

Statement of Accounts 2013/14

September 2014

COMMUNITY LANGUAGES

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Bengali

যদি বড় ছাপ বা অডিও ক্যাসেট বা ব্রাইল পড়ার সুবিধা চান বা অন্য কোনো ভাষায় কথা বলায় অসুবিধা হয় তবে দয়া করে আমাদের সাথে যোগাযোগ করুন। [ইমেইল: info@hca.org.uk], যোগাযোগ করতে পারেন। টেলিফোন নম্বর 020 8726 6000.

Chinese

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Français

Vous avez la possibilité de communiquer dans une autre langue que l'anglais, si cela est plus facile pour vous. Des interprètes et traducteurs sont à votre disposition: 020 8726 6000.

Gujarati

અંગ્રેજી લેખની સીફ્ટ કોઈ એક ભાષામાં તમે આસાનીથી વાચી શકતા હો તો એવું કરવા વિનંતી છે. દુભાષિયાની અને ભાષાંતરકારની સહાયતા આપવા માટે છે. આ માટે ટેલિફોન નંબર 020 8726 6000 કોલ કરવો.

Hindi

यदि आपको अंग्रेज़ी के अलावा किसी और भाषा में आसानी से बात कर सकते हैं तो कृपया अव्हाय करें। दोभाषिया और अनुवादक का प्रबन्ध किया जा सकता है। टेलिफोन : 020 8726 6000.

Punjabi

ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ, ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਸੋਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਨੀ ਆਸਾਨ ਲਗਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕਰੋ। ਦੋ-ਭਾਸ਼ੀਏ ਅਤੇ ਤਰਜਮਾ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਟੈਲੀਫੋਨ ਨੰਬਰ ਹੈ: 020 8726 6000.

Somali

Haddii ay kula tahay in si fudud laguugu fahmi karo luqo aan ahayn Ingiriisi, Fadlan samee sidaa. Afceliyeyaal iyo tarjubaano ayaa lagu qaban. Telfoonku waa 020 8726 6000.

Tamil

உங்களுக்கு ஆங்கிலம் தவிர வேறு மொழியில் பேசுவதற்கு வசிகமாக இருந்தால், தயவு செய்து பேசுமா. மொழி மொழி மொழிகள் வாரியகம்/பொருள்வழிகளில். தொ. 020 8726 6000.

Turkish

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Urdu

اگر آپ انگریزی کے علاوہ کسی اور زبان میں بات کرنے میں آسانی محسوس کرتے ہیں تو براہ کرم اس بات کو ہمیں اطلاع دے سکتے ہیں۔ ہمیں اس بات کی مدد کرنے میں خوشی ہوگی۔

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THE AUTHORITY'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Authority is required:

- ▶ to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Authority, that officer is the Director of Finance and Assets and Section 151 Officer;
- ▶ to approve the Statement of Accounts.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND ASSETS AND SECTION 151 OFFICER

The Director of Finance and Assets and Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts which, in terms of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom is required to present fairly the financial position of the Authority at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2014.

In preparing the Statement of Accounts, the Director of Finance and Assets and Section 151 Officer has:

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

**LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON AND LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON PENSION FUND
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014**

CERTIFICATE OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND ASSETS AND SECTION 151 OFFICER

I certify that this Statement of Accounts is an accurate summary of the accounts of the London Borough of Croydon and the London Borough of Croydon Pension Fund, for the financial year 2013/14 prepared in accordance with the accounting policies stated.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R Simpson', written over a horizontal line.

Richard Simpson, Director of Finance and Assets
and Section 151 Officer

30 September 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON COUNCIL**Opinion on the financial statements**

We have audited the financial statements of the London Borough of Croydon Council for the year ended 31 March 2014 under the Audit Commission Act 1998. The financial statements comprise the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Group Movement in Reserves Statement, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Group Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Group Cash Flow Statement, the Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement and Collection Fund and the related notes. 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 2013/14.

This report is made solely to the Members of the London Borough of Croydon Council in accordance with Part II of the Audit Commission Act 1998 and for no other purpose, as set out in paragraph 48 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by the Audit Commission in March 2010. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's Members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the Director of Finance and Assets and Section 151 Officer and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Director of Finance and Assets and Section 151 Officer's Responsibilities, the Director of Finance and Assets and Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Authority and Group's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Director of Finance and Assets and Section 151 Officer; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the financial review of 2013/14 by the Chief Financial Officer to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- ▶ give a true and fair view of the financial position of the London Borough of Croydon Council as at 31 March 2014 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended;
- ▶ give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2014 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- ▶ have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2013/14 and applicable law.

Opinion on other matters

In our opinion, the information given in the financial review of 2013/14 by the Chief Financial Officer for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we report by exception

We report to you if:

- ▶ in our opinion the annual governance statement does not reflect compliance with 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: a Framework' published by CIPFA/SOLACE in June 2007;
- ▶ we issue a report in the public interest under section 8 of the Audit Commission Act 1998;

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON COUNCIL
(CONTINUED)**

- ▶ we designate under section 11 of the Audit Commission Act 1998 any recommendation as one that requires the Authority to consider it at a public meeting and to decide what action to take in response; or
- ▶ we exercise any other special powers of the auditor under the Audit Commission Act 1998.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

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

Respective responsibilities of the Authority and the auditor

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

We are required under Section 5 of the Audit Commission Act 1998 to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. The Code of Audit Practice issued by the Audit Commission requires us to report to you our conclusion relating to proper arrangements, having regard to relevant criteria specified by the Audit Commission.

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

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

We have undertaken our audit in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criteria, published by the Audit Commission in October 2013, as to whether the Authority has proper arrangements for:

- ▶ securing financial resilience; and
- ▶ challenging how it secures economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

The Audit Commission has determined these two criteria as those necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether the Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2014.

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

Conclusion

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance on the specified criteria published by the Audit Commission in October 2013, we are satisfied that, in all significant respects, the London Borough of Croydon Council put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2014.

Delay in certification of completion of the audit

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate until we have completed the work necessary to issue our assurance statement in respect of the authority's Whole of Government Accounts consolidation pack. We are satisfied that this work does not have a material effect on the financial statements or on our value for money conclusion.

Paul Grady
Director
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Appointed Auditor

Grant Thornton House
Melton Street
Euston Square
London
NW1 2EP

30 September 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON COUNCIL

Opinion on the pension fund financial statements

We have audited the pension fund financial statements of the London Borough of Croydon Council for the year ended 31 March 2014 under the Audit Commission Act 1998. The pension fund financial statements comprise the Fund Account, the Net Assets Statement and the related notes. 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 2013/14.

This report is made solely to the Members of the London Borough of Croydon Council in accordance with Part II of the Audit Commission Act 1998 and for no other purpose, as set out in paragraph 48 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by the Audit Commission in March 2010. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's Members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the Director of Finance and Assets and Section 151 officer and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Director of Finance and Assets and Section 151 officer Responsibilities, the Director of Finance and Assets and Section 151 officer is responsible for the preparation of the 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, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the pension fund financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the fund's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Director of Finance and Assets and Section 151 officer; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Financial Review of 2013/14 by the Chief Financial Officer to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on the pension fund financial statements

In our opinion the pension fund financial statements:

- ▶ give a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the pension fund during the year ended 31 March 2014 and the amount and disposition of the fund's assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2014; and
- ▶ have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2013/14 and applicable law.

Opinion on other matters

In our opinion, the information given in the Financial Review of 2013/14 by the Chief Financial Officer for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Susan M Exton
Director
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Appointed Auditor

Grant Thornton House
Melton Street
Euston Square
London
NW1 2EP

30 September 2014

INTRODUCTION

I am pleased to introduce the Council's Statement of Accounts for 2013/14. This statement summarises the Council's financial performance during 2013/14 showing expenditure on all services during the year and the Council's financial position at 31 March 2014.

PERFORMANCE 2013/14

A strong financial performance in 2013/14 was evidenced by the Council's achievement of a break even position against budget, despite continued financial pressure due to reductions in Central Government grant and the harsh economic climate.

Due to technical accounting adjustments (that are reversed through the Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS) and consequently have no impact on Council Tax) the Comprehensive income and Expenditure Statement (CI&E) shows a deficit of £78.980m. The main reasons are liabilities on the Pension Fund and the transfer of school buildings to Academies. The deficit on the CI&E is reflected in an equivalent reduction in net assets and reserves on the Balance Sheet.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2014 has been prepared and published in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011 and the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2013/14 (based on International Financial Reporting Standards). The Statement of Accounts was approved by the General Purposes and Audit Committee on 25 June 2014.

The accounts comprise the following key statements:

- ▶ Movement in Reserves Statement - a statement that summarises the Surplus / Deficit on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the movement on the Balance Sheet;
- ▶ The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement - a statement that brings together the income received and the expenditure incurred on all of the Authority's functions;
- ▶ Balance Sheet - this shows the Council's overall financial position at the end of the financial year;
- ▶ Cash Flow Statement - this shows a summary of the cash inflows and outflows of the Council arising from our transactions with third parties;
- ▶ Housing Revenue Account - this shows the revenue and Balance Sheet position for the Authority's own housing stock on the current ring-fenced basis;
- ▶ Collection Fund - this statement summarises the collection and application of proceeds from Council Tax and Business Rates and the Crossrail Business Rates Supplement;
- ▶ Group Accounts - this statement consolidates the accounts for the Authority and its material interest in other bodies over which it exercises control or joint control;
- ▶ Pension Fund Accounts - this statement presents the separate accounts of the Pension Fund.

GOING CONCERN

Accounts drawn up under the Code assume that a Local Authority's services will continue to operate for the foreseeable future. The Council achieved break-even against budget in 2013/14 whilst increasing earmarked reserves. A balanced budget has been set for 2014/15. Despite the tough economic climate the Council continues to deliver against its financial targets and will continue to do so in accordance with its medium term financial strategy.

GENERAL FUND OUTTURN 2013/14

The Council's revenue budget outturn for 2013/14 was a breakeven position. An overspend on our services of £5.063m, was offset by Non-departmental underspends which, along with the use of budgeted contingency has allowed a contribution to be made to earmarked reserves. The General Fund balance carried forward to 2013/14 is £11.597m which represents 3.49% of the Council's net expenditure budget, compared to the 5.00% longer term target established under the new financial strategy.

Table 1 shows the Council's balances, reserves and provisions at 31 March 2014, compared with the previous two years.

Table 1 - Movement in Reserves and Balances

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Financial Strategy Target (5%)
Reserves and Balances	£m	£m	£m	£m
General Fund Balances	11.6	11.6	11.6	15.5
Earmarked Reserves	46.5	60.0	57.2	60.0
General Fund Provisions	31.7	32.4	33.4	34.2
Total	89.8	104.0	102.2	109.7

The table excludes Schools reserves.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

The HRA made an overall surplus in 2013/14 of £1.966m with £477k being transferred to the Major Repairs Reserve and the balance, £1.447m being transferred to the working balance reserve, to give a year end balance of £7.042m.

To maintain financial stability an HRA Contingency Reserve was created in 2012/13 with a target of 5% of total income, identical to the General Fund, over the period of the financial strategy. The current balance of £3.769m meets this target level. In future years the balance held in all HRA reserves will continue to increase because of the need to accumulate a sufficient balance to repay the Self-Financing debt of £223.126m in 2042/43.

Table 2 below shows the HRA balances and reserves as at 31 March 2014 compared with previous years:

Table 2 - Housing Revenue Account Balances and Reserves

Balances and reserves	2011/12 £m	2012/13 £m	2013/14 £m
Working Balance	3.819	5.595	7.041
Housing Repairs Fund	3.363	0.000	0.000
Major Repairs Reserve	0.000	0.470	0.947
Contingency Reserve	0.000	3.769	3.769
Total	7.182	9.834	11.757

CAPITAL

The original approved General Fund Services capital programme (excluding the Housing Investment Programme) totalled £158.558m, which was increased during the year to £178.368m to reflect both programme slippage from 2012/13 and additional Government grants. Outturn capital spend was £130.192m, with the resultant underspend of £48.176m (27.01%) mainly attributable to slippage in the delivery of schemes.

Capital schemes in 2013/14 included the delivery of:

- ▶ Improvement works to the highways;
- ▶ Meeting the needs of the Education Estates Strategy;
- ▶ Continuing the drive to meet the Decent Homes Standard;

The original approved Housing Revenue Account Housing Investment Programme (HIP) capital budget was £34.471m, adjusted to £35.569m due to in-year approved changes to the budget. Expenditure of £31.864m was incurred during the year.

PENSION FUND

The accounts for the Pension Fund are included in the overall accounts. Table 3 below shows the change in the value of the Council's Pension Fund in 2013/14:

Table 3 – Pension Fund Performance 2013/14

Detail of Composition of Net Assets	2012/13 £m	2013/14 £m	Net Increase / (Decrease) £m	Change %
Total Investments	668.067	708.355	40.288	6%
Other balances held by Fund Managers	0.001	1.114	1.113	
Debtors	1.544	1.717	0.173	11%
Cash Held by:				
Fund Managers	7.830	6.477	(1.353)	(17%)
London Borough of Croydon	33.736	30.832	(2.904)	(9%)
Creditors	(5.886)	(6.608)	(0.722)	12%
Net Assets at Year End	705.292	741.887	36.595	5%

Other balances held by Fund Managers comprises outstanding trades, outstanding dividends and tax reclaimable.

The value of investments increased by 5.3% over the period characterised by a rally in equity markets during the second half of the year. The Fund's investment strategy ensures investments are diversified across six different asset classes thereby reducing the risk associated with underperformance of particular asset class. The Fund is further diversified amongst investment managers within asset classes. The investment strategy and the performance of investment managers are continually reviewed. The fund held an overweight cash position at 31 March 2014 as a result of rebalancing between asset classes. In April 2014, £20m cash was invested with the Fund's passive global equity manager.

On 5 March 2013, the Pensions Committee approved a revised Asset Allocation Strategy. The strategy seeks to stabilise investment returns by reducing volatility whilst closing the funding gap. Closing the funding gap will allow the fund to stabilise employer contribution rates and meet its liabilities over the longer term.

COLLECTION FUND

The Collection Fund is a ring-fenced account into which all sums relating to Council Tax and Business Rates are paid. Any surplus or deficit on the Collection Fund is redistributed to the precepting organisations.

The Collection Fund had a Council Tax related surplus balance of £8.560m as at 31 March 2013, so the General Fund will benefit from £6.800m (Croydon's share). The January declared surplus of £4.201m (Croydon's share is £3.337m) will be redistributed in 2014/15.

The Collection Fund also contains the income and distribution for the Business Rates and in 2013/14 there was a deficit on the Collection Fund in relation to business rates of £5.994m. This is redistributed to the preceptors (Croydon, GLA and CLG) with the Croydon share being £1.798m.

COUNCIL TAX

The surplus balance on the Collection Fund assumes an overall Council Tax collection rate of 97.4% of bills raised. Collection will take place over several years as various recovery methods are used to maximise cash income.

The Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) target relates to the amount of debt collected in the initial year of billing (2013/14 debt collected in 2013/14). The target set for 2013/14 was 96.50% and the actual BVPI performance was confirmed at 96.07%, a shortfall of 0.43%.

The net collectable debt for Council Tax in 2013/14 was £171.3m. Table 4 shows the impact of actual performance against the target in cash terms for in-year performance; any outstanding sums due will continue to be collected during 2014/15.

Table 4 – The BVPI target and performance for Council Tax Collection

	Target – 2013/14	Actual – 2013/14	Variance
Percentage	96.50%	96.07%	(0.43%)
Cash	£165.3m	£164.6m	(£0.7m)

NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATE (NNDR) COLLECTION

The target set for 2013/14 was 98.75% and the actual BVPI performance was confirmed at 97.94%, a shortfall of 0.81%. The collectable debt for business rates in 2013/14 was £117.3m. Table 5 shows the impact of actual performance against the target in cash terms.

Table 5 – The BVPI target and performance for NNDR Collection

	Target – 2013/14	Actual – 2013/14	Variance
Percentage	98.75%	97.94%	(0.81%)
Cash	£115.8m	£114.8m	(£1.0m)

Business rates collection performance has ended up below target but considering the economic climate this is still a good result and in line with performance across London. The volume of recovery action was down on the previous year but the value was up by 8%, £1.26 million in real terms. Support has been given to businesses who were struggling, in the form of more flexible payment plans or the award of relief if appropriate, and all of the top 100 businesses in Croydon paid in full for the year, with the exception of the Discount Department Store (who took over the Alders premises) who have since gone into liquidation.

Conclusion

The report presented alongside these accounts to the Council's General Purposes and Audit Committee provides further details on the Council's financial performance and delivery against our Financial Strategy.

I hope that you find the following accounts useful and informative in helping you to understand how the Council manages its finances on your behalf, and how we ensure your money is spent wisely.



Richard Simpson
Director of Finance and Assets and Section 151 Officer

Croydon Council

EXPLANATION OF THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS**Movement in Reserves Statement**

The movement in reserves held by an Authority is analysed between 'usable' (those that can be used to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and 'unusable'.

The surplus or deficit on the provision of services represents the accounting cost of providing services, but does not represent the statutory amounts that must be charged to the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account for the purpose of setting Council Tax and dwelling rents. These are shown by the Net Increase / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves and are calculated after entering all the adjustments that are required to move from the economic (accounting) basis to the funding basis.

Subsequent to this, discretionary movements to and from earmarked reserves are recorded.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This Statement shows the true economic cost of providing services, calculated in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as applied by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2014 issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows, at the Balance Sheet date, the values of those assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council, assets less liabilities, are represented by reserves that are reported within two categories:

- ▶ usable reserves, as stated above, that can be used to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation; and
- ▶ unusable reserves, that recognise unrealised gains and losses and timing differences.

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow 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. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Council. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Council'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 Council.

