reliable market evidence is available again to base the majority of asset valuation on.

For the avoidance of doubt, the valuation is not reported as being subject to 'material valuation uncertainty' as defined by VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the 'RICS Valuation – Global Standards'. This publication reference has been included to ensure transparency and to provide further insight as to the market context under which the valuation opinion was prepared.

Note 18 - Intangible Assets

The Council accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of property, plant and equipment. The intangible assets include both purchased licences and internally generated software.

All software is given a finite useful life, usually 4 or 5 years, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Council.

No new intangible assets were jointly acquired with LB Richmond in 2021/22 or 2020/21.

Note 19 - Inventories

	Consumable Stores		Work in Progress		Total	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance outstanding at start of year	765	733	1,715	787	2,480	1,520
Purchases	1,763	3,105	164	3,317	1,927	6,422
Recognised as an expense in the year	(1,795)	(3,115)	(1,092)	(287)	(2,887)	(3,402)
Balance Outstanding at Year End	733	723	787	3,817	1,520	4,540

Note 20 - Financial Instruments

All investments held by the Council are classified as Level 1 or Level 2 investments as defined in Accounting Policy 1.10.

	Non-Current Financial Assets				
	Investments		Debtors		Total
	31 Mar 21	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 21	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 22
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fair value through profit and loss	75,094	79,042	0	0	79,042
Amortised Cost	35,000	0	34,752	38,707	38,707
Total financial assets	110,094	79,042	34,752	38,707	117,749

Current Financial Assets

	Investments		Debtors		Total
	31 Mar 21	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 21	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 22
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Amortised cost	360,361	494,125	61,873	85,372	579,497
Total financial assets	360,361	494,125	61,873	85,372	579,497

Non-Current Financial Liabilities

	Borrowings		Creditors		Total
	31 Mar 21	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 21	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 22
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Amortised cost	(51,605)	(34,403)	(35,639)	(39,582)	(73,985)
Total financial liabilities	(51,605)	(34,403)	(35,639)	(39,582)	(73,985)

Current Financial Liabilities

	Borrowings		Creditors		Total
	31 Mar 21	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 21	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 22
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Amortised cost	(18,154)	(17,909)	(78,536)	(75,159)	(93,068)
Total financial liabilities	(18,154)	(17,909)	(78,536)	(75,159)	(93,068)

Income, Expenses, Gains and Losses shown in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services

	2020/21	2021/22
	£000	£000
Net gains or losses on		
Financial assets measured at fair value	(7,326)	(3,902)
Total Net Gains or Losses	(7,326)	(3,902)
Interest Revenue:		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(9,421)	(6,706)
Total Interest Revenue	(9,421)	(6,706)
Interest expense	1,378	1,100

Note 21 - Debtors

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
57,219	Trade Receivables	84,966
4,912	Prepayments	4,680
18,162	Housing Benefits	15,278
46,438	Other Local Authorities	13,311
8,885	Other Entities and Individuals	10,997
6,841	NHS Bodies	5,842
48,086	Central Government Bodies	22,996
190,544	Total	158,070

Note 22 - Debtors for Local Taxation

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
242	Less than three months	220
726	Three to six months	659
1,452	Six months to one year	1,318
4,486	More than one year	5,134
6,906	Total	7,331

Note 23 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
8,177	Cash and Bank balances	6,470
150,945	Short Term Deposits	170,199
159,122	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	176,669

Note 24 - Assets Held for Sale

31 March 2021 Non- Current £000		31 March 2022 Non- Current £000
948	Balance outstanding at start of year	1,054
106	Revaluations	0
1,054	Balance at the end of the year	1,054

Note 25 - Creditors

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
(28,123)	Trade payables	(24,447)
(51,871)	Central Government Bodies	(85,238)
(14,630)	Other Local Authorities	(13,874)
(1,514)	NHS Bodies	(1,116)
(56,503)	Other Entities and Individuals	(56,575)
(152,642)	Total Creditors	(181,250)

Note 26 - Provisions

Current Provisions

2021/22	Central Insurance Fund £000	Tree Root Claims £000	Business Rates Appeals £000	Other Provisions £000	Total £000
Opening balance	(2,632)	(312)	(3,188)	0	(6,132)
Increase in provision during year	(4,578)	(7)	(482)	0	(5,067)
Utilised during year	4,118	0	560	0	4,678
Unused amounts reversed	48	0	0	0	48
Closing Balance	(3,044)	(319)	(3,110)	0	(6,473)

2020/21	Central Insurance Fund £000	Tree Root Claims £000	Business Rates Appeals £000	Other Provisions £000	Total £000
Opening balance	(2,467)	(314)	(1,063)	(12)	(3,856)
Increase in provision during year	(3,230)	0	(2,125)	0	(5,355)
Utilised during year	3,065	0	0	0	3,065
Unused amounts reversed	0	2	0	12	14
Closing Balance	(2,632)	(312)	(3,188)	0	(6,132)

Long Term Provisions

2021/22	Central Insurance Fund £000	Tree Root Claims £000	Other Provisions £000	Total £000
Opening balance	(7,042)	(2,808)	(81)	(9,931)
Increase in provision during year	3,120	(63)	0	3,057
Closing Balance	(3,922)	(2,871)	(81)	(6,874)

2020/21	Central Insurance Fund	Tree Root Claims	Other Provisions	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Opening balance	(7,042)	(2,824)	(81)	(9,947)
Unused amounts reversed	0	16	0	16
Closing Balance	(7,042)	(2,808)	(81)	(9,931)

Notes to the Provisions

The Council does not have external insurance for all potential risks and accordingly has established an insurance provision mainly to meet liability claims currently up to £0.5m and property claims up to £50k of each loss. The provision is mainly based on advice from the Council's insurer. The timing of payment is uncertain as liability claims, in particular, can take many years to be settled.

The Council provides for claims resulting from damage caused by Council trees on the highway. Claims can take several years to settle and the balance on the provision is to meet the cost of outstanding claims.

The Council has made a provision for appeals lodged by Business Rate payers with the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) regarding the rateable value of properties, which have yet to be determined.

2020/21	Total Provisions	2021/22
£000		£000
(13,803)	Opening balance	(16,063)
(5,355)	Increase in provision during year	(2,010)
3,065	Utilised during year	4,678
30	Unused amounts reversed	48
(16,063)	Closing Balance	(13,347)

Note 27 - Usable Reserves

Movements in the authority's usable reserves are detailed in the MiRS.

Capital Receipts Reserve

31 March 2021		31 March 2022
£000		£000
(29,984)	Balance 1 April	(23,404)
(25,664)	Capital Receipts in year	(43,409)
2,581	Capital Receipts Pooled	2,595
68	Transfer to revenue reserves for disposals	185
(221)	Capital receipts on loan repayments	(129)
29,816	Capital Receipts used for financing	32,771
(23,404)	Balance 31 March	(31,391)

Major Repairs Reserve

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
(179,612)	Balance 1 April	(159,515)
(23,626)	Depreciation and Amortisation	(24,611)
43,723	Application to finance capital expenditure	49,093
(159,515)	Balance 31 March	(135,033)

Capital Grants Unapplied

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
(148,593)	Balance 1 April	(142,033)
(76,965)	Capital grants recognised in year	(74,865)
83,526	Capital grants and contributions applied	36,913
(142,033)	Balance 31 March	(179,985)

Note 28 - Unusable Reserves

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
(1,056,825)	Revaluation Reserve	(1,079,546)
(1,563,671)	Capital Adjustment Account	(1,636,656)
352,995	Pension Reserve	125,271
(4)	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	(4)
24,298	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	11,345
5,225	Accumulated Absences Account	4,628
(554)	Pooled Investment Funds Adjustment Account	(4,456)
0	DSG Unusable Reserve	4,601
(2,238,536)	Total	(2,574,817)

Revaluation Reserve

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
(838,563)	Balance 1 April	(1,056,825)
0	Opening Balance Adjustment	91
(306,217)	Upward revaluation of assets	(71,918)
66,904	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	27,724
(239,313)	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(44,194)
8,431	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	8,842
12,620	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	12,540
21,051	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	21,382
(1,056,825)	Balance 31 March	(1,079,546)

Capital Adjustment Account

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
(1,511,216)	Balance 1 April	(1,563,671)
0	Opening Balances Adjustment	375
39,773	Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	41,320
59,760	Revaluation losses on non-current assets	22,122
19	Amortisation of intangible assets	0
37,123	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	15,682
20,106	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	21,440
156,781	Reversal of Items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	100,564
(21,051)	Adjusting Amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	(21,382)
135,730	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	79,182
(29,816)	Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(32,771)
(83,526)	Capital Grants and Contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(36,913)
(43,723)	Use of Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(49,094)
(418)	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(429)
(166)	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(1,302)
(157,649)	Capital financing applied in year:	(120,509)
(37,946)	Borrowing or liabilities met from the HRA	(33,030)
7,189	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	867
221	Capital Receipts debited to the Capital Adjustment Account on Repayment of loans	130
(1,563,671)	Balance 31 March	(1,636,656)

Pension Reserve

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
264,599	Opening Balance	352,995
61,550	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit (liability)/asset	(285,495)
50,242	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	82,556
(23,396)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(24,785)
352,995	Balance 31 March	125,271

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
(4)	Balance 1 April	(4)
0	Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	0
(4)	Balance 31 March	(4)

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
(537)	Balance 1 April	24,298
24,835	Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(12,953)
24,298	Balance 31 March	11,345

Accumulated Absences Account

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
4,059	Balance 1 April	5,225
(4,059)	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(5,225)
5,225	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	4,628
1,166	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in year in accordance with statutory requirements	(597)
5,225	Balance 31 March	4,628

Pooled Investment Funds Adjustment Account

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
6,771	Balance 1 April	(554)
(7,325)	Changes in fair value of pooled investments	(3,902)
(554)	Balance 31 March	(4,456)

Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
0	Balance 1 April	0
0	Increase / (Reduction) of Dedicated Schools Grant Deficit	4,601
0	Balance 31 March	4,601

Note 29 - Cash Flow from Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
(9,274)	Interest received	(4,741)
1,381	Interest paid	1,103
(7,893)	Total	(3,638)

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

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
(39,773)	Depreciation	(41,320)
(59,760)	Impairment and downward valuations	(22,122)
(21)	Amortisation	0
(73,597)	(Increase)/decrease in creditors	(16,616)
(9,734)	Increase/(decrease) in debtors	(19,551)
(961)	Increase/(decrease) in inventories	3,020
(26,846)	Movement in pension liability	(57,771)
(20,106)	Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	(21,440)
(2,217)	Other non-cash movements charged to the surplus or deficit on provision of services	5,797
(233,015)	Total	(170,004)

The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following items which are investing and financing activities:

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
25,664	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	43,409
78,353	Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows	74,864
104,017	Total	118,273

Note 30 - Cash Flow from Investing Activities

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
126,043	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	106,340
747,400	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	634,300
(1,770)	Other payments for investing activities	4,527
(25,618)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(43,454)
(824,700)	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	(537,500)
(51,474)	Other receipts from investing activities	(62,091)
(30,119)	Net cash flows from investing activities	102,122

Note 31 - Cash Flow from Financing Activities

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
(885)	Cash receipts of short-term and long-term borrowing	(200)
17,830	Repayments of short-term and long-term borrowing	17,643
56,555	Other payments for financing activities	(28,318)
73,500	Net cash flows from financing activities	(10,875)

Note 31a – Reconciliation of Liabilities from Financing Activities

	31 March 2021	Financing cash flows	Other non- cash changes	31 March 2022
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Long-term borrowing	(51,605)	0	17,202	(34,403)
Short-term borrowing	(18,154)	17,443	(17,199)	(17,910)
Total liabilities from financing activities	(69,759)	17,443	3	(52,313)

Note 32 - Acquired and Discontinued Operations

None to report.

Note 33 - Trading Operations

The Council runs a building maintenance operation principally to repair and refurbish residential properties and Council operational buildings. The trading objective is to provide cost effective services to the Council and make a reasonable trading surplus to finance future plant and equipment investments.

2020/21	Building Maintenance	2021/22
£000		£000
(13,716)	Income	(7,306)
13,141	Expenditure	6,568
(575)	Net Surplus / Deficit for Year	(738)

The Council provides a range of highway related engineering services, covering scheme implementation and winter maintenance. The trading objective is to provide cost effective services to the Council and its Direct Service Organisation (DSO) and has a commitment to reduce service costs year on year in real terms.

2020/21	Highways Maintenance	2021/22
£000		£000
(9,844)	Income	(9,460)
9,350	Expenditure	8,504
(494)	Net Surplus / Deficit for Year	(956)

Other smaller trading accounts are grouped in the table below:

2020/21	All other small trading operations	2021/22
£000		£000
(5,993)	Income	(7,042)
5,192	Expenditure	6,785
(801)	Net Surplus / Deficit for Year	(257)

Note 34 - Agency Services

Covid-19 Grants

Various streams of additional funding were received from Government from March 2020 onwards, to assist authorities and taxpayers with pressures linked to the Covid-19 pandemic. Where councils are receiving the funding but then paying businesses or organisations that funding on behalf of Government and acting as an intermediary, this forms an agency relationship, with the Council being the agent and Government being the principal. When such arrangements exist, the income and expenditure are not included as part of the Statement of Accounts.

The most material grants awarded to Wandsworth and that are deemed to be agency relationships are detailed below:

- The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) continued to provide the Local Restrictions Support to support businesses required to close due to Covid-19. The grant received and paid out in 2021/22 totalled £2.9m (£19.9m in 2020/21).
- The Department of Health and Social Care paid the Infection Control Fund for adult social care which provided funding to care homes and Quality Care Commission regulated community care providers on a 'per bed' and 'per user' basis. £1.6m has been paid out to these providers in 2021/22 (£3.4m in 2020/21).
- BEIS provided the Restart Grant to support businesses with a one off grant as they reopened as Covid-19 restrictions were eased. The grant received and paid out in 2021/22 totalled £15.1m.
- The Omicron Hospitality and Leisure Grant, provided by BEIS, was also an one off grant, to support businesses during the rise of the Omicron variant. The grant received and paid out in 2021/22 was £2.5m.

Note 35 - Pooled Budgets

Pooled funding schemes are administered by Joint Commissioning Bodies (JCBs), whose purpose is to agree and monitor the funding and expenditure of each pooled budget area. This includes agreeing funding budgets each year and monitoring the expenditure against these quarterly, as well as agreeing appropriate service policies and actions and reporting on outturn positions. Representatives from each partner organisation attend the JCBs and reports are provided for discussion/information.

The Council has two pooled budget agreements under S75 of the NHS Act 2006 as at 31 March 2022. These are:

Better Care Fund (BCF) with Wandsworth Clinical Commissioning Group (Wandsworth CCG)

The BCF was established by the Government to provide funds to local areas to support the integration of health and social care and to seek to achieve the national conditions and local objectives, shifting the focus of care from hospital to community provision. As a result, in 2015/16 the Council entered into a S75 agreement with Wandsworth CCG to establish a pooled fund. The fund is invested in a number of established and new local schemes to support all areas to implement the high impact change model for managing transfer of care. In addition, Wandsworth Council receives Improved Better Care Fund (iBCF) and Winter Pressures grant funding. The former which is for meeting adult social care needs; reducing

pressures on the NHS by improving the delay in discharges from hospital to care; and ensuring the local social care provider market is supported.

2020/21	Better Care Fund	2021/22
£000		£000
(24,288)	Authority Funding	(24,685)
(15,197)	Partner Funding	(15,971)
(39,485)	Total Pooled Funding	(40,656)
24,288	Authority Expenditure	24,685
15,197	Partner Expenditure	15,971
39,485	Expenditure	40,656
0	Net Surplus/Deficit on the Pooled Budget	0
0	Authority Share of the Net Surplus / Deficit	0

Joint Integrated Community Equipment Service with St George's University Hospitals Foundation Trust (St George's) and Central London Community Healthcare (CLCH)

This scheme was established on 1 April 2005 to create an integrated service for the provision of community based equipment for people with disabilities. Following a reorganisation of health provision in October 2017 the scheme expanded to include CLCH as well as Wandsworth Council and St George's. The net surplus of £0.3m (£0.5m in 2020/21) is attributable to the Council. The Council wrote back its surplus to the General Fund and all expenditure incurred by St George's and CLCH was recovered in full.

2020/21	Joint Integrated Community Equipment Service	2021/22
£000		£000
(955)	Authority Funding	(954)
(2,059)	Partner Funding	(2,214)
(3,014)	Total Pooled Funding	(3,168)
505	Authority Expenditure	667
2,059	Partner Expenditure	2,214
2,564	Expenditure	2,881
(450)	Net Surplus/Deficit on the Pooled Budget	(287)
(450)	Authority Share of the Net Surplus / Deficit	(287)

Note 36 - Members' Allowances

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

2020/21		2021/22
£000		£000
1,084	Allowances	1,076
1,084	Total Members' Allowances	1,076

Note 37 - Officers' Remuneration

The Council entered the SSA with LB Richmond from 1 October 2016. The tables below set out; senior officers whose remuneration exceeds £150,000 (or report to the Chief Executive or is required by the Code); the bandings of officers whose SSA salary share is £50,000 or more per year; and an analysis of exit packages paid during the year. All tables detailed below represent Wandsworth's proportion of the salary costs with the remaining balance being charged to Richmond.

2021/22		Salary & Other Payments	Employers Pension Contributions	Total
	<i>Notes</i>	£	£	£
Chief Executive – M. Maidment	1	157,291	28,312	185,603
Director of Children's Services - A. Popovici	2	193,716	34,853	228,569
Assistant Director of Children's Services - P. Angeli	3	107,458	0	107,458
Director of Housing & Regeneration - B. Reilly	4	142,511	25,652	168,163
Director of Environment & Community Services - P. Chadwick	5	118,123	21,262	139,385
Director of Adult Social Care & Public Health - E. Bruce	6	107,634	0	107,634
Deputy Director of Environment & Community Services - K. Power	7	113,266	20,388	133,654
Assistant Chief Executive (Policy and Performance)	8	92,652	16,677	109,330
Executive Director of Finance - F. Merry	9	109,535	19,716	129,252
		1,142,186	166,860	1,309,046

2020/21		Salary & Other Payments	Employers Pension Contribution	Total
	<i>Notes</i>	£	£	£
Chief Executive – M. Maidment	1	139,935	25,188	165,124
Director of Children's Services - A. Popovici	2	185,297	33,337	218,634
Assistant Director of Children's Services - P. Angeli	3	237,170	25,681	262,851
Director of Housing & Regeneration - B. Reilly	4	128,910	23,204	152,114
Director of Environment & Community Services - P. Chadwick	5	114,657	20,638	135,295
Director of Adult Social Care & Public Health - E. Bruce	6	127,766	0	127,766
Deputy Director of Environment & Community Services - K. Power	7	119,457	21,896	141,354
Assistant Chief Executive (Policy and Performance)	8	88,623	15,952	104,576
Executive Director of Finance - F. Merry	9	95,807	17,245	113,052
		1,237,624	183,142	1,420,766

Notes to show Senior Officers' full SSA remuneration including salary and pension contributions are as follows:

Note 1 – The current Chief Executive's total remuneration across the SSA in 2021/22 was £249,668 and the employer's pension contributions were £44,940.

Note 2 – The Director of Children's Services' total remuneration across the SSA in 2021/22 was £193,716 and the employer's pension contributions were £34,853. The Director of Children's Services is charged 100% to Wandsworth.

Note 3 – The Assistant Director of Children's Services' total remuneration across the SSA in 2021/22 was £107,458.

Note 4 – The Director of Housing and Regeneration's total remuneration across the SSA in 2021/22 was £226,208 and the employer's pension contributions were £40,717.

Note 5 – The Director of Environment and Community Services' total remuneration across the SSA in 2021/22 was £187,496 and the employer's pension contributions were £33,749.

Note 6 – The Director of Adult Social Care and Public Health's total remuneration across the SSA in 2021/22 was £170,848.

Note 7 – The Deputy Director of Environment and Community Services' total remuneration across the SSA in 2021/22 was £179,787 and the employer's pension contributions were £32,362.

Note 8 – The Assistant Chief Executive (Policy and Performance)'s total remuneration across the SSA in 2021/22 was £147,067 and the employer's pension contributions were £26,472.

Note 9 – The Executive Director of Finance's (formerly Director of Finance and Director of Resources) total remuneration across the SSA in 2021/22 was £173,866 and the employer's pension contributions were £31,296.

Officers reporting to the Chief Executive but with a salary under £150,000 are not disclosed by name.

Officer Remuneration

2020/21				2021/22			
Number of Employees				Number of Employees			
School Staff	Other Staff	Total		School Staff	Other Staff	Total	
112	116	228	£50,001 to £55,000	126	119	245	
63	40	103	£55,001 to £60,000	49	73	122	
51	25	76	£60,001 to £65,000	34	37	71	
24	17	41	£65,001 to £70,000	20	24	44	
10	8	18	£70,001 to £75,000	10	12	22	
15	12	27	£75,001 to £80,000	14	15	29	
11	9	20	£80,001 to £85,000	15	7	22	
10	12	22	£85,001 to £90,000	6	14	20	
4	6	10	£90,001 to £95,000	4	8	12	
5	4	9	£95,001 to £100,000	3	4	7	
4	0	4	£100,001 to £105,000	4	0	4	
1	1	2	£105,001 to £110,000	3	4	7	
3	2	5	£110,001 to £115,000	2	2	4	
0	2	2	£115,001 to £120,000	1	1	2	
0	3	3	£125,001 to £130,000	0	1	1	
0	3	3	£135,001 to £140,000	0	1	1	
0	0	0	£140,001 to £145,000	0	2	2	
0	0	0	£145,001 to £150,000	0	1	1	
0	0	0	£150,001 to £150,000	0	1	1	
0	0	0	£155,001 to £160,000	0	1	1	
0	1	1	£185,001 to £190,000	0	0	0	
0	0	0	£190,001 to £195,000	0	1	1	
0	1	1	£235,001 to £240,000	0	0	0	
313	263	576	Total	291	328	619	

The above table does not include employer's pension contributions.

Exit Packages

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band (£)	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
£0-£20,000	23	22	4	27	27	49	170,000	470,227
£20,001 - £40,000	4	6	0	7	4	13	105,000	349,139
£40,001 - £60,000	1	1	0	2	1	3	42,000	141,659
£60,001 - £80,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	64,070
£80,001 - £100,000	1	2	1	0	2	2	187,000	179,987
Total	29	32	5	36	34	68	504,000	1,205,082

Add: Amounts provided for in CIES not included in bandings (61,000) (62,658)

Total cost included in CIES

443,000 1,142,425

The total cost of £1.1m for 2021/22 (£0.4m in 2020/21) in the table above is for exit packages that have been agreed, accrued for and charged to the Council's CIES in the current year, but are not shown in the exit packages banding note.

Note 38 - External Audit Costs

The Council has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts, certification of grant claims and to non-audit services provided by the Council's external auditors.

2020/21		2021/22
£000		£000
87	Fees payable to external auditors for the current year scale fee	87
0	Fees payable to external auditors for previous years additional fee	37
21	Fees payable in respect of other services provided by external auditors during the year	21
108	Total	145

The Council's auditors Ernst & Young LLP have submitted requests to Public Sector Audit Appointments for authority to increase the fees charged during 2019/20 onwards. Additional fees for 2019/20 have been agreed and are included in the figures above. Additional fees for 2020/21 onwards have yet to be settled and any increase in fees is therefore excluded from the figures above.

Note 39 - Dedicated Schools Grant

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant income provided by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA), the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget as defined in the Schools Finance and Early Years (England) (No 2) Regulations 2018. The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an

authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget (ISB), which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school. Details of the deployment of DSG receivable are:

DSG Receivable for 2021/22	Central Expenditure	Individual Schools Budget	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Final DSG for year before Academies recoupment			(253,443)
Academy figure recouped for year			88,080
Total DSG after academy recoupment			(165,363)
Plus: Brought forward from previous year			(9)
Less: Carry forward to following year (pre-agreed)			0
Initial budget distribution for year	(47,832)	(117,540)	(165,372)
In Year Adjustments	0	547	547
Final budget distribution for year	(47,832)	(116,994)	(164,827)
Less: Actual central expenditure	51,340		51,340
Less: Actual ISB deployed to schools		118,086	118,086
Carry forward to 2022/23	3,508	1,093	4,601

DSG Receivable for 2020/21	Central Expenditure	Individual Schools Budget	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Final DSG for year before Academies recoupment			(241,222)
Academy figure recouped for year			80,572
Total DSG after academy recoupment			(160,650)
Plus: Brought forward from previous year			(39)
Less: Carry forward to following year (pre-agreed)			0
Initial budget distribution for year	(47,027)	(113,663)	(160,689)
In Year Adjustments	(233)	(563)	(796)
Final budget distribution for year	(47,260)	(114,226)	(161,485)
Less: Actual central expenditure	47,257		47,257
Less: Actual ISB deployed to schools		114,219	114,219
Carry forward to 2021/22	(3)	(7)	(9)

Note 40 - Grant Income

Grants and contributions charged to Taxation and Non Specific Grant income

31 March 2021		31 March 2022
£000		£000
(60,975)	Non-specific revenue grants	(54,886)
(18,332)	Capital grants and contributions - General Fund	(57,790)
(32,167)	Capital grants and contributions - Housing Revenue Account	(9,424)
(111,474)	Total	(122,100)

Grants and contributions charged to Net Cost of Services

31 March 2021		31 March 2022
£000		£000
(161,446)	Dedicated Schools Grant	(164,718)
8,509	Section 106 Contributions	(110,680)
(84,226)	Rent Allowance Subsidy	(75,718)
(53,062)	Rent Rebate Subsidy	(49,826)
(27,777)	Public Health Grant	(28,608)
(15,307)	Non-HRA Rent Rebate Subsidy	(17,700)
(16,486)	Improved Better Care	(16,486)
(3,031)	Covid-19 LRSO Additional Restrictions Grant	(10,097)
(7,802)	Better Care Fund	(8,199)
(6,131)	Health Authority Contributions	(6,212)
(3,687)	Covid-19 Contain Outbreak Management Funding	(5,638)
(6,124)	Pupil Premium Grant	(5,902)
(7,848)	Covid-19 Additional Funding	(5,699)
(3,211)	Homelessness Prevention Grant	(5,407)
(4,078)	Leaseholder Reimbursements	(4,044)
(2,472)	Sixth Form Funding	(2,295)
(2,182)	Asylum Seekers Grant	(2,295)
0	Household Support Grant	(2,069)
(2,081)	Universal Infant Free School Meals Grant	(1,884)
(1,426)	Disabled Facilities Grant	(1,596)
(462)	Supporting Families Grant	(1,525)
(965)	Covid-19 Test and Trace	(1,814)
0	Rough Sleeping Initiative	(1,418)
(1,372)	Adult Education Funding	(1,358)
(1,322)	Housing Benefit Admin Subsidy	(1,231)
0	Transport for London	(1,013)
(1,309)	Discretionary Housing Payment Subsidy	(999)
(19,550)	Royal College of Art Expansion Grant	(578)
(4,277)	Teachers' Pension Employer Contributions Grant	(365)
(725)	Apprenticeship Grant	(341)
(1,272)	Teachers Pay Grant	(128)
(1,171)	Highways Maintenance Grants	(38)
(10,386)	Covid -19 Sales, Fees and Charges Support Grant	(1,826)
(2,885)	Covid -19 Local Authority Discretionary Grant	0
(1,988)	Covid-19 Hardship Funding	0
(9,800)	Other Government Grants and Contributions under £1m	(12,345)
(4,394)	Non-Government Grants & Contributions under £1m	(3,816)
(461,746)	Total	(553,868)

Grants Receipts in Advance (Capital Grants) - Current Liabilities

31 March 2021		31 March 2022
£000		£000
(210)	Section 106 Contributions	(218)
(210)	Total	(218)

Grants Receipts in Advance (Revenue Grants) - Current Liabilities

31 March 2021		31 March 2022
£000		£000
0	Council Tax Rebate	(14,582)
0	Covid 19 Additional Relief Fund	(7,312)
(363)	Section 106 Contributions	(905)
(2,203)	Covid 19 Test and Trace	(1,748)
(2,110)	Supporting Families Grant	(1,510)
0	Family Safeguard	(1,239)
(4,272)	Covid 19 Contain Outbreak Management Fund	(885)
(35,109)	Covid 19 Business Grants	0
(1,204)	Other Grants	(2,499)
(45,261)	Total	(30,680)

Grants Receipts in Advance (Capital Grants) - Long Term Liabilities

31 March 2021		31 March 2022
£000		£000
0	Council Homes for London	(4,054)
(1,618)	Free Schools	(1,618)
(2,638)	Other	(2,086)
(4,256)	Total	(7,758)

Note 41 - Related Parties

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

This disclosure note has been prepared based on declarations made in respect of related party transactions by the Members of Wandsworth Council and Senior Officers employed by Richmond and Wandsworth SSA.

There are no declarable related party transactions with Senior Officers, Members, or their related parties with the exceptions of the following:

Central Government

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the Council. It is responsible for providing the statutory framework, within which the Council operates, provides a significant part of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. Housing Benefits). Details of grants received from Government are listed in Note 40 as well as liabilities outstanding at the year-end in relation to those grants.

North East Surrey Crematorium Board (NESCB)

The Board is composed of 10 councillors from three London Borough councils: Merton, Sutton, and Wandsworth. Councillors Mr M. Ryder, Mrs R. Birchall (Vice Chair), Mr T. Walsh, Mr T. Belton, Mr G. Henderson were appointed by the Council. Mr M. Davies (Financial Controller) is Treasurer to the Board. Mr P. Guillioti (Assistant Director of Resources – Financial Services) is Auditor to the Board.

The Board had regular transactions with the Council, and interim payments were made to the Council to reimburse costs incurred on the Board's behalf. At 31st March 2022 the Council had a £0.8m 7-day notice loan outstanding from the Board.

Western Riverside Waste Authority (WRWA)

The Authority is composed of 8 members from 4 London Boroughs: Hammersmith and Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, and Wandsworth. Councillors Mrs S. Sutters and Mr G. Senior were appointed by the Council. Ms K. Burston (Assistant Director of Resources (Financial Management) was Deputy Treasurer to the Authority. Mr P. Guillioti was Head of Audit to the Authority.

During the year there were refuse disposal charges of £13.2m and levy payments of £1.4m to WRWA.

Wandsworth Council Pension Fund

The Council charged the Pension Fund £1.4m for expenses incurred in administering the Fund in 2021/22.

One Trust

One Trust provides day care services to Wandsworth Council. Councillor Mr I. Lewer is a Director of One Trust. During the year, the Council made payments for services of £1.9m to One Trust. Minimal charges were made by the Council for service provision and interest payments.

Enable Leisure and Culture

Enable provide leisure services for the Council. Councillor Mr G. Humphries is a trustee. During the year, the council received a concession for services of £2.3m from Enable. The council paid £1.7m for services provided by Enable.

Wandsworth BC Trading Ltd

This company is a wholly owned Local Authority Trading Company with the Council as the sole shareholder. The Board comprises of Councillor Mr G. Senior and, Mr M. Maidment (Chief Executive), Mrs F. Merry (Executive Director of Finance) and Mr K. Power (Deputy Director of Environment and Community Services) as Directors of the company. During the year, the company charged the Council £0.1m and paid the Council £0.1m.

St George's University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

St George's Hospital is located within the Borough, in Tooting. Councillor Mr H. Byrne is an employee of St George's. £0.4m was paid to St George's for service provision and £5.2m of income was received in 2021/22.

Achieving for Children (AfC)

Achieving for Children delivers social care, education and health services to children and young people in the Royal Borough of Kingston, Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead and London Borough of Richmond upon Thames. Jeremy DeSouza (Assistant Director – Business Resource) is a Non-executive Director on the AfC Board. The Council received £0.2m for service provision and grant recoupment. £0.6m was paid to Achieving for Children for special educational needs grants.

Members and Officers

Members of the Council have direct influence over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of Members' allowances and expenses paid in the year is shown in Note 35. During the year, works and services to the net value of £0.4m (£0.3m in 2020/21) were commissioned for companies, voluntary and similar organisations in which Members declared an interest. Contracts were entered in full compliance with the Council's standing orders.

Note 42 - 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 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 authority, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the authority that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

31 March 2021		31 March 2022	
£000		£000	
251,033	Opening Capital Financing Requirement		217,994
	Capital Investment:		
125,304	- Property Plant and Equipment		107,137
9	- Investment Property		2
37,123	- Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute		15,682
121	- Capital Loans and investments		64
162,557	Total Capital Spending		122,885
	Sources of Finance:		
(29,816)	- Capital receipts		(32,771)
(83,526)	- Government Grants and other contributions		(36,913)
(43,723)	- Major repairs reserve		(49,093)
	Sums set aside from revenue:		
(167)	- Direct revenue contributions		(1,302)
(37,946)	- Borrowing or liabilities met from the HRA		(33,030)
(418)	- Minimum revenue provision		(429)
(195,596)	Total Sources of Finance		(153,538)
217,994	Closing Capital Financing Requirement		187,341

Explanation of movements in year

31 March 2021		31 March 2022	
£000		£000	
(32,620)	Increase in underlying need to borrow		(30,225)
(418)	Other movements		(429)
(33,039)	Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement		(30,654)

Note 43 - LeasesAuthority as Lessee - Operating Leases

The future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operation leases in future years are set out below:

31 March 2021		31 March 2022	
£000		£000	
14,400	Not later than one year		14,574
317	Later than one year and not later than five years		464
342	Later than five years		646
15,059	Total		15,684

The expenditure charged to services in the CIES during the year in relation to these leases was:

31 March 2021 £000		31 March 2022 £000
12,938	Minimum lease payments	14,211
12,938	Total	14,211

Authority as Lessor - Operating Leases

Assets valued at £73.3m (£83.3m in 2020/21) are held for use in operating leases, for which rent of £7.9m was received in 2021/22 (£8.0m in 2020/21). These assets are mostly investment properties which are not subject to depreciation. The rental figure is inclusive of a significant level of backdated rents raised following the conclusion of lease renewals which have not been recognised in prior year's accounts (£0.5m).

[Note 44 - Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes](#)

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers, the Council makes contributions towards post-employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Council has a commitment to make the payments (for those benefits) and to disclose them at the same time the employees earn their future entitlement.

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

The scheme has in excess of 10,000 participating employees and consequently the Council is not able to identify its share of the underlying financial position and performance of the scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme. In 2021/22 the Council paid £10.1m (£11.3m in 2020/21) to Teachers' Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits.

Some statutorily transferred staff are members of the NHS Pension Scheme. The scheme is unfunded and is administered by NHS Pensions, part of the NHS Business Services Authority which is an arm's length body of Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC). The pension cost charged to the Council is the contribution rate set by NHS Pensions on the basis of a notional fund and is therefore accounted for as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2021/22, the Council paid £0.2m (£0.2m in 2020/21) to NHS Pensions in respect of members retirement benefits.

[Note 45 - Defined Benefit Pension Scheme](#)

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers, the Council makes contributions towards the cost of post-employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Council has a commitment to make the payments (for those benefits) and to disclose them at the time that employees earn their future entitlement. Policy is determined in accordance with the Pensions Fund Regulations. The investment managers of the fund are appointed by Wandsworth Council Pension Committee.

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

The Council recognises a charge to Council Tax based on the cash payable in the year, and the real cost of post-employment/retirement benefits calculated under IAS19 is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS). The following transactions have been made in the CIES and the General Fund Balance via the MiRS during the year.

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.

The assumptions used in 2021/22 in respect of the McCloud ruling are close enough to the assumptions used in the prior year to make the figures comparable.

2020/21 Council £000	2020/21 LPFA £000	2020/21 Total £000	General Fund Transactions	2021/22 Council £000	2021/22 LPFA £000	2021/22 Total £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
Cost of Services						
Service cost comprising:						
42,661	304	42,965	Current service cost	63,528	315	63,843
447	0	447	Past service cost	770	0	770
0	0	0	(Gain) / loss from settlements and / or transfers	(1,279)	10,632	9,353
819	72	891	Administration expenses	1,127	21	1,148
5,935	4	5,939	Net interest expense	6,831	611	7,442
49,862	380	50,242	Total charged to Surplus and Deficit on Provision of Services	70,977	11,579	82,556
Other post-employment benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:						
(344,451)	(8,461)	(352,912)	Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(54,184)	(6,043)	(60,227)
(22,657)	(799)	(23,456)	Actuarial gains and losses - experience	(56,854)	(907)	(57,761)
(18,223)	(598)	(18,821)	Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(87,202)	(1,454)	(88,656)
447,624	9,115	456,739	Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(85,632)	(1,132)	(86,764)
0	0	0	Other movements in the liability/(asset)	7,855	58	7,913
62,293	(743)	61,550	Total charged to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(276,017)	(9,478)	(285,495)
112,155	(363)	111,792	Total charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(205,040)	(2,101)	(202,939)

2020/21 Council £000	2020/21 LPFA £000	2020/21 Total £000	Movement in Reserves Statement	2021/22 Council £000	2021/22 LPFA £000	2021/22 Total £000
(49,862)	(380)	(50,242)	Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(70,977)	(11,579)	(82,556)
			Actual amount charged against the general fund balance for pensions in the year:			
23,212	184	23,396	Employers' contributions payable to scheme	24,623	162	24,785
2020/21 Council £000	2020/21 LPFA £000	2020/21 Total £000	Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet	2021/22 Council £000	2021/22 LPFA £000	2021/22 Total £000
(2,068,373)	(62,565)	(2,130,938)	Present value of the defined obligation	(1,897,790)	(57,332)	(1,955,122)
1,715,113	62,830	1,777,943	Fair value of plan assets	1,774,193	55,658	1,829,851
(353,260)	265	(352,995)	Net (liability) / asset arising from the defined benefit obligation	(123,597)	(1,674)	(125,271)
2020/21 Council £000	2020/21 LPFA £000	2020/21 Total £000	Movement in the Value of Scheme Assets	2021/22 Council £000	2021/22 LPFA £000	2021/22 Total £000
1,357,281	55,678	1,412,959	Opening Balance	1,715,113	62,830	1,777,943
31,692	1,252	32,944	Interest income	33,692	547	34,239
			Re-measurement gain / (loss):			
344,451	8,461	352,912	The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	54,184	6,043	60,227
0	0	0	Other gains / (losses)	(7,855)	(58)	(7,913)
23,212	184	23,396	Contributions from employer	24,623	162	24,785
9,468	59	9,527	Contributions from employees into the scheme	9,981	53	10,034
(50,172)	(2,732)	(52,904)	Benefits / transfers paid	(52,886)	(3,266)	(56,152)
(819)	(72)	(891)	Administration expenses	(1,127)	(21)	(1,148)
0	0	0	Assets Extinguished on Settlement	(1,532)	(10,632)	(12,164)
1,715,113	62,830	1,777,943	Closing value of scheme assets	1,774,193	55,658	1,829,851

2020/21 Council £000	2020/21 LPFA £000	2020/21 Total £000	Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme Liabilities	2021/22 Council £000	2021/22 LPFA £000	2021/22 Total £000
(1,621,598)	(55,960)	(1,677,558)	Opening Balance	(2,068,373)	(62,565)	(2,130,938)
(42,661)	(304)	(42,965)	Current service cost	(63,528)	(315)	(63,843)
(37,627)	(1,256)	(38,883)	Interest cost	(40,523)	(1,158)	(41,681)
(9,468)	(59)	(9,527)	Contributions from scheme participants	(9,981)	(53)	(10,034)
			Re-measurement gains and losses:			
22,657	799	23,456	- Actuarial gains / (losses) - experience	56,854	907	57,761
18,223	598	18,821	- Actuarial gains / (losses) from changes in demographic assumptions	87,202	1,454	88,656
(447,624)	(9,115)	(456,739)	- Actuarial gains / (losses) from changes in financial assumptions	85,632	1,132	86,764
(447)	0	(447)	Past service cost	(770)	0	(770)
50,172	2,732	52,904	Benefits / transfers paid	52,886	3,266	56,152
0	0	0	Liabilities extinguished on settlements	2,811	0	2,811
(2,068,373)	(62,565)	(2,130,938)	Balance as at 31 March	(1,897,790)	(57,332)	(1,955,122)

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charges made against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund and HRA via the MiRS. The transactions in the preceding table have been made in the CIES and the General Fund Balance via the MiRS during the year.

The table above shows the amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the Council's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans.

2020/21 Council		Asset Allocation	2021/22 Council	
£000	%		£000	%
86,200	5.03%	Cash and cash equivalents	25,834	1.46%
1,068,226	62.28%	Equities	1,061,467	59.83%
32,133	1.87%	Gilts	23,676	1.33%
234,267	13.66%	Corporate Bonds	245,647	13.85%
139,104	8.11%	Property	213,693	12.04%
155,183	9.05%	Multi-Asset Funds	203,876	11.49%
1,715,113	100.00%	Scheme assets	1,774,193	100.00%

2020/21			2021/22	
LPFA		Asset Allocation	LPFA	
£000	%		£000	%
2,863	4.56%	Cash and cash equivalents	1,613	2.90%
34,137	54.33%	Equities	31,365	56.35%
5,717	9.10%	Property	4,920	8.84%
5,325	8.48%	Infrastructure	5,876	10.56%
14,788	23.53%	Target Return Portfolio	11,884	21.35%
62,830	100.00%	Scheme assets	55,658	100.00%

Basis of Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pension that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc.

The Council scheme and the LPFA scheme have been assessed by Barnett Waddingham, an independent firm of actuaries, based upon the latest triennial valuation, as at 31 March 2019.

Expected Return on Assets

For accounting periods from 1 January 2013, the expected return and the interest cost has been replaced with a single net interest cost, which effectively sets the expected return equal to the discount rate.

	Council		SSA		LPFA	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners						
- Men	21.6	21.0	21.6	21.0	20.9	20.5
- Women	24.3	23.5	24.3	23.5	23.8	23.5
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners						
- Men	22.9	22.3	22.9	22.3	23.0	22.5
- Women	25.7	24.9	25.7	24.9	25.7	25.4
Rate of inflation (CPI)	2.85%	3.30%	2.85%	3.15%	2.85%	3.40%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.85%	4.30%	3.85%	4.15%	3.85%	4.40%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.85%	3.30%	2.85%	3.15%	2.85%	3.40%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	1.95%	2.60%	2.05%	2.60%	1.90%	2.60%
Take up of converting annual pension to lump sum	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%

The estimation of defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analyses below have 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 other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the

projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous period.

	Council			LPFA		
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustment to discount rate	0.10%	0.00%	-0.10%	0.10%	0.00%	-0.10%
Present Value of Total Obligation	1,861,575	1,897,790	1,935,110	56,621	57,332	58,058
Projected Service Cost	55,065	57,093	59,204	291	298	304
Adjustment to long term salary increase	0.10%	0.00%	-0.10%	0.10%	0.00%	-0.10%
Present Value of Total Obligation	1,900,462	1,897,790	1,895,141	57,361	57,332	57,304
Projected Service Cost	57,126	57,093	57,062	298	298	298
Adjustment to pension increases & deferred revaluation	0.10%	0.00%	-0.10%	0.10%	0.00%	-0.10%
Present Value of Total Obligation	1,932,629	1,897,790	1,863,957	58,023	57,332	56,655
Projected Service Cost	59,186	57,093	55,080	305	298	292
Adjustment to mortality age rating assumption	+ 1 Year	None	-1 Year	+ 1 Year	None	-1 Year
Present Value of Total Obligation	1,994,059	1,897,790	1,806,591	61,456	57,332	53,507
Projected Service Cost	59,524	57,093	54,750	312	298	284

The Accounts include an Enhanced Pension Fund reserve designated to cover the teachers' pension liabilities which fall outside the statutory pension schemes for Council employees.

Impact on the Council's cash flows

The liabilities above show the underlying commitment that the Council has as an employer to pay retirement benefits as they fall due valued on an IAS19 basis. The total liability of £202.9m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded on the Balance Sheet. An IAS19 valuation uses more prudent assumptions than those used in the triennial valuation which sets the cash contributions required over the subsequent 3 years. These statutory funding and valuation arrangements mean that the Council's position as an employer in the Fund remains healthy.

The objectives of the Wandsworth Pension Fund are to keep employer's contributions at as constant a rate as possible while prudently managing any surplus or deficit. The latest triennial valuation as at 31 March 2022 showed that the pension fund was 116% funded after setting aside an asset shock reserve. This valuation set contribution rates for the 3 years from 2020/21 of 18.0% of payroll which includes a negative secondary rate in recognition of a surplus position.

The Council is the Administering Authority for the Wandsworth Fund and so would become liable to fund any shortfall in pension benefits should the situation arise. The whole Fund's position, on both an IAS19 (PF Note 28) and Triennial valuation basis (PF Note 27), is reported in the Pension Fund Accounts.

Note 46 - Contingent Liabilities

At 31 March 2022 the Council had some outstanding legal and insurance cases which could give rise to a liability in the future. If the cases do give rise to a liability these costs will be met from the insurance provision (based on total value of all outstanding cases) or from in year budgets. The Council has noted contingent liabilities potentially up to a value of £6.7m in 2021/22 but for confidentiality reasons the Council cannot disclose the details of cases.

Insurance

The Council's previous insurer, Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI), went into a solvent run-off in September 1992. However, in November 2012 the Directors of the company resolved to trigger the Scheme of Arrangement as a solvent run-off can no longer be foreseen. The Scheme Administrator issued an initial levy of 15% in January 2014 which was paid from money set aside for this purpose. The Administrator issued a further levy of 10% in April 2016 and has indicated that, based on information currently held; the final aggregate levy may be up to 28%. The Council has sufficient resources in the Insurance Reserve to cover any further levy.

Note 47 - Contingent Assets

Contingent assets relate to possible income arising from a past event that has not been recognised in the Statement of Accounts due to the probability that a transfer of economic benefits will not arise or cannot be reliably estimated. The right to the potential asset is dependent on something happening in the future. A review is undertaken annually to identify potential contingent assets.

There were no contingent assets outstanding as at 31 March 2022.

Note 48 - Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

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

- Credit risk - the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council.
- Liquidity risk - the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments.
- Market risk - the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements.

The Council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. Risk management is carried out by a central treasury team, under policies approved by the Council in the annual Treasury Management Strategy.