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2013/14

	General Fund Balance £000	HRA Balance £000	Earmarked GF Reserves Balance £000	Capital Receipts Balance £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Balance £000	Major Repairs Reserve Balance £000	Total Usable Reserves Balance £000
Balances b/f at 1 April 2013	11,597	9,364	73,835	1,645	4,191	470	101,102
Movement in reserves during 2013/14							
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services	(165,267)	(18,247)					(183,514)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income							
Revaluation Gains							0
Revaluation losses (chargeable to revaluation reserve)							0
Impairment Losses Chargeable to Revaluation Reserve							0
General movement in available-for-sale FI's							0
Movement in pensions reserve							0
Total Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(165,267)	(18,247)	0	0	0	0	(183,514)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations							
Amounts included in CI&E to be removed for determining movement in General Fund							
Depreciation (excl HRA)	32,188						32,188
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	3,840	29					3,869
Excess of depreciation charged to HRA services over the MRA element of housing subsidy		(2,471)				2,471	0
Impairment charged to CI&E Statement							0
Revaluation losses charged to CI&E Statement	26,791						26,791
Revaluation gains reversing losses previously charged to the CI&E Statement	(662)	(1,257)					(1,919)
Movement in market value of investment property	(1,779)						(1,779)
Movement in value of held for sale assets	(897)						(897)
Capital grant and contributions	(60,614)	(603)			342		(60,875)
Donated assets fair value less consideration							0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	50,799	31,816					82,615
Profit/loss on sale of non-current assets	105,618	(2,758)		14,847			117,707
Items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	14,167	1,488					15,655
Lessor Leases - Regulation 4 Mitigation	23						23
Gain/loss on revaluation of available-for-sale financial instruments							0
Amount by which Council Tax and NNDR income and residual council tax charge adjustment included in the CI&E Statement is different from the amount taken to the General Fund in accordance with regulation	1,074						1,074
Long-term debtors written-out	4,721						4,721
HRA financing							0
Compensated absences	(427)						(427)
Amounts excluded from CI&E to be included for determining movement in General Fund							
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	(11,920)						(11,920)
Amortisation of premiums and discounts	(86)	(393)					(479)
Contribution to disposal costs of capital sales							0
HRA capital receipts to housing central pool		1,627		(1,627)			0
Capital expenditure charged to General Fund	(2,939)	(7,784)					(10,723)
Other adjustments							
Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA		14,463					14,463
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA		(14,463)				14,463	0
Use of capital receipts reserve to finance capital expenditure				(5,145)			(5,145)
Use of major repairs reserve to finance capital expenditure						(16,457)	(16,457)
Transfer of unapplied Capital Grants					(160)		(160)
Deferred Capital Receipts - cash received				59			59
Adjustment between CAA and revaluation reserve for depreciation that is related to the revaluation balance rather than the historic cost							0
Total adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	159,897	19,694	0	8,134	182	477	188,384
Net increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(5,370)	1,447	0	8,134	182	477	4,870
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves							
LMS reserves	2,484		(2,484)				0
Other movements in reserves	2,884		(2,884)				0
Total transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	5,368	0	(5,368)	0	0	0	0
Net increase/(decrease) in reserves for the year	(2)	1,447	(5,368)	8,134	182	477	4,870
Balances c/f at 31 March 2014	11,595	10,811	68,467	9,779	4,373	947	105,972

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2013/14

Revaluation Reserve Balance £000	CAA Balance £000	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account Balance £000	Pensions Reserve Balance £000	Deferred Capital Receipts Balance £000	Collection Fund Adjustment Account Balance £000	STACA Balance £000	Total Unusable Reserves Balance £000	Total Authority Reserves Balance £000
216,012	613,477	(2,565)	(533,920)	155	6,078	(4,038)	295,199	396,301
							0	(183,514)
79,758 (12,359)							79,758 (12,359)	79,758 (12,359)
							0	0
			37,135				37,135	37,135
67,399	0	0	37,135	0	0	0	104,534	104,534
67,399	0	0	37,135	0	0	0	104,534	(78,980)
	(32,188)						(32,188)	0
	(3,869)						(3,869)	0
							0	0
							0	0
	(26,791)						(26,791)	0
	1,919						1,919	0
	1,779						1,779	0
	898						898	1
	60,875						60,875	0
							0	0
	(82,615)						(82,615)	0
(37,989)	(79,718)						(117,707)	0
			(15,655)				(15,655)	0
	(23)						(23)	0
							0	0
					(1,075)		(1,075)	(1)
	(4,721)						(4,721)	0
							0	0
						427	427	0
	11,920	479					11,920	0
							479	0
							0	0
							0	0
	10,722						10,722	(1)
	(14,463)						(14,463)	0
							0	0
	5,145						5,145	0
	16,457						16,457	0
	160						160	0
				(59)			(59)	0
(2,792)	2,792						0	0
(40,781)	(131,721)	479	(15,655)	(59)	(1,075)	427	(188,385)	(1)
26,618	(131,721)	479	21,480	(59)	(1,075)	427	(83,851)	(78,981)
							0	0
							0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26,618	(131,721)	479	21,480	(59)	(1,075)	427	(83,851)	(78,981)
242,630	481,756	(2,086)	(512,440)	96	5,003	(3,611)	211,348	317,320

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2012/13

	General Fund Balance £000	HRA Balance £000	Earmarked GF Reserves Balance £000	Capital Receipts Balance £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Balance £000	Major Repairs Reserve Balance £000	Total Usable Reserves Balance £000
Restated Balances b/f at 1 April 2012	11,597	7,182	61,647	1,352	3,625	0	85,403
Movement in reserves during 2012/13							
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services	(46,024)	8,381					(37,643)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income							
Revaluation Gains							0
Elimination of Revaluation Reserve for Investment							0
Impairment Losses Chargeable to Revaluation Reserve							0
Revaluation losses (chargeable to revaluation reserve)							0
Movement in pensions reserve							0
Total Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(46,024)	8,381	0	0	0	0	(37,643)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations							
Amounts included in CI&E to be removed for determining movement in General Fund							
Depreciation (excl HRA)	28,243						28,243
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	1,606	19					1,625
Excess of depreciation charged to HRA services over the MRA element of housing subsidy		(3,534)				3,534	0
Impairment charged to CI&E Statement	266						266
Revaluation losses charged to CI&E Statement	29,417	6,479					35,896
Revaluation gains reversing losses previously charged to the CI&E Statement	(1,063)	(6,479)					(7,542)
Movement in market value of investment property	(475)						(475)
Movement in value of held for sale assets							0
Capital grant and contributions	(56,065)	(996)			1,101		(55,960)
Donated assets fair value less consideration							0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	31,092	4,752					35,844
Profit/loss on sale of non-current assets	37,458	(2,194)		5,316			40,580
Items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	7,623	771					8,394
Lessor Leases - Regulation 4 Mitigation	671						671
Gain/loss on revaluation of available-for-sale financial instruments							0
Amount by which Council Tax income and residual community charge adjustment included in the CI&E Statement is different from the amount taken to the General Fund in accordance with regulation	114						114
HRA financing							0
Compensated absences	(755)	(13)					(768)
Amounts excluded from CI&E to be included for determining movement in General Fund							
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	(12,100)						(12,100)
Amortisation of premiums and discounts	(86)	(379)					(465)
Contribution to disposal costs of capital sales							0
HRA capital receipts to housing central pool		1,444		(1,444)			0
Employer's pensions contributions	(4,168)	(421)					(4,589)
Capital expenditure charged to General Fund	(3,566)	(4,469)					(8,035)
Other adjustments							
Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA		12,971					12,971
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA		(12,971)				12,971	0
Use of capital receipts reserve to finance capital expenditure				(3,608)			(3,608)
Use of major repairs reserve to finance capital expenditure						(16,035)	(16,035)
Transfer of unapplied Capital Grants					(535)		(535)
Deferred Capital Receipts - cash received				29			29
Adjustment between CAA and revaluation reserve for depreciation that is related to the revaluation balance rather than the historic cost							0
Total adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	58,212	(5,020)	0	293	566	470	54,521
Net increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	12,188	3,361	0	293	566	470	16,878
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves							
LMS reserves	1,372		(1,372)				0
Other movements in reserves	(13,560)	(1,179)	13,560				(1,179)
Total transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(12,188)	(1,179)	12,188	0	0	0	(1,179)
Net increase/(decrease) in reserves for the year	0	2,182	12,188	293	566	470	15,699
Balance c/f at 31 March 2013	11,597	9,364	73,835	1,645	4,191	470	101,102

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2012/13

Revaluation Reserve Balance £000	CAA Balance £000	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account Balance £000	Pensions Reserve Balance £000	Deferred Capital Receipts Balance £000	Collection Fund Adjustment Account Balance £000	STACA Balance £000	Total Unusable Reserves Balance £000	Total Authority Reserves Balance £000
229,004	650,299	(3,030)	(440,767)	184	6,192	(4,806)	437,076	522,479
							0	(37,643)
37,299							37,299	37,299
							0	0
(36,486)							0	0
			(89,348)				(36,486)	(36,486)
813	0	0	(89,348)	0	0	0	(89,348)	(89,348)
813	0	0	(89,348)	0	0	0	(88,535)	(88,535)
	(28,243)						(28,243)	0
	(1,625)						(1,625)	0
							0	0
	(266)						(266)	0
	(35,896)						(35,896)	0
	7,542						7,542	0
	475						475	0
							0	0
	55,960						55,960	0
							0	0
	(35,844)						(35,844)	0
(12,958)	(27,622)						(40,580)	0
			(8,394)				(8,394)	0
	(671)						(671)	0
							0	0
					(114)		(114)	0
						768	0	0
							768	0
	12,100						12,100	0
		465					465	0
							0	0
							0	0
			4,589				4,589	0
	8,035						8,035	0
	(12,971)						(12,971)	0
							0	0
	3,608						3,608	0
	16,035						16,035	0
	535						535	0
							(29)	0
(847)	847			(29)			0	0
(13,805)	(38,001)	465	(3,805)	(29)	(114)	768	(54,521)	0
(12,992)	(38,001)	465	(93,153)	(29)	(114)	768	(143,056)	(126,178)
	1,179						0	0
							1,179	0
0	1,179	0	0	0	0	0	1,179	0
(12,992)	(36,822)	465	(93,153)	(29)	(114)	768	(141,877)	(126,178)
216,012	613,477	(2,565)	(533,920)	155	6,078	(4,038)	295,199	396,301

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR

	Note/Page No.	Gross £000	2013/14 Income £000	Net £000	2012/13 Net £000
Gross expenditure, income and net expenditure of continuing operations					
Central Services to the Public		29,442	(21,384)	8,058	12,706
Cultural, Environmental, Regulatory and Planning Services		85,133	(15,291)	69,842	65,282
Public Health		16,830	(18,052)	(1,222)	0
Education Services		341,949	(306,118)	35,831	39,050
Highways Transport Services		49,485	(23,449)	26,036	24,843
Local Authority Housing (HRA)		94,800	(87,541)	7,259	(20,136)
Other Housing Services		297,942	(275,924)	22,018	21,487
Social Care		194,447	(28,719)	165,728	145,481
Corporate and Democratic Core		45,986	(34,860)	11,126	5,245
Non-Distributed Costs		0	(7,834)	(7,834)	(7,473)
Exceptional Items		4,721	0	4,721	0
Net cost of services		1,160,735	(819,172)	341,563	286,485
Other operating expenditure					
Levies payable	9			1,471	1,538
Payments of Housing capital receipts to Government pool				1,627	1,444
(Gain)/loss on disposal of non-current assets				102,860	35,264
(Gain)/loss on revaluation of non-current assets				23,974	28,353
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure					
Interest payable on debt				34,456	26,028
Interest payable on PFI unitary payments				3,160	2,934
Premium on early repayment of debt				171	159
Impairment of financial instruments				0	0
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	46			23,757	15,867
Investment interest income				(6,348)	(10,483)
Interest received on finance leases (lessor)				(176)	(190)
Changes in fair value of investment properties				(1,779)	(475)
Rental income from investment properties				(1,107)	(1,226)
Net (surplus)/deficit - trading operations	28			108	210
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income					
Recognised capital grants and contributions				(30,728)	(35,084)
Council Tax				(131,317)	(151,586)
National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)				(63,095)	(113,800)
Revenue Support Grant				(97,229)	(2,206)
Non-service related Government grants	11			(17,854)	(45,589)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services				183,514	37,643
(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets					
Revaluation gains				(79,758)	(37,299)
Write out assets reclassified as finance leases				0	0
Impairment losses (chargeable to revaluation reserve)				0	0
Revaluation losses (chargeable to revaluation reserve)				12,359	36,486
Properties - CI&E offset				0	0
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability				(37,135)	89,348
Other (gains)/losses required to be included in the Statement				0	0
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(104,534)	88,535
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				78,980	126,178

BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet shows the Council's position at the end of the year for all activities and services except the Pension Fund and trust funds, which are held on behalf of third parties. All internal transactions between funds have been eliminated.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT

	Note/Page No.	31 March 2014		31 March 2013
		£000	£000	£000
Operational Assets (Property, Plant and Equipment)	12			
Council dwellings		630,416		579,994
Other land and buildings		718,830		674,651
Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment		2,466		6,078
Infrastructure		99,269		92,827
Community assets		6,405		5,828
Total Operational Assets (Property, Plant and Equipment)			1,457,386	1,359,378
Non-Operational Assets (Property, Plant and Equipment)				
Assets under construction		15,778		147,243
Surplus assets not held for sale		11,288		11,942
Total Non-Operational Assets (Property, Plant and Equipment)			27,066	159,185
Heritage Assets	13		2,876	15,786
Investment property				
Investment property	14		26,013	24,234
Intangible Assets	15			
Software			11,825	4,043
Assets under construction			1,317	7,309
Long-term Investments				
Non-property investments	16		7,040	14,137
Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures				
Long-term Debtors	16		134,756	141,785
Long-term Assets			1,668,279	1,725,857
Short-term Investments				
Non-property investments excluding cash equivalents	16		115,456	147,641
Assets held for sale (< 1 year)	19		11,753	4,770
Inventories			216	219
Short-term debtors, payments in advance and provision for doubtful debts	17		94,331	76,993
Cash and cash equivalents	18		87	20,618
Current Assets			221,843	250,241
Bank overdraft	18		(21,711)	(38,104)
Short-term borrowing	16		(66,484)	(66,470)
Short-term creditors and receipts in advance	20		(112,106)	(118,787)
Short-term provision	21		(463)	(424)
Current Liabilities			(200,764)	(223,785)
Long-term Creditors				
Provisions	21		(11,002)	(9,130)
Long-term borrowing	16		(826,771)	(801,585)
Deferred capital creditors			(11,990)	(7,508)
Other non-current liabilities				
Net pensions liability	46		(512,440)	(533,920)
Capital grants receipts in advance	11		(9,833)	(3,869)
Long-term Liabilities			(1,372,036)	(1,356,012)
Net Assets			317,322	396,301
Usable reserves				
General Fund	22.3		11,597	11,597
Housing Revenue Account	Page 83		10,810	9,364
Earmarked reserves	8		68,467	73,835
Capital receipts reserve	22.1		9,778	1,645
Capital grants unapplied			4,373	4,191
Major repairs reserve	22.2		947	470
			105,972	101,102
Unusable reserves				
Revaluation reserve	23.1		242,631	216,012
Capital adjustment account	23.2		481,756	613,477
Financial Instruments adjustment account	23.3		(2,086)	(2,565)
Pensions reserve	23.4		(512,440)	(533,920)
Deferred capital receipts	23.5		97	155
Collection Fund adjustment account	23.6		5,003	6,078
Short-term accumulating compensated absences account	23.7		(3,611)	(4,038)
			211,350	295,199
Total Reserves			317,322	396,301

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Note No.	2013/14		2012/13
		£000	£000	£000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		183,514		37,643
Adjustment for movement in Non-Cash Items	24	(249,100)		(115,170)
Adjustment for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities		14,001		5,316
Interest Paid	24	29,363		26,122
Interest Received	24	(2,599)		(1,237)
Net cash (inflow)/outflow from operating activities			(24,821)	(47,326)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets		85,814		110,676
Purchase of short-term and long-term investments		6,590		19,750
Other payments for investing activities		82,615		33,651
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets		(14,001)		(4,286)
Capital grants		(62,710)		(43,307)
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments		(37,610)		(1,000)
Net cash (inflow)/outflow from investing activities	25		60,698	115,484
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash receipts from short-term and long-term borrowing		(35,241)		(75,000)
Other receipts from financing activities		0		0
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities to finance leases and on-Balance Sheet PFI contracts (Principal)		3,060		3,681
Repayments of short-term and long-term borrowing		441		4,000
Other payments for financing activities		0		0
Net cash (inflow)/outflow from financing activities	26		(31,740)	(67,319)
Net (increase)/decrease in cash and cash equivalents			4,137	839
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period			17,486	16,647
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period			21,623	17,486
Cash held	18		115	117
Bank current accounts	18		(21,826)	(31,559)
Short-term deposits with building societies and Money Market Funds	18		88	13,956
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March			(21,623)	(17,486)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**1.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION - SINGLE ENTITY AND GROUP ACCOUNTS****Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 2013/14 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the 2013/14 Code), and the Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP), both issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

The 2013/14 Code includes the statutory provisions for the preparation of financial statements and the requirements of existing IFRS pronouncements, except to the extent that they conflict with statute. Additional guidance within the 2013/14 Code is drawn from International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), similarly, except to the extent that they conflict with statute.

The Statements Prepared

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (CI&E) Statement presents the results of the Council's activities measured under the rules set out in the 2013/14 Code. Different rules are applied to measure the results for the purpose of setting Council Tax. The accumulated amount of the differences are set out in the Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS) and explained in the notes to the financial statements.

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 reserves held by the Authority.

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.

Single Entity Financial Statements

The financial statements presented by a parent, an investor in an associate or a venturer in a joint venture (jointly controlled entity) in which the investments are accounted for on the basis of the direct equity interest (i.e. at cost) rather than on the basis of the reported results and net assets of the investees. In the context of the Code, an Authority's single entity financial statements are deemed to be separate financial statements.

Group Accounts - Recognition of Group Entities and Basis of Consolidation

Group Accounts are the financial statements of an entity together with:

- ▶ its subsidiary undertakings,
- ▶ its investments in associates, and
- ▶ its interests in joint ventures (jointly controlled entities); presented as a single economic entity.

Subsidiary undertakings are accounted for in accordance with the implementation of IAS27 (International Accounting Standard 27) in the 2013/14 Code. The 2013/14 Code requires consolidation of subsidiaries. Consolidation is a method of accounting whereby an entity combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, reserves, income and expenses. In order that the consolidated financial statements present financial information about the group as that of a single economic entity, the following steps are then taken:

- ▶ the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of reserves of each subsidiary are eliminated;
- ▶ any non controlling interest is identified and separately disclosed;
- ▶ intragroup balances and transactions, including income, expenses and dividends, are eliminated in full.

Investments in associates are accounted for in accordance with the implementation of IAS28 in the 2013/14 Code. The 2013/14 Code requires the consolidation of an entity's interest in associates.

Joint ventures are accounted for in accordance with the implementation of IAS31 in the 2013/14 Code. The 2013/14 Code requires use of the "equity method" of accounting whereby the investment is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post acquisition change in the investor's share of the net assets of the investee. The profit or loss of the investor includes the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**1.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION - SINGLE ENTITY AND GROUP ACCOUNTS (continued)****The Selection of Accounting Policies**

In those instances where the 2013/14 Code permits a choice of accounting policy the selection has been made to facilitate a true and fair presentation of the Authority's results.

In future years the accounting policies selected, as amended from time to time by revised editions of the Code, will be applied consistently when dealing with items considered material in relation to the accounts.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net worth. It is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. In most cases, the consideration receivable is in the form of cash and cash equivalents and the amount of revenue is the amount of cash and cash equivalents receivable. However, if payment is on deferred terms (i.e. beyond normal credit terms), the consideration receivable is recognised initially at the cash price equivalent (that is, the discounted amount). The difference between this amount and the total payments received is recognised as interest revenue in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services.

This policy applies to revenue arising from:

- ▶ the sale of goods;
- ▶ the provision of services;
- ▶ interest, royalties and dividends; and
- ▶ non exchange transactions (i.e. Council Tax).

It does not apply to revenue arising from:

- ▶ lease agreements (see 1.11)
- ▶ dividends from investments in associates (see 1.5.6)
- ▶ changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities or their disposal (see 1.13)
- ▶ changes in the fair value of investment properties (see 1.5.3).
- ▶ those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period (adjusting events after the period), and
- ▶ those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period (non-adjusting events after the reporting period).

The financial statements are adjusted to reflect adjusting events recognised after the reporting period. Non adjusting events recognised after the reporting period are not reflected in the financial statements, but if sufficiently material are disclosed in a note to the accounts.

Principal and Agent

The majority of transactions the Council undertakes it is acting entirely on its own behalf and completely owns any risks and rewards of the transaction. This is known as the Council acting as a Principal. However there are some situations whereby the Council is acting as an Agent, where the Council is acting as an intermediary for all or part of a transaction or service. The two main instances where this occurs are in relation to Council Tax and Business Rates whereby the Council is collecting Council Tax and Business Rates income on behalf of itself and preceptors (Greater London Authority in relation to Council Tax and the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) and Greater London Authority in relation to Business Rates). The implications for this is that any Balance Sheet transactions at the year end, in relation to these Agent relationships, are split between the principal parties and, therefore, the balances contained on the Balance Sheet for a particular debt are the Council's own proportion of the debt and associated balances. The proportions of transactions that relate to the other parties to the relationship are shown as debtors or creditors due from/to these parties.

1.2. ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS**Financial Performance Reflected by Accrual Accounting**

The Authority has prepared its financial statements, except for the Statement of Cash Flow, using the accruals basis of accounting, i.e. the Authority recognises items as assets, liabilities, income and expenses when they satisfy the definitions and recognition criteria for those elements in the 2013/14 Code. The accruals basis of accounting requires the non-cash effects of transactions to be reflected in the financial statements for the accounting period in which those effects are experienced and not in the period in which any cash is received or paid.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**1.2. ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS (continued)****Underlying Assumption - Going Concern**

The Authority's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis; that is, the accounts have been prepared on the assumption that the functions of the Authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Transfers of services under machinery of Government changes, such as Local Government reorganisation, do not negate the presumption of going concern.

1.3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ERRORS**Accounting Policies**

They are the specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by the Authority in preparing and presenting financial statements.

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by:

- ▶ an amendment to the IFRS Code; or
- ▶ it is a statutory requirement; or
- ▶ the change provides more reliable information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions relevant to the Authority's financial position or financial performance.

Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

Accounting Estimates

Estimation in the preparation of financial statements involves judgments by the Authority based on the latest available, reliable information. The use of reasonable estimates is an essential part of the preparation of financial statements and does not undermine their reliability.

The Authority makes a change to an accounting estimate to adjust the carrying amount of an asset or a liability, or the amount of the periodic consumption of an asset, that results from the assessment of the present status of, and expected future benefits and obligations associated with, assets and liabilities. Changes in accounting estimates result from new information or new developments; they are accounted for prospectively and, accordingly, are not the correction of errors.

Errors

Prior period errors are omissions from, and misstatements in, the Authority's financial statements for one or more prior periods arising from a failure to use, or misuse of, reliable information.

If the error is material the Authority corrects the prior period error retrospectively in the first set of financial statements authorised for issue after their discovery, by:

- ▶ restating the comparative amounts for prior period(s) presented in which the error occurred, or
- ▶ if the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, by restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net worth for the earliest prior period presented.