Credit Risk

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

Deposits

This risk is minimised through the Council's Treasury Management Policy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria. The Treasury Management Policy also imposes a maximum sum to be invested with a financial institution located within each category. During the year treasury management is regularly reviewed at the monthly treasury management team meeting. The 2021/22 policy was as follows:

- a) up to £50.0m with UK on non-UK institutions with a Fitch credit rating of at least F1+ short-term, AA- long-term, and a short-term watch that is not negative, (or equivalent under Moody's or Standard and Poor's), and where generally no more than £30.0m is placed for periods longer than 6 months;
- b) Up to £100.0m with other UK local authorities or precepting authorities;

- c) Up to £20.0m for a maximum of 6 months with UK or non-UK institutions with a Fitch credit rating of at least F1+ short-term, AA- long-Term, and a short-term watch that is negative (or equivalent under Moody's or Standard and Poor's);
- d) to £20.0m with UK or non-UK institutions with a Fitch credit rating of at least F1+ short-term, A long-term, and a short-term watch that is not negative (or equivalent under Moody's or Standard and Poor's);
- e) up to £10.0m for a maximum of 6 months with UK or non-UK institutions with a Fitch credit rating of at least F1+ short-term, A long-term, and a short-term watch that is negative (or equivalent under Moody's or Standard and Poor's);
- f) up to £10.0m with UK or non-UK institutions with a Fitch credit rating of at least F1 short-term, A long-term, and a short-term watch that is not negative (or equivalent under Moody's or Standard and Poor's);
- g) up to £5.0m for a maximum of 6 months with UK or non-UK institutions with a Fitch credit rating of at least F1 short-term, A+ long-term, and a short-term watch that is negative (or equivalent under Moody's or Standard and Poor's);
- h) up to £10.0m with UK or non-UK institutions for a maximum of 3 months where 2 out of 3 credit rating agencies have a Fitch credit rating of at least F1 short-term, A long-term, and a short-term watch that is not negative (or equivalent under Moody's or Standard and Poor's); and,
- i) up to £50.0m with banks owned 20% or more by the UK Government (e.g. NatWest Group). Included in this limit is any balance held in notice funds held with these institutions.

Money Market Funds

Investments may also be placed directly in commercial sterling money market funds (MMFs) with AAA ratings or short dated income funds with AA ratings. Investments shall be placed in accordance with the following criteria:

- a) MMFs may be either short dated funds with daily liquidity or slightly longer dated funds with short notice periods. The choice of funds is to be determined at the monthly Treasury Management meetings within the Resources Directorate.
- b) The maximum overall limit for the use of MMFs and short dated funds shall be 50% of total investments.
- c) The maximum limit for each counterparty with AAA rating shall be £50.0m
- d) Each MMF shall have a minimum AAA credit rating from one of the 3 main credit rating agencies and, if the fund has more than 1 rating, each rating shall be AAA.
- e) The maximum investment placed in any fund shall not exceed 7.5% of the total assets under management in the fund.
- f) Each short dated income fund shall have a minimum AA credit rating from one of the 3 main credit rating agencies. If the credit rating is only AA the maximum investment in any fund shall not exceed £5.0m if this is lower than 7.5% of assets under management.

Property Funds

Investments of up to £25.0m may be placed in a property fund that is set up under a scheme approved by HM Treasury.

Covered Bonds

Up to £50.0m may be placed in a covered bond with a maturity period of no longer than 3 years and a credit rating of AAA from at least one of the three credit rating agencies.

Joint Venture Loans

Loans may be made through bond instruments issued by any Joint Venture arrangement, development partner or vehicle set up for the purpose of regenerating the Council's housing estates. Any such investment shall not exceed £50 million per bond issue and £100m in total.

Loans to Staff Mutuals, other service providers and Voluntary organisations

Loans of up to £5.0m may be made at market rates of interest with terms determined by the Executive Director of Finance.

Longer Term Investments

Investments up to an aggregate limit of £50.0m for 5 years, subject to meeting the criteria to not count as capital expenditure.

Business Improvement Districts (BIDS)

Loans may be made to Wandsworth based BIDS for start-up loans at up to market rates of interest to an overall maximum limit of £1m.

Other counterparty debtors

Counterparties are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, with individual credit limits being set in accordance with internal ratings in accordance with parameters set by the Council. The Council has no material long-term debtors. The Council manages the risk of non-payment through the use of specific provisions against categories of debtors.

Liquidity Risk

The Council has a comprehensive cash flow management system that seeks to ensure that cash is available as it is needed. There is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments. The Council sets limits on the proportion of its fixed rate borrowing during specified periods. The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

Liquidity Risk	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£000	£000
Less than one year	18,292	18,001
Between one and two years	18,001	17,710
Between two and five years	35,130	17,420
More than five Years	0	0
More than ten years	0	0
Total	71,423	53,131

All trade and other payables are due to be paid in less than 1 year.

Interest Rate Risk

The Council borrowed £223.6m at a fixed rate of 1.69% from PWLB on 28 March 2012 towards the cost of the HRA subsidy system buy out. Since then, the Council has had no new borrowing requirement. Movements in interest rates are therefore not deemed to materially

affect borrowings. The Council is exposed to risk in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its investments. Changes in interest receivable on variable rate investments will be posted to the CIES and effect the General Fund balance. The Accountancy team has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that is used to update budget monitoring during the year and take into account any adverse changes.

Note 49 – Group Relationships

Shared Services

The SSA with LB Richmond

As detailed in the Narrative Report, Wandsworth Council and LB Richmond formed a shared staffing arrangement from 1 October 2016. Where Wandsworth Council has entered into specific relationships with LB Richmond and its existing partners, these are detailed below.

South London Legal Partnership (SLLP)

First formed in 2011, the South London Legal Partnership is now London's first five-borough shared legal service. Working on behalf of the London Boroughs of Merton, Richmond, Kingston, Sutton and Wandsworth, the service is hosted by LB Merton but governed by a joint board which oversees the delivery of services. Wandsworth is directly charged via an hourly rate for the service.

The aim of the service is to provide more resilient and higher quality legal services than that provided by each authority individually, assuming that future savings will need to be made to the budgets of all local authorities. The service is ISO 9001:2015 accredited and provides the full remit of local authority legal services to the Directorates of all councils as well as advice to councillors, the committees of the councils and to schools.

The Council paid £2.5m in 2021/22 (£2m in 2020/21) to LB Merton for this service.

Internal Audit and Investigations Service

Internal Audit is delivered by the South West London Audit Partnership (SWLAP) which is a five Borough shared audit service covering the London Boroughs of Merton, Richmond, Sutton, Kingston, and Wandsworth – with Richmond and Wandsworth SSA being the host. The audit service is largely provided by the in-house audit team however specialist audit services are procured through the Croydon framework contract which is currently provided by Mazars.

Fraud work is undertaken by the South West London Fraud Partnership (SWLFP) which is a shared service covering the same five boroughs and again led by the SSA. Both the shared audit and fraud services are overseen by the Shared Service Board which includes the Section 151 officers from each of the constituent Councils or their delegated representatives. The partnering boroughs are charged based on time spent and an agreed audit day rate.

The Council's net spend was £1m on the Internal Audit and Investigations in 2021/22 (£0.7m in 2020/21).

Pension Administration Services

The Pension Shared Service is a five-borough service that administers the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) for the London Boroughs of Camden, Merton, Richmond, Waltham Forest and Wandsworth, with Wandsworth Council as the host.

The Council incurred expenditure of £2.4m and recovered £1.4m from other local authorities in 2021/22 in relation to this service (£2.4m expenditure and £1.5m recovered in 2020/21).

Other

The Council has a wholly owned Local Authority Trading Company (Wandsworth BC Trading Limited) with the Council as the sole shareholder. The Council’s view is this does not form part of Group Accounts for the year 2021/22.

The Council is part of a joint venture partnership with Taylor Wimpey PLC to develop the York Road and Winstanley Estates. Both partners own 50% of the partnership. This joint venture has been consolidated as part of the Council’s Group Accounts. The current status of the Winstanley and York Road Regeneration LLP audit is detailed in Note 6.

There are no other material interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities.

Collection Fund

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

31 March 2021				31 March 2022				
Business Rates	Business Rates Supplement	Council Tax	Total	Collection Fund	Business Rates	Business Rates Supplement	Council Tax	Total
£000	£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000	£000
INCOME:								
		(110,775)	(110,775)	Council Tax Receivable			(119,713)	(119,713)
(62,547)			(62,547)	Business Rates Receivable	(93,024)			(93,024)
(345)		(1)	(346)	Transitional Protection Payments Receivable	(182)		0	(182)
	(1,860)		(1,860)	Business Rates Supplements receivable		(2,430)		(2,430)
		(1,089)	(1,089)	Transfer from General Fund re Covid Hardship			(9)	(9)
(62,892)	(1,860)	(111,865)	(176,617)	Total amounts to be credited	(93,206)	(2,430)	(119,722)	(215,358)
EXPENDITURE:								
Apportionment of Previous Year Surplus/Deficit:								
901			901	Central Government	(23,025)			(23,025)
155		1,546	1,701	Wandsworth Borough Council	(21,545)		564	(20,981)
87		1,101	1,188	Greater London Authority	(25,791)		401	(25,390)
Precepts, demands and shares:								
39,888			39,888	Central Government	37,735			37,735
36,262		63,299	99,561	Wandsworth Borough Council	34,304		65,552	99,856
44,723		44,938	89,661	Greater London Authority	42,309		49,481	91,790
Business Rate Supplement:								

	1,328		1,328	Payment to levying authority's Business Rate Supplement Revenue Account		2,366		2,366
	7		7	Administrative Costs		8		8
				Charges to Collection Fund:				
(174)		570	396	Write-offs of uncollectable amounts	4		321	325
6,235	525	1,279	8,039	Increase/(decrease) in allowance for impairment	2,587	56	1,536	4,179
8,412			8,412	Increase/(decrease) in allowance for appeals	(259)			(259)
442			442	Charge to General Fund for allowable collection costs for non-domestic rates	439			439
				Transfers to General Fund:				
7,000			7,000	Designated Area Payments	8,162			8,161
143,931	1,860	112,733	258,524	Total amounts to be debited	54,920	2,430	117,855	175,205
81,039	0	868	81,907	(Surplus)/Deficit arising during the year	(38,286)	0	(1,867)	(40,153)
698	0	(2,009)	(1,311)	(Surplus)/Deficit b/f at 1 April	81,737	0	(1,141)	80,596
81,737	0	(1,141)	80,596	(Surplus)/Deficit c/f at 31 March	43,451	0	(3,008)	40,443

Notes to the Collection Fund

Note 1 – Council Tax Income

2021/22

Band	Valuation band limits	Calculated no of dwellings	Ratio to band D	Equated No of dwellings	
	£	No		No	
A	Up to and including - 40,000	3,900	6/9	2,600	
B	40,001 - 52,000	8,197	7/9	6,375	
C	52,001 - 68,000	29,160	8/9	25,920	
D	68,001 - 88,000	29,114	9/9	29,114	
E	88,001 - 120,000	21,459	11/9	26,228	
F	120,001 - 160,000	15,723	13/9	22,711	
G	160,001 - 320,000	13,073	15/9	21,788	
H	More than - 320,001	2,693	18/9	5,386	
				Adjustment	(4,203)
				Plus Ministry of Defence Properties	145
				Council tax base	136,064

2020/21

Band	Valuation band limits	Calculated no of dwellings	Ratio to band D	Equated No of dwellings	
	£	No		No	
A	Upto and including - 40,000	4,032	6/9	2,688	
B	40,001 - 52,000	8,286	7/9	6,445	
C	52,001 - 68,000	29,231	8/9	25,983	
D	68,001 - 88,000	29,015	9/9	29,015	
E	88,001 - 120,000	21,270	11/9	25,997	
F	120,001 - 160,000	15,492	13/9	22,377	
G	160,001 - 320,000	12,880	15/9	21,467	
H	More than - 320,001	2,696	18/9	5,392	
				Adjustment	(4,181)
				Plus Ministry of Defence Properties	145
				Council tax base	135,327

The rateable value of non-domestic properties at 31 March 2022 was £312.9m (£315.2m for 31 March 2021).

The Business Rates multiplier for 2021/22 was 51.2p and the small business multiplier for 2020/21 was 49.9p (no change for both since 2020/21).

Housing Revenue Account

Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement

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

2020/21		2021/22
£000		£000
	Expenditure	
25,941	Repairs & Maintenance	29,236
55,752	Supervision & Management	60,949
371	Rents, Rates, Taxes and other charges	586
63,841	Depreciation, impairments and revaluation losses of non-current assets	47,609
2,412	Movement in the allowance for bad debts	1,021
148,317	Total Expenditure	139,401
	Income	
(112,367)	Dwelling rents	(113,540)
(3,667)	Non-dwelling rents	(3,725)
(24,910)	Charges for services and facilities	(25,812)
(6,078)	Other	(4,044)
(147,022)	Total Income	(147,121)
1,295	Net Expenditure or Income of HRA Services as included in the whole authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(7,720)
1,397	HRA share of other amounts included in the whole authority Net Expenditure of Continuing Operations but not allocated to specific services	1,397
2,692	Net Expenditure of HRA Services	(6,323)
(19,711)	(Gains)/loss on sale of HRA Fixed Assets	(21,496)
3,264	Interest Payable and Similar Charges	2,754
(7,758)	HRA Interest and Investment Income	(4,788)
615	Net interest on the defined benefit liability/asset	770
(32,167)	Capital Grants and Contributions	(9,424)
(53,064)	(Surplus) or Deficit for Year on HRA Services	(38,507)

The statement incorporates £8.4m (£7.6m in 2020/21) of expenditure classified as Revenue funded by Capital under Statute relating to capital expenditure on housing estates, fully funded by leaseholder contributions or government grant, and also grants made to existing Council tenants to assist them in purchasing properties in the private sector freeing the vacated property for other prospective Council tenants. Overall rent arrears in relation to existing and former tenants of Council dwellings (and including other accounts linked to HRA properties) are incorporated into the consolidated figures for the Council, and stood at £10.7m as at 31 March 2022 (£9.9m as at 31 March 2021), against which a cumulative provision for bad debts of £7.1m (£6.2m as at 31 March 2021) has been established.

Movement on the HRA Statement

Movement on the HRA Statement		
2020/21		2021/22
£000		£000
(130,299)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year	(139,331)
(53,064)	(Surplus) or Deficit on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement	(38,506)
44,032	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute	30,038
(9,032)	Net (increase) or decrease on the HRA	(8,468)
(139,331)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year	(147,799)

2020/21	Adjustment between accounting basis	2021/22
£000		£000
(32,224)	Transfers to/(from) the Capital Adjustment Account	(23,366)
19,779	Gain or (loss) on sale of non-current assets	21,681
(3,053)	Contributions to or (from) the Pension Reserve	(6,384)
(68)	Transfers to/(from) the Capital Receipts Reserve	(185)
(274)	Transfers to/(from) the Accumulated Absences Account	213
23,627	Transfers to/(from) Major Repairs Reserve	24,611
36,245	Transfers to/(from) Capital Grants Unapplied	13,468
44,032	Net additional amount required by statute to be debited or (credited) to the HRA Balance for the year	30,038

Notes to the HRA Accounts

Note 1 - Analysis of Council Housing Stock

31 March 2021				31 March 2022		
Flats	Houses	Total		Flats	Houses	Total
14,365	2,615	16,980	Secure tenancies	14,452	2,615	17,067
39	49	88	Equity share tenancies	41	48	89
231	0	231	Shared dwellings	230	0	230
15,698	45	15,743	Long-lease sold	15,692	46	15,738
30,333	2,709	33,042	Total	30,415	2,709	33,124

Note 2 – Housing Revenue Account Capital Funding

2020/21			2021/22	
£000			£000	
(5,326)	Borrowing		(2,805)	
0	Direct Revenue Financing		(100)	
(21,610)	Capital Receipts		(22,637)	
(43,723)	Major Repairs Reserve		(49,093)	
(36,640)	Government grants and other contributions		(13,468)	
(107,299)	Total funding		(88,103)	

Note 3 - Balance Sheet Value of HRA Assets

31 March 2021			31 March 2022	
£000			£000	
	Operational Assets			
1,478,709	Dwellings		1,520,033	
119,436	Other Land and Buildings		111,891	
	Non-Operational Assets			
17,606	Assets under Construction		17,606	
	Investment Assets			
13,938	Investment Property		14,691	
1,629,689	Total		1,664,221	

The vacant possession value of dwellings within the HRA at 31 March 2022 was £6,177m (£5,940m in 2020/21). The balance sheet value is lower because nearly all the dwellings are occupied and because the rents for secure tenancies are below market value.

Revaluation

HRA operational assets were valued by the Council's valuer as at 31 March 2022. This annual valuation gave an overall un-realised increase in value of £27.1m. This included £37.8m revaluation gain increasing the Revaluation Reserve and £10.7m loss shown as a cost in the Income and Expenditure statement.

Note 4 – Depreciation of Non-Current Assets

2020/21		2021/22	
£000		£000	
(22,361)	Council Dwellings	(23,308)	
(1,315)	Other Land & Buildings	(1,303)	
(23,676)	Total	(24,611)	

Note 5 – Transactions relating to retirement benefits

2020/21		2021/22	
£000		£000	
2,392	Current Service Cost	5,414	
46	Past Service Costs	199	
615	Net interest expense	770	
3,053	Total charged to Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	6,383	

Note 6 – Total Capital Receipts generated during the year

2020/21		2021/22	
£000		£000	
(24,469)	Council Houses	(16,662)	
(1,189)	Other Property	(11,506)	
(25,658)	Total	(28,168)	

Consolidated Group Accounts

Introduction

This section of the Statement of Accounts details the group financial statements for the Council. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 (the Code) published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and the aim of the Group Accounts is to provide the reader with an overall view of the material economic activities that the Council controls.

The Council has to prepare group accounts where it has any interests in Subsidiaries, Associates and any Joint Controlled Ventures, subject to consideration of materiality and using uniform Accounting Policies. Each year assessments are made of the Council's relationship with its partners and where an external body is assessed as having a group relationship (in accounting terms), group accounts are prepared.

Winstanley and York Road Regeneration LLP

The Winstanley and York Road Regeneration LLP was operational from 22 June 2017. The principal activity of the partnership is that of property development. It is an equal partnership between Taylor Wimpey UK Limited and the Council with both members being equally represented on the Board with equal voting rights over operational management.

As at 31 March 2022, in accordance with the legal agreements governing this development, the Council is putting approximately £38m of properties and land into the Joint Venture. The Joint Venture has issued loan notes to the Council to cover the value of the land and properties. Until such time as the money is repaid, the Council will earn interest at 6% per annum.

Until the development phase reaches specific milestones the Council properties remain legally owned by the Council. The properties are currently being accounted for within the Housing Revenue Account as they are being used to provide short term temporary accommodation. The Council has continued to recognise these properties within its assets as at 31 March 2022. The properties form part of the Council Dwellings balance and have been valued accordingly. The Council has also recognised the Loan Notes in the long-term debtors as at 31 March 2022.

The financial year end of the Winstanley and York Road Regeneration LLP was 31 December 2021, The Council's financial year end is 31 March 2022. In consolidating the accounts, adjustments need to be made for any significant transactions/ events that occurred between 31 December 2021 and 31 March 2022.

Under the terms of the Members Agreement Taylor Wimpey UK Limited and the London Borough of Wandsworth are contractually obliged to provide funding to the partnership to a predetermined level. The members are of the view, at the time of approving the financial statements there is reasonable expectation the Partnership will be able to remain in existence for at least 12 months from the date of the approval of the Accounts prepared for the Partnership. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The current status of the Winstanley and York Road Regeneration LLP audit is detailed in Note 6.

The Accounting Policies of Winstanley and York Road Regeneration LLP are the same as the Council's and as the notes to the Group Accounts are not materially different from those of the Council, no additional notes have been disclosed.

Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2020/21			2021/22			
Expenditure	Income	Net		Expenditure	Income	Net
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
136,531	(77,280)	59,251	Adult Care and Health	144,064	(87,145)	56,919
47,956	(8,029)	39,927	Community Services & Open Spaces	49,282	(12,219)	37,063
314,963	(214,196)	100,767	Education & Children's Services	322,028	(215,201)	106,827
240,269	(215,833)	24,436	Finance and Corporate Resources	210,578	(180,306)	30,272
37,655	(27,989)	9,666	Housing and Regeneration	46,406	(26,938)	19,468
143,307	(142,012)	1,295	Housing Revenue Account	131,996	(139,715)	(7,719)
50,030	(27,986)	22,044	Strategic Planning & Transportation	152,435	(161,611)	(9,176)
970,711	(713,325)	257,386	Cost of Services	1,056,789	(823,135)	233,654
7,416	(5,490)	1,926	Other Operating Expenditure	7,480	(21,783)	(14,303)
75,133	(83,599)	(8,466)	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	65,504	(73,119)	(7,615)
0	(259,638)	(259,638)	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	0	(268,799)	(268,799)
1,053,260	(1,062,052)	(8,792)	Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services	1,129,773	(1,186,836)	(57,063)
		(1,938)	Share of the Surplus / Deficit of Joint Ventures			3,369
		(10,730)				(53,694)
		(239,313)	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment			(44,194)
		61,550	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset			(285,495)
		(177,763)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(329,689)
		(188,493)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(383,383)

Group Balance Sheet

31 March 2021		31 March 2022	
£000		£000	
2,760,743	Property, Plant and Equipment	2,827,101	
1,351	Heritage Assets	1,351	
74,168	Investment Property	72,928	
0	Intangible Assets	0	
110,094	Long-Term Investments	79,042	
34,752	Long-Term Debtors	38,707	
2,981,108	Long Term Assets	3,019,129	
360,361	Short-Term Investments	494,125	
1,054	Assets Held for Sale	1,054	
1,520	Inventories	4,540	
190,544	Short-Term Debtors	158,070	
159,122	Cash and Cash Equivalents	176,669	
712,601	Current Assets	834,458	
(18,154)	Short-Term Borrowing	(17,909)	
(152,642)	Short-Term Creditors	(181,250)	
(6,132)	Provisions	(6,473)	
(45,261)	Grants Receipts in Advance - Revenue	(30,680)	
(210)	Grants Receipts in Advance - Capital	(218)	
(222,399)	Current Liabilities	(236,530)	
(35,639)	Long-Term Creditors	(39,582)	
(9,931)	Provisions	(6,874)	
(51,605)	Long-Term Borrowing	(34,403)	
(352,995)	Other Long-Term Liabilities	(125,271)	
0	Grants Receipts in Advance - Revenue	0	
(4,256)	Grants Receipts in Advance - Capital	(7,758)	
(4,343)	Share of Joint Venture Liabilities	(7,712)	
(458,769)	Long Term Liabilities	(221,600)	
3,012,541	Net Assets	3,395,457	
(778,348)	Usable Reserves	(828,352)	
(2,238,536)	Unusable Reserves	(2,574,817)	
4,343	Share of Joint Venture Reserves	7,712	
(3,012,541)	Total Reserves	(3,395,457)	

Group Movement in Reserves Statement

	WBC Usable Reserves	WBC Unusable Reserves	Authorities Share of Joint Venture Reserves	Total Group Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2021	(778,348)	(2,238,069)	4,343	(3,012,074)
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(57,063)	0	3,369	(53,694)
Other Comprehensive Income / Expenditure		(329,689)	0	(329,689)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(57,063)	(329,689)	3,369	(383,383)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	7,059	(7,059)	0	0
Increase or Decrease in 2021/22	(50,004)	(336,748)	3,369	(383,383)
Balance at 31 March 2022	(828,352)	(2,574,817)	7,712	(3,395,457)

	WBC Usable Reserves	WBC Unusable Reserves	Authorities Share of Joint Venture Reserves	Total Group Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2020	-755,437	-2,074,425	6,281	-2,823,581
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	-8,792	0	-1,938	-10,730
Other Comprehensive Income / Expenditure		-177,763	0	-177,763
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-8,792	-177,763	-1,938	-188,493
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	-14,119	14,119	0	0
Increase or Decrease in 2020/21	-22,911	-163,644	-1,938	-188,493
Balance at 31 March 2021	-778,348	-2,238,069	4,343	-3,012,074

Group Cash Flow Statement

2020/21		2021/22
£000		£000
(10,730)	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	(53,694)
(231,077)	Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for noncash movements	(173,373)
104,017	Adjustment for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities	118,273
(137,790)	Net cash flows from operating activities	(108,794)
(30,119)	Net cash flows from investing activities	102,122
73,500	Net cash flows from financing activities	(10,875)
(94,409)	Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(17,547)
64,713	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	159,122
159,122	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	176,669

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Wandsworth Borough Council

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wandsworth Borough Council and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 March 2022 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended). The financial statements comprise the:

- Council and Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement,
- Council and Group Balance Sheet,
- Council and Group Movement in Reserves Statement,
- Council and Group Cash Flow Statement
- the related notes 1 to 49.
- Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement, and the related notes 1 to 6
- Collection Fund and the related note 1.

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 2021/22 as amended by the Update to the Code and Specifications for Future Codes for Infrastructure Assets (November 2022).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of Wandsworth Borough Council and the Group as at 31 March 2022 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 as amended by the Update to the Code and Specifications for Future Codes for Infrastructure Assets (November 2022).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Council and Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and the Comptroller and Auditor General's AGN01, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Executive Director of Finance's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group and the Council's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of 12 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Executive Director of Finance with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not

all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Council and Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Narrative Report set out on pages 4 to 10, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Executive Director of Finance is responsible for the other information contained within the Accounts for the year 2021/22.

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we report by exception

We report to you if:

- in our opinion the annual governance statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information forthcoming from the audit or our knowledge of the Group and the Council
- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)
- we make written recommendations to the audited body under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)
- we are not satisfied that the Group and the Council has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2022.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Responsibility of the Executive Director of Finance

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities set out on page 11, the Executive Director of Finance is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the Group and Council 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 2021/22 as amended by the Update to the Code and Specifications for Future Codes for Infrastructure Assets (November 2022), and for being satisfied that they give a true and

fair view and for such internal control as the Executive Director of Finance determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Group and Council and determined that the most significant are:

- Local Government Act 1972,
- School Standards and Framework Act 1998,
- Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (England and Wales),
- Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended by the Local Government Finance Act 1992),
- Education Act 2002 and school Standards and Framework Act 1998 (England)
- Local Government Act 2003,
- The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003 as amended in 2018, 2020, and 2022,
- National Health Service Act 2006,
- Planning Act 2008 and the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (SI 2010/948),
- Business Rate Supplements Act 2009,
- The Local Government Finance Act 2012,
- The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended), and
- The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.

In addition, the Group and the Council have to comply with laws and regulations in the areas of anti-bribery and corruption, data protection, employment Legislation, tax Legislation, general power of competence, procurement and health & safety.

We understood how Wandsworth Borough Council is complying with those frameworks by understanding the incentive, opportunities and motives for non-compliance, including inquiring of management, the head of internal audit and those charged with governance and obtaining and reading documentation relating to the procedures in place to identify, evaluate and comply with laws and regulations, and whether they are aware of instances of non-compliance. We corroborated this through our reading of the Group and the Council's committee minutes, through enquiry of employees to confirm Group and the Council policies, and through the inspection of employee handbooks and other information. Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures had a focus on compliance with the accounting framework through obtaining sufficient audit evidence in line with the level of risk identified and with relevant legislation.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Group and the Council's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by understanding the potential incentives and pressures for management to manipulate the financial statements, and performed procedures to understand the areas in which this would most likely arise. Based on our risk assessment procedures, we identified a risk of inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure and management override of controls to be our fraud risks.

To address our fraud risk of inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure we tested the Group and the Authority's capitalised expenditure to ensure the capitalisation criteria were properly met and the expenditure has been incurred.

To address our fraud risk of management override of controls we implemented a journal entry testing strategy, assessed accounting estimates for evidence of management bias and evaluated the business rationale for significant unusual transactions. This included testing specific journal entries identified by applying risk criteria to the entire population of journals. For each journal selected, we tested specific transactions back to source documentation to confirm that the journals were authorised and accounted for appropriately.

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

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

We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice 2020, having regard to the guidance on the specified reporting criteria issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in December 2021, as to whether the Wandsworth Borough Council had proper arrangements for financial sustainability, governance and improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness. The Comptroller and Auditor General determined these criteria as those necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether Wandsworth Borough Council put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2022.

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

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended) to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made 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.

Pension Fund financial statements

On 20 March 2024 we issued our opinion on the Pension Fund financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 included within the Statement of Accounts.

Certificate

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

Use of our report

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

Janet Dawson (Key Audit Partner)
Ernst & Young LLP (Local Auditor)
London
20 March 2024*

*The previously published auditor's report had an incorrect date of 20 March 2023 this has been corrected to 20 March 2024.

Pension Fund Accounts

Wandsworth Pension Fund Account

2020/21		<i>Note</i>	2021/22
£000			£000
	Dealing with Members, Employers and Others Directly Involved in the Fund		
(63,786)	Contributions receivable	<i>PFNote 8</i>	(68,372)
(11,304)	Transfers In from Other Pension Funds	<i>PFNote 9</i>	(10,037)
(75,090)			(78,409)
79,214	Benefits payable	<i>PFNote 10</i>	80,405
4,850	Payments to and on account of Leavers	<i>PFNote 11</i>	9,960
84,064			90,365
8,974	Net (Additions)/Withdrawals from Dealings with Members		11,956
9,841	Management Expenses	<i>PFNote 12</i>	12,855
18,815	Net (Additions)/Withdrawals including Fund Management Expenses		24,811
	Returns on Investments		
(44,803)	Investment income	<i>PFNote 13</i>	(45,909)
216	Taxes on income	<i>PFNote 13</i>	269
(556,313)	(Profit)/Loss on Disposal of Investments and Changes in the Value of Investments	<i>PFNote 16</i>	(108,957)
(600,900)	Net Returns on Investments		(154,597)
(582,085)	Net (Increase)/Decrease in the Net Assets Available for Benefits During the Year		(129,786)
(2,163,736)	Opening Net Assets of the Fund		(2,745,821)
(2,745,821)	Closing Net Assets of the Fund		(2,875,607)

Wandsworth Pension Fund Net Assets Statement

31st March 2021		<i>Note</i>	31st March 2022
£000			£000
	Investment Assets		
2,639,376	- Investment Assets		2,840,692
105,288	- Cash Deposits with FM		50,695
(6,932)	Investment Liabilities		(26,785)
2,737,732	Total Net Investments	<i>PFNote 15</i>	2,864,602
	Long term Assets		
300	- CIV Long Term Capital (Founders' Shares)		300
1,103	- Long Term Debtor	<i>PFNote 29</i>	1,520
2,739,135	Total Long Term Assets		2,866,422
	Current Assets		
1,663	- Cash Deposits with Bank	<i>PFNote 30</i>	10,008
8,094	- Current Assets (excl. bank)	<i>PFNote 30</i>	1,882
9,757			11,890
(3,071)	Current Liabilities	<i>PFNote 30</i>	(2,705)
(3,071)			(2,705)
2,745,821	Net Assets of the Fund Available to fund Benefits at the end of the Reporting Period		2,875,607

Note: 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 at Note 28.

Notes to the Wandsworth Pension Fund Accounts

PFNote 1 Description of the Fund

The Wandsworth Pension Fund (the Fund) is part of the LGPS and is administered by Wandsworth Council.

a) General

The scheme is governed by the Public Service Pensions Act 2013. The Fund is administered in accordance with the following secondary legislation:

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

It is a contributory defined benefit pension scheme administered by Wandsworth Council to provide pensions and other benefits for pensionable employees of Wandsworth Council, Richmond Council, and a range of other scheduled and admitted bodies. Teachers, police officers and firefighters are not included as they come within other national pension schemes.

The Fund is overseen by the Joint Pensions Committee, which is a committee of Wandsworth Council, and includes representatives from both Wandsworth Council and Richmond Councils.

b) Membership

Membership of the LGPS is voluntary and employees are free to choose whether to join the scheme, remain in the scheme or make their own personal arrangements outside the scheme.

Organisations participating in the Wandsworth Pension Fund include the following:

- Scheduled bodies, which are automatically entitled to be members of the fund.
- Admitted bodies, which participate in the Fund under the terms of an admission agreement between the Fund and the employer. Admitted bodies include voluntary, charitable, and similar not-for-profit organisations, or private contractors undertaking a local authority function following outsourcing to the private sector.
- Designated bodies, where the employer has been designated by a scheduled body as being eligible for membership.

Membership details are set out below:

31st March 2021		31st March 2022
68	Number of Employers with Active Members	69
	Number of Employees in the Fund	
8,456	Councils (LBRuT & WBC)	8,101
3,019	Other Employers	2,923
11,475	Total	11,024
	Number of Pensioners (including dependents)	
9,594	Councils (LBRuT & WBC)	9,847
1,126	Other Employers	1,198
10,720	Total	11,045
	Number of Deferred Pensioners	
15,364	Councils (LBRuT & WBC)	15,944
3,303	Other Employers	3,773
18,667	Total	19,717
40,862	Total Number of Members in the Fund	41,786

c) Funding

Benefits are funded by contributions and investment earnings. Contributions are made by active members of the Fund in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 and ranged from 5.5% to 12.5% of pensionable pay for the financial year ending 31 March 2022. Employers' contributions are set based on triennial actuarial funding valuations. The last such valuation was at 31 March 2019 with the March 2022 valuation currently in progress. The employer contribution rates that applied in the 2021/22 year ranged from 17.4% to 32.0% of pensionable pay with an overall Fund primary rate of 19.6%.

d) Benefits

Prior to 1 April 2014, pension benefits under the LGPS were based on final pensionable pay and length of pensionable service. From 1 April 2014, the scheme became a career average scheme, whereby members accrue benefits based on their pensionable pay in that year at an accrual rate of 1/49th. Accrued pension is adjusted annually in line with the Consumer Prices Index.

A range of other benefits are also provided including early retirement, disability pensions and death benefits, as explained on the LGPS website – see www.lgpsmember.org

PFNote 2 Basis of Preparation

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Fund's transactions for the 2021/22 financial year and its financial position at 31 March 2022. The Accounts have been prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 (the Code) which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the UK public sector. The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis (see Note 3)

Paragraph 3.3.1.2 of the Code requires disclosure of any accounting standards issued but not yet adopted. IFRS 16, introduced on 1 January 2019, can be adopted by the Code for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2022 but is not required until 1 April 2024. This new accounting standard largely removes the distinction between operating and finance leases by introducing an accounting model that requires lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months unless the underlying asset is of low value. This will bring assets formerly off-Balance Sheet onto the Balance Sheet of lessees. Implementation of IFRS 16 is not expected to have a material impact on the Pension Fund because it does not hold any assets as a lessee.

The Accounts report on the Net Assets available to pay pension benefits. They 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 Assets Statement, in the Notes to the Accounts or by appending an actuarial report prepared for this purpose. The Fund has opted to disclose this information in Note 28.

PFNote 3 Going Concern

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis which has been updated at the conclusion of the audit in March 2024 and confirms the Fund will continue as a going concern until at least 31 March 2025. The Wandsworth Pension Fund remains a statutory open scheme, with a strong covenant from the participating employers and is therefore able to take a long-term outlook when considering the general investment and funding implications of external events. All LGPS funds are required to have a Triennial Valuation, where the actuary estimates the net present value of likely future pension payments (taking into account likely pay growth, inflation, and longevity) and compares this to the net present value of assets (taking into account growth in market value, reinvestment of returns and so on). This gives a net funding position which is used to decide what contributions are needed for the next 3 years to move towards an acceptable position over up to 20 years.

The Fund's 2019 valuation gave a 105% funding level after allowing for a 10% asset shock reserve (approx. £0.2bn). The asset shock reserve was created to allow for smoothing of market volatility and therefore was available to mitigate the loss of £0.2bn in asset value during 2019/20. This loss was mainly due to market volatility and not any intrinsic impairment to the underlying assets (although some may have an ongoing loss due to changes to the economy and behaviours once a new normal is established). The 105% funding level means that the Fund should be able to make all anticipated future pension payments with a 5% margin for estimation error. The Wandsworth Pension Valuation Report 2019 gives further information on the valuation process and Note 28 gives a summary.

The 2022 valuation, based on Fund data at 31st March 2022 was completed during the audit of the accounts and continues to support the use of the going concern assumption.

The investment return required in the valuation of 4.5% is a long-term assumption taking into account market volatility and compares favourably with the actual return of 11% over the 3 years since the 2016 valuation (which assumed 4.7% return). The annual return to 31st March 2022 reported to June Committee was +5.3% (the Fund's benchmark was +10.4%), and total assets valued at £2.9bn. These values include the impact of the market losses due to concerns over the conflict in the Ukraine. This return was above that used in the valuation, again supporting the going concern assumption.

In the short term, the Fund is dependent on cash flows to make pension payments required by LGPS regulations.

The Fund recognises it is cash flow negative in dealings with members and therefore has existing plans in place to cover this cash deficit from investment returns and potentially liquidation of assets if needed in later years. The going concern assumption therefore also considers the medium term position of the Fund. The Fund sets a [3 year cash flow budget](#) every March which shows estimated income and outgoings and returns on investments which can be used to maintain liquidity or for reinvestment as needed. The Fund held £60.7m in cash at 31st March 2022 (see PFNote 26) and currently has a 55% target asset allocation to equity (actual holding of £1.7bn at 31st March 2022 see PFNote 15) and 10% target for bonds (actual holding of £0.4bn at 31st March 2022) which could be liquidated quickly if needed. This demonstrates the Fund's short and medium term going concern status. The comparable total at 31st December 2023 (latest available data at the conclusion of the audit, reported to March 2024 Joint Pensions Committee) was £2.1bn.

Richmond and Wandsworth councils represented 73% of regular employer contributions to the Fund during 2021/22, and as administering authority, Wandsworth is the funder of last resort. The Fund therefore received the majority of its income from public bodies backed by the government, as well as having recourse to one of these bodies for short term lending if needed, giving a high level of certainty over cashflows. The Fund has the power to borrow to fund benefit payments or for investment when repayment can be made within 90 days under Statutory Instrument 2016/946.

PFNote 4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Fund Account – revenue recognition

a) Contribution income

Normal contributions are accounted for on an accruals basis as follows:

- Employee contribution rates are set in accordance with LGPS regulations, using common percentage rates for all schemes which rise according to pensionable pay.
- Employer contributions are set at the percentage rate recommended by the fund actuary for the period to which they relate.

Employer deficit funding contributions are accounted for on the basis advised by the Fund actuary in the rates and adjustment certificate issued to the relevant employing body. Additional employers' contributions in respect of ill-health and early retirements are accounted for in the year the event arose. Any amount due in the year but unpaid will be classed as a current financial asset. Amounts not due until future years are classed as long-term financial assets.

b) Transfers to and from other schemes

Transfers in and out relate to members who have either joined or left the fund.

Individual transfers in/out are accounted for when received or paid. Transfers in from members wishing to use the proceeds of their additional voluntary contributions (PFNote 31) to purchase scheme benefits are accounted for on a cash receipts basis and are included in Transfers In (PFNote 9).

Bulk (group) transfers are accounted for in accordance with the terms of the transfer agreement. Where the agreement sets a date for the transfer, estimated values are recognised on this date where estimation is possible. Where no date is set, or accurate estimation is not possible, transfers are recognised on a cash basis.

c) Investment income

Interest income is recognised in the Fund Account as it accrues, using the effective interest rate of the financial instrument as at the date of acquisition or origination.

Dividend income is recognised on the date the shares are quoted ex-dividend. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the Net Assets Statement as a current financial asset.

Distributions from pooled funds are recognised at the date of issue. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the Net Assets Statement as a current financial asset.

Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, and any lease incentives granted are also pro-rated over the lease term. Contingent rents based on the future amount of a factor that changes other than with the passage of time, such as turnover rents, are only recognised when contractually due. The Fund does not currently own any directly held property.

Changes in the value of investments (including investment properties) are recognised as income and comprise all realised and unrealised profits/losses during the year.

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. Any amounts due but unpaid are disclosed in the Net Assets Statement as current liabilities, providing that payment has been approved.

e) Taxation

The Fund is a registered public service scheme 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. 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 Fund discloses its pension fund management expenses (which includes fees charged by the LCIV) in accordance with the CIPFA guidance Accounting for Local Government Pension Scheme Management Expenses (2016), as shown below. All items of expenditure are charged to the fund on an accruals basis as follows:

Administrative expenses	The overall costs of the pensions administration team (including staffing, accommodation, management, and other overheads) are analysed and the proportion of these costs relating to administering the Fund are charged as expenses to the Fund.
Oversight and governance	All staff costs associated with governance and oversight are charged to the Fund. Associated management, accommodation and other overheads are apportioned to this activity and charged as expenses to the Fund.

Investment management expenses	<p>Investment fees are charged directly to the Fund as part of management expenses and are not included in, or netted off from, the reported return on investments. Where fees are netted off quarterly valuations by investment managers, these expenses are shown in PFNote 12 and grossed up to increase the change in value of investments.</p> <p>Fees charged by external investment managers and the custodian are agreed in the respective mandates governing their appointments. Broadly, these are based on the market value of the investments under their management and therefore increase or reduce as the value of these investments change.</p> <p>In addition the fund has paid performance related fees to Oakhill (MAC), Nuveen UKPF (Property) and JP Morgan (Infrastructure). Where an investment manager's fee note has not been received by the year-end date, an estimate based upon the market value of their mandate as at the end of the year is used for inclusion in the fund account.</p> <p>The proportion of the time spent by Council officers on investment management activity is recharged to the Fund.</p>
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Net Assets Statement

g) Financial assets

LCIV Long Term Capital represents regulatory capital of the LCIV, the investment is not repayable on demand. This is not an investment; this is a regulatory requirement to enable the Fund to participate in LCIV's pooling arrangements. Fair value at 31 March 2022 is cost as the shares are not tradable but can be redeemed for face value if the Fund were to withdraw from LCIV. This value includes both Wandsworth and Richmond shares due to the Funds having merged in 2016. Investments accessed via the LCIV are reported as such in the relevant asset class.

Investments in Private Debt and Infrastructure are recorded at fair value as reported by the relevant fund managers. Where the latest reporting period is not 31st March 2022, this value has been amended for calls and distributions since the reporting period and change in the exchange rate as the best estimate of fair value at 31st March 2022, in line with CIPFA Bulletin 05 Closure of the 2019/20 Financial Statements guidance.

All other investment assets are included in the financial statements on a fair value basis as at the reporting date. A financial asset is recognised in the Net Assets Statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the contractual acquisition of the asset. Any amounts due or payable in respect of trades entered into but not yet complete at 31 March each year are accounted for as financial instruments held at amortised cost and reflected in the reconciliation of movements in investments and derivatives in PFNote 16. Any gains or losses on investment sales arising from changes in the fair value of the asset are recognised in the Fund Account. From this date any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the asset are recognised in the Fund Account.

The values of investments as shown in the Net Assets Statement have been determined at fair value in accordance with the requirements of the Code and IFRS 13 (see PFNote 16). For the purposes of disclosing levels of fair value hierarchy, the Fund has adopted the

classification guidelines recommended in Practical Guidance on Investment Disclosures (PRAG/Investment Association, 2016).

h) Freehold and leasehold properties

Properties are valued as at the year-end date by independent external valuers on a fair value basis, see PFNote 19 for more details. The Fund only holds property investments via pooled vehicles.

i) Foreign currency transactions

Dividends, interest and purchases and sales of investments in foreign currencies have been accounted for at the spot market rates at the date of transaction. End-of-year spot market exchange rates are used to value cash balances held in foreign currency bank accounts, overseas investments and purchases and sales outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

Some pooled vehicles have internal currency hedging and, in these cases, the overall value shown for the investment will reflect the impact of the hedging; otherwise the value of open currency hedges will be shown separately to any related investments.

j) Derivatives

The Fund uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to specific risks arising from its investment activities, including currency exposure. The Fund does not hold derivatives for speculative purposes. The Fund does not use hedge accounting, showing derivative values and movements separate from the assets whose risks they are offsetting.

k) Long Term Debtors

Where the Fund makes a tax payment on behalf of a pensioner (under 2016 or other regulations) this payment is carried as a long term debtor. The debt is recovered by reducing their benefit payments by an actuarially assessed amount and written down to the Fund Account over the relevant duration (see PFNote 29).

l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand, demand deposits and money market funds, including amounts held by the Fund's external managers. All cash balances are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to minimal risk of changes in value.

Cash equivalents are pooled funds similar to liquidity money market funds. The Fund has not held any cash equivalents during this or the prior year.

m) Loans and receivables

Financial assets classed as amortised cost are carried in the Net Asset Statement at the value of outstanding principal receivable at the year-end date plus accrued interest.

n) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is recognised in the Net Assets Statement on the date the Fund becomes legally responsible for that liability. The Fund recognises financial liabilities relating to investment trading at fair value and any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the liability between contract date, the year-end date and the eventual settlement date are recognised in the fund account as part of the change in value of investments.

Other financial liabilities classed as amortised cost are carried in the net asset statement at the value of the outstanding principal at 31 March each year. Any interest due not yet paid is accounted for on an accruals basis.

o) Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is assessed on a triennial basis by the scheme actuary in accordance with the requirements of IAS19 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 (PFNote 28).

p) Additional voluntary contributions

The Fund provides an additional voluntary contribution (AVC) scheme for its members, the assets of which are invested separately from those of the Fund. AVCs are not included in the accounts in accordance with Section 4(1)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of funds) Regulations 2016 but are disclosed for information in PFNote 31.

q) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place giving rise to a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed or otherwise by future events.

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place prior to the year-end has created a possible financial obligation whose existence will only be confirmed or otherwise by future events. Contingent liabilities can also arise when it is not possible at the balance sheet date to measure the value of the financial obligation reliably.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Net Asset Statement but are disclosed by way of narrative in the notes.

PFNote 5 Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

Pension Fund Liability

The net pension fund liability is re-calculated every three years by the appointed actuary, with annual updates in the intervening years. The methodology used is in line with accepted guidelines.

This estimate is subject to significant variances based on changes to the underlying assumptions which are agreed with the actuary and have been summarised in PFNote 27. Actuarial re-valuations are used to set future contribution rates and underpin the Fund's most significant investment management policies, for example in terms of the balance struck between longer term investment growth and short-term yield/return.