1.4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events, that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Areas where critical estimates or judgements are applied are as follows:

- ▶ the valuation of property, plant and equipment and the depreciation of those assets
- ▶ the differentiation between finance and operating leases
- ▶ the categorisation and consequent applicable accounting treatment for PFI & PPP schemes in accordance with the adaptation of IFRIC 12, Service Concession Arrangements, by the Government's Financial Reporting Manual
- ▶ distinguishing between accruing for a liability and those instances when a provision is required
- ▶ preparing estimates for contingent assets and contingent liabilities disclosed in notes to the accounts
- ▶ the actuarial determination of the net liability on the Pension Fund
- ▶ the status of schools and their consequent inclusion / exclusion from the financial statements.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) - POLICIES 1.5 to 1.9 RELATE TO THE BALANCE SHEET

1.5. NON-CURRENT ASSETS

1.5.1. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are assets that have physical substance and are operational or non operational. Operational assets are held by the Authority in the provision of services or for administrative purposes on a continuing basis.

Operational assets:

- ▶ **Council Dwellings** - this includes housing units, garages and parking spaces used by HRA resident lease holders. It excludes parking spaces used by all others and also excludes shops, sheltered housing, and related fixed equipment, furniture and plant that are accounted for within the HRA. These assets are recorded under the relevant non-dwelling headings, if material.
- ▶ **Other Land and Buildings** - this includes all land and operational buildings other than Council Dwellings.
- ▶ **Vehicles Plant, Furniture and Equipment** - includes all items that are not a fixture or fitting to a building.
- ▶ **Infrastructure Assets** - inalienable assets, expenditure on which is only recoverable by continued use of the asset created, i.e. there is no prospect of sale or alternative use; examples include highways, structural maintenance of highways, footpaths, bridges, permanent ways, coastal defences, water and drainage.
- ▶ **Community Assets** - are assets the Council intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable useful life, and may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples of assets that fall into this category include parks and open spaces.

Non operational assets:

- ▶ **Assets Under Construction** - these are assets that have not yet been completed.
- ▶ **Surplus Assets** - i.e. assets that are not being used to deliver services, but which do not meet the criteria to be held as either investment properties or non-current assets held for sale.

Recognition

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised on an accruals basis and capitalised as an asset of the Authority if:

- ▶ it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the Authority, and
- ▶ the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Costs that meet the recognition principle include initial costs of acquisition and construction, and costs incurred subsequently to enhance, replace part of, or service the asset, (excluding day to day maintenance costs that do not add to the future economic benefits or service potential of the asset).

Schemes costing less than £10,000 are below the capitalisation minima and are not recognised as capital expenditure.

Initial Measurement

Property, plant and equipment upon recognition are measured at cost, which comprises:

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

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) - POLICIES 1.5 to 1.9 RELATE TO THE BALANCE SHEET

1.5. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (continued)

1.5.1. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Measurement after recognition

Infrastructure assets, community assets, and assets under construction are measured at historical cost.

All other classes of asset are measured at fair value.

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

The fair value of Council houses is their Existing Use Value multiplied by the Social Housing Factor (EUV-SH).

Property, plant and equipment included in the Balance Sheet at fair value, and subject to depreciation, are formally revalued on a five year rolling programme and the revised amount included in the Balance Sheet.

Property, plant and equipment included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are formally reviewed at the end of each financial year for evidence of revaluation losses, gains or impairment, to ensure that the carrying value represents the fair value at the Balance Sheet date.

Council dwellings are revalued annually using the "beacon" method, at the beginning of the financial year and reviewed at the end of the financial year using the Land Registry Index. If values have changed by more than £10m and 10% an adjustment is made.

Revaluation

A revaluation gain is first used to reverse a previous revaluation decrease recognised in the CI&E Statement on the same asset; any further gain above that required to eliminate the previously recognised decrease is credited to the Revaluation Reserve.

A revaluation decrease which represents a significant decline in an asset's carrying amount during the period that is not specific to the asset, as opposed to an impairment which is specific to the asset, is recognised in the Revaluation Reserve to the extent of any balance existing for that asset and thereafter in the CI&E Statement.

Revaluation losses and the reversal of revaluation losses are not proper charges to the General Fund. Such amounts are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account through the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Impairment

An impairment occurs when the carrying value of an asset in the Balance Sheet exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of:

- ▶ the fair value less costs to sell; and
- ▶ the value in use - the present value of the asset's remaining service potential.

An impairment loss is first recognised in the Revaluation Reserve to the extent of any balance existing for that asset and thereafter in the CI&E Statement. An impairment loss recognised in the CI&E Statement is only reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss. Impairment losses recognised in the Revaluation Reserve are not reversed.

Impairment losses and the reversal of impairment losses are not proper charges to the General Fund. Such amounts are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account through the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Disposal and Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised:

- ▶ on disposal, or
- ▶ when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

When an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised, the gain or loss is credited or debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Under statute, gains and losses from the sale of assets (or revaluation gains or losses) cannot be used to either decrease or increase Council Tax. An adjustment is made through the Movement in Reserves Statement to transfer the gain or loss from the General Fund to the Capital Adjustment Account.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) - POLICIES 1.5 to 1.9 RELATE TO THE BALANCE SHEET

1.5. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (continued)

1.5.1. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Proceeds from General Fund disposals in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts and credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

A proportion of the Housing Revenue Account receipts relating to right to buy disposals is payable to the Government. The balance of the receipts and any other HRA receipts are credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

The Capital Receipts Reserve can only be used for new capital expenditure or set aside to reduce the Authority's underlying need to borrow.

Depreciation

Operational assets:

- ▶ **Council Dwellings** - Depreciation is charged on Council dwellings, excluding garages and parking spaces, It is calculated on the basis of their fair value which is then adjusted by the Existing Use Value - Social Housing factor.
- ▶ **Other Land and Buildings**
Land is not depreciated.

Operational buildings are depreciated over their useful economic life. Operational buildings are all buildings, other than Council dwellings accounted for in the Housing Revenue Account.
- ▶ **Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment** - they are depreciated over their useful life which is determined at the time of purchase. These assets include all items except fixtures and fittings to a building.
- ▶ **Infrastructure Assets** - they are depreciated over their useful life. Some expenditure on infrastructure assets prior to 2009/10 did not separately identify the specific asset. The Council has decided to depreciate the balance of these items over 10 years.
- ▶ **Community Assets** - depreciation is charged on community assets held at historic cost.

Non operational assets:

- ▶ **Assets Under Construction** - depreciation is not charged on an asset until it is brought into use.
- ▶ **Surplus Assets** - they are depreciated in accordance with the policy applicable to the asset category prior to its transfer to surplus assets.

Componentisation

When an item of Property, Plant and Equipment has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the asset the components are separately depreciated.

The Authority's policy is to recognise three components:

- ▶ Structure
- ▶ Mechanical and electrical
- ▶ Outside space.

The Authority's assets are considered for componentisation at the time of their revaluation under the rolling five year revaluation programme.

When the Authority replaces or restores a separately identified component, it derecognises the carrying value of the old component and recognises the carrying value of the new component.

1.5.1a. School Buildings

School buildings are included within the financial statements except for:

- ▶ those schools that have converted to an academy (academies are granted 125 year leases at a peppercorn rent)
- ▶ foundation, voluntary controlled and voluntary aided schools where the assets are vested in the school's trustees.

1.5.2. Heritage Assets

A Heritage Asset is defined as either:

- ▶ A tangible asset with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities, that is held and maintained by the Authority principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture; or

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) - POLICIES 1.5 to 1.9 RELATE TO THE BALANCE SHEET

1.5. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (continued)

- ▶ An intangible asset with cultural, environmental or historical significance.

The Authority presents Heritage Assets as a separate line item within the Balance Sheet. Wherever possible the assets are carried at a valuation; in those instances where this is not possible they are carried at cost.

Assets, other than land, are normally regarded as having a finite life and are subject to depreciation. Heritage Assets are preserved by the Authority, not used by the Authority, as are other assets, in the provision of services. Consequently, no depreciation allowance is made against Heritage Assets.

Asset valuations are not undertaken at regular intervals but with sufficient frequency to report realistic values in the Balance Sheet.

Assets values are reviewed immediately if there is any evidence of impairment. Impairment can arise due to physical deterioration or doubts about an asset's authenticity.

1.5.3. Investment Property

The Authority's investment properties are those that the Authority holds to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both rather than for use in service delivery.

The Authority's investment properties are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently measured at their fair value on an annual basis. Gains and losses arising on revaluation are recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the period in which they arise and are disclosed separately. The gains and losses are not proper credits / charges to the General Fund and are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account through the Movement in Reserves Statement. Depreciation is not charged on investment properties.

1.5.4. Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. The Authority recognises an intangible asset if:

- ▶ it is probable that future economic benefits, or service potential will flow from the asset to the Authority;
- ▶ the asset is controlled by the Authority either through custody or legal rights; and
- ▶ the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

The Authority's intangible assets are its purchased software licences and its in house developed software. These are measured on initial recognition at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment loss. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives. The useful economic lives of intangible assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and revised if necessary.

1.5.5. Long Term Non Property Investments

Please see Financial Instruments (1.13).

1.5.6. Investments in Associates

The Authority's single entity financial statements record the actual dividend received or receivable. The interest in associates is consolidated in the group accounts.

The equity method is a method of accounting whereby the investment is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the investor's share of net assets of the investee. The profit or loss of the investor includes the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee.

1.5.7. Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

The Authority's non-current assets held for sale are those assets declared surplus to requirements whose carrying value will be recovered principally through sale rather than through continuing use. The assets are:

- ▶ available-for-sale in their present condition;
- ▶ are being actively marketed; and
- ▶ their sale is highly probable within the next twelve months.

Non-current assets held for sale by the Council are measured at the lower of their carrying amount or their fair value less costs to sell. Depreciation is not charged on assets classified as held for sale.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) - POLICIES 1.5 to 1.9 RELATE TO THE BALANCE SHEET

1.6. CURRENT ASSETS

1.6.1. Short Term Non Property Investments

Please see Financial Instruments (1.13).

1.6.2. Inventories

The Authority's inventories include items it holds as stores in hand and that are held in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the rendering of its services. Inventories are recognised on the Authority's Balance Sheet and measured at:

- ▶ the lower of cost and net realisable value, except where inventories are acquired through a non-exchange transaction in which case their cost is deemed to be their fair value at the date of acquisition; or
- ▶ the lower of cost and current replacement cost where they are held for distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge, or consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge.

1.6.3. Debtors

Debtors are recognised when the ordered goods have been delivered or the services rendered, and are measured at the fair value of the consideration to be received. An allowance for doubtful debts is estimated based upon past experience.

1.6.4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is cash in hand and deposits with any financial institution repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in 30 days or less, that had a short maturity when acquired, are convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of a change in value, and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

1.7. CURRENT LIABILITIES

1.7.1. Short Term Borrowing

Please see Financial Instruments (1.13).

1.7.2. Short Term Creditors

Creditors are recognised when the ordered goods or services have been delivered or rendered, and measured at the fair value of the consideration to be paid.

1.7.3. Short Term Provision

Please see Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (1.16).

1.8. NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

1.8.1. Provisions

Please see Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (1.16).

1.8.2. Long Term Borrowing

Please see Financial Instruments (1.13).

1.8.3. Net Pensions Liability

Please see 'Pensions' within Employee Benefits (1.12).

1.8.4. Capital Grants Receipts in Advance

Please see Government Grants, Contributions and Donated Assets (1.10).

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) - POLICIES 1.5 to 1.9 RELATE TO THE BALANCE SHEET

1.9. USABLE AND UNUSABLE RESERVES

The Authority has two categories of reserves, usable and unusable:

Usable Reserves

These are reserves created by the Authority and earmarked for future policy purposes or to provide for contingencies. The reserves are created and employed by transfers through the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Unusable Reserves

These are established by the impact of accounting and statutory arrangements and are kept to manage the accounting process; they do not represent usable resources for the Authority.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) - POLICIES 1.10 ONWARDS RELATE TO THE OTHER STATEMENTS

1.10. GOVERNMENT GRANTS, CONTRIBUTIONS AND DONATED ASSETS

Government grants and contributions relating to capital and revenue expenditure are accounted for on an accruals basis, and recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as income, except to the extent that the grant or contribution has a condition(s) that the Authority has not satisfied.

Where a capital grant or contribution has been received by the Authority, and conditions remain outstanding at the Authority's Balance Sheet date, the grant or contribution is recognised as part of the Capital Grants Receipts in Advance.

Capital grants are not proper credits to the General Fund and are either:

- ▶ transferred through the Movement in Reserves Statement to the Capital Grant Unapplied balance if there is any balance of the grant that has not been used to finance capital expenditure; or
- ▶ applied in financing capital expenditure by a transfer through the Movement in Reserves Statement to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Donated Assets

Where a donated asset is transferred to the Council for nil consideration it is recognised immediately at its fair value as an asset on the Authority's Balance Sheet. The asset is recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as income except to the extent that the transfer has a condition(s) that the Authority is yet to satisfy. In this case the asset is credited to the Donated Assets Account and is recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement once the condition(s) has been satisfied.

The fair value of donated assets are not proper credits to the General Fund and are transferred through the Movement in Reserves Statement to the Capital Adjustment Account.

1.11. LEASES

1.11.1. Finance Leases

A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Title may or may not eventually be transferred.

When the Authority is the lessee of an asset and assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, the asset is included within non-current assets, and depreciated if appropriate, in exactly the same way as a purchased asset. The leasing commitment is disclosed as a long-term liability, 'Obligations Under Finance Leases', and the rent payable is split between repayment of the principal sum and the finance charge.

When the Authority is the lessor of an asset and transfers to the counterparty substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, that asset is written out of the Balance Sheet and replaced by a long-term debtor. The rent received is split between repayment of the principal sum and the finance income.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) - POLICIES 1.10 ONWARDS RELATE TO THE OTHER STATEMENTS**1.11. LEASES (continued)****Leases of Land**

Lessor Leases:

The treatment adopted in the London Borough of Croydon accounts for all long-term leases of land, in accordance with the amendment to IAS17, is to account for them as finance leases. As a consequence, any lease premium received will continue to be regarded as a capital receipt and, in the absence of any rental, it will not be necessary to set up a long-term debtor.

Lessee Leases:

The treatment adopted in the London Borough of Croydon accounts for all long-term leases of land, in accordance with the amendment to IAS17, is to account for them as finance leases. As a consequence, any lease premium paid will continue to be regarded as a capital payment and, in the absence of any rental, it will not be necessary to set up a long-term creditor.

1.11.2. Operating Leases

All leases other than finance leases are operating leases. Rental received / paid is credited / debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on a straight line basis over the duration of the lease, irrespective of whether it is received or paid that way, unless in a specific instance a different allocation better represents the economic reality of the circumstances.

Lease Premia:

In those instances where a premium is paid / received for granting an operating lease of a significant duration, unless the sum paid is material to the consideration of the accounts, it will be treated as a capital payment / capital receipt in the year the lease is granted. This will eliminate the onerous requirement for successive annual transfers to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement of equal instalments of the lease premia for many years into the future.

1.12. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**Benefits Payable During Employment**

Salaries, wages and employment related payments are recognised in the period in which the service is received from employees. The cost of leave earned but not taken by employees at the end of the period is recognised in the financial statements to the extent that employees are permitted to carry forward leave into the following period.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits payable as a result of either:

- ▶ the Authority's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date; or
- ▶ an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits.

Termination benefits do not provide the Authority with future economic benefits and are recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement immediately when the liability arises; this occurs when, and only when, the Authority is demonstrably committed to either:

- ▶ terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before the normal retirement date; or
- ▶ provide termination benefits under voluntary termination of employment.

Pensions

The pension related entries that appear in the Authority's financial statements relate to the Authority's financial obligations as an employing Authority within the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). The Authority has employees who are members of the LGPS and teachers who are members of the Teachers Pension Scheme. Different accounting policies are adopted in respect of these schemes based on the application of the 2013/14 Code.

The LGPS is a defined benefit scheme and is recognised in the Balance Sheet, Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Balance Sheet recognises the full liability that the Authority has for meeting the future cost of retirement benefits that will arise from years of service earned by employees up to the Balance Sheet date; net of the asset values generated from the investment of members contributions paid into the Fund. The measurement rules applied to assets and liabilities are:

- ▶ the scheme's assets are measured at fair value;

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) - POLICIES 1.10 ONWARDS RELATE TO THE OTHER STATEMENTS**1.12. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)**

- ▶ the scheme's liabilities are measured using the projected unit credit method;
- ▶ the liabilities are discounted using the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities i.e. GB pounds sterling.

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement recognises the cost of retirement benefits as they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are paid, therefore the following amounts are charged or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

- ▶ current service cost: the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year - charged to the service expenditure area for which the employees worked;
- ▶ past service cost: the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to earlier years' service charged to Non-Distributed Costs;
- ▶ net interest on the net defined liability - expected interest income on plan assets netted with the expected interest cost on the defined benefit obligation - charged to (surplus) or deficit on provision of services.
- ▶ gains and losses on settlements and curtailments: the result of actions to relieve the Authority of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees - debited to Net Cost of Services as part of Non-Distributed Costs;
- ▶ remeasurement of the net defined liability arise because events have not coincided with the assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation, or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions. These are debited or credited to Other Comprehensive Income;
- ▶ contributions paid to the Authority's Pension Fund: cash paid as employers' contributions to the Pension Fund.

The Movement in Reserves Statement removes the charges and credits listed below, which form part of the Pension Fund liability, because statutory provision prohibits them from being chargeable to Council Tax.

- ▶ current service cost;
- ▶ past service cost;
- ▶ net interest on the net defined benefit liability
- ▶ expected return on fund assets;
- ▶ curtailments and settlements.

The actuaries undertake a full valuation of the Fund at intervals not exceeding three years, and update the valuation at each Balance Sheet date.

For detailed information of the LGPS, a separate set of Pension Fund accounts are prepared by the Authority in discharging its function as a Pensions Administering Authority.

The Teachers' Pension Scheme is a defined benefit scheme. However, the arrangements for this scheme mean that liabilities for the benefits cannot be identified by the Authority. The scheme is therefore accounted for as if it were a defined contribution scheme.

1.13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Authority's financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- ▶ fair value through profit or loss;
- ▶ loans and debtors;
- ▶ available-for-sale.

Fair value through profit or loss financial assets include derivative instruments that have not been designated as effective hedging instruments with any change in the fair value recognised in the surplus or deficit on the provision of services.

Loans and debtors are those financial assets that have fixed or determinable payments and that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and debtors are measured at amortised cost using the 'effective interest rate'. 'Amortised cost' is the amount at which a financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount less any reduction for impairment.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) - POLICIES 1.10 ONWARDS RELATE TO THE OTHER STATEMENTS**1.13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**

The Authority's available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, with fair value gains and losses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure and taken to the Available-for-Sale Reserve. When the Authority derecognises an available-for-sale financial asset, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is transferred from the Available-for-Sale Reserve and recognised in the surplus or deficit on the provision of services.

1.14. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI) CONTRACTS

PFI contracts typically involve a private sector entity (the operator) constructing or enhancing an asset used in the provision of a public service, and operating and maintaining that asset for a specified period of time in return for payments made by the Council (the grantor).

The Council accounts for its PFI contracts in accordance with the requirements of IFRIC 12 as interpreted in the HM Treasury issued Financial Reporting Manual (FRM). The Council as the grantor recognises a PFI asset on its Balance Sheet if:

- ▶ the asset meets the FRM's definition of an infrastructure asset;
- ▶ the Authority controls what services the operator must provide with the asset, to whom they must be provided and at what price;
- ▶ the Authority controls any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the arrangement's term.

Subsequently, the annual unitary payment paid by the Authority to the operator is accounted for in the financial statements of the Authority as a mixture of debt service (principal and interest) and current expenditure on services, that are delivered by the operator in addition to the underlying asset. Further, the Council records depreciation and makes a Minimum Revenue Provision in a way consistent with similarly financed non-current assets.

1.15. LANDFILL ALLOWANCES TRADING SCHEME (LATS)

The Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme gives rise to:

- ▶ an asset for allowances held;
- ▶ LATS grant income; and
- ▶ a liability for actual Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) landfill usage.

LATS allowances held, however acquired, are upon recognition measured at fair value, and reported as assets within the classification of current assets. At the reporting date LATS allowances are remeasured at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

Landfill allowances are issued free by DEFRA. The fair value of the allowances issued to the Authority are accounted for as Government grant.

As landfill is used, a liability is recognised for actual BMW landfill usage. This is a liability that falls within the scope of Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The liability is measured at the present market price, at the reporting date, of the number of allowances required to cover actual BMW landfill usage for the year.

LATS permits can also be traded between Waste Disposal Authorities. This will be at a price agreed between the two parties, and the average price traded throughout the year for all Waste Disposal Authorities is the recommended CIPFA method of valuing the LATS permits issued and used.

1.16. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS**Provisions**

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. Provisions are recognised in the Authority's accounts when:

- ▶ the Authority has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- ▶ it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- ▶ a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged to appropriate revenue accounts and are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate required to settle the obligation.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) - POLICIES 1.10 ONWARDS RELATE TO THE OTHER STATEMENTS

1.16. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS (continued)

Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is:

- ▶ a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Authority;
- ▶ a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; or
- ▶ the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised within the financial statements, but are disclosed in the notes to the accounts.