Asset Valuations and Covid 19

Covid 19 has had an impact on financial markets and therefore the valuation of the Fund's investments. The main impact was during 2019/20 and early 2020/21 when market values fell for almost all asset classes and the Fund's pooled property investments were subject to material valuation uncertainty at 31st March 2020 and many property funds were closed to redemptions. Market pricing returned to around pre pandemic levels by 31st March 2021 and pricing from mid-2020/21 reflects the "new normal". Therefore the impact of Covid 19 is seen mainly in the recovery related revaluation gain during 2020/21 shown on the Fund Account. Although the Fund's pooled infrastructure investments include some transport infrastructure and pooled property includes office space, both of which will continue to be valued based on "new normal" demand for these assets.

Asset Valuations and the Conflict in Ukraine

The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine has impacted financial markets. As at 31st March 2022 UK funds were unable to trade in assets in Russia due to UK government

restrictions. Therefore any assets held were assigned nil fair value at that date due to the inability to realise the investment.

The Wandsworth Fund did not hold material direct investments in the area but had exposure (estimated at 0.11% of the Fund value at the end of February 2022) via pooled equity vehicles prior to this devaluation. The Fund also held debt and infrastructure investments with companies that had offices in the region where it is not possible to estimate a value at risk due to the diluted impact on the investment. Therefore there is no direct material impact on the Fund's accounts, although the uncertainty caused by the conflict will have impacted via wider market sentiment.

Private Debt and Infrastructure investments (Level 3 Investments)

Investments in Private Debt and Infrastructure are recorded at fair value as reported by the relevant fund managers. Where the latest reporting period is not 31st March 2022, this value has been amended for calls and distributions since the reporting period in line with CIPFA Bulletin 05 Closure of the 2019/20 Financial Statements guidance.

PFNote 6 Assumptions Made about the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts.

The judgements used in assessing asset values where manager valuations at 31st March 2022 are unavailable and the impact of the conflict in the Ukraine are detailed in PFNote 5.

The assets where manager valuations were unavailable are the Level 3 assets valued at £292.6m (PFNote 23) and a 1% change in value is £2.9m.

The use of currency hedging to mitigate future exchange rate risk is detailed in PFNote 20. Estimates and assumptions take account of historical experience, current trends, and future expectations. However actual outcomes could be different from the assumptions and estimates made. The items in the Net Asset Statement for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment the following year are as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Uncertainties</u>	<u>Effect if actual results differ from assumptions</u>
Pooled property funds	Valuation techniques are used to determine the carrying amount of pooled property funds. Where possible these valuation techniques are based on observable data but where this is not possible the fund valuer uses the best available data.	Changes in the valuation assumptions used, together with significant changes in rental growth, vacancy levels or the discount rate could affect the fair value of property-based investments by up to 10% i.e. an increase or decrease of £18.5m, on carrying values of £184.7m.
Infrastructure funds	Investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation, which relies on valuation of the underlying assets in similar way to property funds.	Changes in the valuation assumptions used, together with significant changes in rental growth, vacancy levels or the discount rate could affect the fair value of property-based investments by up to 10% i.e. an increase or decrease of £16.2m, on carrying values of £161.6m.
Private debt funds	Investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation, which relies on valuation of the underlying assets which are high yield debt instrument.	Changes in the valuation assumptions used, together with significant changes in credit rating of the counterparties could affect the fair value of debt-based investments by up to 10% i.e. an increase or decrease of £13.1m, on carrying values of £131.1m.
Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount 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 Fund with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance: a 0.1% increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension liability of £65.5m a 0.1% increase in assumed earnings inflation would result in an increase of the pension liability of £4.7m a one-year increase in assumed life expectancy would increase the liability by approximately £163.7m.

PFNote 7 Events After the Reporting Date

There were no events after the reporting date.

PFNote 8 Contributions Receivable

31st March 2021 £000		31st March 2022 £000
(16,040)	Employees' Contributions	(17,095)
(46,652)	Normal Contributions	(49,219)
(737)	Deficit Recovery Contributions	(743)
(357)	Augmentation Contributions	(1,315)
(47,746)	Employers' Contributions	(51,277)
(63,786)	Total Contributions by Category	(68,372)
(47,167)	Councils (LBRuT & WBC)	(50,308)
(9,373)	Scheduled Bodies	(10,114)
(2,750)	Admitted Bodies	(2,955)
(4,496)	Designated Bodies	(4,995)
(63,786)	Total Contributions by Body	(68,372)

PFNote 9 Transfers In from Other Pension Funds

31st March 2021 £000		31st March 2022 £000
(6,550)	Group Transfers	(660)
(4,754)	Individual Transfers	(9,377)
(11,304)		(10,037)

Group transfer in 2020/21 includes accrued estimated value (£6.6m) for the staff joining Achieving for Children (AfC) from the Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead at the point that the actuary could estimate the likely value. This bulk transfer was settled at £7.2m on 31 March 2022 with the increase in value due to the timing of the receipt. The additional £0.7m is recorded as a bulk transfer in 2021/22, giving the total of £7.2m over 2 years.

PFNote 10 Benefits Payable

31st March 2021 £000		31st March 2022 £000
68,371	Pensions	69,651
9,020	Commutation and Lump Sum Retirement Benefits	9,604
1,823	Lump Sum Death Benefits	1,150
79,214	Total Benefits by Category	80,405
71,356	Councils (LBRuT & WBC)	72,635
3,561	Scheduled Bodies	3,374
3,662	Admitted Bodies	3,587
635	Designated Bodies	809
79,214	Total Benefits by Body	80,405

PFNote 11 Payments To and On Account of Leavers

31st March 2021		31st March 2022
£000		£000
153	Refund to Members Leaving Service	268
0	Group Transfers	0
4,697	Individual Transfers	9,692
4,850	Total Payments to/on account of Leavers	9,960

PFNote 12 Management Expenses

2020/21		2021/22
£000		£000
	Management Costs	
733	Administrative Costs	1,324
8,888	Investment Management Expenses	11,185
220	Oversight & Governance Costs	346
9,841	Total Management Costs	12,855

Administrative Costs have increased as a result of a review of the apportionment of the pension administration team's costs.

Investment Management Expenses have increased due to a combination of the impact of increased value of assets under management and increased investment in more complex assets with higher fee levels.

Oversight & Governance Costs have increased due to a review of the apportionment of administering authority senior management time spent advising Joint Pensions Committee and Local Pensions Board.

2020/21	Total £000	Management Fees £000	Performance Fees £000	Transaction Costs £000
Investment Management Expenses				
Bonds				
Allianz (ex-Rogge)	281	281		
Equity				
River & Mercantile	1,094	275	7	812
Pooled Property				
Aberdeen	10	10		
CCLA	26	26		
Janus Henderson managed Nuveen UKPF	443	443		
Legal & General	110	110		
Schroders	310	310		
Pooled Equity				
LCIV Global Alpha Growth - Baillie Gifford	1,263	1,263		
LCIV Global Equity Focus - Longview	1,728	1,728		
LCIV Legal & General passive overlay	23	23		
UBS	42	42		
Pooled Multi-Asset				
CQS	490	490		
LCIV MAC - CQS	297	297		
LCIV Diversified Growth Fund - Baillie Gifford (sold early in year)	6	6		
Legal & General Multi Asset	53	53		
Oakhill	990	655	335	
Pooled Infrastructure				
JP Morgan	544	544		
Pantheon	417	417		
Pooled Private Debt				
Brightwood	114	114		
Churchill	234	234		
Permira	136	136		
Derivatives - Currency Hedging for risk management				
Russell	107	107		
London CIV Fixed Costs	110	110		
Other	0	0		
Total paid to Fund Managers	8,828	7,674	342	812
Custodian - Custody Fees	60			
Total Investment Management Expenses	8,888			

2021/22	Total	Management Fees	Performance Fees	Transaction Costs
Detail of Investment Management Expenses	£000	£000	£000	£000
Bonds				
Allianz (ex-Rogge)	283	283		
Equity				
River & Mercantile (to November 2021)	410	150		260
Pooled Property				
Aberdeen	10	10		
CCLA	30	30		
Janus Henderson managed Nuveen UKPF (to February 2022)	525	525		
Legal & General	124	124		
Nuveen (UKPF) (from February 2022)	88	48	40	
Schroders *	430	430		
Pooled Equity				
LCIV Global Alpha Growth - Baillie Gifford	1,458	1,458		
LCIV Global Equity Focus - Longview	2,114	2,114		
LCIV Legal & General passive overlay	27	27		
LCIV Sustainable Equity - RBC	566	566		
UBS	29	29		
Pooled Multi-Asset				
CQS	429	429		
LCIV MAC - CQS	406	406		
LCIV Diversified Growth Fund - Baillie Gifford	0	0		
Legal & General Multi Asset	162	162		
Oakhill	1,003	894	109	
Pooled Infrastructure				
JP Morgan	616	548	68	
Pantheon	436	436		
LCIV Renewable Infrastructure	832	832		
Pooled Private Debt				
Brightwood	164	164		
Churchill	360	360		
Permira	296	296		
Derivatives - Currency Hedging for risk management				
Russell	144	144		
London LCIV Fixed Costs	110	110		
Other	0	0		
Total paid to Fund Managers	11,052	10,575	217	260
Custodian - Custody Fees	56			
Administering Authority monitoring cost	77			
Total Investment Management Expenses	11,185			

Transaction costs are defined as direct incremental costs of acquiring an asset, such as broker's commission. These are only available for segregated investments. Pooled investments report returns net of these direct costs due to the nature of the investment vehicle.

Administering Authority monitoring costs are an allocation of administering authority staff costs relating to monitoring investments.

*The Fund incurred £100k of commission on the acquisition of units in Schroders' property fund which were capitalised and therefore not included in Management Costs in the Fund Account.

PFNote 13 Investment Income

2020/21 £000		2021/22 £000
	Income from	
(9,253)	Equity	(3,871)
(6,929)	Bonds	(6,167)
(6,625)	Pooled Equity	(9,878)
(4,291)	Pooled Bonds	(3,653)
(3,032)	Pooled Property	(5,418)
(9,272)	Pooled Infrastructure	(10,003)
(5,308)	Pooled Private Debt	(6,903)
(93)	Cash Deposits	(16)
(44,803)	Total Investment Income	(45,909)
	Taxes on Income	
26	Overseas Withholding Tax on Equities	28
190	Overseas Withholding Tax on Pooled Vehicles	241
216	Total Taxes on Income	269

Property Income

The Fund only holds property under pooled vehicles. Income is disclosed in this category.

PFNote 14 External Audit Costs

31st March 2021 £000		31st March 2022 £000
21	Payable in respect of external audit	21
0	Prior Year Fee Adjustment (2019/20)	24
0	Prior Year Fee Rebate	(4)
21		41

The Fund has been in discussion with external audit regarding additions to the PSAA scale fee in relation to costs of Covid working and changes to audit guidance in respect of Level 3 asset valuations, among other areas. PSAA have now agreed an amendment to the 2019/20 audit fee. While it is anticipated there will be a similar amendment to the 2020/21 fee, this cannot be reliably estimated at this time.

PFNote 15 Investments

31st March 2021		31st March 2022
£000		£000
	Investment Assets	
195,332	Equities	0
219,410	Bonds	219,195
	Pooled Funds	-
1,529,368	- Equity	1,719,827
354,449	- Fixed Income	415,721
106,409	- Property	184,660
115,999	- Infrastructure	161,572
103,457	- Private debt	131,057
	Derivative Contracts	
295	- Futures	753
9,803	- Forward currency contracts	2,291
0	Cash Collateral	2,518
3,563	Investment Income Due	3,098
1,291	Amounts Receivable for Sales	0
0	Amounts Receivable for Pending Spot FX	0
2,639,376	Other Investment Assets	2,840,692
105,288	Cash Deposits	50,695
2,744,664	Total Investment Assets	2,891,387
	Investment Liabilities	
	Derivative Contracts	
(2)	- Futures	(143)
(3,521)	- Forward currency contracts	(17,331)
(3,163)	Amounts Payable for Purchases	(6,903)
(246)	Other Investment Liabilities	(2,408)
(6,932)	Total Investment Liabilities	(26,785)
2,737,732	Net Investment Assets	2,864,602

During 2021/22 the Fund started and completed the majority of investment changes arising from revised asset allocation percentages agreed in the revised Investment Strategy Statement approved by Joint Pensions Committee in September 2020. The changes were as follows:

	Prior Allocation	New Allocation	Change
UK Equity	24%	0%	-24%
Global Equity	36%	55%	+19%
MAC (fixed income)	4%	10%	+6%
Property	5%	6%	+1%
Infrastructure	7%	10%	+3%
Private Debt	8%	8%	
Corporate bonds (fixed income)	10%	10%	
ILGs (fixed income)	5%	0%	-5%
Cash	1%	1%	
Total	100%	100%	

These changes have impacted the amount invested in each asset class and the income earned from each class during the year.

PFNote 16 Reconciliation of Movements in Investments and Derivatives

Asset Category	Market Value 1 April 2020	Purchases during the year and derivative payments	Sales during the year and derivative receipts	Change in Market Value during the year	Market Value 31 March 2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Equities	156,692	151,816	(143,256)	30,080	195,332
Bonds	199,373	132,331	(122,767)	10,473	219,410
Pooled Equity	1,138,955	3,608	(34,234)	421,039	1,529,368
Pooled Bonds	300,044	4,858	(4,671)	54,218	354,449
Pooled Property Infrastructure	104,481	622	0	1,306	106,409
Private debt	117,363	9,381	(1,096)	(9,649)	115,999
	60,750	64,839	(14,536)	(7,596)	103,457
Investments excl. Derivatives	2,077,658	367,455	(320,560)	499,871	2,624,424
Derivative Contract:					
Futures	(264)	1,795	(2,531)	1,293	293
Forward Currency Contracts	(5,299)	39,633	(83,968)	55,916	6,282
	2,072,095	408,883	(407,059)	557,080	2,630,999
Other Investment Balances:					
Cash Deposits	48,672			(773)	105,288
Amount Receivable for Sales & Investments	42,967			1	1,291
Investment Income Due	3,316			0	3,563
Spot FX Contracts	(1)			11	0
Amount Payable for Purchases of Investments	(7,739)			(6)	(3,163)
Cash Collateral	(596)			0	(246)
Obligation to Return Cash Collateral	0				0
Total Net Investments	2,158,714			556,313	2,737,732
Profit/(Loss) on Disposal of Investment & changes in Market Value				556,313	

Asset Category	Market Value 1 April 2021	Purchases during the year and derivative payments	Sales during the year and derivative receipts	Change in Market Value during the year	Market Value 31 March 2022
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Equities	195,332	27,802	(234,895)	11,761	0
Bonds	219,410	119,669	(106,532)	(13,352)	219,195
Pooled Equity	1,529,368	388,276	(301,957)	104,140	1,719,827
Pooled Bonds	354,449	86,815	(28,382)	2,839	415,721
Pooled Property	106,409	52,517	(28)	25,762	184,660
Infrastructure	115,999	50,673	(11,249)	6,149	161,572
Private debt	103,457	26,363	(3,538)	4,775	131,057
Investments excl. Derivatives	2,624,424	752,115	(686,581)	142,074	2,832,032
Derivative Contract:					
Futures	293	2,161	(1,869)	25	610
Forward Currency Contracts	6,282	54,461	(42,402)	(33,381)	(15,040)
	2,630,999	808,737	(730,852)	108,718	2,817,602
Other Investment Balances:					
Cash Deposits	105,288			287	50,695
Amount Receivable for Sales & Investments	1,291			0	0
Investment Income Due	3,563			0	3,098
Spot FX Contracts	0			(47)	0
Amount Payable for Purchases of Investments	(3,163)			(1)	(6,903)
Cash Collateral	(246)			0	2,518
Obligation to Return Cash Collateral	0				(2,408)
Total Net Investments	2,737,732			108,957	2,864,602
Profit/(Loss) on Disposal of Investment and changes in Market Value				108,957	

Purchases and sales of derivatives are recognised as follows:

- Futures – on close out or expiry the variation margins are recognised as cash receipts or payments, depending on whether there is a gain or loss.
- Forward currency contracts settlements are reported as gross receipts and payments.

PFNote 17 Investments Analysed by Fund Manager

Market Value 31st March 2021			Market Value 31st March 2022	
£000	%		£000	%
Pooled Via London LCIV				
393,857	14.4	London LGPS LCIV (Longview Global Equity)	452,003	15.8
22	0.0	London LGPS LCIV (Allianz Global Equity)	22	0.0
389,306	14.2	London LGPS LCIV (Baillie Gifford Global Equity)	361,611	12.6
63,286	2.3	London LGPS LCIV CQS (Multi-Asset Credit)	167,467	5.8
0	0.0	London LGPS LCIV (Renewable Infrastructure)	30,433	1.1
0	0.0	London LGPD LCIV (Sustainable Equity Fund)	272,568	9.5
846,471		Pooled total	1,284,104	
Direct				
26	0.0	Aberdeen (Property Pooled Vehicle)	28	0.0
95,127	3.5	Northern Trust (Custodian)	48,613	1.7
232,016	8.5	Allianz (Enhanced Bonds)*	223,037	7.8
201,212	7.3	River & Mercantile (UK Equity)*	6	0.0
304,548	11.1	UBSGAM (Passive Multi-Asset)	67,554	2.4
75,689	2.8	London LGPS Direct CQS (Multi-Asset Credit)	0	0.0
104,390	3.8	Oakhill (Multi-Asset Credit)	162,861	5.7
522,018	19.1	L&G (Passive Multi-Asset & Pooled Property)	630,680	22.0
79,242	2.9	Janus Henderson (Multi-Asset & Pooled Property)	37,024	1.3
0	0.0	Nuveen Real Estate	48,164	1.7
4,295	0.2	CCLA / LAMIT (Pooled Property)	5,049	0.2
45,227	1.7	Schroders (Pooled Property)	110,194	3.8
5,936	0.2	Russell Investments (FX Overlay)*	(12,122)	(0.4)
91,202	3.3	JP Morgan Asset Management (Infrastructure)	87,141	3.0
26,764	1.0	Pantheon Ventures (Infrastructure)	43,998	1.5
16,616	0.6	Brightwood (Private Debt)	20,313	0.7
47,537	1.7	Churchill (Private Debt)	51,802	1.8
39,304	1.4	Permira Advisors LLP (Private Debt)	58,941	2.1
(8)	0.0	Russell Investments PCO (Private Debt)	(1,521)	(0.1)
(9)	0.0	Russell Investments PCO (Infrastructure)	(1,401)	0.0
130	0.0	Rogge Collateral Account	137	0.0
1,891,262	100.0	Direct total	1,580,498	100
2,737,733		Total Net Investments	2,864,602	
* Segregated assets. All other assets are pooled				

The following investments represent over 5% of the net assets of the Fund. All of these companies are registered in the UK.

Market Value 31st March 2021			Market Value 31st March 2022	
£000	% of Fund		£000	% of Fund
285,849	10.4%	GPEV - FW GLOBAL EQUITY INDEX GBP OFC.	566,331	19.8%
393,717	14.4%	London LGPS LCIV (Longview Global Equity)	451,863	15.8%
389,211	14.2%	London LGPS LCIV (Baillie Gifford Global Equity)	361,511	12.6%
287,131	10.5%	UBSGAM Life UK Equity Tracker	67,553	2.4%
0	0.0%	RBC Global Asset Management Sustainable Equity	272,568	9.5%
0	0.0%	London LGPS LCIV CQS (Multi-Asset Credit)	167,467	5.8%
0	0.0%	OHA Diversified Credit Strategies Fund	162,860	5.7%
1,355,908	49.5%	Total Investment Assets	2,050,153	71.6%

PFNote 18 Stock Lending

Stock lending is prohibited in segregated investment management agreements. However, this is left to the discretion of pooled investment managers as part of their investment strategy.

PFNote 19 Property Holdings

The Fund’s investment in property is in pooled property funds. The Fund does not directly hold property.

PFNote 20 Analysis of Derivatives

Objectives and Policies for Holding Derivatives

The Fund does not invest in derivatives but holds them where appropriate alongside or instead of other assets, usually to hedge liabilities or exposures to reduce risk in the Fund. Derivatives may be used to gain exposure to an asset more efficiently than holding the underlying asset. The use of derivatives is managed in line with the investment management agreements in place between the Fund and the various investment managers.

In addition to derivatives contained within pooled vehicles (such as the Multi-Asset Credit funds) the Fund uses derivatives in :

- (1) the Allianz Global Investors bond mandate, largely to mitigate “off-benchmark” risks that are a feature of the manager’s permitted investment approach
- (2) in a strategic currency hedging programme (“Passive Currency Overlay / PCO”) implemented by Russell Investments, which is more fully described in PFNote 20.

a) Futures

The Fund holds futures as part of the fund managers’ interest rate risk management strategy. Outstanding exchange traded futures contracts are as follows:

Economic Exposure £000	Market Value 31st March 2021 £000	Type	Expires	Economic Exposure £000	Market Value 31st March 2022 £000
0	0	Assets			
(27,527)	295	UK Fixed Income Futures	< 1 Year	0	0
		Overseas Fixed Income Futures	< 1 Year	(32,023)	753
	295	Total Assets			753
		Liabilities			
1,659	(1)	UK Fixed Income Futures	< 1 Year	13,214	(143)
6,420	(1)	Overseas Fixed Income Futures	< 1 Year	0	0
	(2)	Total Liabilities			(143)
	293	Net Futures			610

b) Forward Foreign Currency

The Pension Fund entered into a passive currency hedging programme in May 2018 to manage risk, and not for speculation purposes. Hedge instruments are purchased to manage exchange rate risk in foreign currency denominated investments only. This is to support the Fund’s choice to invest overseas to enhance diversification and achieve exposure to geographical returns outside the UK. The Fund hedges to remove the risk of adverse currency movement impacting this strategy.

The following arrangements were in place during 2021/22:

Financial instrument	How this has been applied to manage risk	Possible impact on future cash flows
Exchange rate hedge - Forward foreign exchange contracts	Mitigate the risk that adverse movements on foreign exchange rates will affect the carrying value and investment income relating to pooled funds including quoted overseas equities. Settlement is calculated at the contract end date based on the difference between spot rate and forward rate on a specified basket of currencies.	PFNote 26 shows the impact of 10% potential market movement in exchange rates. For a 10% reduction in exchange rates, the hedge would cover a loss of £103.8m.

The details of the passive currency hedging implementation within the Fund based on the currency the investment is in are as follows:

Asset Class	Methodology
Global Equity	50% of notional currency exposure is hedged using rolling up to 4-month OTC (Non-Collateralised) Currency Forwards. The currencies are hedged according to the MSCI World Index allocations (rather than by reference to underlying actual exposures, where these may differ). Proxies for certain currencies are used where considered appropriate.
Infrastructure	50% of the currency exposure is hedged using rolling up to 4-month OTC (Non-Collateralised) Currency Forwards.
Private Debt	100% of the currency exposure is hedged using rolling up to 4-month OTC (Non-Collateralised) Currency Forwards.

The accuracy of the hedge is reliant on changes to asset values being communicated in a timely manner, and it is therefore accepted that the hedge may be up to 5% variant to the target at any point.

Infrastructure and private debt managers may also use currency hedging within their pooled vehicles.