Contingent Assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Authority.

Contingent assets are not recognised within the financial statements, but are disclosed in the notes to the accounts.

1.17. VAT

Output tax is VAT charged on sales, input tax is VAT paid on purchases. Revenue recognised in the Authority's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, CI&E, is net of all output tax charged on sales; the VAT collected is remitted to HMRC. Purchases are recognised in the CI&E net of VAT to the extent that the VAT is recoverable, any irrecoverable VAT is part of the associated purchase cost. Recoverable VAT is remitted to the Authority by HMRC.

1.18. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Transactions which are denominated in a foreign currency are translated to sterling at the exchange rate ruling on the date of each transaction.

1.19. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Segmental information is provided to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the activities in which the Authority engages and the environments in which it operates. This is achieved by providing financial performance data according to how the Authority has been managed, with information corresponding to that used by management in making decisions. A reconciliation is provided between the financial information reported to management and the financial results in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

1.20. STATUTORY PROVISION FOR THE REPAYMENT OF DEBT

The Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) is a charge to the General Fund, which reflects the statutory requirement to set aside revenue funds to repay those debts incurred in financing the Authority's fixed assets. Under accounting regulations the diminution in value of fixed assets through use or passage of time is recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement by a Depreciation Charge. Through MIRS an adjustment is made to the General Fund balance that replaces the depreciation charge with the MRP.

The bases used for calculation of the MRP are as follows:

- ▶ Regulatory Method, which is used for inherited debt and is a uniform rate of 4% of the Council's Capital Financing Requirement.
- ▶ Asset Life Method, where the MRP is recognised over the useful economic life of the funded asset.
- ▶ Depreciation Method, where the MRP is in line with the accounting rules for depreciation of the funded asset.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) - POLICIES 1.10 ONWARDS RELATE TO THE OTHER STATEMENTS

1.21. REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE

Legislation in England and Wales allows some expenditure to be classified as capital for funding purposes when it does not result in the expenditure being carried on the Balance Sheet as an item of property, plant and equipment. The purpose of this is to enable it to be funded from capital resources rather than charged to the General Fund and impact on that year's Council Tax.

Items classified as such are generally grants and expenditure on property not owned by the Council, and amounts directed under statute.

Expenditure of this kind is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with the general requirements of the 2013/14 Code. Any statutory provision that allows capital resources to meet the expenditure is accounted for by charging it to the Capital Adjustment Account and crediting the General Fund Balance and showing it as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

1.22. BORROWING COSTS

The Authority does not capitalise borrowing costs. All borrowing costs are expensed in the year they are incurred.

1.23. OVERHEADS

All overhead and support service costs are fully recharged to the service expenditure headings shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in order to provide a consistent basis for all statutory financial disclosures.

Expenditure on the Corporate and Democratic Core and costs which by their nature are not distributable (Non-Distributed Costs) are recognised separately in the accounts.

1.24. SCHOOLS

The income earned and expenditure incurred by schools is accounted for within the financial statements.

2. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED, NOT ADOPTED

The following disclosure provides information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted.

IFRS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation

This standard will be effective from 1 April 2014 and will require the offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. This will affect the presentation of the detail disclosed.

3. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1, the Authority has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are as follows:

Local Government Funding

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

Business Rates

Income from Business Rates will be affected in part by outstanding appeals that have been lodged, or may be lodged in the future. Appeals are made in respect of the rateable value (RV) given to the hereditaments by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) for the 2010 rating list. The outcomes of appeals on valuation (including both appeals in progress and an estimate of potential future appeals) can only be estimated using methodologies and vulnerability of some types of property to a wide range of valuation opinion and assumptions. The property diversity and the scale of the estimating process therefore carry a degree of risk regarding the accuracy of the resulting appeals provision computed for the Collection Fund within the Statement of Accounts.

Pension Liabilities

Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on Pension Fund assets. The actuaries Hymans Robertson LLP provide the Council with an estimation of the pension liability that considers these judgements.

Details of the Pension Fund liability are provided in Note 46 (Pensions - IAS19 and Accounting Code of Practice disclosure notes).

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 Authority about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Authority's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2013 for which there is a risk of adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Pension Fund Net Liability

The liabilities of the Pension Fund scheme attributable to the London Borough of Croydon 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 and projections of earnings for current employees.

Liabilities are discounted to their present value, using a discount rate of 4.8% (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds).

The assets of the scheme attributable to the London Borough of Croydon are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

- Quoted securities - current bid price or the last trade price depending upon the convention of the market
- Unquoted securities - professional estimate
- Unlisted securities - current bid price
- Property - market value.

The difference between the two, the net liability, is a notional figure; the result of applying the measurement rules within IAS19. Their purpose is to provide a consistent framework of measurement for all Pension Funds to facilitate comparability. The result from the measurement rules would only become a reality if a Pension Fund invested all of its funds in high quality corporate bonds. This is not the case; the Pension Fund invests in a wide portfolio of assets utilising the skills of professional fund managers with the objective of securing a return sufficient to meet the obligations of the Fund as they fall due.

4. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (cont'd)**Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, Plant and Equipment are held on the Balance Sheet at net book value. These assets are depreciated according to the depreciation policy set by the Council, as detailed in the Accounting Policies section of this Statement of Accounts. The useful economic lives of all assets are reviewed annually to ensure that accurate asset values are reflected on the Balance Sheet. This procedure together with the 5 year rolling valuation is undertaken to minimise the risk of asset values being mis-stated on the Balance Sheet.

There is always uncertainty in estimating the useful economic life of an asset, but it is expected that drawing upon past experience of useful lives, undertaking annual reviews, and the detailed acquisition plans within the Capital Strategy will minimise the uncertainty.

Allowance for Doubtful Debts

The allowance is estimated based upon the Authority's past experience of collection rates in conjunction with a prudent view of the current economic climate and its possible impact on those collection rates.

5. MATERIAL ITEMS OF INCOME AND EXPENSE AND PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS**Material Items of Income and Expense**

Material items of income and expense during the year are highlighted to help the reader understand movements in the Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement.

Schools converting to academies

During 2013/14 various schools transferred from London Borough of Croydon ownership to academies owned by private organisations. These schools were transferred as finance leases and as a result their net book value of £96m has been de-recognised from property, plant and equipment. This has resulted in a deficit of £96m in the Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement, though this is reversed back out through the MIRS to ensure a nil bottom line impact.

Pensions

The net liability on the Pension Fund has decreased by £21m. It should be noted that this is not an assessment of the cash value of the funding difference; it is a notional sum that is reversed out through the Local Government accounting mechanism.

Prior Period Adjustments

There are no prior period adjustments in this Statement of Accounts.

6. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Director of Finance and Assets and Section 151 Officer on 30 June 2014. There were no events affecting the 2013/14 accounts that occurred between 1 April and 30 June.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

2013/14

	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	32,188	(2,471)	0	0	2,471	(32,188)
Revaluation movements on Property, Plant and Equipment	26,129	(1,257)	0	0	0	(24,872)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties and Assets held for Sale	(2,677)	0	0	0	0	2,677
Amortisation of intangible assets	3,840	29	0	0	0	(3,869)
Capital grants and contributions applied	(60,614)	(603)	0	342	0	60,875
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	50,799	31,816	0	0	0	(82,615)
Long-term Debtors written-out	4,721					(4,721)
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	116,012	1,695	0	0	0	(117,707)
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	(11,920)	0	0	0	0	11,920
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(2,938)	(7,784)	0	0	0	10,722
	155,540	21,425	0	342	2,471	(179,778)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:						
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	0	0	0	(160)	0	160
	0	0	0	(160)	0	160
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(10,394)	(4,453)	14,847	0	0	0
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	(5,145)	0	0	5,145
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	0	1,627	(1,627)	0	0	0
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	0	0	59	0	0	(59)
Lesser leases - Regulation 4 Mitigation	23	0	0	0	0	(23)
	(10,371)	(2,826)	8,134	0	0	5,063
Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:						
Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	0	14,463	0	0	0	(14,463)
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	0	(14,463)	0	0	14,463	0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	0	(16,457)	16,457
	0	0	0	0	(1,994)	1,994
Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(86)	(393)	0	0	0	479
	(86)	(393)	0	0	0	479
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 46)	14,410	1,513	0	0	0	(15,923)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(243)	(25)	0	0	0	268
	14,167	1,488	0	0	0	(15,655)
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which Council Tax and NNDR income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	1,075	0	0	0	0	(1,075)
	1,075	0	0	0	0	(1,075)
Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:						
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(426)	0	0	0	0	426
	(426)	0	0	0	0	426
Total Adjustments	159,899	19,694	8,134	182	477	(188,386)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

2012/13

	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	28,509	(3,534)	0	0	3,534	(28,509)
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	28,353	0	0	0	0	(28,353)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	(474)	0	0	0	0	474
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,606	19	0	0	0	(1,625)
Capital grants and contributions applied	(56,065)	(996)	0	1,101	0	55,960
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	31,092	4,752	0	0	0	(35,844)
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	38,788	1,792	0	0	0	(40,580)
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	(12,100)	0	0	0	0	12,100
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(3,566)	(4,469)	0	0	0	8,035
	56,143	(2,436)	0	1,101	3,534	(58,342)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:						
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	0	0	0	(535)	0	535
	0	0	0	(535)	0	535
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(1,330)	(3,986)	5,316	0	0	0
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	(3,608)	0	0	3,608
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	0	1,444	(1,444)	0	0	0
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	0	0	29	0	0	(29)
Lesser leases - Regulation 4 Mitigation	671	0	0	0	0	(671)
	(659)	(2,542)	293	0	0	2,908
Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:						
Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	0	12,971	0	0	0	(12,971)
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	0	(12,971)	0	0	12,971	0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	0	(16,035)	16,035
	0	0	0	0	(3,064)	3,064
Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(86)	(379)	0	0	0	465
	(86)	(379)	0	0	0	465
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 46)	7,623	771	0	0	0	(8,394)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(4,168)	(421)	0	0	0	4,589
	3,455	350	0	0	0	(3,805)
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which Council Tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	114	0	0	0	0	(114)
	114	0	0	0	0	(114)
Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:						
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(755)	(13)	0	0	0	768
	(755)	(13)	0	0	0	768
Total Adjustments	58,212	(5,020)	293	566	470	(54,521)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. TRANSFERS TO / FROM EARMARKED RESERVES

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and HRA balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund and HRA expenditure in 2013/14.

	Balance at 1 April 2012 £000	Transfers Out 2012/13 £000	Transfers In 2012/13 £000	Balance at 31 March 2013 £000	Transfers Out 2013/14 £000	Transfers In 2013/14 £000	Balance at 31 March 2014 £000
General Fund:							
Balances held by schools under a scheme of delegation	15,160	(4,915)	3,544	13,789	(6,008)	3,524	11,305
ICT Strategic Improvements Reserve	940	0	0	940	(940)	0	0
ICT Contract Transition Reserve	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000
IT Technology Fund Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	4,746	4,746
Revolving Investment Fund Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	2,341	2,341
Efficiency Dividend Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	3,226	3,226
New Administration Priorities Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	2,886	2,886
Budget Support Reserve 2014/15	0	0	0	0	0	2,586	2,586
Recession Impact Reserve	2,000	(947)	0	1,053	(1,449)	396	0
Transformation Reserve	2,096	0	2,016	4,112	(3,468)	1,578	2,222
Interest Rate Risk Reserve	2,203	0	0	2,203	(2,203)	0	0
PAYE Reserve	750	0	0	750	(750)	0	0
Taxation Reserve	586	(56)	0	530	(530)	0	0
Litigation Reserve	1,100	(24)	0	1,076	(1,076)	0	0
Housing Benefits Subsidy Reserve	1,653	0	0	1,653	(1,653)	0	0
Local Elections Reserve	661	0	75	736	0	60	796
STEP Change Reserve	7,299	(3,557)	0	3,742	(4,869)	1,127	0
CCURV Affordability Reserve	11,292	0	6,881	18,173	(18,822)	14,066	13,417
Unaccompanied Asylum Seekers Grant Reserve	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	216	1,716
Homelessness Reserve	788	(427)	0	361	(84)	133	410
ICT Re-procurement Reserve	594	0	261	855	(453)	0	402
Economic Development Reserve	2,936	(628)	0	2,308	(1,472)	331	1,167
Re-enablement Reserve (NHS Investment)	1,602	(393)	800	2,009	(1,515)	1,120	1,614
Welfare Reform Reserve	0	0	790	790	0	239	1,029
New Housing Supply Reserve	0	0	750	750	(750)	0	0
Redundancy Reserve	0	0	3,005	3,005	(1,403)	94	1,696
Troubled Families Grant Reserve	0	0	730	730	0	0	730
Street Lighting PFI Reserve	0	0	3,126	3,126	0	1,558	4,684
Other Reserves	7,487	(3,914)	5,072	8,645	(16,009)	17,858	10,494
Total	61,647	(14,861)	27,050	73,836	(63,454)	58,085	68,467

	Balance at 1 April 2012 £000	Transfers Out 2012/13 £000	Transfers In 2012/13 £000	Balance at 31 March 2013 £000	Transfers Out 2013/14 £000	Transfers In 2013/14 £000	Balance at 31 March 2014 £000
HRA:							
Working Balance	3,819	0	1,776	5,595	0	1,446	7,041
Housing Repairs Fund	3,363	(3,363)	0	0	0	0	0
Major Repairs Reserve	0	0	470	470	0	477	947
Contingency Reserve	0	0	3,769	3,769	0	0	3,769
Total	7,182	(3,363)	6,015	9,834	0	1,923	11,757

An explanation of each reserve is given in Note 22.6 on page 54.

9. OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE

	2013/14	2012/13
	£000	£000
Financial Reporting Council - Preparers Levy	2	2
London Councils - London Boroughs Grants Scheme Levy	400	508
Environment Agency Levy	253	252
Lee Valley Regional Park Authority Levy	385	340
London Pensions Fund Authority Levy	431	436
Payments of Housing capital receipts to Government pool	1,627	1,444
(Gain)/loss on disposal of non-current assets	102,860	35,264
(Gain)/loss on revaluation of non-current assets	23,974	28,353
Total	129,932	66,599

Financial Reporting Council - Preparers Levy

The Financial Reporting Council raises an annual levy on preparers of accounts as part of the arrangements for funding its regulatory responsibilities.

London Councils - London Boroughs Grants Scheme

London Councils (formerly the Association of London Government) is one of the major funders of voluntary groups in the capital distributing grant to provide Londoners with more opportunities, reducing social exclusion, poverty and promoting equality and reducing discrimination. The levy is apportioned between individual London Boroughs, each Borough's contribution being based on total resident population as a proportion of the whole of Greater London.

Environment Agency

The Environment Agency is the leading public body protecting and improving the environment in England and Wales to ensure tomorrow's generations inherit a cleaner, healthier world. This levy contributes to their work in reducing the risk of flooding and providing information and support services to those at risk. The majority of funding for this service comes directly from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) in the form of grant aid which is supplemented by this regional levy on County and Unitary Authorities and London Boroughs. The levy is apportioned on the basis of Council Tax Base.

Lee Valley Regional Park Authority

This levy is apportioned between London Boroughs and the County Councils of Hertfordshire and Essex and the Unitary Authority of Thurrock on the basis of the Council Tax Base. The levy contributes towards a 10,000 acre regional park which includes a mosaic of countryside areas, heritage sites, country parks, nature reserves and sport and recreation centres.

London Pensions Fund Authority

The London Pensions Fund Authority (LPFA) raises a levy each year to meet expenditure on the premature retirement, compensation and outstanding personnel matters for which the LPFA is now responsible and cannot charge to the Pension Fund. These payments related to former employees of the Greater London Council, Inner London Education Authority and the London Residuary Body.

10. FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

This note details the component elements of the Finance and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	2013/14	2012/13
	£000	£000
Interest payable and similar charges	37,616	28,962
Interest receivable and similar income	(6,348)	(10,483)
Premium on early repayment of debt	171	159
Changes in fair value of investment properties	(1,779)	(475)
Rent received from investment properties	(1,107)	(1,226)
Net Interest on the net defined liability	23,757	15,867
Interest received on finance leases (lessor)	(176)	(190)
(Surplus) / deficit on trading undertakings	108	210
Total	52,242	32,824

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. TAXATION AND GRANT INCOME

The Authority credited the following grants and contributions to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

	2013/14	2012/13
	£000	£000
Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income		
Recognised Capital Grants and Contributions	30,728	35,084
Council Tax Income	131,317	151,586
National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)	63,095	113,800
Revenue Support Grant	97,229	2,206
Non-service Related Government Grants (page 66)	17,854	45,589
Taxation and Non-Specific Grants	340,223	348,265
Credited to Services		
Asylum Seekers	18,834	20,577
Communities and Local Government	5,728	1,428
Department for Education	11,984	13,192
Dedicated Schools Grant	203,479	212,049
Department of Health - Other	18,480	202
Department of Health - Social Care	0	64
Department for Work and Pensions	2,121	84
Home Office	23	344
Opportunity Area Planning Network	0	0
Skills Funding Agency/EFA	10,479	5,559
Greater London Authority	974	84
Learn Direct	63	90
London Development Agency	0	12
Private Finance Initiative (PFI)	8,509	11,797
Planning Delivery	414	607
Lottery Funding	27	0
School Standards	0	7,826
Transport for London	204	648
Youth Justice Board	827	901
Other Grants	7	205
Beacon Grant	1	8
Ministry of Justice	77	0
Cabinet Office Grant	48	0
Service Grants and Contributions	282,279	275,677
Total Grants Income	622,502	623,942

The Council has received a number of grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income because they have conditions attached to them. If the conditions are not fulfilled the monies or property will have to be returned to the grantor. The balances are:

	2013/14	2012/13
	£000	£000
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance		
Local Public Sector Agreement - Parks to be Proud of	178	537
Department for Education - Childrens Centres and Early Years	132	132
Basic Needs	0	376
Targeted Basic Needs	7,056	0
Aiming High for Disabled Children	46	145
Department of Health Funded Schemes	154	156
Westow Park	54	49
Waddon Waylands Leisure Centre	0	450
Council New Build Phase 2A	0	219
Thornton Heath Library	69	69
Transport for London	516	557
New Addington (Outer London Fund)	0	35
Quest Academy Selsdon	799	21
Wandle Park	414	414
Adult Services, Health and Housing - Operational and ICT Developments	0	68
Connect 2 Core Route	9	3
Old Town Masterplan	28	0
S106 Funded Projects	378	638
Total	9,833	3,869

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2013/14

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment £000	Infra-structure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000	Total PPE £000	PFI Assets Included in PPE £000
Net Book Value at 1 April 2013	579,994	674,651	6,078	92,827	5,828	11,942	147,243	1,518,563	44,668
Gross Book Value at 1 April 2013	834,424	701,538	40,809	159,586	6,952	12,110	147,243	1,902,662	62,098
Additions	0	45,197	219	19,154	1,126	0	15,612	81,308	5,442
Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	50,518	(6,557)	0	0	0	(86)	0	43,875	0
Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,257	(31,488)	0	0	0	(339)	0	(30,570)	0
Derecognition - Disposals	(2,439)	0	(39)	0	0	0	0	(2,478)	0
Derecognition - Other	0	(99,990)	0	0	0	(1,076)	(5,634)	(106,700)	0
Assets reclassified (to)/from held for sale	0	(7,100)	0	0	0	1,015	0	(6,085)	0
Transfers/Reclassifications	375	140,833	0	0	0	(180)	(141,028)	0	0
Other Movements in cost or valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0	(414)	(414)	0
Gross book value 31 March 2014	884,135	742,433	40,989	178,740	8,078	11,444	15,779	1,881,598	67,540
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 1 April 2013	254,430	26,887	34,731	66,759	1,124	168	0	384,099	17,430
Depreciation for year	13,985	15,518	3,824	12,712	549	62	0	46,650	2,297
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation reserve	(13,985)	(9,540)	0	0	0	0	0	(23,525)	0
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(5,671)	0	0	0	(26)	0	(5,697)	0
Impairment Losses/(Reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment Losses/(Reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition - Disposals	(744)	0	(32)	0	0	0	0	(776)	0
Derecognition - Other	0	(3,570)	0	0	0	(36)	0	(3,606)	0
Transfers/Reclassifications	33	(21)	0	0	0	(12)	0	0	0
Other movements in Depreciation and Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment 31 March 2014	253,719	23,603	38,523	79,471	1,673	156	0	397,145	19,727
Net book value 31 March 2014	630,416	718,830	2,466	99,269	6,405	11,288	15,779	1,484,453	47,813

Council Dwellings

Council dwellings are valued at less than market value, as directed by Government. See HRA Note 2 (page 85) for more details.

Depreciation

The depreciation policy is set out under the Statement of Accounting Policies (page 26).

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2012/13

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment £000	Infra-structure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000	Total PPE £000	PFI Assets Included in PPE £000
Net Book Value at 1 April 2012	548,187	755,952	10,128	90,290	4,276	2,797	113,681	1,525,311	46,265
Gross Book Value at 1 April 2012	814,648	790,172	39,928	145,042	4,877	3,437	113,681	1,911,785	60,259
Additions	19,922	21,441	1,019	14,544	1,761	8,065	49,602	116,354	1,839
Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	11,328	(32,187)	0	0	0	0	0	(20,859)	0
Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(12,031)	(41,276)	0	0	0	0	0	(53,307)	0
Derecognition - Disposals	(1,833)	0	(138)	0	0	(770)	0	(2,741)	0
Derecognition - Other	0	(43,816)	0	0	0	0	(765)	(44,581)	0
Assets reclassified (to)/from held for sale	0	(4,770)	0	0	0	0	0	(4,770)	0
Transfers/Reclassifications	2,390	11,191	0	0	314	1,378	(15,275)	(2)	0
Other Movements in cost or valuation	0	783	0	0	0	0	0	783	0
Gross book value 31 March 2013	834,424	701,538	40,809	159,586	6,952	12,110	147,243	1,902,662	62,098
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 1 April 2012	266,461	34,220	29,800	54,752	601	639	0	386,473	13,994
Depreciation for year	12,501	11,109	5,036	12,007	475	85	0	41,213	3,436
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation reserve	(12,460)	(3,838)	0	0	0	0	0	(16,298)	0
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(12,031)	(12,922)	0	0	0	0	0	(24,953)	0
Impairment Losses/(Reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment Losses/(Reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	266	0	0	0	0	0	266	0
Derecognition - Disposals	(41)	0	(105)	0	0	(550)	0	(696)	0
Derecognition - Other	0	(1,906)	0	0	0	0	0	(1,906)	0
Transfers/Reclassifications	0	(42)	0	0	48	(6)	0	0	0
Other movements in Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment 31 March 2013	254,430	26,887	34,731	66,759	1,124	168	0	384,099	17,430
Net book value 31 March 2013	579,994	674,651	6,078	92,827	5,828	11,942	147,243	1,518,563	44,668

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN ESTIMATES

In 2013/14, the Authority made no material changes to its accounting estimates for Property, Plant and Equipment.

REVALUATIONS

The Authority carries 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.

The value of Other Land and Buildings was internally reviewed as at 31 March 2014. There were no material changes.

There were four valuations of properties under the asset category Other Land and Buildings which were carried out internally as at 31 March 2014. All other valuations of Other Land and Buildings were undertaken by external valuers - Mouchel. These revaluations were as at 1 April 2013, except for two valuations as at 31 March 2014. All valuations were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

The valuations of Council dwellings were undertaken internally. These valuations were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in:

- ▶ the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors; and
- ▶ the Stock Valuation for Resource Accounting Guidance for Valuers 2010 from the Department for Communities and Local Government.

The value of Council dwellings was reviewed as at 31 March 2014. In order to reflect the increase in residential values, Council Dwellings were revalued in line with the Land Registry's House Price Index for Croydon.

CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital schemes with significant contractual commitments for future capital expenditure:

Department	Capital Scheme	Estimated Total Cost £000
Adult Services, Health and Housing	Housing New Build	2,263
	Emergency Temporary Accommodation	4,409
Children, Families and Learning	Primary Capital Programme	13,666
	Academies Programme	1,876
	Secondary Capital Programme	970
Development and Environment	Public Realm Projects	8,600
	East Croydon Link Bridge	1,500
	Total Cost	<u>33,284</u>

13. HERITAGE ASSETS

The Carrying Value of Heritage Assets Held by the Authority:

	Riesco Collection £000	Art Collection £000	Art in Public Buildings £000	Other Assets £000	Total Assets £000
Assets at Valuation					
1 April 2013	15,624	162	0	0	15,786
Additions	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	(12,910)	0	0	0	(12,910)
Revaluations	0	0	0	0	0
31 March 2014	2,714	162	0	0	2,876

The Riesco Collection

233 individual Chinese ceramic objects are on display in the Riesco Gallery in Croydon Clocktower. These date from 2500BC to the 19th century, and were originally left to Croydon Council by local businessman Raymond Riesco. The value of the collection in the accounts as at 31 March 2013 was £15.624m, and was a valuation for insurance purposes, with the bulk of the value relating to 24 items. Individual objects in the collection ranged in value from £50 to £2,000,000.

In 2013/14 twenty-four of the most valuable items in the collection were sold via auction at Christies and an estimated sale price range of £9.3m to £14.3m given for the twenty-four items. The sale generated an actual final receipt of £9.467 million.

Croydon Art Collection

Approximately 2,500 framed and unframed artworks are held in the secure Museum Store at Croydon Clocktower. No recent valuation is available for the entire collection. However, a valuation of 22 selected works was conducted in October 2009 when they were placed on display. They were valued at £162,000 with valuations ranging from £100 to £40,000.

Artwork in Public Buildings

There are a number of works of art displayed in the Town Hall and other Council buildings. At present there is neither an inventory or a valuation for this collection.

Other Assets

Other Museum Collections

The collections in store, which are owned by the Borough, are of low financial value and form part of the collections on display due to their cultural value.

The Borough Archive

This is an irreplaceable historical and cultural asset that due to its unique nature would be very difficult to value. It is located in the Local Studies Library, which is part of the Central Library.

Shirley Windmill

Shirley Windmill, is a Tower Mill, built by Richard Alwen in 1854, to replace the first mill on the site built by his grandfather, William Alwen, in 1808, after it was burnt by fire in 1854. The windmill was valued by DTZ using existing use value in 2001/02 at de minimis value. It is not practicable to provide a revised valuation at a cost which is commensurate to users of the financial statements; the assets are therefore held on the Balance Sheet at the 2001/02 existing use value. Shirley Windmill, whilst owned by Croydon Council, is staffed and managed by the Friends of Shirley Windmill.

Water Tower at Park Hill

The water tower at Park Hill Recreation Ground, built in 1867, was designed by Baldwin Latham, the Borough Engineer, in a brick Norman style. It was awarded grade 2 listed status in 1970. It has not been valued, neither is it practical to provide a valuation at cost.

Further Information on the Museum's Collections

Heritage Policy

Separate policy documents exist for the museum collections and the archive collections outlining their respective collecting remits: The Museum Service's 'Acquisitions and Disposals Policy' is the key document for the museum (object) collections. This document is required for the Authority's Museum Accreditation standard and is approved by Cabinet. The policy outlines the collections the Authority holds, which collections are closed and open and the criteria for acquiring and disposing of objects. The Acquisitions and Disposal Policy was last approved by Cabinet on 15 October 2007. In 2012/13 it was revised and re-named as the 'Collections Development Policy' to meet the new requirements of Arts Council England's Accreditation Standard (October 2011). It has been submitted for approval by the governing body under its delegated powers as outlined in the Council's constitution.

13. HERITAGE ASSETS (continued)

Access Policy

In terms of an Access Policy, there is at present no single document, although the Authority clearly communicates to customers how they can access the collections. In practice there are three ways of accessing the collections:

1. Visiting public spaces: the Museum of Croydon, Riesco Gallery and the Local Studies Library and Archives (LSL&A), all at the Croydon Clocktower;
2. By prior appointment for collections held in store: including the Borough Archive, Croydon Art Collection, Oral History Collection and pre-1800 social-history collection;
3. Through the website: www.museumofcroydon.com provides virtual access to the collections on display in the Museum of Croydon gallery, although it should be noted that many of the items on display in this gallery are on loan from other institutions and individual donors and therefore are not formally owned by the Borough.

Opening hours for the Museum's galleries and LSL&A and access arrangements for viewing the stored collections are advertised through www.museumofcroydon.com, the Council website and hard copy promotional material.

14. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The following items of income and expense have been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and through an adjustment in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

	2013/14 Total £000	2012/13 Total £000
Rental income from investment property:		
Commercial rents - other than finance leases	1,107	1,226
Commercial rents - finance leases:		
Interest received on finance leases	176	190
Regulation 4 mitigation on finance lease capital receipts	23	671
Net gain/(loss)	1,306	2,087

Commercial rents - other than finance leases

These are rents earned from investments properties let under leases other than finance leases.

Commercial rents - finance leases

The Authority has a gross investment in the lease, made up of the minimum lease payments expected to be received over the remaining term of the lease and the residual value, if any, anticipated for the property when the lease comes to an end. The minimum lease payments comprise:

- ▶ Interest received on finance leases;
- ▶ Regulation 4 mitigation on finance lease income.

Lessor Leases - Regulation 4 Mitigation

The effect of converting an operating lease to a finance lease means that some of what was accounted for as revenue would now become a capital receipt, as it pays off the debtor. However, mitigation for circumstances such as this is provided by a statutory instrument; Local Authorities (Capital and Finance Accounting) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2010. The regulation requires receipts which have previously been accounted for as revenue to continue to be accounted for as revenue for the duration of the agreement. This is achieved by an entry in the Movement In Reserves Statement that re-instates to the General Fund that element of the receipt treated as capital; the Capital Adjustment Account is the opposite entry.

There are no restrictions on the Authority's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the Authority's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal except for the properties in Imperial Way. The properties in Imperial Way were transferred to the London Borough of Croydon (LBC) from the London Borough of Sutton (LBS) due to a boundary change in 1994. Following an application to the High Court by LBS, the High Court decided that Sutton was entitled to all the rental from the rent levels prevailing at the date of the boundary change and half from any subsequent increase. Consequently, LBC's only entitlement from its freehold interest in Imperial Way is one half of the rental produced from any increase in rental subsequent to the boundary change.

The Authority has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancement.

It is not possible to disclose the direct operating expenses arising from investment property; the expenses of property management are not yet separately recorded between property classes.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

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

	2013/14 Total £000	2012/13 Total £000
Balance at start of the year	24,234	24,527
Additions:		
Purchases	0	0
Construction	0	0
Subsequent expenditure	0	16
Disposals	0	0
Net gains/losses from fair value adjustments	1,779	475
Transfers:		
to/from Property, Plant and Equipment	0	(783)
Other changes	0	(1)
Balance at end of the year	26,013	24,234

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Authority 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 licenses and internally generated software.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Authority. Currently this is set at five years for every intangible asset.

The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £3,868,657.86 was charged to revenue in 2013/14 and absorbed as an overhead across the following service headings in the Net Expenditure of Services:

Service	Amortisation £000
Central Services to the Public	0
Cultural, Environmental, Regulatory and Planning Services	31
Education Services	91
Local Authority Housing (HRA)	29
Other Housing Services	0
Social Care	148
Corporate and Democratic Core	3,570
	3,869

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

	2013/14			2012/13		
	Internally Generated Assets £000	Other Assets £000	Total £000	Internally Generated Assets £000	Other Assets £000	Total £000
Balance at start of year:						
Gross carrying amounts	0	20,174	20,174	0	14,693	14,693
Accumulated amortisation	0	(8,822)	(8,822)	0	(7,197)	(7,197)
Net carrying amount at start of year	0	11,352	11,352	0	7,496	7,496
Additions:						
Purchases	0	5,245	5,245	0	5,482	5,482
Amortisation for the period	0	(3,869)	(3,869)	0	(1,625)	(1,625)
Other changes - cost	0	414	414	0	(1)	(1)
Net carrying amount at end of year	0	13,142	13,142	0	11,352	11,352
Comprising:						
Gross carrying amounts	0	25,833	25,833	0	20,174	20,174
Accumulated amortisation	0	(12,691)	(12,691)	0	(8,822)	(8,822)
	0	13,142	13,142	0	11,352	11,352

There are no intangible assets that are individually material, over £10million gross carrying value, to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Accounting regulations require the 'financial instruments' (investment, lending and borrowing of the Council) shown on the Balance Sheet to be further analysed into various defined categories. The investments, lending and borrowing disclosed in the Balance Sheet are made up of the following categories of 'financial instruments'.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BALANCES

	Non-Current		Current	
	31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2013 £000
Borrowings				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	657,241	630,241	69,535	66,173
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	0	0	0	0
Fair value through profit and loss	0	0	0	0
Other borrowing (finance lease and PFI)	169,530	171,344	(3,051)	297
Total borrowings	826,771	801,585	66,484	66,470
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities carried at contract amount	0	0	84,643	99,700
Total Creditors	0	0	84,643	99,700
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - cash and cash equivalents	0	0	17,389	38,104

Investments

	Non-Current		Current	
	31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2013 £000
Loans and debtors	0	0	115,456	147,641
Available-for-sale financial assets	0	0	0	0
Fair value through profit and loss	0	0	0	0
Unquoted equity available-for-sale	7,040	14,137	0	0
Total Investments	7,040	14,137	115,456	147,641
Loans and debtors	134,756	141,785	0	0
Financial assets carried at contract amounts	0	0	140,377	120,217
Total Debtors	134,756	141,785	140,377	120,217
Loans and debtors - cash and cash equivalents	0	0	88	20,618

Notes

1. Financial liabilities at amortised costs: Under accounting requirements the carrying value of the financial instrument value is shown in the Balance Sheet which includes the principal amount borrowed or lent and further adjustments for breakage costs or stepped interest loans (measured by an effective interest rate calculation) including accrued interest. Accrued interest is shown separately in current assets/liabilities where the payments/receipts are due within one year. 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.

2. All operational creditors and debtors are due for settlement within one year. Debtors and creditors falling within this definition are disclosed elsewhere in the Balance Sheet.

3. Total PFI and finance lease liabilities has decreased to £47.270m (£44.893m in 2012/13).

4. Investments in CCURV LLP of £7.040m (£14.137m in 2012/13) are included within the unquoted equity available-for-sale financial assets. The nature of the investment cannot be deemed as a loan and debtor or fair value through profit or loss financial asset therefore the default category for this investment is as an available-for-sale asset.

Financial Instruments - Gains / Losses

	Financial Liabilities		Financial Assets		2013/14 Total £000
	Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost £000	Loans and Debtors £000	Available -for-sale Assets £000	Fair Value Through P&L £000	
Interest expense	32,252	0	0	0	32,252
Losses on derecognition	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0
Interest payable and similar charges	32,252	0	0	0	32,252
Interest income	0	6,482	0	0	6,482
Gains on derecognition	0	0	0	0	0
Interest and investment income	0	6,482	0	0	6,482

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST

The fair value of each class financial assets and liabilities which are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost is disclosed below.

Methods and Assumptions in Valuation Technique

The fair value of an instrument is determined by calculating the Net Present Value (NPV) of future cash flows, which provides an estimate of the value of payments in the future in today's terms.

The discount rate used in the NPV calculation is the rate applicable in the market on the date of valuation for an instrument with the same structure, terms and remaining duration. For debt, this will be the new borrowing rate since premature repayment rates include a margin which represents the lender's profit as a result of rescheduling the loan; this is not included in the fair value calculation since any motivation other than securing a fair price should be ignored.

The rates quoted in this valuation were obtained by the Council's Treasury Management consultants, Capita Asset Services, from the Money Markets on 31 March, using bid prices where applicable. The calculations are made with the following assumptions:

- ▶ For Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) debt, the discount rate used is the rate for new borrowing as per the rate sheet in force on 31 March;
- ▶ For other market debt and investments the discount rate used is the rates available for an instrument with the same terms from a comparable lender;
- ▶ No early repayment or impairment is recognised;
- ▶ Fair value calculations have been done for all instruments in the portfolio, but only those which are materially different from the carrying value have been disclosed;
- ▶ The fair value of trade and other receivables or instruments with a maturity of less than 12 months is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair values are calculated as follows:

FAIR VALUE OF LIABILITIES CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST

	31 March 2014		31 March 2013	
	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
PWLB - maturity	558,365	529,415	560,147	563,453
Lender Option Borrower Options (LOBOs)	140,494	133,526	130,914	131,731
Stock issues	318	267	318	281
Bank overdraft	17,389	17,431	38,104	38,104
Other borrowings	25,395	25,062	5,035	5,138
Non-current creditors	0	0	0	0
Financial Liabilities	741,961	705,701	734,518	738,707

Fair value is lower than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is lower than the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date. The commitment to pay interest below current market rates reduces the amount that the Council would have to pay if the lender requested or agreed to early repayment of the loans.

FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST

	31 March 2014		31 March 2013	
	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
Cash	0	0	6,662	6,662
Money Market Loans	88	88	13,956	13,956
Short-term deposits with banks and other Local Authorities	115,456	115,500	147,641	147,810
Long-term debtors	134,756	134,756	141,785	141,785
Financial Assets	250,300	250,344	310,044	310,213

The fair value is higher than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of investments includes a few fixed rate investments where the interest rate receivable is lower than the rates available for similar investments at the Balance Sheet date.

Short-term debtors and creditors are carried at cost as this is a fair approximation of their value.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17. DEBTORS, PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE (PIA) AND ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL DEBT

The amounts receivable at the reporting date are shown in the table below:

	2013/14			2012/13
	Debtors	Allowance for PIA	Doubtful Debt	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Central Government bodies	14,012	0	0	14,012
Other Local Authorities	11,848	0	0	11,848
NHS bodies	1,132	78	0	1,210
Public corporations and trading funds	8	0	0	8
Other entities and individuals	113,377	10,609	(56,734)	67,252
Total	140,377	10,687	(56,734)	94,330
				<u>76,993</u>

18. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Cash held	115	117
Bank current accounts	(21,826)	(31,559)
Short-term deposits with building societies and Money Market Funds	88	13,956
Total	(21,623)	(17,486)

19. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance at start of the year	4,770	0
Assets newly classified as held for sale: Property, Plant and Equipment	7,185	4,770
Revaluation gains	898	0
Assets declassified as held for sale: Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,100)	0
Assets sold	0	0
Balance outstanding at year end	11,753	4,770

20. CREDITORS AND RECEIPTS IN ADVANCE (RIA)

	2013/14			2012/13
	Creditors	RIA	Total	£000
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Central Government bodies	8,767	11,724	20,491	21,086
Other Local Authorities	4,753	3,102	7,855	12,806
NHS bodies	1,868	168	2,036	1,512
Public corporations and trading funds	0	51	51	0
Other entities and individuals	69,255	12,418	81,673	83,383
Total	84,643	27,463	112,106	118,787

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21. PROVISIONS

	Insurance £000	NDR Appeals £000	Other Provisions £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2013	8,272	0	1,282	9,554
Amounts used in 2013/14	(2,095)	0	(322)	(2,417)
Additional provisions made in 2013/14	2,277	1,739	311	4,327
Balance at 31 March 2014	8,454	1,739	1,271	11,464

Insurance Provision

In line with most other Local Authorities, the Council aims to be self-insuring (i.e. meeting claims out of our own funds) for all but catastrophe risks for which cover is purchased on the external insurance market.

To this end, an insurance fund is maintained in order to underwrite a substantial proportion of the Council's insurable risks including damage to Council and school property and contents, consequential loss, theft, civic regalia, motor accidents and liability claims made by members of the public, customers or employees of the Council. The fund covers claims up to our excess of £250,000 (£125,000 for motor vehicles), with a maximum yearly exposure to £1.25 million on property and £1.25 million on liability. Premiums are paid into the fund by the Council service centres, with them being based on commercial rates. By utilising an insurance fund, external insurance premiums are kept to a minimum.

The self insurance fund is reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that it has sufficient balances to cover existing and potential future claims. The Insurance team also work closely with the Risk Management section to identify and manage risks in order to further reduce the likelihood of claims.

In addition, the Council is a founder member of the Insurance London Consortium, a group of nine London Boroughs working to a shared agenda. Through the development and sharing of risk management information and associated policies and procedures, the Consortium is creating best practice in this area and looking to reduce the burden of self-insured losses (the majority of cost and losses).

Other Provisions

Other provisions are shown under this heading. No individual provision in this category exceeds £0.5m.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. USABLE RESERVES

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
General Fund	11,597	11,597
Housing Revenue Account	10,810	9,364
Earmarked reserves	68,467	73,835
Capital receipts reserve	9,778	1,645
Capital grants unapplied	4,373	4,191
Major repairs reserve	947	470
	105,972	101,102

22.1. Capital Receipts Reserve

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

	General Fund £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	2013/14 Total £000	2012/13 Total £000
Balance brought forward	1,009	636	1,645	1,352
Mortgage repayments	5	54	59	28
Other capital receipts	0	0	0	0
Net surplus for year	5	54	59	28
Receipts from sales of assets during the year	9,938	4,453	14,391	4,315
Lessor Leases	509	0	509	1,005
Cost of disposals	(54)	0	(54)	(3)
Transfer to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	(1,627)	(1,627)	(1,444)
Balance of receipts after transfer	10,393	2,826	13,219	3,873
Balance on account before application of receipts	11,407	3,516	14,923	5,253
Financing of capital expenditure	(1,993)	(3,152)	(5,145)	(3,608)
Balance carried forward	9,414	364	9,778	1,645

22.2. Major Repairs Reserve

The Major Repairs Reserve (MRR) records the unspent balance of HRA subsidy paid to the Authority in the form of the Major Repairs Allowance. The Major Repairs Allowance represents the estimated average annual cost of maintaining the condition of the Council's housing stock over a 30-year period, based on the Authority's mix of dwelling archetypes.