Open Forward Foreign Currency Contracts are as follows:

	Currency Bought	Local Value of Currency Bought	Currency Sold	Local Value of Currency Sold	Asset Value	Liability Value
		£000		£000	£000	£000
1-6 months	USD	6,627	MXN	(138,325)	0	(169)
1-6 months	MXN	34,974	USD	(1,604)	97	0
1-6 months	GBP	629,861	USD	(842,605)	162	(10,436)
1-6 months	GBP	11,990	EUR	(14,274)	0	(115)
< 1 month	GBP	80,456	EUR	(95,834)	0	(599)
< 1 month	GBP	106,903	USD	(144,775)	0	(3,071)
< 1 month	GBP	27,770	CAD	(47,214)	0	(940)
< 1 month	GBP	51,834	JPY	(7,973,213)	1,911	0
< 1 month	GBP	9,890	SEK	(122,932)	0	(134)
< 1 month	GBP	2,596	SGD	(4,727)	0	(57)
< 1 month	GBP	23,061	CHF	(28,401)	0	(401)
< 1 month	GBP	16,663	AUD	(31,333)	0	(1,215)
< 1 month	SGD	228	GBP	(125)	2	0
< 1 month	CAD	1,586	GBP	(932)	32	0
< 1 month	JPY	1,054,449	GBP	(6,718)	0	(116)
< 1 month	CHF	2,675	GBP	(2,194)	15	0
< 1 month	EUR	13,280	GBP	(11,185)	47	0
< 1 month	SEK	9,809	GBP	(778)	22	0
< 1 month	AUD	80	GBP	(43)	2	0
1-6 months	GBP	179	SGD	(321)	0	(1)
1-6 months	GBP	1,820	CHF	(2,226)	0	(24)
1-6 months	GBP	679	SEK	(8,384)	0	(6)
1-6 months	GBP	2,085	CAD	(3,443)	0	(9)
1-6 months	GBP	1,342	AUD	(2,351)	0	(1)
1-6 months	GBP	6,533	HKD	(67,365)	0	(11)
1-6 months	GBP	3,721	JPY	(597,042)	0	(25)
1-6 months	USD	12,938	GBP	(9,829)	0	0
1-6 months	HKD	4,133	GBP	(401)	0	0
Open Forward Currency Contracts at 31st March 2022					2,290	(17,330)
Net Forward Currency Contracts at 31st March 2022						(15,040)
Prior year comparative:						
Open Forward Currency Contracts at 31st March 2021					9,803	(3,521)
Net Forward Currency Contracts at 31st March 2021						6,282

	Inception date	Carrying Value at 31st March 2021	Changes in Fair Value in 2020/21	Changes in Fair Value since Inception	Where value has been recognised
		£000	£000	£000	
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts (hedging Equity)	31/05/2018	5,919	40,982	6,846	Change in market value of investments
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts (hedging Private Debt)	01/02/2019	(8)	5,876	3,261	Change in market value of investments
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts (hedging Infrastructure)	01/02/2019	(11)	5,969	5,387	Change in market value of investments

	Inception date	Carrying Value at 31st March 2022 £000	Changes in Fair Value in 2021/22 £000	Changes in Fair Value since Inception £000	Where value has been recognised
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts (hedging Equity)	31/05/2018	(12,155)	(18,074)	(11,228)	Change in market value of investments
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts (hedging Private Debt)	01/02/2019	(1,530)	(1,522)	1,739	Change in market value of investments
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts (hedging Infrastructure)	01/02/2019	(1,407)	(1,396)	3,991	Change in market value of investments

PFNote 21 Fair Value – Basis of Valuation

All investment assets are valued using fair value techniques based on the characteristics of each instrument, where possible using market-based information. There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year.

LCIV Long Term Capital is not held for investment purposes, it represents the Fund's commitment to the London Collective Investment Vehicle (LCIV) which was made for operational reasons to allow the Fund to access LCIV investments and obtain the benefits of pooled investment. It is therefore carried at cost.

Unquoted private debt and infrastructure are valued at fair value as reported by the relevant fund managers. Where the latest reporting period is not 31st March 2022, this value has been amended for calls and distributions since the reporting period in line with CIPFA Bulletin 05 guidance.

Assets and liabilities have been classified into three levels, according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair values.

Level 1 – where the fair values are derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, comprising quoted equities, quoted bonds and unit trusts.

Level 2 – where quoted market prices are not available, or where valuation techniques are used to determine fair value based on observable data.

Level 3 – where at least one input that could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation is not based on observable market data.

The valuation basis for each category of investment asset is set out below:

	Basis of Valuation	Observable and Unobservable Inputs	Key Sensitivities Affecting the Valuations Provided
Level 1			
Cash Deposits	Carrying value is deemed to be fair value because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments	Not Required	Not Required
Cash Collateral	Carrying value is deemed to be fair value because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments	Not Required	Not Required
Equities	Published bid market price on the final day of the accounting period	Not Required	Not Required
Bonds	Quoted market value based on current yields	Not Required	Not Required
Short term debtors and creditors (investment and trade)	Carrying value is deemed to be fair value because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments	Not Required	Not Required
Level 2			
Pooled equity and bond Investments	Published bid market price on the final day of the accounting period	Not Required	Not Required
Pooled Property Investments	Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published. Closing single price where single price published	NAV-based pricing set on a forward pricing basis	Not Required
Forward Currency Contracts	Market forward exchange rates at the year end	Exchange rate risk	Not Required
Level 3			
Pooled Private Debt	Latest available fair value provided by the manager, adjusted for cash movements subsequent to that date.	Credit ratings and default history within the pool	Valuations could be affected by changes to expected cashflows or default in the underlying loans.
Pooled Infrastructure	Latest available fair value provided by the manager, adjusted for cash movements subsequent to that date.	Credit ratings and default history within the pool	Valuations could be affected by changes to expected cashflows, default by counterparties or site issues.

Sensitivity of assets valued at Level 3

Having consulted with independent investment advisors, the Fund has determined that the valuation methods described above are likely to be accurate to within the following ranges, and has set out below the consequent potential impact on the closing value of investments held at 31 March 2022:

Asset	Potential Variation in Fair Value (+/-)	Value at 31st March 2021	Potential Value on Increase	Potential Value on Decrease
		£000	£000	£000
Infrastructure	15.5%	115,999	133,979	98,019
Private Debt	12.2%	103,457	116,079	90,835
		219,456	250,058	188,854

Asset	Potential Variation in Fair Value (+/-)	Value at 31st March 2022	Potential Value on Increase	Potential Value on Decrease
		£000	£000	£000
Infrastructure	15.0%	161,572	185,879	137,265
Private Debt	12.2%	131,057	147,065	115,048
		292,629	332,944	252,313

The potential price changes disclosed above are broadly consistent with a one-standard deviation movement in the value of the assets. As such, significant market volatility could result in larger movements in market price than set out above. The volatility assumptions displayed are based on option-implied market volatility, where available, with an allowance

for the historical tendency of option-implied volatility to overestimate subsequent experienced volatility.

PFNote 22 Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of the assets and liabilities of the Pension Fund grouped into Levels 1 to 3, based on the level at which the fair value is observable.

	31st March 2021			Total £000
	Quoted Market Price Level 1 £000	Using Observable Inputs Level 2 £000	With Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3 £000	
Financial Assets				
Fair value through profit and loss				
- Equities	195,331	0	0	195,331
- Bonds	219,410	0	0	219,410
- Pooled Equity	0	1,529,368	0	1,529,368
- Pooled Bonds	0	354,449	0	354,449
- Pooled Property	0	106,409	0	106,409
- Infrastructure	0	0	115,999	115,999
- Private Debt	0	0	103,457	103,457
- Derivative Assets	0	10,098	0	10,098
- Cash deposits	105,288	0	0	105,288
- Other investment assets	0	0	0	0
- Investment income due	0	3,564	0	3,564
- Amounts Receivable for Sales	0	1,291	0	1,291
	520,029	2,005,179	219,456	2,744,664
Financial Liabilities				
Fair value through profit and loss				0
Payable for investment purchases	0	(3,163)	0	(3,163)
Other investment liabilities	(246)	0	0	(246)
Derivative liabilities	(2)	(3,521)	0	(3,523)
	(248)	(6,684)	0	(6,932)
Total	519,781	1,998,495	219,456	2,737,732

31st March 2022				
	Quoted Market Price Level 1 £000	Using Observable Inputs Level 2 £000	With Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3 £000	Total £000
Financial Assets				
Fair value through profit and loss				
- Equities	0	0	0	0
- Bonds	219,195	0	0	219,195
- Pooled Equity	0	1,719,827	0	1,719,827
- Pooled Bonds	0	415,721	0	415,721
- Pooled Property	0	184,660	0	184,660
- Infrastructure	0	0	161,572	161,572
- Private Debt	0	0	131,057	131,057
- Derivative Assets	0	3,044	0	3,044
- Cash deposits	50,695	0	0	50,695
- Other investment assets	2,518	0	0	2,518
- Investment income due	0	3,098	0	3,098
- Amounts Receivable for Sales	0	0	0	0
	272,408	2,326,350	292,629	2,891,387
Financial Liabilities				
Fair value through profit and loss				
Payable for investment purchases	0	(6,903)	0	(6,903)
Other investment liabilities	(2,408)	0	0	(2,408)
Derivative liabilities	0	(17,474)	0	(17,474)
	(2,408)	(24,377)	0	(26,785)
Total	270,000	2,301,973	292,629	2,864,602

Transfers between Levels 1 and 2

No assets have transferred between levels during the reporting period.

PFNote 23 Reconciliation of Fair Value Measurements within Level 3

The following table shows the movement between the opening and closing value of Level 3 instruments:

	Infrastructure £000	Private Debt £000	Total £000
Value 31st March 2020	117,363	60,750	178,113
Transfers In	0	0	0
Transfers Out	0	0	0
Purchases & Derivative Payments	9,381	64,839	74,220
Sales & Derivative Receipts	(1,096)	(14,536)	(15,632)
Unrealised Gains / (Losses)	(9,806)	(7,803)	(17,609)
Realised Gains / (Losses)	157	207	364
Value 31st March 2021	115,999	103,457	219,456

2020/21		2021/22
£000		£000
	Financial Assets	
499,870	Fair value through profit and loss	142,074
13	Amortised cost - Realised gain on derecognition of assets	287
	Amortised cost - Unrealised gain	
499,883		142,361
	Financial Liabilities	
57,210	Fair value through profit and loss	(33,356)
(779)	Amortised cost - Realised gain on derecognition of assets	(48)
	Amortised cost - Unrealised gain	
56,431		(33,404)
556,314	Net Gain/(Loss) on Financial Instruments	108,957

PFNote 26 Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

Risk and risk management

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

Responsibility for the Fund's risk management strategy rests with the Joint Pensions Committee. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Fund's operations, and reviewed regularly to ensure they reflect changes in activity and market conditions.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss from fluctuations in equity and commodity prices, interest and foreign exchange rates and credit spreads. The Fund is exposed to market risk from its investment activities, particularly through its equity holdings. The level of risk exposure depends on market conditions, expectations of future price and yield movements and the asset mix. The objective of the Fund's risk management strategy is to identify, manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimising investment return.

In general, excessive volatility in market risk is managed through the diversification of the portfolio in terms of geographical and industry sectors, asset classes and manager styles. To mitigate market risk, the Fund and its investment advisors undertake appropriate monitoring of the Fund's assets, looking at overall returns against the actuarial assumptions and the Fund's own appetite for risk and volatility. Specific risk exposure is limited by applying risk-weighted maximum exposures to individual investments.

Other price risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign exchange risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or factors affecting all such instruments in the market.

The Fund is exposed to share and derivative price risk. The Fund's investment managers mitigate this price risk through diversification and the selection of securities and other

financial instruments is monitored to ensure it is within limits specified in the Fund investment strategy.

Other price risk – sensitivity analysis

In consultation with its investment advisors, the Fund has determined that the following movements in market price risk are reasonably possible for 2022/23, assuming that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates and interest rates, remain the same:

Asset type	Value at 31st March 2021	Potential Market Movement	Potential Value on Increase	Potential Value on Decrease
	£000	(+/-)	£000	£000
UK Fixed Interest Gilts	6,751	6.8%	7,210	6,292
UK Index-Linked Gilts	52,670	9.8%	57,831	47,508
UK Non-Government Bonds	247,948	6.6%	264,312	231,583
Overseas Bonds	23,174	8.8%	25,214	21,135
Multi-Asset Credit	243,363	9.4%	266,239	220,487
UK Equities	605,127	16.0%	701,946	508,307
Overseas Equities	1,119,528	17.5%	1,315,445	923,611
Pooled Property Investments	106,409	14.1%	121,413	91,406
Private Debt	103,457	12.2%	116,079	90,836
Infrastructure	115,999	15.5%	133,979	98,020
Total Assets Invested excluding derivatives, other investments, and cash	2,624,426		3,009,668	2,239,185

Asset type	Value at 31st March 2022	Potential Market Movement	Potential Value on Increase	Potential Value on Decrease
	£000	(+/-)	£000	£000
UK Fixed Interest Gilts	6,975	7.2%	7,477	6,473
UK Index-Linked Gilts	38,361	9.6%	42,043	34,678
UK Non-Government Bonds	223,136	7.1%	238,978	207,293
Overseas Bonds	36,117	8.3%	39,116	33,119
Multi-Asset Credit	330,327	10.7%	365,672	294,982
UK Equities	67,553	16.7%	78,833	56,272
Overseas Equities	1,652,274	18.2%	1,952,988	1,351,560
Pooled Property Investments	184,660	14.1%	210,697	158,624
Private Debt	131,057	12.2%	147,046	115,069
Infrastructure	161,572	15.0%	185,808	137,337
Total Assets Invested excluding derivatives, other investments, and cash	2,832,032		3,268,658	2,395,407

Interest rate risk

The Fund invests in financial assets for the primary purpose of obtaining a return on investments. These investments 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's direct exposure to interest rate movements as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 is set out below. These disclosures present interest rate risk based on the underlying financial assets at fair value.

Interest rate – risk sensitivity analysis

The Fund recognises that interest rates can vary and can affect both income to the Fund and the carrying value of Fund assets, both of which affect the value of the net assets available to pay benefits. Interest rates are not currently expected to move more than 100 basis points (1%) from one year to the next and experience suggests that such movements are unlikely.

The analysis below assumes that all other variables, in particular exchange rates, remain constant, and shows the effect in the year on the net assets available to pay benefits of a +/- 1% change in interest rates. An increase in interest rates will not affect the interest received on fixed interest assets but will reduce their fair value, and vice versa. Changes in interest rates do not impact on the value of cash and cash equivalent balances but they will affect the interest income received on those balances.

Asset Type	Asset Value 31st March 2021	Impact of 1%	
	£000	Increase £000	Decrease £000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	106,951	1,070	(1,070)
Bonds	219,410	2,194	(2,194)
Fixed Income Pooled Funds	354,449	3,544	(3,544)
Total	680,810	6,808	(6,808)

Asset Type	Asset Value 31st March 2022	Impact of 1%	
	£000	Increase £000	Decrease £000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	60,703	607	(607)
Bonds	219,195	2,192	(2,192)
Fixed Income Pooled Funds	415,721	4,157	(4,157)
Total	695,619	6,956	(6,956)

Asset Type	Interest Receivable 2020/21	Impact of 1%	
	£000	Increase £000	Decrease £000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	(93)	(1)	1
Bonds - UK index linked	(143)	(1)	1
Total	(236)	(2)	2

Asset Type	Interest Receivable 2021/22	Impact of 1%	
	£000	Increase £000	Decrease £000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	(16)	0	0
Bonds - UK index linked	(143)	(1)	1
Total	(159)	(1)	1

While the fair value of fixed interest investments will change as changes in interest rates make the fixed rate return more or less attractive to investors, the interest receivable will not change. These are therefore excluded from the second set of tables.

Currency risk

Currency risk represents the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund is exposed to currency risk on any cash balances and investment assets not denominated in UK sterling. Following analysis of historical data in consultation with the Fund investment advisors, the Fund considers the likely volatility associated with foreign exchange rate movements to be not more than 10%. A 10% 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 as follows:

	Asset Value at 31st March 2021	Potential Market Movement	Value on Increase	Value on Decrease
Assets Exposed to Currency Risk	£000	(+/-)	£000	£000
Overseas Bonds	23,174	10.0%	25,491	20,857
Overseas Equities	1,119,528	10.0%	1,231,481	1,007,575
Overseas Infrastructure	115,999	10.0%	127,599	104,399
Overseas Private Debt	103,457	10.0%	113,803	93,111
Total	1,362,158		1,498,374	1,225,942

	Asset Value at 31st March 2022	Potential Market Movement	Value on Increase	Value on Decrease
Assets Exposed to Currency Risk	£000	(+/-)	£000	£000
Overseas Bonds	36,117	10.0%	39,729	32,505
Overseas Equities*	1,652,273	10.0%	1,817,500	1,487,046
Overseas Infrastructure	161,572	10.0%	177,729	145,415
Overseas Private Debt	131,057	10.0%	144,163	117,951
Total	1,981,019		2,179,121	1,782,917

* Increased investment in overseas equity is in line with the asset allocation changes set out in PFNote 15.

It should be noted that the Fund has a passive currency hedging programme in place to hedge approximately a 50% proportion of overseas currency exposure on its equity and infrastructure investments and approximately 100% of currency exposure on its Multi-Asset Credit and Private Debt investments. Therefore, the gains and losses on the sterling value of overseas assets quoted above will be offset by the currency hedging arrangement, reducing the volatility associated with foreign exchange rate movements.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that the counterparty to a financial transaction will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Fund to incur a financial loss. Assets potentially affected by this risk are investment assets, cash deposits and third-party loans. The selection of high-quality counterparties, brokers and financial institutions minimises credit risk and the market values of investments generally reflect an assessment of credit risk.

The Fund has also set a limit of 15% of the total investments to be placed in any one active investment (with LCIV sub funds defined as an investment for this risk control purpose). The Fund has a limit of 25% of total investments with any single manager (with LCIV sub funds defined as a manager for this purpose).

The Fund explicitly accepts credit risk in some of its investment classes, most notably the use of high yield bonds in Multi Asset Credit funds and the Private Debt class. This risk is mitigated by use of a pooled investment vehicle, due diligence by the manager and exposure limits within each pooled vehicle.

The Fund has a 1% allocation to cash in its Investment Strategy (with a tolerance range of 0.5-3% to allow for market movements and cash flow peaks and troughs). The majority of this is held in the custodian's AAA rated money market fund, which has its own policies to ensure diversification and achieve LVNAV and AAA status. A working balance is held in the Fund's bank (NatWest) which benefits from significant government ownership. Cash balances are also held by some managers for liquidity purposes, and these are not material.

The Fund has experienced no defaults from fund managers, brokers, or bank accounts over the past five years.

Balances at 31st March 2021		Credit Rating	Balances at 31st March 2022
£000			£000
104,964	Money market Funds NTGI Global Cash Fund	AAA	50,690
324	Bank Deposit Accounts Variation margin		5
1,663	Bank Current Accounts Held with the Fund's Bank	F1	10,008
106,951	Total Cash Held		60,703

Credit risk may also occur if an employing body not supported by central government does not pay contributions promptly, or defaults on its obligations. The Fund has not experienced any actual defaults in recent years and the current practice is to obtain a bond or a guarantee before admitting new employers so that all contribution obligations are covered in the event of that employer facing financial difficulties. All monthly contributions due at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 were received in accordance with a monthly payment schedule. This schedule is monitored and non-compliance with agreed schedules is raised with the employer and escalated as appropriate.

Eight admitted body employers in the Wandsworth Pension Fund have a Council guarantee to guard against the possibility of being unable to meet their pension obligations and one has given a charge on a property as security for a deferred cessation payment. These guarantees are drawn in favour of the Fund in the event of early termination of an admission agreement and payment will only be triggered in the event of employer default. No such defaults have occurred in 2021/22 or 2020/21.

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 it always has adequate cash resources to meet its commitments. The Fund is currently marginally cash flow negative on dealings with members but positive taking into account investment returns being retained as cash rather than reinvested and excluding one-off events such as large transfers.

The Fund ensures liquidity by:

- holding day to day cash in an interest-bearing account with its bank and a Money Market Fund with its custodian, both with daily liquidity
- holding cash balances with investment fund managers which can be returned to the Fund in under a week to meet any major cash outflows (e.g. bulk transfer of staff to another Fund)
- investing in a range of assets and pooled vehicles which could be liquidated with sufficient notice to fund large planned cash outflows
- having an overdraft facility with its bank

The administering authority (Wandsworth Borough Council) is the lender of last resort to the Fund as facilitated by regulations, where the Fund does not have sufficient liquidity to meet its payment commitments.

The Fund defines liquid assets as assets that can be converted to cash within three months. Illiquid assets are those assets which will take longer than three months to convert into cash. As at 31 March 2022 the value of illiquid assets represented £477.3m, 16.7% of the total fund value (at 31 March 2021 this was £326.2m or 11.9% of the total fund).

Refinancing risk

The key risk is that the Fund will need to replenish a significant proportion of its financial instruments at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Fund does not have the power to

borrow long term (only to fund benefit payments or asset allocation changes with repayment within 3 months) and has not borrowed in year so has no exposure to this risk.

PFNote 27 Funding Arrangements

In line with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, the Fund’s actuary undertakes a funding valuation every three years for the purpose of setting employer contribution rates for the forthcoming triennial period. The last such valuation took place as at 31 March 2019 and the next valuation as at 31 March 2022 is currently in progress.

The key elements of the funding policy are:

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

Using the agreed assumptions, the Fund had assets sufficient to cover 105% of the accrued liabilities as at 31 March 2019. This means that the Fund has achieved solvency based on current conditions at that date with some margin for adverse change. This overall position does not apply equally to all employers within the Fund with those who joined the Wandsworth Fund when the Richmond Fund was subsumed (1st October 2016) being generally less well funded and therefore requiring deficit payments. The 2016 valuation was undertaken on the 2 individual funds with Wandsworth being 101% funded and Richmond 91% funded, which became an overall 98% funded on merger.

In addition to the primary contribution rate, most employers will also pay a secondary contribution rate depending on the demographic and actuarial factors particular to each employer. Full details of the contribution rates payable can be found in the 2019 actuarial valuation report and the funding strategy statement on the website of the Fund’s Administering Authority.

The average employer’s primary contribution rate across the Fund was :

Year	Rate
2017/18	18.0%
2018/19	18.0%
2019/20	18.0%
2020/21	19.6%
2021/22	19.6%

The valuation of the Fund has been undertaken using the projected unit method under which the salary increase for each member is assumed to increase until they leave active service by death, retirement, or withdrawal from service. The principal assumptions were as follows:

31st March 2016		31st March 2019	
% p.a.	Assumptions as at	% p.a.	
3.9%	Salary Increases	3.6%	
2.4%	Pensions Increases (CPI)	2.6%	
4.7%	Discount Rate / Return	4.5%	

Demographic assumptions

The assumed life expectancy from age 65 is as follows:

Life Expectancy from age 65	31st March 2019
Retiring Today:	
- Male	21.7 years
- Female	24.3 years
Retiring in 20 year :	
- Male	23.1 years
- Female	25.8 years

Mortality assumptions use 2018 Continuous Mortality Investigation (CMI) Model with long term rate of improvement of 1.25% p.a. with 7.5 smoothing parameter and an initial addition to improvements of 0.5% p.a.

Commutation assumption

It is assumed that future retirees will take 50% of the maximum additional tax-free lump sum.

50:50 option

Take up of 50:50 is based on historic member data.

PFNote 28 Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits

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

In order to assess the value of the benefits on this basis, the actuary has updated the actuarial assumptions (set out below) from those used for funding purposes (see PFNote 27). The actuary has also valued ill health and death benefits in line with IAS 19.

The guidance on implementation of the McCloud ruling used for 2021/22 is close enough to the assumptions used in the prior year to make the figures comparable.

31 March 2021		31 March 2022	
£000		£000	
(3,425,458)	Present value of promised retirement benefits	(3,421,408)	
2,739,394	Fair value of scheme assets (bid value)	2,874,610	
(686,064)	Net Liability	(546,798)	

As noted above, the liabilities above are calculated on an IAS 19 basis and therefore will differ from the results of the 2019 triennial funding valuation (see PFNote 27) because IAS 19

stipulates a discount rate rather than a rate which reflects market rates. Other key assumptions used are:

31 March 2021		31 March 2022
% p.a.		% p.a.
2.00	Discount rate	2.60
2.80	Inflation / pension increase rate assumption	3.20
3.80	Salary increase	4.20

31 March 2021		31 March 2022
	Life expectancy from age 65 (years)	
	Retiring Today:	
21.6	- Male	21.6
24.3	- Female	24.3
	Retiring in 20 years :	
22.9	- Male	23.0
25.7	- Female	25.8

PFNote 29 Long Term Debtors

31st March 2021		31st March 2022
£000		£000
	Long Term Debtors	
985	Opening Balance	1,103
168	Lifetime tax allowance paid in year	489
(50)	Recovery from pension in year	(72)
1,103		1,520

PFNote 30 Current Assets & Liabilities

Balance at 31st March 2021		Balance at 31st March 2022
£000		£000
1,663	Current Assets	10,008
	Cash at Bank	
1,000	Contributions Due	1,328
209	Contributions Due from Richmond & Wandsworth	224
6,550	Bulk transfer value due from AfC RBWM*	0
241	VAT recovery due	189
43	Overpaid Pensions	91
51	Sundry Debtors	50
8,094		1,882
	Current Liabilities	
(1,043)	Unpaid Benefits	(84)
(208)	Fund Managers' fees	(87)
(599)	Amount Due to Richmond & Wandsworth	(1,249)
(796)	Amount Due to HMRC	(821)
(70)	Pensions Due to Estate of deceased pensioner	(66)
(355)	Sundry Creditors	(398)
(3,071)		(2,705)

* Cash payment of £7.2m was received in March 2022

PFNote 31 Additional Voluntary Contributions

Some staff choose to invest in Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs) with the Prudential, Clerical Medical or Utmost Life and Pensions. AVCs are entirely separate from the Fund Accounts but are reported here in a note in accordance with Regulation 4(1)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016.

Contributions Paid 2020/21	Market Value 31st March 2021	Provider	Contributions Paid 2021/22	Market Value 31st March 2022
£000	£000		£000	£000
23	866	Clerical Medical	20	723
0	597	Utmost	0	604
282	2,947	Prudential	247	2,916
305	4,410	Total	267	4,243

* Prudential market value includes potential final bonus, although this is not guaranteed.

PFNote 32 Agency Services

The Wandsworth Pension Fund pays discretionary awards to former employees of London Borough of Richmond and some associated employers of the ex-LB Richmond Fund to which this Fund is the successor body. The amounts paid are fully reclaimed from the employer bodies. These payments all relate to historic decisions. New discretionary awards are funded by capitalised strain costs paid by the employer at the point of award and the number and value of these payments should therefore decline over time.

The amount paid on behalf of LB Richmond for 2021/22 was £0.818m (£0.863m in 2020/21), with payments on behalf of other employers totalling £137k in 2021/22 (£132k in 2020/21).

PFNote 33 Related Party Transactions

Governance (Control of the Fund)

In 2016/17 the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames (RuT) Pension Fund was merged into the Wandsworth Borough Council (WBC) Pension Fund to facilitate the Shared Staffing Arrangement (SSA) being set up by the two councils. Under the SSA all former LBR and WBC staff are now jointly employed by both councils.

This merged fund is controlled by the Joint Pensions Committee with six members appointed by WBC and three members by RuT. Of the nine members serving on the Committee at year end, three members had a deferred benefit in the scheme. Each member of the Pension Fund Committee is required to declare their interests.

In addition, Local Pension Board members during the year, Richard Perry, Graham Russell, Jeremy DeSouza, John Deakins, Peter Quirk, and Collette Carter were active members and Roy Roach and John Steer were pensioners in the Fund during 2021/22.

Wandsworth Council and Richmond Council under the Shared Staffing Arrangement (SSA)

Wandsworth Pension Fund is administered by Wandsworth Council. Consequently, there is a strong relationship between the Council and the Pension Fund.

The key officers responsible for the Pension Fund and all jointly employed as part of the SSA:

- Mrs F Merry (Executive Director of Finance)
- Mr P Guillioti (Assistant Director of Resources - Financial Services)
- Mr M Doyle (Head of Pensions Shared Service)
- Ms C Baxter (Head of Pension Fund Accounting & Investment)

They are all active members of the LGPS as SSA employees. The SSA is also the single largest employer of active members of the Pension Fund. All contributions owing to and due from the Fund were paid in year.

There are also transactions between the Fund and SSA in respect of the services provided in administering and governance of the Fund, and with the Councils as employers in the Fund.

The Councils' charges for administration of and the provision of associated services to the Fund are included in the totals in PFNote 12.

This includes an element of the salary of the Director of Resources. Their total remuneration is disclosed in the administering authority's accounts due to their role, and this amount is also shown below. As part of their role relates to the management of the Fund, the appropriate proportion of this is included in the administration charges to the Fund (see PFNote 12).

2020/21	Salary (including fees and allowances)	Employers pension contribution	Remuneration including pension contributions
Director of Resources and Deputy Chief Executive - M. Maidment (until March)	128,274	23,090	151,364
Executive Director of Finance (formerly Director of Resources) - F. Merry (from March)	7,984	1,437	9,421

2021/22	Salary (including fees and allowances)	Employers pension contribution	Remuneration including pension contributions
Executive Director of Finance (formerly Director of Resources) - F. Merry	109,535	19,716	129,251

The Fund is controlled by Joint Pensions committee which has membership from both councils. The employer's contributions made by both councils and the SSA in year are as follows:

2020/21	WBC	RuT	SSA
Employer's contributions	£000	£000	£000
- Normal	6,925	4,718	22,869
- Deficit	(566)	2,009	(1,540)
- Augmentation (Strain costs)	265	0	284
Total	6,624	6,727	21,613

2021/22	WBC	RuT	SSA
Employer's contributions	£000	£000	£000
- Normal	7,105	4,836	24,667
- Deficit	(580)	2,042	(1,661)
- Augmentation (Strain costs)	218	182	655
Total	6,743	7,060	23,661

Due to the strong relationship between the Council and the Pension Fund, it is deemed necessary to declare the Leader of the Council's interest as non-executive director of the London CIV and the Fund's investments via the LCIV pool are disclosed in PFNote 17.

PFNote 34 Key Management Personnel

Members do not receive additional allowance for their role in the Pension Fund.

Officers do not receive additional remuneration for their role in the Pension Fund. The charge made by Wandsworth Council for administering the Fund includes the cost of officers and is disclosed in PFNote 33 above.

PFNote 35 Contingent Liabilities and Contractual Commitments

Contractual Commitments

Outstanding capital commitments (investments) at 31 March 2022 were \$297m (£226m) compared to US \$266m (£193m) at 31 March 2021. The figure for March 2022 includes the balance of £110m committed to the LCIV Renewable Infrastructure fund in March 2021 and \$112m or £85m committed to Private Debt funds as reported to Joint Pensions Committee 16 March 2022. These commitments relate to outstanding call payments due on unquoted limited partnership funds held in the infrastructure and private debt parts of the portfolio. The amounts 'called' by these funds are irregular in size and tend to occur quarterly from the date of each original commitment, until the funds are fully subscribed.

Contingent Liabilities

Eight admitted body employers in the Wandsworth Pension Fund have a Council guarantee to guard against the possibility of being unable to meet their pension obligations. For one ceased employer, cessation costs have been allowed to be spread into the future, but a charge is held on property they own to mitigate the risk. These guarantees are drawn in favour of the Pension Fund in the event of early termination of an admission agreement and payment will only be triggered in the event of employer default. No such defaults have occurred in 2021/22 or 2020/21.

PFNote 36 Accounting Standards Issued but Not Adopted

The Code introduces changes in Accounting Policies which will need to be adopted fully in the 2022/23 financial statements. The Fund is required to disclose information relating to the expected impact of the accounting changes on the financial statements next year.

The following standards are not expected to directly impact the Fund accounts due to the nature of the Fund or its investments:

- IFRS 16 Leases
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16).
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020. The annual IFRS improvement programme notes 4 changed standards: IFRS 1 (First-time adoption) – amendment relates to foreign operations of acquired

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Wandsworth Pension Fund

Opinion

We have audited the Wandsworth Pension Fund ("the Fund") financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended). The pension fund financial statements comprise the Fund Account, the Net Assets Statement and the related notes 1 to 36.

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 2021/22.

In our opinion the pension fund financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Fund during the year ended 31 March 2022 and the amount and disposition at that date of its assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2022; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Executive Director of Finance's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a period up to 31 March 2025, which is more than 12 months from when the Fund's financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Executive Director of Finance with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the authority's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Statement of Accounts 2021/22, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Executive

Director of Finance is responsible for the other information contained within the Statement of Accounts 2021/22.

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we report by exception

We report to you if:

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended);
- we make written recommendations to the audited body under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended);
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended);
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended); or
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended).

We have nothing to report in these respects

Responsibilities of the Executive Director of Finance

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities of the Executive Director of Finance set out on page 11, the Executive Director of Finance is responsible for the preparation of the Councils's Statement of Accounts, which includes the pension fund financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The Executive Director of Finance is also responsible for such internal control as the Executive Director of Finance determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with Executive Director of Finance.

Our approach was as follows:

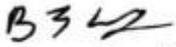
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Fund and determined that the most significant are the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended), and The Public Service Pensions Act 2013.
- We understood how the Fund is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management. We corroborated this through our reading of the Pension Fund Board minutes and through enquiry of employees.
- Based on this understanding, we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved making enquiries of the management for their awareness of any non-compliance of laws or regulations, and review of minutes.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Fund's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the key risks impacting the financial statements and documenting the controls that the Fund has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter or detect fraud.
- In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any identified significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. These procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error.
- To address our fraud risk in relation to risk of manipulation of investment income and valuation, we tested the consistency of the investment asset valuation and income from the independent sources of the custodian and the fund managers to the financial statements.
- The Fund is required to comply with The Local Government Pensions Scheme regulations, other legislation relevant to the governance and administration of the Local Government Pension Scheme and requirements imposed by the Pension Regulator in relation to the Local Government Pension Scheme. As such, we have

considered the experience and expertise of the engagement team including the use of specialists where appropriate, to ensure that the team had an appropriate understanding of the relevant pensions regulations to assess the control environment and consider compliance of the Fund with these regulations as part of our audit procedures.

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

Use of our report

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


Ernst & Young LLP

Ben Lazarus (Key Audit Partner)
Ernst & Young LLP (Local Auditor)
London
20 March 2024

Annual Governance Statement 2021/22

SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITY

Wandsworth Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for; and used economically, efficiently, and effectively. Wandsworth 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 includes arrangements for the management of risk.

Wandsworth Council has an approved code of corporate governance, which is regularly reviewed by the Council's Internal Audit team to ensure that it is in line with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government (2016)*. The Council's financial management arrangements conform with the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer.

In line with the CIPFA/SOLACE framework, this statement is "an open and honest self-assessment" of the Council's performance across all its activities and:

- Describes the key elements of the Council's governance arrangements, covering all corporate systems and the range of activities for which the Council is responsible;
- Describes processes applied in reviewing their effectiveness; and
- Lists actions proposed to deal with significant governance issues identified.

This statement explains how Wandsworth Council has complied with the code and also meets the requirements of regulation 4(2) of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 in relation to the publication of a statement on internal control.

THE PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

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

The CIPFA/SOLACE Framework for Delivering Good Governance in Local Government (2016) provides a core set of seven principles, listed below, to support good governance and the arrangements put in place to ensure that the intended outcomes for stakeholders are defined and achieved.

- **Principle 1** Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law.
- **Principle 2** Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement.
- **Principle 3** Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits.
- **Principle 4** Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes.

- **Principle 5** Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it.
- **Principle 6** Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management.
- **Principle 7** Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability.

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

Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law. The Council has in place the key officers namely the Chief Executive (Head of Paid Service), the Executive Director of Finance (Section 151 officer under the Local Government Act 1972) and the Monitoring Officer, and their roles, responsibilities and reporting lines are sufficiently well defined within the Council's Constitution to enable them to deliver their respective functions in a satisfactory manner. The powers and responsibilities of the Executive Director of Finance are in line with CIPFA's statement on 'The Role of the Chief Financial Officer'. In addition, the organisation and deployment of their staff and report circulation protocols enable their respective services to be delivered effectively to all the relevant departments and services. Departments acquaint themselves with new legislation that impacts upon their services seeking advice from the South London Legal Partnership as required. The Council's Monitoring Officer in addition to providing high level legal advice also is a member of the Governance Board for the South London Legal Partnership ensuring that the support provided remains fit for purpose.

All Council Officers are set annual objectives which are directly linked to the Council's behaviours and values and key priorities. Progress against the objectives is monitored throughout the year and formally at an end of year appraisal review.

The Council's Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Bribery policies, linked to the Whistleblowing Policy and Procedure, were reviewed in October 2021 to ensure that they remain effective in terms of reports of possible fraud or financial irregularities. The Council's complaints system is effective with numbers of complaints and reasons for complaints monitored by Directors and reported to relevant Committees via Departmental Annual Reports.

Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement. The Council remains committed to effective and transparent annual financial and service planning and robust performance management - features independently recognised as being amongst the best of any authority in the country. As such, the key components of Corporate Business Plan (CBP), including key objectives and a medium-term financial strategy (MTFS) remain integral to the business planning process in Wandsworth and are subject to regular scrutiny. Key objectives and the MTFS were approved by the Finance, Resources and Climate Sustainability Overview and Scrutiny Committee on the 7th of July 2021 and 30th of September 2021, respectively. A page on the Council's website now brings all these elements together so they can still be easily accessed as a 'virtual' Business Plan for 2021. This ensures that all residents, service users, partners and businesses continue to know how the Council is performing and can monitor successes or otherwise.

The Plan is published on the Council's website and provides links to the various elements that make up the whole. The CBP is available using the following link:

<https://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/the-council/how-the-council-works/council-plans-and-policies/corporate-business-plan-cbp/corporate-business-plan-2021>

Each Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC) reviews the progress that has been made in the previous year's key issues in relation to that Committee and agrees the objectives and issues for the current year. Key Issues are added or amended where they reflect, for example, major areas of service developments, new legislative requirements or where there have been significant performance issues raised during the year. The Covid-19 pandemic and associated lock-down and restrictions on meeting in public resulted in in-person meetings not always being possible at the beginning of the year. However, the legislation that enabled virtual meetings ended on the 7th of May 2021 and face to face meetings resumed.

The Council has a well-developed suite of tools for consulting stakeholders and residents, with information provided on the Council's website which also provides regular feedback on meetings and publishes regular magazines and an annual report. The Council's web pages, and its Borough magazine ("Brightside") are available in a number of formats and help is available for stakeholders whose first language is not English. The online consultation portal has been used extensively during the year and where appropriate, other methods, are frequently used alongside online consultation, such as face-to-face, telephone and paper forms, thereby ensuring that the widest range of the community is engaged on the issues. The Council has a commitment to holding open meetings and committee reports, agendas and minutes are published on the internet.

Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits and determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes. The Council uses a variety of performance indicators to monitor how well its services are performing in meeting the needs of our service users and to measure their efficiency and value for money. The Council's over-arching objective of a distinctively low council tax is the main driver for value for money, together with the Council's procurement strategy that centres around the regular testing of the marketplace for services, supplies and works using, for the most part, the lowest price within the most economically advantageous tender award criteria.

The Council has a strong performance management culture and system. It sets targets for achievement via its regime of Key Issues, top line performance indicators, policy items, and local and national performance indicators. Officer monitoring is rigorous with regular reviews of performance at both Departmental and Directors' Board level. Challenging targets are also set for each indicator. The Council has a policy of striving to ensure that the services it provides perform amongst the best in London, and its targets are set accordingly.

Throughout the year the Council's various OSCs focus on a set of key indicators that provide feedback on performance against these 'toplines'. The topline indicators include a variety of indicators that relate to the delivery of the Council's priorities. Many of these indicators are defined and collected nationally through the data councils are required to submit to the Government each year. Others are locally defined to cover issues that are important locally. The topline indicators measure performance across a wide range of Council activity including adult and children's social services, education, housing, leisure services, libraries, and street cleansing.

The Executive in July 2020 decided that targets should not be set for 2020/21 given the impact of Covid-19 on the Council's service delivery and resources. This was agreed as an exceptional measure. At the Finance, Resources and Climate Sustainability Overview and Scrutiny committee held on the 7th of July 2021 targets were reinstated and included alongside the KPI proposals. Targets were based on 2019/20 and 2020/21 performance.

In 2019 the Council declared a Climate Emergency, setting a target to be a carbon neutral organisation by 2030 and zero-carbon by 2050. At the same time the Council published its ten-year Environment and Sustainability Strategy (WESS), which set out a roadmap for achieving this ambitious target. The Council's leaders have acknowledged that this can't be achieved alone and must be underpinned by engagement and openness to collaborative working.

Social value is embedded into the Council procurement process and Officers consider social value before the commencement of any procurement in order to determine the best procurement approach and to inform the design of the services required. Measurement and outcomes of contracts can include environmental metrics and KPIs.

The Council needs to continue with its engagement and communications plan, that puts partnership working with residents, business, and community groups at the heart of its work to deliver real and sustainable carbon footprint reductions in Wandsworth. This is a challenging endeavour that will have far reaching implications across the Council's operations.

Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it. Executive, non-executive, scrutiny and officer functions are defined in the Council's Constitution. It includes details of how decisions are made, including a scheme which sets out how powers have been delegated to officers. This scheme is regularly reviewed and updated to reflect relevant changes to the allocation of powers, revised departmental structures and operating procedures and has undergone significant review as the Council addresses the organisational needs of the SSA.

The Council recognises that good governance is underpinned by the standards and values of its Members and Officers. The standards and behaviour that are expected are clearly defined. The Council has an agreed standards framework for Members and Officers, which incorporates a local Code of Conduct; there continues to be a stand-alone Standards Committee and a Member complaints procedure is in place which was approved by the Standards Committee, on 16th March 2017 (Paper No. 17-85). The Council also adopted the Local Government Association's Model Code of Conduct in October 2021 (paper No 21-297) to take effect from the start of the municipal year in May 2022. All these measures are designed to ensure that the current high level of standards is maintained.

There are Members' and Officers' Codes of Conduct, all of which are kept under regular review and are supplemented by guidance. With the move towards being a commissioning council and increased involvement of third parties, and also in light of the Bribery Act 2010, it is important that the Council is aware of any potential conflicts of interests. The Code of Conduct for Officers (updated in February 2019 sets out clear and distinct rules in relation to the giving and receiving of gifts and hospitality. The Members' Code is included in the Council's Constitution.

During 2021/22 there has been a full review against the six principles of the CIPFA Financial Management Code – leadership, accountability, transparency, standards, assurance, and sustainability. That report concluded that the Council meets all 17 standards and further review will take place annually within this statement.

The Council has adequate procedures for investigating incidents where standards have not been met, implementing action plans to address any deficiencies.

The development needs for Members are seen to be adequately addressed both in terms of induction training and focused continuous training. Officers have a formal appraisal process where training needs are adequately identified and catered for. The Council offers a full range of management and leadership training, for staff wishing to prepare themselves for future

management roles through to senior leaders and a Leadership Development Programme for managers, leading to an Institute of Leadership and Management qualification. The Council acknowledges the need to ensure that there are effective succession plans in place as this is key to the continued level of service delivery as evident by the Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director of Finance roles being currently filled on an interim basis by existing Council Officers.

Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management. The Council’s Constitution contains the specified items, and the local decision-making process and scrutiny roles are adequately documented and operated effectively including ensuring that there is input into reports from all corporate professionals including both legal and financial advice.

The Council’s Risk Management Strategy is effective and well embedded into corporate management processes. A combination of Corporate Risk Specialists and Heads of Service reviews maximises the opportunity to identify key risks of the Council achieving its objectives. A series of workshops were run during 2019/20 to provide support to all Heads of Services with this process. More will follow when required.

It is acknowledged that it is not possible to eliminate all risks and that the review framework is not an absolute assurance of effectiveness. However, the regular review by Service Heads and Corporate Risk Specialists ensures that there is an appropriate mechanism to identify emerging threats and changes to priorities together with the impact should such an incident occur.

As part of the Council’s Contingency Plan and to ensure that it could effectively respond to the COVID pandemic, a GOLD group was set up to assess the situation and strategically lead operations. GOLD was held as a virtual meeting, initially held twice a week, chaired by the Chief Executive, and attended by Service Directors along with the Director of Public Health and representatives from the Emergency Planning Team and other officers where appropriate.

In light of the Covid-19 pandemic, requirements on providers were initially relaxed in accordance with Government guidance in order for them to be able to continue to remain viable and changes to processes within the Council were adopted across departments to facilitate new ways of working or support changes resulting from the large numbers of staff working from home. No significant issues or failures resulting from these changes have been identified.

Recognising the impact of Covid -19 and the need to continually evaluate the organisations approach to delivering services the Council embarked on a comprehensive review aimed at: securing public health and economic recovery (Recover); ensuring priority projects are delivered on time, to budget and to the required standard (Deliver); and ensuring the Council’s services, workforce and estate are fit for the future and affordable (Evolve). Each element of the review is overseen by a Director with update reports provided to Directors’ Board with the review anticipated to be completed in 2023.

Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability. The Council has operated as a Shared Staffing Arrangement with Richmond Council since 1st October 2016, and in doing so has developed an Inter Authority Agreement between the two authorities; also, the Council has updated its Constitution to ensure that the governance arrangements are effective and follow good practice. This arrangement has enabled both organisations to realise savings whilst preserving front line services and to pool experience and skills from across two organisations which has contributed to the development of both.

The Council's main partnerships include Audit and Fraud, Regulatory Services, Legal, Pensions, and the Health and Wellbeing Board, each of which are operated through partnership agreements and approved by the Executive, following consideration by the relevant OSC.

The Audit Committee operates in accordance with the CIPFA guidance entitled '*Audit Committees – Practical Guidance for Local Authorities*'. The Committee normally meet three times a year and provide an independent assurance on the Council's governance arrangements. When they are not able to meet, the relevant papers are circulated to all Members of the Committee for comment and then formally authorised under the provisions of Standing Order No.83.

The Covid-19 restrictions impacting upon the Council's services and the wider public reduced during the year and the Council and its services continued to work through changes to the way it operated. This included the way that Internal Audit reviewed the controls and processes in the authority and key priorities, with a primary focus to ensure service continuity and/or adaptations to services to meet the requirements of the various clients. Internal Audit, Fraud and Procurement teams assisted in ensuring adaptations and workarounds had pragmatic controls in light of the circumstances at the time.