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance brought forward	470	0
Depreciation charge to HRA	14,463	12,971
Transfer to finance capital expenditure during the year	(16,457)	(16,035)
Other reserve adjustments	2,471	3,534
Balance carried forward	947	470

22.3. General Fund

The General Fund Balance at 31 March 2014 is £11.597m (31 March 2013: £11.597m).

22.4. Housing Revenue Account

The Housing Revenue Account Balance at 31 March 2014 is £11.757m (31 March 2013: £9.834m). This figure is made up of the surplus of £10.810m (31 March 2013: £9.364m) and the Major Repairs Reserve of £0.947m (31 March 2013: £0.470m). Page 83 shows the movement in the balance.

22.5. Other Reserves

The Council keeps a number of reserves on the Balance Sheet. Some are required to be held for statutory reasons, some are needed to comply with proper accounting practice and others have been set up voluntarily to earmark resources for future spending plans.

22. USABLE RESERVES (continued)

22.6. Earmarked Reserves

The Council has established various reserves for specific purposes. The amounts, purposes and objectives of these reserves are summarised below:

School Balances (£11.305m)

School reserves have decreased by £2.484m to £11.305m. The previous Government guidance advised the appropriate level of balances that should be held by schools, to be a maximum 8% of budget for Primary, Nursery and Special Schools and 5% for Secondary Schools. The Schools Forum agreed guidance to reduce this to 4% for Secondary Schools and 6% for all other schools although the Coalition Government has relaxed the need for any restrictions.

The decrease in reserves is largely due to a number of schools converting to academies and schools using capital balances due to a reduction in capital funds. There are six schools with a revenue deficit. Action plans are agreed with schools in deficit to ensure that they return to a balanced position.

ICT Contract Transition Reserve (£1.000m)

This reserve is used to ensure that the costs of transition from the current ICT contract to the new contract are managed.

IT Technology Fund Reserve (£4.746m)

This reserve was created to fund the costs of technology refresh as part of the new ICT contract which are planned in 2014/15.

Revolving Investment Fund Reserve (£2.341m)

This reserve was created to support the creation of an investment fund which was agreed by the Cabinet to support delivery of the Housing delivery plan.

Efficiency Dividend Reserve (£3.226m)

This reserve was created to fund the dividend which was agreed as part of the 2014/15 budget.

New Administration Priorities Reserve (£2.886m)

This reserve was created from the 2013/14 underspend to support a number of early priorities of the new administration, this will be agreed by Cabinet.

Budget Support 2014/15 Reserve (£2.586m)

This reserve was created to support the 2014/15 budget.

Transformation Reserve (£2.223m)

This reserve supports the future transformation programme that will be needed to deliver the level of savings required.

Local Elections Reserve (£0.796m)

This reserve is used to anticipate and smooth the costs of running the local elections in the Borough.

CCURV Affordability Reserve (£13.417m)

The Council is assessing the affordability of Bernard Weatherill House over the life of the building and want to bear the cost and recognise the income over this life. This reserve is used to transfer income receivable and costs during the construction period which will then be released over the life of the project (see Notes to the Group Accounts).

Unaccompanied Asylum Seekers Reserve (£1.716m)

This grant is being carried forward to aid the transition period and allow services to be reduced gradually as the grant is reduced.

Economic Development Reserve (£1.232m)

This reserve will fund a number of key strategic and project based initiatives, all of which contribute to the delivery of a clear economic development plan for Croydon.

Re-enablement Reserve (NHS Investment) (£1.614m)

This reserve will fund a number of projects under the re-enablement banner which started late in 2011/12. Hence the balance of funds is being carried forward for committed spend during 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15.

Welfare Reform Reserve (£1.029m)

This reserve will support the management of the various welfare changes that became effective from April 2013.

Redundancy Reserve (£1.696m)

This reserve will provide corporate funding to support the need to deliver further savings over future years.

Street Lighting PFI Reserve (£4.684m)

This reserve will use the PFI credits to fund the smoothing of the costs of the PFI scheme over the 25 years of the contract.

Other Reserves

Other reserves are shown under this heading. No individual reserve in this category exceeds £0.5m.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. USABLE RESERVES (continued)

22.7. Capital Grants Unapplied

Where a capital grant or contribution has been recognised as income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but the expenditure to be financed from that grant or contribution has not been incurred at the Balance Sheet date, the grant or contribution is transferred to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve. These balances are a capital resource that is available to finance new capital expenditure but has yet to be applied for that purpose.

23. UNUSABLE RESERVES

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Revaluation reserve	242,631	216,012
Capital adjustment account	481,756	613,477
Financial Instruments adjustment account	(2,086)	(2,565)
Pensions reserve	(512,440)	(533,920)
Deferred capital receipts	97	155
Collection Fund adjustment account	5,003	6,078
Short-term accumulating compensated absences account	(3,611)	(4,038)
	211,350	295,199

23.1. Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Authority arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

- ▶ Revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost;
- ▶ Used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation; or
- ▶ Disposed of and the gains are realised.

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

	2013/14		2012/13
	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April		216,012	229,004
Revaluations upward	79,758		37,299
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(12,358)		(36,486)
Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services		67,400	813
The difference in depreciation arising from a revaluation gain and the depreciation charged on the historic cost	(2,792)		(847)
Accumulated gain or loss on assets sold or scrapped	(37,989)		(12,958)
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account		(40,781)	(13,805)
Balance at 31 March		242,631	216,012

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23. UNUSABLE RESERVES (continued)

23.2. Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Authority as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Authority. The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains. Note 7 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

	2013/14		2012/13
	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April		613,477	650,299
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:			
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(32,188)		(28,509)
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(26,791)		(35,896)
Impairment/revaluation gains reversing losses previously charged to Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	2,817		7,542
Amortisation of intangible assets	(3,869)		(1,625)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(82,615)		(31,703)
Long term Debtors Written-out	(4,721)		
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	(117,707)		(44,721)
		(265,074)	(134,912)
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve		40,781	13,806
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year		(224,293)	(121,106)
Capital financing applied in the year:			
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	5,145		3,608
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	16,457		16,035
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	60,875		55,960
Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	160		535
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	11,920		12,100
Contributions from reserves	0		1,179
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	10,723		8,034
		105,280	
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		1,779	475
Lessor Leases - Regulation 4 Mitigation		(23)	(671)
Major Repairs Reserve (HRA depreciation charges)		(14,463)	(12,971)
Balance at 31 March		481,757	613,477

Lessor Leases - Regulation 4 Mitigation

The effect of converting an operating lease to a finance lease means that some of what was accounted for as revenue would now become a capital receipt, as it pays off the debtor. However, mitigation for circumstances such as this is provided by a statutory instrument; Local Authorities (Capital and Finance Accounting) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2010. The regulation requires receipts which have previously been accounted for as revenue to continue to be accounted for as revenue for the duration of the agreement. This is achieved by an entry in the Movement In Reserves Statement that re-instates to the General Fund that element of the receipt treated as capital; the Capital Adjustment Account is the opposite entry.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23. UNUSABLE RESERVES (continued)

23.3. Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

This reserve allows for the differences in statutory requirements and proper accounting practices for borrowings and investments.

The Balance Sheet at 31 March 2014 shows a balance of £2.1m (£2.6m in 2012/13) representing the remaining premiums paid in respect of debt restructuring exercises carried out in 2003/04 and 2009/10. This balance is made up of General Fund and Housing Revenue Account provisions which will be written down in accordance with the guidance which was in force at the time the debt was repaid.

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance at 1 April		
Premiums incurred in the year and charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	0	0
Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements	479	465
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		465
	479	465
Balance at 31 March	(2,086)	(2,565)

23.4. Pensions Reserve

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

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance at 1 April		
Actuarial gains or losses on pensions assets and liabilities	(533,920)	(440,767)
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	37,134	(89,348)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(15,923)	(8,394)
	269	4,589
Balance at 31 March	(512,440)	(533,920)

23.5. Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

The Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve holds the gains recognised on the disposal of non-current assets but for which cash settlement has yet to take place. Under statutory arrangements, the Authority does not treat these gains as usable for financing new capital expenditure until they are backed by cash receipts. When the deferred cash settlement eventually takes place, amounts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance at 1 April		
Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	155	184
	(58)	(29)
Balance at 31 March	97	155

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23. UNUSABLE RESERVES (continued)

23.6. Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance at 1 April	6,078	6,192
Amount by which Council Tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(1,075)	(114)
Balance at 31 March	5,003	6,078

23.7. Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance at 1 April		
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	4,038	4,806
Amount accrued at the end of the current year	(3,611)	(4,038)
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		
	427	768
Balance at 31 March	(3,611)	(4,038)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24. OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Interest Paid	29,363	26,122
Interest Received	(2,599)	(1,237)
Net cash flows from operating activities	26,764	24,885

Adjustment for movement in Non-Cash Items

Provisions and accounting basis transactions

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Depreciation	(29,716)	(24,709)
Impairment and downward valuations	(23,974)	(28,619)
Amortisations	(3,869)	(1,625)
Increase in impairment for allowance for bad debts	(5,449)	813
Pension liability - accounting basis	(42,266)	(30,117)
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	(122,429)	(40,580)
Provisions	(5,966)	(207)
Movements in the value of investment properties	1,779	475
Other non-cash movements	(11,398)	(13,721)
Net interest payable	(29,986)	(16,063)
	(273,275)	(154,353)

Items included/excluded from net surplus or deficit on the provision of services:

Decrease/(Increase) in creditors	1,199	10,147
Increase/(Decrease) in debtors	17,766	(18,359)
(Decrease)/Increase in inventory	(3)	(35)
Pension liability - paid	26,611	26,212
	45,573	17,965

Other non-service related items

Grants applied to the financing of capital expenditure or received to meet the principal repayments on borrowing	61,217	57,062
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(82,615)	(35,844)
Total adjustment	(249,100)	(115,170)

25. INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	85,814	110,676
Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	6,590	19,750
Other payments for investing activities	82,615	33,651
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(14,001)	(4,286)
Capital grants	(62,710)	(43,307)
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	(37,610)	(1,000)
Net cash flows from investing activities	60,698	115,484

26. FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Cash receipts from short-term and long-term borrowing	(35,241)	(75,000)
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-Balance Sheet PFI contracts (Principal)	3,060	3,681
Repayments of short-term and long-term borrowing	441	4,000
Net cash flows from financing activities	(31,740)	(67,319)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. AMOUNTS REPORTED FOR RESOURCE ALLOCATION DECISIONS

YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2014

	Children, Families and Learning £000	Department of Adult Services, Health and Housing £000	Chief Executive's Department £000	Development and Environment £000	HRA £000	Total £000
Fees, charges and other service income	(116,564)	(26,341)	(11,353)	(21,923)	(88,427)	(264,608)
Government grants	(184,938)	(30,148)	(264,825)	(9,242)	(37)	(489,190)
Total Income	(301,502)	(56,489)	(276,178)	(31,165)	(88,464)	(753,798)
Employee expenses	182,499	27,905	47,578	23,647	16,982	298,611
Other operating expenses	203,452	148,425	319,782	72,137	68,257	812,053
Support recharges	17,691	(2,811)	(51,511)	3,382	3,225	(30,024)
Total operating expenses	403,642	173,519	315,849	99,166	88,464	1,080,640
Net Cost of Services	102,140	117,030	39,671	68,001	0	326,842

Reconciliation to Net Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Cost of Services in Service Analysis:

Add services not included in main analysis	20,303
Add amounts not reported to management (IAS19)	(8,102)
Remove amounts not in NCS	(108)
Remove amounts reported to management not included in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(2,628)

Net Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

341,563

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis (Single Entity)

	Service Analysis £000	Services not in Analysis £000	Not reported to management £000	Not included in CI&E £000	Net Cost of Services £000	Corporate Amounts £000	Total £000
Fees, charges and other service income	(264,608)	(4,415)			(269,023)	0	(269,023)
Surplus or deficit on associates and joint ventures					0	0	0
Interest and investment income				289	289	(7,455)	(7,166)
Interest received on finance leases (lessor)					0	(176)	(176)
Income from Council Tax					0	(129,519)	(129,519)
Government grants and contributions	(489,190)	(138)		(30,489)	(519,817)	(210,704)	(730,521)
IAS19			(8,102)		(8,102)	(29,481)	(37,583)
Total Income	(753,798)	(4,553)	(8,102)	(30,200)	(796,653)	(377,335)	(1,173,988)
Employee expenses	298,611	11,234		(468)	309,377		309,377
Other service expenses	737,782	1,617			739,399		739,399
Support service recharges	(30,024)				(30,024)		(30,024)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	74,271			27,047	101,318		101,318
Premium and discount on early repayment of debt				(436)	(436)	171	(265)
Changes in fair value of investment properties					0	(1,779)	(1,779)
Impairment of financial instruments					0		0
Interest payments			(1,069)	(11,852)	(12,921)	34,456	21,535
PFI interest liability			(3,161)	(3,373)	(6,534)	3,160	(3,374)
Precepts and levies					0	1,471	1,471
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool					0	1,627	1,627
Gain or loss on disposal of non-current assets					0	102,860	102,860
Loss on revaluation of non-current assets					0	23,974	23,974
Trading Undertakings			(108)		(108)	108	0
Other adjustments			6,777	26,647	33,424	4,721	38,145
IAS19					0	53,238	53,238
Total operating expenses	1,080,640	12,851	2,439	37,565	1,133,495	224,007	1,357,502
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	326,842	8,298	(5,663)	7,365	336,842	(153,328)	183,514

The aim of segment reporting is to disclose information to enable users of the Council's financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the activities in which it engages and the economic environments in which it operates. The Council presents its information on reportable segments within the notes. Reportable segments are based on an Authority's internal management reporting. The Council's internal arrangements include items that do not form part of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (for example, statutory provisions for the repayment of debt) and excludes items that do not form part of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (for example, depreciation). The Council has produced a reconciliation between the segment reporting analysis and the net cost of services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. AMOUNTS REPORTED FOR RESOURCE ALLOCATION DECISIONS

YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2013

	Children, Families and Learning £000	Department of Adult Services, Health and Housing £000	Planning and Environment £000	Corporate Resources and Customer Services £000	Chief Executive's Office £000	HRA £000	Total £000
Fees, charges and other service income	(16,564)	(24,606)	(22,281)	(7,384)	(2,725)	(82,899)	(156,459)
Government grants	(245,489)	(9,199)	(10,155)	(292,537)	(27)	(1,049)	(558,456)
Total Income	(262,053)	(33,805)	(32,436)	(299,921)	(2,752)	(83,948)	(714,915)
Employee expenses	205,764	26,076	24,289	32,191	9,060	15,189	312,569
Other operating expenses	148,650	120,405	75,657	342,013	7,230	65,537	759,492
Support recharges	18,705	6,882	7,014	(43,256)	(8,605)	3,222	(16,038)
Total operating expenses	373,119	153,363	106,960	330,948	7,685	83,948	1,056,023
Net Cost of Services	111,066	119,558	74,524	31,027	4,933	0	341,108

Reconciliation to Net Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Cost of Services in Service Analysis:

Add services not included in main analysis	(537)
Add amounts not reported to management (IAS19)	(12,062)
Remove amounts not in NCS	210
Remove amounts reported to management not included in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	41,814

Net Cost of Services in

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

286,485

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis (Single Entity)

	Service Analysis £000	Services not in Analysis £000	Not reported to management £000	Not included in CI&E £000	Net Cost of Services £000	Corporate Amounts £000	Total £000
Fees, charges and other service income	(156,459)	(2,391)			(158,850)		(158,850)
Interest and investment income						(10,483)	(10,483)
Interest received on finance leases (lessor)						(190)	(190)
Income from Council Tax						(151,586)	(151,586)
Government grants and contributions	(558,456)	(54)			(558,510)	(196,680)	(755,190)
IAS19			(12,062)		(12,062)		(12,062)
Total Income	(714,915)	(2,445)	(12,062)	0	(729,422)	(358,939)	(1,088,361)
Employee expenses	312,569	(648)			311,921		311,921
Other service expenses	759,492	2,557			762,049		762,049
Support service recharges	(16,038)				(16,038)		(16,038)
Premium and discount on early repayment of debt					0	159	159
Changes in fair value of investment properties					0	(1,701)	(1,701)
Interest payments			(1,000)		(1,000)	26,028	25,028
PFI interest liability			(2,934)		(2,934)	2,934	0
Precepts and levies					0	1,538	1,538
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool					0	1,444	1,444
Gain or loss on disposal of non-current assets					0	35,264	35,264
Loss on revaluation of non-current assets					0	28,353	28,353
Trading Undertakings				(210)	(210)	210	0
Other adjustments			(7,583)	(30,297)	(37,880)		(37,880)
IAS19					0	15,867	15,867
Total operating expenses	1,056,023	1,909	(11,517)	(30,507)	1,015,908	110,096	1,126,004
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	341,108	(536)	(23,579)	(30,507)	286,486	(248,843)	37,643

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28. TRADING OPERATIONS

Of the five original trading units, Street Lighting now operates under a PFI arrangement; Transport Maintenance and Highways and Sewers are both outsourced.

	2013/14			2012/13		
	Turnover £000	Expense £000	(Surplus)/ Deficit £000	Turnover £000	Expense £000	(Surplus)/ Deficit £000
Commercial Estates	(38)	19	(19)	(8)	(4)	(12)
Street Markets	(274)	400	126	(255)	481	226
Highways and Sewers	0	0	0	0	(4)	(4)
Transport Maintenance	0	1	1	0	0	0
	(312)	420	108	(263)	473	210

Trading operations are incorporated into the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The loss is recorded under Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure.

29. AGENCY SERVICES

Business Improvement Districts

A Business Improvement District (BID) scheme may exist within a designated area of the Borough. Schemes are funded by a BID levy paid by Non-Domestic Ratepayers. The Council acts as agent under the schemes and the BID levy income is the BID body's revenue. The billing Authority does not account for the income and expenditure in its Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement since it is collecting the BID levy income as an agent on behalf of the BID body.

The Council currently acts as an agent for two bids. The Croydon Town Centre bid was incorporated as under Croydon Town Centre BID Ltd from 1 April 2007 for five years and after a successful ballot in November 2011, its tenure was extended for a further 5 years until 31 March 2017. The New Addington Business Improvement District (BID) is a private sector initiative led by the Central Parade Business Partnership. The New Addington BID is funded by local businesses; it was approved by ballot in December 2012 and commenced on 4 February 2013.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30. POOLED BUDGETS

The Council has entered into two agreements for pooled budgets under Section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006. Both agreements have been documented, approved by Cabinet and the Croydon Primary Care Trust (PCT) Board and signed. The agreements, both of which commenced on 1 April 2004, are for:

- ▶ Croydon's integrated community equipment service (CCES), and
- ▶ Croydon's integrated community occupational therapy service (CCOTS).

The CCES agreement is hosted by the Council and the CCOTS agreement is hosted by the PCT. The PCT has now been succeeded by Croydon Clinical Commissioning Group.

	2013/14			2012/13		
	£000 Council	£000 Partner	£000 Total	£000 Council	£000 Partner	£000 Total
Croydon's Community Equipment Service						
Gross Income	(892)	(593)	(1,485)	(895)	(598)	(1,493)
Gross Expenditure	0	2,295	2,295	0	2,077	2,077
Net Expenditure	<u>(892)</u>	<u>1,702</u>	<u>809</u>	<u>(895)</u>	<u>1,479</u>	<u>584</u>
Croydon's Community Occupational Therapy Service						
Gross Income	(1,463)	(686)	(2,149)	(1,541)	(766)	(2,307)
Gross Expenditure	0	1,939	1,939	0	2,093	2,093
Net Expenditure	<u>(1,463)</u>	<u>1,253</u>	<u>(210)</u>	<u>(1,541)</u>	<u>1,327</u>	<u>(214)</u>

31. MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

The total of allowances paid to the Members of the Council was £1.59m in 2013/14 (£1.58m in 2012/13).

32. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

Out of more than 8,000 employees, the number whose remuneration, excluding pension contributions was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 was:

Remuneration Band	2013/14		2012/13	
	Schools	Non-Schools	Schools	Non-Schools
£180,000 - £184,999	0	1	0	0
£175,000 - £179,999	0	0	0	0
£170,000 - £174,999	0	0	0	0
£165,000 - £169,999	0	1	0	0
£160,000 - £164,999	0	1	1	1
£155,000 - £159,999	0	1	0	1
£150,000 - £154,999	0	1	0	1
£145,000 - £149,999	0	0	0	0
£140,000 - £144,999	0	0	0	0
£135,000 - £139,999	0	1	1	1
£130,000 - £134,999	0	0	0	0
£125,000 - £129,999	0	0	0	0
£120,000 - £124,999	0	0	0	0
£115,000 - £119,999	0	0	1	0
£110,000 - £114,999	0	3	0	2
£105,000 - £109,999	1	0	2	1
£100,000 - £104,999	2	6	3	8
£95,000 - £99,999	2	7	2	2
£90,000 - £94,999	4	1	1	4
£85,000 - £89,999	0	2	4	2
£80,000 - £84,999	4	4	12	3
£75,000 - £79,999	5	20	9	18
£70,000 - £74,999	5	19	13	29
£65,000 - £69,999	12	5	30	3
£60,000 - £64,999	14	30	20	23
£55,000 - £59,999	27	36	45	27
£50,000 - £54,999	42	63	73	62

The table above includes the members of the Corporate Management Team listed on the following page.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION (continued)

Corporate Management Team	Nathan Elvery* Chief Executive	Jon Rouse** Chief Executive	Hannah Miller Deputy Chief Executive and Executive Director Adult Services, Health and Housing	Paul Greenhalgh Executive Director of Children, Families & Learning	Paul Spooner*** Interim Executive Director of Development and Environment	Jo Negrini**** Executive Director of Development and Environment	Richard Simpson Director of Finance and Assets and Interim Section 151 Officer	Julie Belvir Director of Democratic Legal Services & Monitoring Officer	Heather Daley***** Director of Human Resources	Pam Parkes***** Director of Workforce & Community Relations	Dr Mike Robinson Director of Public Health
2013/14											
Basic Salary	180,000	0	137,262	137,262	141,000	24,722	98,664	98,664	98,664	0	154,255
Chief Officer Allowance	0	0	6,321	0	0	0	6,321	6,321	0	0	0
Deputy Chief Executive's Allowance	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional Allowance	0	0	0	0	0	493	10,000	5,123	0	0	1,917
Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contributions	180,000	0	163,583	137,262	141,000	25,215	114,985	110,108	98,664	0	156,172
Employer's Pension Contributions	23,580	0	0	17,981	0	3,303	15,063	14,424	12,925	0	18,518
Total Remuneration including Pension Contributions	203,580	0	163,583	155,243	141,000	28,518	130,048	124,532	111,589	0	174,690
2012/13											
Basic Salary	139,675	160,925	137,262	137,262	28,000	0	98,664	98,664	0	98,664	50,250
Chief Officer Allowance	5,964	0	6,321	0	0	0	6,321	6,321	0	6,321	0
Deputy Chief Executive's Allowance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional Allowance	9,435	1,636	10,564	0	0	0	565	5,123	0	0	0
Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contributions	155,074	162,561	154,147	137,262	28,000	0	105,550	110,108	0	104,985	50,250
Employer's Pension Contributions	35,977	37,335	0	31,845	0	0	24,488	25,545	0	24,357	0
Total Remuneration including Pension Contributions	191,051	199,896	154,147	169,107	28,000	0	130,037	135,653	0	129,342	50,250

* Nathan Elvery was also Executive Director of Chief Executive's Department during 2013/14.

** Jon Rouse left the Council on 10 March 2013.

*** Paul Spooner left the Council on 26 November 2013.

**** Jo Negrini joined the Council on 27 January 2014.

***** Heather Daley was appointed to Director of Human Resources on 1 April 2013.

***** Pam Parkes left the Council on 31 March 2013, this role was replaced by the Director of Human Resources.

Remuneration total is inclusive of all on-costs incurred by the Council.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION (continued)

Exit Costs

This note discloses employee exit packages in rising bands of £20,000 up to £100,000 and bands of £50,000 thereafter. The packages included in the bands are those that have been agreed by the Authority, i.e. those packages for which the Authority is demonstrably committed. The costs included in the exit packages include all relevant redundancy including compulsory and voluntary redundancy costs, pension contributions in respect of added years, ex gratia payments and other departure costs.

2013/14	Total number of exit costs by cost band			Total cost of exit costs in each band		
	Compulsory Redundancies No.	Other Redundancies No.	Total No.	Compulsory Redundancies £	Other Redundancies £	Total £
	£100,000 - £149,999	0	1	1	0	124,900
£80,000 - £99,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£60,000 - £79,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£40,000 - £59,999	4	2	6	198,556	91,044	289,600
£20,000 - £39,999	11	5	16	284,717	141,848	426,565
£0 - £19,999	46	40	86	319,845	336,947	656,792
Total	61	48	109	803,118	694,739	1,497,857

2012/13	Total number of exit costs by cost band			Total cost of exit costs in each band		
	Compulsory Redundancies No.	Other Redundancies No.	Total No.	Compulsory Redundancies £	Other Redundancies £	Total £
	£200,000 - £249,999	0	1	1	0	213,064
£150,000 - £199,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£100,000 - £149,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£80,000 - £99,999	1	0	1	84,842	0	84,842
£60,000 - £79,999	0	2	2	0	129,402	129,402
£40,000 - £59,999	5	1	6	237,637	48,540	286,177
£20,000 - £39,999	10	6	16	281,831	181,944	463,776
£0 - £19,999	63	30	93	438,957	262,954	701,910
Total	79	40	119	1,043,267	835,905	1,879,171

33. EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Audit Commission fees payable:		
Certification of grant claims 2011/12	0	69
Rebate	(35)	(20)
Fees payable for other services - NFI	2	2
Grant Thornton fees payable:		
Audit of annual accounts	230	228
Certification of grant claims 2013/14	34	46
Total External Audit Costs	231	325

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded by grant monies provided by the Department for Education, the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget. Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2013/14 are as follows:

	Central Expenditure £000	Individual Schools Budget £000	Total DSG 2013/14 £000
Final DSG for 2013/14 before academy recoupment	41,896	236,648	278,544
Academy figure recouped for 2013/14	(1,232)	(73,833)	(75,065)
Total DSG after academy recoupment for 2013/14	40,664	162,815	203,479
Plus: Brought forward from 2012/13	79	8,598	8,677
Less: Carry-forward to 2014/15 agreed in advance	0	(3,000)	(3,000)
Agreed initial budget distribution in 2013/14	40,743	168,413	5,677
In year adjustments	1,278	(242)	1,036
Final budget distribution for 2013/14	42,021	168,171	210,192
Less: actual central expenditure	(41,979)	0	(41,979)
Less: actual ISB deployed to schools	0	(161,410)	(161,410)
Carry-forward to 2014/15	42	6,761	6,803

35. GRANT INCOME

The main Government Funding Stream changed radically in 2013/14 with the introduction of an incentivised Retained Business Rates system replacing a needs based distribution system. This resulted in the change from Formula Grant funding to a Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA). A number of funding streams that were Specific Grants in 2012/13 were rolled into the SFA from 2013/14, therefore for some funding streams there is no prior year comparator. These changes did not result, in themselves, in an overall reduction of funding, this was due to a reduction in Central Government funding as a result of the Government's Fiscal Deficit Reduction programme.

36. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the Council - it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and re-distribution of National Non-Domestic Rates, and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. housing benefits).

Greater London Authority: Formed in 2000, the Greater London Authority (GLA) is a unique form of strategic citywide Government for London. It is made up of a directly elected Mayor - the Mayor of London - and a separately elected Assembly - the London Assembly. The Mayor is London's spokesman and leads the preparation of statutory strategies on transport, spatial development, economic development and the environment.

Croydon Council Urban Regeneration Vehicle (CCURV) and Croydon Care Solutions Ltd:

Further information regarding CCURV LLP and Croydon Care Solutions Ltd can be found in the notes to the Group Accounts on page 99.

During the year no Council Members, Executive Directors nor their close relations nor members of the same household have undertaken any material declarable transactions with the Council other than the individuals and transactions disclosed below. The Council compiled the existing declarations for Members from the Register of Members' Interests, which is updated quarterly. The eight Members of the Corporate Management Team were issued with standard letters requesting disclosure of any potential related party transactions.

This note has been prepared on a cash basis through the accounts payable system as it is believed that any accruals are not of a material value. Only related party transactions totalling over £100,000 for any individual organisation are considered material and are detailed below:

Organisation	Related Party	Related Transaction 2013/14	£
Croydon Care Solutions Ltd	Richard Simpson Director	Croydon Care Solutions Ltd is a wholly owned Local Authority Trading Company (LATC) which provides adult social care services.	4,711,052
The Garwood Foundation	Dudley Mead Director	Operation of Rutherford Special School, funded by the LEA for care of statemented children.	1,493,483
Croydon Town Centre BID	Simon Hoar Board Member Steve O'Connell Board Member	Croydon Council acts as an agent for Croydon Town Centre BID collecting levy payments on their behalf.	1,238,610
Fairfield (Croydon) Ltd	Tim Godfrey, Director David Fitze, Director Dudley Mead, Director George Ayres, Director Lynne Hale, Director	Grant funding, hire of premises and facilities use.	1,030,983
Croydon Neighbourhood Care Association	Simon Hall Trustee	Umbrella organisation providing information, advice and support to neighbourhood groups. Older People and PDSI.	378,814
CCURV LLP	Richard Simpson Director Paul Spooner, Director (left the Council on 26 November 2013)	Croydon Council Urban Regeneration Vehicle (CCURV) is a limited liability partnership (LLP) between Croydon Council and John Laing Projects and Developments (Croydon) Ltd, which is a joint venture to develop and regenerate a number of sites in Croydon.	343,526
The Learning Tree Pre-School	Carole Bonner Chair and Trustee	PVI Childminder funding payments.	211,416

The Pension Fund is a separate entity from the Council with it's own Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet. The following material transactions took place between the Council and the Pension Fund:

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Receipts		
Pension Contributions - from the Council (employer's contributions)	32,008	25,708
Pension Contributions - from employees (deductions paid over)	7,779	7,380
Total Receipts	39,787	33,088

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. 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/PPP 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.

	General Fund £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	2013/14 Total £000	2012/13 Total £000
EXPENDITURE:				
Property, Plant and Equipment	75,866	0	75,866	114,515
Property, Plant and Equipment - PFI	5,442	0	5,442	1,839
Investment properties	0	0	0	16
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	50,799	31,816	82,615	31,703
Intangible assets	5,197	48	5,245	5,482
	137,304	31,864	169,168	153,555
FINANCED BY:				
Borrowing approvals	66,500	3,866	70,366	66,364
PFI assets delivered by contractor (repaid through unitary charge)	5,442	0	5,442	1,839
Capital receipts	1,993	3,152	5,145	3,608
Government grants and other contributions	60,430	605	61,035	56,495
Direct revenue contributions	1,270	7,784	9,054	4,807
Contributions from reserves	0	0	0	1,179
Schools contributions	1,669	0	1,669	3,228
Major Repairs Reserve	0	16,457	16,457	16,035
	137,304	31,864	169,168	153,555
EXPLANATION OF MOVEMENTS IN YEAR:				
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	399,776	310,212	709,988	428,659
Increase in underlying need to borrow for the HRA Self Financing settlement sum paid to Government 28 March 2012	0	0	0	223,126
Gross up for earmarked usable capital receipts as at 31 March 2013	1,645	0	1,645	0
Adjusted Opening Capital Financing Requirement	401,421	310,212	711,633	651,785
Increase in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by Government financial assistance)	66,500	3,866	70,366	66,364
MRP / Loans fund principal	(8,540)	0	(8,540)	(8,161)
Appropriation to HRA 2013/14	(340)	340	0	0
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	459,041	314,418	773,459	709,988

38. LEASES

Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

The Authority leases HRA properties, two multi-storey car parks both of which are sub-let, light industrial units, a pupil referral unit, a public library and public hall and a few miscellaneous properties under finance leases. Every finance lease apart from the light industrial units at Enterprise Close has been acquired either through payment of a lease premium or by donation, with only a minimal annual rental payable in some instances.

The assets acquired under these leases are carried in the Balance Sheet at the following net amounts:

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Council dwellings	444	429
Investment property	1,000	900
Other land and buildings	3,479	3,611
Total	4,923	4,940

The Authority is committed to making minimum payments under these leases comprising:

settlement of the long term liability for the interest acquired in the property, and
finance costs that will be payable in future years while the liability remains outstanding

Disclosed below is a disaggregated analysis of the minimum lease payments. Two disclosures are presented:

the total cash payment (gross payment)
the repayment of principal represented by that cash payment

The note relates to Enterprise Close, being the only finance lease with a significant annual rental. The minimal annual rental for the other properties recognised as held under finance leases is expensed as incurred.

Enterprise Close

	2013/14		2012/13	
	Gross £000	Principal £000	Gross £000	Principal £000
Not later than one year	12	4	12	4
Later than one year and not later than five years	46	16	46	16
Later than five years	314	195	314	195
Minimum lease payments	372		372	
Finance costs payable in future years		157		157
Minimum lease payments		372		372

The table below details all other payments (gross), and their NPV equivalent made under finance leases. Some of the HRA properties are leased for 999 years, consequently; the analysis is limited to a 99 year period to provide meaningful figures.

All other finance leases

	2013/14		2012/13	
	Gross £000	NPV £000	Gross £000	NPV £000
Not later than one year	2	2	2	2
Later than one year and not later than five years	9	7	9	7
Later than five years	95	22	97	22
Minimum lease payments	106	31	108	31

The minimum lease payments do not include rents that are contingent upon events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2013/14 £14,763 contingent rents were payable by the Authority (2012/13: £14,763).

38. LEASES (continued)

The Authority has sub-let 1 community centre, 1 clubhouse, 2 multi-storey car parks and 17 HRA properties. No annual rental is receivable under any of the leases except minimal ground rent of £100 in 2013/14 for the HRA properties (2012/13: £100). No rental is charged for the community centre or the clubhouse because the Authority is effecting service delivery through partners. A lease premium was received for the other properties except one of the multi-storey car parks.

Additionally the Authority sub-lets, under operating leases, the light industrial units in Enterprise Close. The annual rent received in 2013/14 was £79,260 (2012/13: £98,100).

Operating leases

At 31 March 2014 the Authority held 5 short term leases for office accommodation in 4 different buildings within the Borough. Additionally there were two car parks and miscellaneous other properties.

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

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Not later than one year	1,566	2,211
Later than one year and not later than five years	914	2,450
Later than five years	162	192
	<u>2,642</u>	<u>4,853</u>

Five of the assets leased under operating leases were sub-let in 2013/14 (2012/13: Four).

The following lease and sub lease payments were recognised during the period:

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Minimum lease payments	1,729	2,758
Contingent rents	30	78
Sublease payments receivable	0	(27)
	<u>1,759</u>	<u>2,809</u>

Short Term Agreements and Post Contract Rents

Additionally, the Authority rents a number of properties on a short term basis and continues to occupy properties that were subject to a lease agreement that has now terminated, because either:

- the rent payable under the former lease was not significant and neither party wanted to incur legal fees in writing a new lease; or
- one or other party did not wish to make a commitment of a specific duration or a new lease agreement was not signed with the landlord.

The rent payable in 2013/14 under these arrangements was £538,290 (2012/13: £661,825).

Authority as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Authority has let six properties under finance leases for which it receives an annual rental. Numerous other properties have been let under finance leases where the Authority has received a lease premium and there is either no, or a de-minimis, annual rental. Any de-minimis rentals are excluded from the following analysis.

The Authority has a gross investment in the lease, made up of the minimum lease payments expected to be received over the remaining term of the lease and the residual value, if any, anticipated for the property when the lease comes to an end. The minimum lease payments comprise settlement of the long-term debtor for the interest in the property acquired by the lessee and finance income that will be earned by the Authority in future years whilst the debtor remains outstanding. The gross investment is comprised of the following amounts:

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Finance lease debtor (net present value of minimum lease payments):		
current	25	23
non-current	2,552	2,577
Unearned finance income	12,256	12,432
Unguaranteed residual value of property	0	0
Gross investment in the lease	<u>14,833</u>	<u>15,032</u>

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. LEASES (continued)

The gross investment in the lease and the minimum lease payments will be received over the following periods:

	Gross Investment in the Lease		Minimum Lease Payments	
	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Not later than one year	249	199	249	199
Later than one year and not later than five years	995	995	995	995
Later than five years	13,588	13,838	13,648	13,838
	14,832	15,032	14,892	15,032

The unguaranteed residual value is assumed to be nil for all six properties, because of the duration of the leases. As a consequence the gross investment in the leases and the minimum lease payments are equivalent. The minimum lease payments do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2013/14 £122,642 contingent rents were receivable by the Authority (2012/13: £117,059).

Operating Leases

The Authority leases property for the following purposes:

Investment properties are let for the purpose of revenue generation and are also held in anticipation of capital appreciation.

For the provision of community services; sports facilities, office space to community organisations and clubhouses for social groups.

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

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Not later than one year	1,463	1,515
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,268	2,565
Later than five years	1,370	1,539
	4,101	5,619

The minimum lease payments do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2013/14 £127,613 contingent rents were receivable by the Authority (2012/13: £122,642).

Post Contract Rents

Additionally the Authority has a number of properties that were subject to a lease agreement that has now terminated, because either:

- the rent receivable under the former lease was not significant and neither party wanted to incur legal fees in writing a new lease; or
- one or other party did not wish to make a commitment of a specific duration, or
- a new lease agreement was not signed with the former leaseholder.

However, occupancy has continued under informal arrangements. The rent received in 2013/14 under these arrangements was £671,277 (2012/13: £666,975).

School Leases

Schools lease equipment either directly or through the Authorities' contract arrangements. The contracts, with a few exceptions, are renewable annually. For this reason, and because each year schools convert to academies, the table below discloses only the data relating to the current period.

Asset categories:

IT Equipment
Telecomms
Photocopiers
Other
Total

2013/14 £000
238
87
346
133
804

39. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVES AND SIMILAR CONTRACTS

The Authority currently has four Private Finance Initiative (PFI) contracts. A review, under International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) 12 - Service Concessions, of the accounting treatment of three of the PFI contracts was undertaken in 2009/10. The review of the Street Lighting PFI was undertaken prior to its commencement in August 2011. This resulted in assets for the Customer Focus, Ashburton Learning Village, Street Lighting and three of the four Adults for the Future PFI schemes being recognised on the Balance Sheet. One Adults Homes for the Future building was assessed as not qualifying for recognition on the Balance Sheet.

Adults Homes For The Future (formerly New4Old)

Two of the homes opened during 2010 and the other two homes opened during 2011. The care services to the users and residents of the facilities were outsourced to Care UK during 2011/12. The facilities, including management of all soft facilities, are fully maintained by Caring 4 Croydon, a subsidiary of Care UK. In 2013/14 the payment to Caring 4 Croydon was £4.344m, comprising £2.965m Annual Unitary Payment (AUP) and £1.379m lease payments; PFI credits of £2.868m were received. The annual payment to Caring 4 Croydon is index-linked to the Retail Price (RPI) index and consequently, will increase each year until contract expiration in 2038/39.

Ashburton Learning Village

The Ashburton Learning Village is the first Croydon School PFI. It incorporates an eight form entry (1,200 capacity) secondary school together with a new purpose built library and a headquarters for the Housebound Library service. The village also houses office and teaching space for the Music Service. The Authority's Community Strategy states the Council's commitment to make Croydon a learning place by recognising the importance of ensuring good education and lifelong learning opportunities for everyone living and working in Croydon. Ashburton Learning Village is an important part of the Community Strategy and fulfils a commitment within the strategy to rebuild Ashburton High School. The Authority has entered into a 30 year contract with Norwest Holst on a design, build and operate basis, that includes enhanced facilities, improved ICT and access to the National Grid for Learning. This is supported through the Government's PFI scheme. The PFI credits include £17.1m from the Department for Education and £4.7m from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport; depending on usage, the Council may pay £61m over the remaining 23 years of the contract.

Customer Focus

In 2003, the Authority appointed CapGemini under the Customer Focus Contract as its ICT partner. Early in 2008, the Council exercised its option for a three year extension from May 2010 to May 2013 with an estimated cost in the region of £48m. In March 2011, the parties agreed to enter into a one year contract extension in accordance with Clause 72 of the original agreement. This contract extension is separate to the original agreement, has a value of £13m and runs from May 2013 to May 2014.

Street Lighting

The Croydon and Lewisham Street Lighting PFI is a joint procurement project that has been developed to replace the ageing street lighting stock of both London Boroughs. The 25 year contract with Skanska-Laing started in August 2011. In 2013/14 the Annual Unitary Payment to Skanska-Laing was £4.9m; PFI credits of £6.0m were received. The PFI credits are in excess of the AUP; the excess is held in an equalisation account to offset charges in future years that will exceed the PFI credit. The PFI credit is fixed at £6.0m each year whereas the AUP is index linked to the RPI and consequently, will increase each year until contract expiration in 2036/37.