The Council's Climate Change Steering group, consisting of senior Council officers at Assistant Director level and Heads of Service, is responsible for overseeing the direction and driving the performance of Climate Change and sustainability. The group acts a programme management board for the delivery of identified key areas of the action and takes the lead role in facilitating and enabling delivery, clearing roadblocks to development and delivery of projects and approaches.

The Council is committed to achieving value form money for its residents. All budget managers are responsible for the costs charged to their service area and must at all times strive to deliver value for money. The Council's Procurement Regulations set out rules and processes that Officers must follow to help ensure that procurement activity secures value for money and offer best value for services to the public.

In response to a number of high profile public interest reports, an audit review has been undertaken involving a high level self-assessment of the Council against key themes using a series of risk indicators. Where the assessment identified areas of concern, these were followed up to determine the extent to which council arrangements addressed the key issues. This audit has not yet been finalised however to date; no significant concerns have been flagged outside of those already identified by Internal Audit during the year. A number of recommendations have been made to address any additional gaps identified.

REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS

Wandsworth Council 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 executive managers within the authority who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Head of Audit's annual report, and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.

The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 required all English local authorities to reconsider the "executive arrangements" they have adopted for decision-making. For many years, Wandsworth has had in place the executive arrangement known as the "strong leader" model, i.e., a Leader who appoints the executive Members. Therefore, there was little substantive difference between the existing arrangements and the comparable

model allowed under the 2007 Act. There have been no issues identified that have given any cause to alter the current arrangements.

The Authority. The Council’s Constitution sets out the Member-level decision making structure adopted by the Council, together with the Terms of Reference of each of the OSCs and the regulatory and other committees and their sub-committees. It includes a definition of the roles and responsibilities of Councillors and the statutory Scheme of Delegations to Officers.

The Rules of Procedure for Council and committee meetings are set out in the Constitution which also includes a number of the Council’s key directives namely:

- The Budget and Policy Framework;
- The Financial Regulations;
- The Procurement Regulations;
- The Code of Conduct for Members; and
- Definitions of the roles of statutory officers.

There are protocols in place that regulate corporate officer input to committee reports and advice whereby all statutory officers and other professionals are provided with the opportunity to comment upon all detailed proposals. This is, for the most part, operated properly in practice and this contributes to an effective decision-making framework.

The Executive. The Council is responsible for the overall budget and policy framework although, in accordance with the relevant legislation (primarily the Local Government Act 2000), the Executive is the main decision-making body for most functions and services within the framework. It sets out the Council’s core objective through the approval of the Council’s Business Plan, which incorporates priorities for improvement and the Medium-Term Financial Strategy. The Council’s Constitution details those functions for which the Executive has sole discretion and those which are must be the subject of its recommendation to the full Council.

The Executive ensures that standards and performance levels are maintained through its performance management framework and resident feedback thus ensuring that the quality of Council services remains high and that there are effective measures in place to take remedial action where appropriate.

The Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has considered a number of reports to ensure that the Council’s governance arrangements including internal control are effective and operated robustly and that there are timely and effective action plans in place to address them. In particular, it has carried out its annual review of the Council’s Risk Management Strategy and found it to be fit for purpose and operated robustly. It has approved the Council’s Accounts for 2020/21 together with a report from the External Auditor.

As the Council’s auditor, Ernst & Young LLP (EY) were responsible for completing the audit of the Council’s accounts for 2020/21. The draft Audit Results Report was issued by EY on 29th October 2021 and considered by the Audit Committee on 9th November 2021 (Paper No. 21-324). At the time of the Committee the majority of the audit work had been completed however the final Audit Results Report has not yet been issued by EY due to an issue identified nationally around the valuation of infrastructure assets which has prevented all outstanding audits from being completed to date. EY have, however, confirmed they have found no significant issues with the Council’s accounts.

The Overview and Scrutiny function. The model adopted by the Council, under the Local Government Act 2000, is for the scrutiny process to take place prior to decisions on proposed actions, thereby allowing appropriate OSCs to carry out their role in advance of

implementation. OSCs also receive progress reports updating them on the progress of all the Council's key initiatives. OSCs can decide on any comments to be made that will then be conveyed to the Executive, or the appropriate regulatory or other committee, to consider.

The Standards Committee. The standard of conduct by Members at Wandsworth remains high with small numbers of complaints annually in the last decade. During 2021/22 a number of complaints were dealt with by the Council's Monitoring Officer using the agreed process, each with full consultation with the Independent Persons. The outcomes of these admissible complaints will be reported in full for information to the Standards Committee in July 2022. No complaints were received during the year that required formal investigation and consideration by the Standards Committee to determine next steps. The Council has a local Code of Conduct for Members which is reviewed regularly. The Council retains a stand-alone Standards Committee.

Internal Audit. On the basis of Internal Audit activity, the Council's governance arrangements including internal control are deemed to be generally sound and agreed action plans are in place with departments in order to address findings. Robust review mechanisms are in place that enable the Committee to take reasonable assurance that the Council's governance arrangements including internal control are effective and are operated vigorously. They contribute to the achievement of the Council's overarching objectives whilst nevertheless both identifying areas for improvement and monitoring the implementation of agreed corrective actions, with key items being reported to the Audit Committee.

Whilst the legal restrictions related to Covid-19 came to an end during the year, the impact on departments continued with staff recovering from increased workloads and services working through transformation programmes to build resilience into their activities and incorporate learning from the Pandemic. This, along with reduced staffing levels in the Internal Audit team and an inability to buy in audit days from Mazars through the framework meant that the Internal audit team completed less controls testing than usual albeit more than the previous year when the Council was significantly affected by Covid-19.

Resources were targeted more closely on key risk-based processes in particular the large amounts of money made available to businesses through the discretionary business rates grant. The Internal Audit team met the target of the agreed number of audits in the plan however, more audits than usual were deferred or cancelled and replaced with Covid related grant work and smaller, more targeted reviews. The majority of Key financial control audits were completed as they would be usually.

The Executive Director of Finance. By law, under Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972, and as set out in the Council's Constitution, the Executive Director of Finance has a number of control responsibilities. This role, which is supported by Members and Directors, and that of officers within the Resources Directorate, is to ensure that the Council has sound controls for the administration of its financial affairs.

The Council's Monitoring Officer. There are no issues beyond those detailed in this statement that need to be specifically commented upon.

CONCLUSION

The review of effectiveness on the Council's governance arrangements found that for the majority of services the control environment was satisfactory. It is not possible to eliminate all risks of failure and there were some areas where the Council's high expectations were not met and/or progress has been slower than originally expected. The control framework is an ongoing process and therefore where issues were identified action plans were agreed with the relevant Director with a view to progress being reviewed within 6 months of the report. The

Council's review mechanisms are an effective framework for maintaining satisfactory governance arrangements including identifying any issues and for monitoring and securing their implementation.

There are some common control themes for improvement plus a diverse range of service issues to be addressed and the Annual Governance Statement identifies continuing actions on the significant governance issues.

CERTIFICATE

We have been advised on the implications of the result of the review of the effectiveness of the governance framework by the Audit Committee (the report providing the detailed assurance can be found using this link: (<https://democracy.wandsworth.gov.uk/documents/s96978/22-229%20Wandsworth%20AGS%20Report%2021-22.pdf>) and action plans to address weaknesses and ensure continuous improvement of the system in place.

Significant governance issues

(a) Devolved Management Organisations

In recent years, many audits receiving Limited Assurance opinions related to Devolved Management Organisations (DMOs). In 2021/22, six Limited Assurance audits related to Residential Management Organisations (there were three limited assurance DMOs in 2020/21) an increase in the previous year resulting from a change in the focus of the audit programmes to look more closely at health and fire safety. 13 of the 17 Schools audits planned were completed during the year as a result of a refocus of audit resource onto other higher risk areas however, no Limited or No Assurance opinions were awarded. DMOs have a greater level of autonomy, with delegated responsibility over areas of high risk such as financial management, human resources, and procurement, which has resulted in higher than average breach of controls.

(b) Information Security

The challenges to delivering effective information and data security management require constant review especially with officers now regularly working in a more agile way across different sites, including from home. Failure to ensure that data control arrangements and mandatory training on handling data are sufficient could place the Council at risk of significant financial penalties and reputational damage, should personal data be inappropriately disclosed or misused, whether deliberately or accidentally. Robust arrangements have been established to ensure that security incidents are effectively and promptly addressed, seeking advice from the ICO and legal when necessary.

Systems and data handling processes are regularly reviewed to ensure that they are compliant with UK General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) and Data Protection Act (DPA) requirements and the SSA continues to retain the ISO27001 Certification across both Richmond and Wandsworth Councils. These requirements apply to all personal data sets used by the Council whether directly or through the engagement of third party/contracted data processors with the Council's ability to ensure lawful processing is exercised by third party/contracted data processors is applied through a combination of robust procurement controls and by service leads through contract management. The Awareness Training for all officers has been reviewed with an updated training package being rolled out during 2022/23.

(c) Knowledge Management and Agile Working

The Chief Executive and Section 151 posts remain interim positions and there were further changes in year within the Adult Social Care and Public Health Directorate with the Director currently being appointed on an interim basis. There are a number of posts with interims sitting at Assistant Director level. Whilst reassuring that all but one of these interim posts has

been filled with existing Council officers, there is a risk of knowledge loss in the event of a number of senior leaders vacating posts at the same time.

Management teams are working with Human Resources to ensure service delivery knowledge is documented, supporting succession planning where required, and developments to the employee terms and conditions are being progressed to make the SSA an Employer of Choice amongst prospective applicants.

Agile working and remote working practices continue to be developed across Departments and a significant number of staff worked off site during the year thus distributing the pool of collective knowledge further. It will be critical to retain knowledge sharing and corporate memory regardless as to where officers are located and address the challenges of transferring knowledge whilst working remotely.

(d) Contract Management

The Council continues to utilise external parties to provide its services where they provide effective and economic benefits to do so. However, unsatisfactory service delivery through partners and contractors could put services to residents and clients at risk so there is a need to ensure that effective contract monitoring arrangements are in place.

Contract Management across the SSA has been the subject of internal audits in recent years which highlight the need for urgent improvements. Directors were supportive of a review of contract management across the SSA.

The Council commissioned an initial review of its contract management practices which found that whilst there were pockets of good practice, commissioning and contract management activities across the organisation are not always well documented or well understood. There are individual areas of good practice but no overall framework and a lack of consistency. Directors approved a more in depth review of commissioning, procurement and contract management which when combined with the "Review, Deliver and Evolve" programme aims to embed a contract and supplier framework providing support and guidance to enable officers to improve value and deliver savings through the contracts it manages.

(e) Covid-19 Restoration

The impact of Covid has been far reaching with activity across large parts of the community put on hold. In response, the Corporate Resilience Plan was activated, and with central government funding support businesses and the community were supported financially through grant funding.

The nation's finances will be affected by the pandemic for many years to come and, whilst it's not yet clear how this will manifest itself in the funding of public services, there is a clear risk to local government. This is in addition to the previously flagged risks within the local government funding regime of the fair funding review, business rates review and the levelling up agenda. The pandemic has also had an impact on the Councils' finances with significant levels of additional spend, distribution of support to residents and businesses on behalf of the Government and lost income as service users' habits changed.

It is worth noting that whilst there is no overall "COVID restoration plan" there are several workstreams and programmes already in train that demonstrate each Council's approach to recovery. As part of the corporate "**recover, deliver, evolve**" programme the "**recover**" workstream is looking at comparisons of pre and post pandemic performance levels

There is a real risk that the pandemic will have a lasting negative impact on the economic health of the borough. Whilst some of the "bounce back" will inevitably be influenced by the national response, there continues to be a significant local effort to support high streets, businesses, and jobs. The Council has moved quickly to implement an extensive programme

of interventions to support businesses and to help the recovery of the high streets. This has consisted of targeted business support and wider investment such as pedestrianisation schemes, public realm improvements and town centre improvement funds. The levels of investment made reflect the importance of vibrant town centres and thriving businesses to the health and prosperity of the borough.

(f) Facilities Management

In response to the No Assurance audit report issued in 2019/20, the Audit Committee has been kept up to date with progress in implementing the 13 high priority recommendations. A substantial amount of work was undertaken subsequent to this review to establish more robust procedures, underpinned by a programme of training, and overseen by the new Head of Facilities Management. However, a number of whistleblowing referrals were received during 2021/22 which suggested that not all of the new systems and procedures had fully embedded. Some of the issues are still being investigated.

A follow up audit is being undertaken in Quarter 1 of 2022/23 to assess the effectiveness of the new systems and controls and to ensure that they are consistently applied.

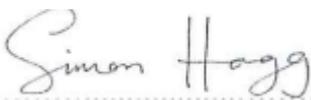
(g) Cyber Security

There has been a recent shift in the ever-changing cyber threat landscape, with ransomware becoming the most significant cyber security threat faced by organisations. The COVID-19 pandemic also forced organisations to rapidly change how they operate – creating new opportunities for threat actors in the process. Remote working meant threats around offsite access and infrastructure came to the forefront, offering new challenges to maintaining constant service delivery for securing organisations.

The Councils’ cyber security arrangements are constantly evolving to combat these risks. Alongside experienced in-house team with specific responsibilities for cyber security there are contracts in place for prevention and incident management with external specialists who review systems integrity and conduct ethical hacks to assess the robustness of controls in place. Regardless of the technology controls in place the Council’s staff need to play their part in protecting the organisations systems from these threats and updated Cyber Security training is being released to all officers during 2022/23.

(h) Major Projects/Project Management

The audit of a major works project identified a number of project management controls that need to be strengthened across the SSA. This includes the establishment of a corporate framework for the management of projects and an improved capital bid and business case process with more robust discussions around risk. The creation of an Infrastructure Board to oversee spend on infrastructure assets has been recommended to Directors Board and this will help to better inform decision making and provide greater independent challenge. The Recovery, Evolve and Delivery Programme is currently underway to review a number of key workstreams including project management. This review included several workshops and interviews with key stakeholders to identify the key challenges they faced, and it has identified some areas for improvement which are aligned to internal audit recommendations.

Signed: 

Cllr Hogg
Leader of the Council



Mike Jackson
Chief Executive
On behalf of Wandsworth Council

Glossary

AAA FITCH RATING

Highest credit quality - 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in case of exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA FITCH RATING

Very high credit quality - 'AA' ratings denote a very low expectation of credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A FITCH RATING

High credit quality - 'A' ratings denote a low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

ACCOUNTING PERIOD

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

ACCRUALS

Sums included in the final accounts to recognise revenue and capital income and expenditure earned or incurred in the financial year, but for which actual payment had not been received or made as at 31 March.

ACTUARIAL GAINS AND LOSSES

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the changes in actuarial surpluses or deficits that arise because:

- events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains and losses); or
- the actuarial assumptions have changed.

ASSET

An item having value to the authority in monetary terms. Assets are categorised as either current or non-current.

- A current asset will be consumed or cease to have material value within the next financial year (e.g. cash and stock).
- A non-current asset provides benefits to the authority and to the services it provides for a period of more than one year and may be tangible e.g. a community centre, or intangible, e.g. computer software licences.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS

An independent examination of the authority's financial affairs.

BALANCE SHEET

A statement of the recorded assets, liabilities, and other balances at the end of the accounting period.

BORROWING

Using cash provided by another party to pay for expenditure, on the basis of an agreement to repay the cash at a future point, usually incurring additional interest charges over and above the original amount.

BUDGET

The forecast of net revenue and capital expenditure over the accounting period.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on the acquisition of a fixed asset, which will be used in providing services beyond the current accounting period, or expenditure which adds to and not merely maintains the value of an existing fixed asset.

CAPITAL FINANCING

Funds raised to pay for capital expenditure. There are various methods of financing capital expenditure including borrowing, leasing, direct revenue financing, usable capital receipts, capital grants, capital contributions, revenue reserves and earmarked reserves.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME

The capital schemes the authority intends to carry out over a specific period of time.

CAPITAL RECEIPT

The proceeds from the disposal of land or other fixed assets. Proportions of capital receipts can be used to finance new capital expenditure, within rules set down by the government but they cannot be used to finance revenue expenditure.

CIPFA

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.

COLLECTION FUND

A separate fund that records the income and expenditure relating to Council Tax and non-domestic rates.

COMMUNITY ASSETS

Assets that the authority intends to hold in perpetuity, which have no determinable useful life and that may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples of community assets are parks and historical buildings.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

The account of the authority that reports the net cost for the year of the functions for which it is responsible and demonstrates how that cost has been financed from precepts, grants, and other income.

CONSISTENCY

The concept that the accounting treatment of like items within an accounting period and from one period to the next are the same.

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 authority's accounts.

CONTINGENT LIABILITY

A contingent liability is either:

- a possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the authority's control; or
- a present obligation arising from past events where it is not probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

CREDITOR

Amount owed by the authority for work done, goods received, or services rendered within the accounting period, but for which payment has not been made by the end of that accounting period.

CURRENT SERVICE COST (PENSIONS)

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

DEBTOR

Amount owed to the authority for works done, goods received, or services rendered within the accounting period, but for which payment has not been received by the end of that accounting period.

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEME

Pension schemes in which the benefits received by the participants are independent of the contributions paid and are not directly related to the investments of the scheme.

DEPRECIATION

The measure of the cost of wearing out, consumption or other reduction in the useful economic life of the authority's fixed assets during the accounting period, whether from use, the passage of time or obsolescence through technical or other changes.

DISCRETIONARY BENEFITS (PENSIONS)

Retirement benefits, which the employer has no legal, contractual, or constructive obligation to award and are awarded under the authority's discretionary powers such as the Local Government (Discretionary Payments) Regulations 1996.

EQUITY

The authority's value of total assets less total liabilities.

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.

EXPECTED RETURN ON PENSION ASSETS

For a funded defined benefit scheme, this is the average rate of return, including both income and changes in fair value but net of scheme expenses, which is expected over the remaining life of the related obligation on the actual assets held by the scheme.

FAIR VALUE

The fair value of an asset is the price at which it could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction.

FINANCE LEASE

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset to the lessee.

GOING CONCERN

The concept that the Statement of Accounts is prepared on the assumption that the authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Grants made by the government towards either revenue or capital expenditure in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the authority. These grants may be specific to a particular scheme or may support the revenue spend of the authority in general.

HOUSING BENEFIT

A system of financial assistance to individuals towards certain housing costs administered by authorities and subsidised by Government.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

A separate account to the General Fund, which includes the income and expenditure arising from the provision of housing accommodation by the authority.

IMPAIRMENT

A reduction in the value of a fixed asset to below its recoverable amount, the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

Fixed assets belonging to the authority that cannot be transferred or sold on which expenditure is only recoverable by the continued use of the asset created. Examples are highways, footpaths, and bridges.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

An intangible (non-physical) item may be defined as an asset when access to the future economic benefits it represents is controlled by the reporting entity. This Authority's intangible assets comprise computer software licences.

INTEREST COST (PENSIONS)

For a defined benefit scheme, the expected increase during the period of the present value of the scheme liabilities because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

INVENTORY (STOCK)

Items of raw materials and stores an authority has procured and holds in expectation of future use. Examples are consumable stores, raw materials and products and services in intermediate stages of completion.

INVESTMENTS (PENSION FUND)

The investments of the Pension Fund will be accounted for in the statements of that fund. However, authorities are also required to disclose, as part of the disclosure requirements relating to retirement benefits, the attributable share of the pension scheme assets associated with their underlying obligations.

LIABILITY

A liability is where the authority owes payment to an individual or another organisation.

- A current liability is an amount which will become payable or could be called in within the next accounting period, e.g. creditors or cash overdrawn.
- A deferred liability is an amount which by arrangement is payable beyond the next year at some point in the future or to be paid off by an annual sum over a period of time.

LIQUID RESOURCES

Current asset investments that are readily disposable by the authority without disrupting its business and are either:

- readily convertible to known amounts of cash at or close to the carrying amount; or
- traded in an active market.

LONG-TERM CONTRACT

A contract entered into for the design, manufacture or construction of a single substantial asset or the provision of a service (or a combination of assets or services which together constitute a single project), where the time taken to substantially complete the contract is such that the contract activity falls into more than one accounting period.

MATERIALITY

The concept that the Statement of Accounts should include all amounts which, if omitted, or mis-stated, could be expected to lead to a distortion of the financial statements and ultimately mislead a user of the accounts.

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP)

The minimum amount which must be charged to the revenue account each year in order to provide for the repayment of loans and other amounts borrowed by the authority.

NET BOOK VALUE

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

NET DEBT

The authority's borrowings less cash and liquid resources.

NON-DOMESTIC RATES (NNDR)

The Non-Domestic Rate is a levy on businesses, based on a national rate in the pound set by Government and multiplied by the assessed rateable value of the premises they occupy. In England it is collected by the authority on behalf of itself, Government, and major preceptors.

NON-OPERATIONAL ASSETS

Fixed assets held by the authority but not directly occupied, used, or consumed in the delivery of services. Examples are investment properties, assets under construction or assets surplus to requirements pending sale or redevelopment.

OPERATING LEASE

A lease where the ownership of the fixed asset remains with the lessor.

OPERATIONAL ASSETS

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

PAST SERVICE COST (PENSIONS)

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

PENSION SCHEME LIABILITIES

The liabilities of a defined benefit pension scheme for outgoings due after the valuation date. Scheme liabilities measured during the projected unit method reflect the benefits that the employer is committed to provide for service up to the valuation date.

PRECEPT

The levy made by precepting authorities by billing authorities, requiring the latter to collect income from Council Tax on their behalf.

PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT

Material adjustments applicable to previous years arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors. This does not include normal recurring corrections or adjustments of accounting estimates made in prior years.

PROVISION

An amount put aside in the accounts for future liabilities or losses which are certain or very likely to occur but the amounts or dates of when they will arise are uncertain.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLB)

A Government agency which provides loans for one year and above to authorities at interest rates only slightly higher than those at which the government can borrow itself.

RATEABLE VALUE

The annual assumed rental of a hereditament, which is used for NNDR purposes.

RELATED PARTIES

Related Parties are defined by IAS 24. For the Council's purposes related parties are deemed to include the authority's Members, the Chief Executive, its Directors and their close family and household members.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Material transactions of nature or value between the authority and related parties are shown to ensure that stakeholders are aware when these transactions occur and implications of such.

REMUNERATION

All sums paid to or receivable by an employee and sums due by way of expenses allowances (as far as those sums are chargeable to UK income tax) and the money value of any other benefits. Received other than in cash. Pension contributions payable by the employer are excluded.

RESERVES

The accumulation of surpluses, deficits, and appropriations over past years. Reserves of a revenue nature are available and can be spent or earmarked at the discretion of the authority. Some capital reserves such as the fixed asset restatement account cannot be used to meet current expenditure.

RESIDUAL VALUE

The net realisable value of an asset at the end of its useful life.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

All forms of consideration given by an employer in exchange for services rendered by employees that are payable after the completion of employment.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

The day-to-day expenses of providing services.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE CAPITALISED UNDER STATUTE

Expenditure which ordinarily would be revenue but is statutorily defined as capital. Examples of REFCUS include grants of a capital nature to voluntary organisations and back pay expenditure capitalised under Secretary of State Direction.

TEMPORARY BORROWING

Money borrowed for a period of less than one year.

TRUST FUNDS

Funds administered by the authority for such purposes as prizes, charities, specific projects and on behalf of minors.

USEFUL ECONOMIC LIFE (UEL)

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