Value of Assets Held	Ashburton Learning Village £000	Adult Homes For The Future £000	Customer Focus £000	Street Lighting £000	2013/14 Total £000	2012/13 Total £000
Net book value as at 31 March 2013	17,877	20,048	877	5,866	44,668	46,265
Gross book value as at 31 March 2013	19,514	22,224	14,141	6,219	62,098	60,259
Additions	0	0	0	5,442	5,442	1,839
Revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross book value as at 31 March 2014	19,514	22,224	14,141	11,661	67,540	62,098
Depreciation as at 1 April 2013	(1,637)	(2,176)	(13,264)	(353)	(17,430)	(13,994)
Depreciation for year	(389)	(642)	(877)	(389)	(2,297)	(3,436)
Net book value as at 31 March 2014	17,488	19,406	0	10,919	47,813	44,668

Value of Liabilities	Ashburton Learning Village £000	Adult Homes For The Future £000	Customer Focus £000	Street Lighting £000	2013/14 Total £000	2012/13 Total £000
Creditors as at 31 March 2013	(16,577)	(22,901)	(287)	(4,913)	(44,678)	(46,520)
"Drawdown" at start of operational period	0	0	0	(5,442)	(5,442)	(1,839)
Capital repayment	390	405	287	1,978	3,060	3,680
Lump sum contribution	0	0	0	0	0	0
Creditors as at 31 March 2014	(16,187)	(22,496)	0	(8,377)	(47,060)	(44,679)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVES AND SIMILAR CONTRACTS (continued)

Repayment of Liabilities	Ashburton Learning Village	Adult Homes For The Future	Customer Focus	Street Lighting	2013/14 Total	2012/13 Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within one year	411	430	0	903	1,744	2,204
Within two to five years	1,876	1,995	0	2,734	6,605	5,734
Within six to ten years	2,968	3,248	0	7,197	13,413	12,932
Within 11 to 15 years	3,850	4,351	0	10,884	19,085	18,224
Within 16 to 20 years	4,996	5,829	0	16,460	27,285	28,463
Within 21 to 25 years	2,085	6,643	0	10,363	19,091	22,728
Within 26 to 30 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16,186	22,496	0	48,541	87,223	90,285

Interest Payments	Ashburton Learning Village	Adult Homes For The Future	Customer Focus	Street Lighting	2013/14 Total	2012/13 Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within one year	865	1,355	0	2,433	4,653	4,000
Within two to five years	3,229	5,144	0	16,091	24,464	23,481
Within six to ten years	3,414	5,676	0	18,225	27,315	27,795
Within 11 to 15 years	2,532	4,573	0	14,538	21,643	22,504
Within 16 to 20 years	1,386	3,095	0	1,473	5,954	15,837
Within 21 to 25 years	148	1,091	0	0	1,239	3,581
Within 26 to 30 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11,574	20,934	0	52,760	85,268	97,198

Service Charge Payments	Ashburton Learning Village	Adult Homes For The Future	Customer Focus	Street Lighting	2013/14 Total	2012/13 Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within one year	773	1,577	0	2,233	4,583	6,387
Within two to five years	3,397	6,818	0	6,930	17,145	17,565
Within six to ten years	4,988	9,765	0	8,242	22,995	22,255
Within 11 to 15 years	5,915	11,314	0	9,802	27,031	26,177
Within 16 to 20 years	6,962	13,067	0	11,659	31,688	36,310
Within 21 to 25 years	2,714	12,930	0	6,257	21,901	23,036
Within 26 to 30 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	24,749	55,471	0	45,123	125,343	131,730

Lifecycle Payments	Ashburton Learning Village	Adult Homes For The Future	Customer Focus	Street Lighting	2013/14 Total	2012/13 Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within one year	411	405	0	0	816	816
Within two to five years	1,644	1,620	0	0	3,264	3,265
Within six to ten years	2,055	2,025	0	0	4,080	4,080
Within 11 to 15 years	2,055	2,025	0	0	4,080	4,080
Within 16 to 20 years	2,055	2,025	0	0	4,080	4,891
Within 21 to 25 years	719	1,756	0	0	2,475	2,481
Within 26 to 30 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,939	9,856	0	0	18,795	19,613

Contingent Rent	Ashburton Learning Village	Adult Homes For The Future	Customer Focus	Street Lighting	2013/14 Total	2012/13 Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within one year	0	0	0	14	14	0
Within two to five years	0	0	0	543	543	90
Within six to ten years	0	0	0	1,291	1,291	488
Within 11 to 15 years	0	0	0	1,323	1,323	533
Within 16 to 20 years	0	0	0	1,004	1,004	363
Within 21 to 25 years	0	0	0	166	166	40
Within 26 to 30 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	4,341	4,341	1,514

40. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

There were no impairments to assets in 2013/14 (£266k in 2012/13).

41. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Property Search

A group of Property Search Companies are seeking to claim refunds of fees paid to the Council to access land charges data. Proceedings have not yet been issued. The Council has been informed that the value of those claims at present is £1m plus interest and costs. The claimants have also intimated that they may bring a claim against all English and Welsh Local Authorities for alleged anti-competitive behaviour. It is not clear what the value of any such claim would be as against the Council it is possible that additional claimants may come forward to submit claims for refunds, but none have been intimated at present.

Business Rate Appeals

The Council has made a provision in its accounts for £5.796m to cover the cost of outstanding appeals against business rates that businesses have submitted but are as yet undecided. In addition there may be further appeals submitted that the Council are not yet aware of but will impact the financial year 2013/14 and previous years. However as a reliable estimate on the number of appeals that could yet be submitted cannot be made these are not included in the provision calculation.

42. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Council's management of treasury risks actively works to minimise the Council's exposure to the unpredictability of financial markets and to protect the financial resources available to fund services. The Council has fully adopted CIPFA's Code of Treasury Management Practices and has written principles for overall risk management as well as written policies and procedures covering specific areas such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

The annual treasury management strategy for 2013/14 which incorporates the prudential indicators was approved by Council on 26 February 2013 and is available on the Council's website. The key issues within the strategy were:

1. The Authorised Borrowing Limit for 2013/14 was set at £894.7m. This is the maximum limit of external borrowings or other long term liabilities.
2. The Operational Boundary was set at £854.7m. This is the expected level of debt and other long term liabilities during the year.
3. The maximum amounts of fixed and variable interest rate exposure were set at £854.7m and £40.0m based on the Council's net debt.

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

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the short-term lending of surplus funds to banks, building societies and other Local Authorities. It is the policy of the Council to place deposits only with a limited number of high quality banks and building societies whose credit rating is independently assessed as sufficiently secure by the Council's treasury advisers and to restrict lending to a prudent maximum amount for each institution.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

42. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The following analysis summarises the Council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based on past experience and current market conditions. No credit limits were exceeded during the financial year and the Council expects full repayment on the due date of deposits placed with its counterparties.

CREDIT RISK

	Amounts at 31 March 2014 £000	Historical Experience of Default %	Estimated Maximum Exposure to Default £000
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	115,000	nil	0
Bonds and other securities	0	nil	0
Customers	0	nil	0
Total	115,000	nil	0

Liquidity Risk

The Council has access to a facility to borrow from the Public Works Loans Board. As a result there is no significant risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments. The Council has safeguards in place to ensure that a significant proportion of its borrowing does not mature for repayment at any one time in the future to reduce the financial impact of re-borrowing at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Council's policy is to ensure that not more than 15% of loans are due to mature within any financial year through a combination of prudent planning of new loans taken out and, where it is economic to do so, making early repayments.

All sums owing (£115.0m) excluding the amount due from customers and the CCURV investment are due to be paid in less than one year.

Refinancing and Maturity Risk

The maturity structure of financial liabilities is as follows (at nominal value):

	At 31 March 2014 £000	At 31 March 2013 £000
Loans outstanding:		
PWLB	554,926	554,926
Market debt / LOBOs	162,000	135,000
Temporary borrowing	2,800	0
Local bonds	0	0
Deferred purchases	0	0
Other	338	338
Total	720,064	690,264
Less than 1 year	62,823	60,023
Between 1 and 2 years	0	0
Between 2 and 5 years	114,000	81,000
Between 5 and 10 years	42,000	43,000
More than 10 years	501,241	506,241
Total	720,064	690,264

Interest Rate Risk

The Council is exposed to interest rate risk in two different ways; the first being the uncertainty of interest paid/received on variable rate instruments, and the second being the effect of fluctuations in interest rates on the fair value of an instrument.

The current interest rate risk for the Authority is summarised below:

- ▶ Decreases in interest rates will affect interest earned on variable rate investments, potentially reducing income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- ▶ Increases in interest rates will affect interest paid on variable rate borrowings, potentially increasing interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- ▶ The fair value of fixed rate financial assets will fall if interest rates rise. This will not impact on the Balance Sheet for the majority of assets held at amortised cost, but will impact on the disclosure note for fair value.
- ▶ The fair value of fixed rate financial liabilities will rise if interest rates fall. This will not impact on the Balance Sheet for the majority of liabilities held at amortised cost, but will impact on the disclosure note for fair value.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

42. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The Council has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget. This allows any adverse changes to be accommodated. The strategy will also advise on whether new borrowing taken out is to be at fixed or variable interest rates.

According to this assessment strategy, at 31 March 2014, if interest rates had been 1% higher, the financial effect would be:

	At 31 March 2014 £000	At 31 March 2013 £000
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	600	600
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(1,150)	(1,495)
Increase in Government grant receivable for financing costs	0	0
Impact on Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(550)	(895)
Share of overall impact debited to the HRA	0	0
Decrease in fair value of available-for-sale investment assets	0	0
Impact on CI&E Statement or Movement in Reserves Statement	0	0
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowing liabilities	(99,793)	(105,025)
Impact on CI&E Statement or Movement in Reserves Statement	(99,793)	(105,025)

Price Risk

The Council, excluding the Pension Fund, does not invest in equity shares or marketable bonds.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Council has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and therefore has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

43. TRUST FUNDS

The Council acts as trustee for various funds including trust fund legacies, prize funds, amenity funds of establishments and charity appeal funds.

The principal funds are two trust fund legacies:

- ▶ The Church Tenements Charity, which provides grants to young people for education purposes (£0.832m)
- ▶ The Frank Denning Memorial Charity, which provides travelling scholarships (£0.265m).

The funds are not assets of the Council and are not included in the Balance Sheet.

44. GROUP INTERESTS

Croydon Council has a 50% equity stake in a limited liability partnership (LLP), Croydon Council Urban Regeneration Vehicle (CCURV LLP). The other 50% equity stake is held by John Laing Projects and Development (Croydon) Limited. CCURV LLP was set up specifically to develop and regenerate a number of sites owned by the Council. Under International Accounting Standard (IAS) 31, CCURV LLP is considered to be a Joint Venture, and consequently Group Accounts have been prepared.

Croydon Council owns a 100% stake in Croydon Care Solutions Limited (CCS). CCS is therefore a subsidiary of Croydon Council. The Company began operations on 8 March 2011. Croydon Care Solution Ltd's accounts can be found in the Group Accounts.

45. DATE OF ACCOUNTS BEING AUTHORISED FOR ISSUE AND BY WHOM

This Statement of Accounts was issued on 30 June 2014 by Richard Simpson, Director of Finance and Assets and Section 151 Officer.

46. PENSIONS - IAS19 AND ACCOUNTING CODE OF PRACTICE DISCLOSURE NOTES

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

The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education.
The Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by the London Borough of Croydon.

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

However, the arrangements for the teachers' scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot be identified to the Council. The scheme is therefore accounted for as if it was a defined contributions scheme - no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Council's Balance Sheet and the Children, Young People and Learners revenue account is charged with the employer's contributions payable to the Teachers' Pension Scheme during the year.

In 2013/14, the Council paid £10.2m (2012/13: £11.2m) to Capita Teachers' Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits, representing 14.1% (2012/13: 14.1%) of pensionable pay.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme; its members are the London Borough of Croydon and a number of Scheduled and Admitted bodies. A list of all member bodies is available in the Pension Fund Accounts.

The liabilities of the scheme attributable to the London Borough of Croydon 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 and projections of earnings for current employees.

Liabilities are discounted to their present value, using a discount rate of 4.1% (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds).

The assets of the scheme attributable to the London Borough of Croydon are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

- Quoted securities - current bid price or the last trade price depending upon the convention of the market
- Unquoted securities - professional estimate
- Unlisted securities - current bid price
- Property - market value.

The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into seven components:

Current service cost - the increase in the present value of a defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period - allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the revenue accounts of services for which the employee worked.

Past service cost - the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting in the current period from the introduction of, or changes to, post-employment benefits or other long-term employee benefits. Past service cost may be either positive (when benefits are introduced or changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation increases) or negative (when existing benefits are changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases) - debited / credited to the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Distributed Costs.

Interest cost - the increase during a period in the present value of a defined benefit obligation which arises because the benefits are one period closer to settlement - debited to Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The return on Fund assets - is interest, dividends and other revenue derived from the Fund assets, together with realised and unrealised gains or losses on the Fund assets, less any costs of administering the Funds (other than those included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the defined benefit obligation) and less any tax payable by the Fund itself - credited to Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Gains / losses on settlements and curtailments - the result of actions to relieve the Council of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees - debited to the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Distributed Costs.

Actuarial gains and losses comprise:

- experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred); and
- the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions - are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

Contributions paid to the Pension Fund - cash paid as employer's contributions to the Pension Fund.

46. PENSIONS - IAS19 AND ACCOUNTING CODE OF PRACTICE DISCLOSURE NOTES (continued)

Actuarial valuations are carried out every three years as required by legislation. The most recent valuation was undertaken by Hymans Robertson as at 31 March 2013. This identified a deficit of £359m which the actuary recommended should be recovered over a 24 year period through an average employer's contribution of 31.4% of pensionable pay.

Statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount of retirement benefit contributions payable by the Council to the Pension Fund in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. Consequently, in Other Comprehensive Income 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 any amounts payable to the Fund but unpaid at the year end. On this basis the London Borough of Croydon's cash contribution to the Pension Fund in 2013/14 was £25.9m at a contribution rate of 23.2% (£26.2m in 2012/13 at a contribution rate of 23.2%). The IAS19 determined charge to the General Fund, the amount exclusive of any appropriations to and from the Pensions Reserve, is £26.3m in 2013/14 (£30.0m in 2012/13).

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 those applied to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

Actuarial Assumptions	31 March 2014	31 March 2013
Financial assumptions		
Rate of increase in salaries *	3.40%	4.60%
Rate of increase of pensions	2.60%	2.80%
Discount rate	4.10%	4.50%
Expected rate of return on assets		
Equities	5.30%	4.50%
Bonds	5.30%	4.50%
Property	5.30%	4.50%
Cash / Liquidity	5.30%	4.50%
Split of assets between investment categories		
Equities	40.00%	39.00%
Debt Securities	23.00%	29.00%
Private Equity	4.00%	3.00%
Real Estate	8.00%	6.00%
Investment Funds and Unit Trusts	19.00%	17.00%
Cash / Liquidity	6.00%	6.00%
Life expectancy		
of a male (female) future pensioner aged 65 in 20 years time	24.4 (26.7) years	24.9 (27.7) years
of a male (female) current pensioner aged 65	22.3 (24.4) years	22.9 (25.7) years
Commutation of pension for lump sum at retirement	50% take maximum cash, 50% take 3/80ths cash	
Market value of total funds (£ millions)	720	700
	as at 31 Mar 2014	as at 31 Mar 2013

* Salary increases are assumed to be 1% until 31 March 2015 reverting to the long term assumption shown thereafter.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

46. PENSIONS - IAS19 AND ACCOUNTING CODE OF PRACTICE DISCLOSURE NOTES (continued)

Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets, Defined Benefit Obligation and Net Liability

	31 March 2014			31 March 2013		
	Assets £000	Obligations £000	Net (Liability) /Asset £000	Assets £000	Obligations £000	Net (Liability) /Asset £000
Fair value of employer assets	666,396	0	666,396	613,401	0	613,401
Present value of funded liabilities	0	1,190,381	(1,190,381)			
Present value of unfunded liabilities	0	9,935	(9,935)			
Present value of liabilities				0	1,054,168	(1,054,168)
Opening Position as at 31 March 2013 and 31 March 2012	666,396	1,200,316	(533,920)	613,401	1,054,168	(440,767)
Service cost:						
Current service cost *	0	26,343	(26,343)	0	21,623	(21,623)
Past service cost (including curtailments)	0	581	(581)	0	1,112	(1,112)
Effect of settlements	(10,639)	(19,054)	8,415	(5,275)	(13,860)	8,585
Total Service Cost	(10,639)	7,870	(18,509)	(5,275)	8,875	(14,150)
Net interest:						
Interest income on plan assets	29,481	0	29,481	29,072	0	29,072
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	0	53,238	(53,238)	0	49,784	(49,784)
Impact of asset ceiling on net interest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Net Interest	29,481	53,238	(23,757)	29,072	49,784	(20,712)
Total Defined Benefit Cost Recognised in Profit or (Loss)	18,842	61,108	(42,266)	23,797	58,659	(34,862)
Cashflows:						
Plan participants' contributions	6,938	6,938	0	6,943	6,943	0
Employer contributions	25,867	0	25,867	25,537	0	25,537
Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits	744	0	744	675	0	675
Benefits paid	(39,521)	(39,521)	0	(37,434)	(37,434)	0
Unfunded benefits paid	(744)	(744)	0	(675)	(675)	0
Expected Closing Position	678,522	1,228,097	(549,575)	632,244	1,081,661	(449,417)
Remeasurements:						
Changes in demographic assumptions	0	(5,563)	5,563	0	0	0
Changes in financial assumptions	0	9,636	(9,636)	0	120,949	(120,949)
Other experience	0	(91,395)	91,395	0	(2,293)	2,293
Return on assets excluding amounts included in net interest	(50,187)	0	(50,187)	34,152	0	34,152
Changes in asset ceiling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	(50,187)	(87,322)	37,135	34,152	118,656	(84,504)
Exchange differences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effect of business combinations and disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fair value of employer assets	628,335	0	628,335	666,396	0	666,396
Present value of funded liabilities	0	1,130,076	(1,130,076)	0	1,190,381	(1,190,381)
Present value of unfunded liabilities **	0	10,699	(10,699)	0	9,935	(9,935)
Closing Position as at 31 March 2014 and 31 March 2013	628,335	1,140,775	(512,440)	666,396	1,200,316	(533,920)

* The service cost figures include an allowance for administration expenses of 1.1% of payroll.

** (31 March 2014) This liability comprises of approximately £10,046,000 in respect of LGPS unfunded pensions and £653,000 in respect of Teachers' unfunded pensions. For unfunded liabilities as at 31 March 2014, it is assumed that all unfunded pensions are payable for the remainder of the member's life. It is further assumed that 90% of pensioners are married (or cohabiting) at death and that their spouse (cohabitee) will receive a pension of 50% of the member's pension as at the date of the member's death.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

46. PENSIONS - IAS19 AND ACCOUNTING CODE OF PRACTICE DISCLOSURE NOTES (continued)

The valuation of employer assets used in this analysis differs from the figures presented in the Pension Fund Statements in that it uses an estimate of returns (-0.1%) because it has to be prepared in advance of the year end, whereas the Pension Fund Accounts are prepared on the basis of actual and not assumed figures after the year's end. Regardless of this detail the movement in the value of these assets reflects the stagnation of the financial markets over the reporting period and beyond, a consequence of the continued global financial crisis. The schedule on page 81 shows an improvement in the funding level; the net liability has reduced from £534 million to £512 million. The principle driver for this movement is the decrease in the present value of funded liabilities, relating to employee members of the scheme, deferred pensioners and pensioners.

It should be noted however that this IAS19 valuation is not an assessment of the cash value of the funding difference; it is a notional sum that is reversed out through the Local Government accounting mechanism.

IAS19 requires that the cost of retirement benefits is recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the entitlement is earned, irrespective of when the benefits are actually paid. However, the charge the Council is required to make in its financial statements is equal to the actual contribution to the Pension Fund payable in the year. Consequently, a transfer is made to, or from, the Pensions Reserve to achieve this.

The other adjustment to the Pensions Reserve during the year represents the Experience / Actuarial gain or loss recognised during the year. The gain or loss calculated is taken directly to Other Comprehensive Income.

Consequently, the balance on the reserve represents the amount required to meet the estimated liability for future pensions, and the change in the reserve during the year represents the change in that liability.

Fair value of employers assets

The below asset values are at bid value as required under IAS19. Please note, where IAS19 asset splits were not available at the exact start and end dates, we have used the nearest IAS19 assets split prior to these dates.

Asset Category	Period Ended 31 March 2014				Period Ended 31 March 2013			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets £000	Quoted Prices not in Active Markets £000	Total £000	Percentage of Total Assets %	Quoted Prices in Active Markets £000	Quoted Prices not in Active Markets £000	Total £000	Percentage of Total Assets %
Equity Securities:								
Consumer	61,947	0	61,947	9.9	42,456	0	42,456	6.4
Manufacturing	43,429	0	43,429	6.9	42,927	0	42,927	6.4
Energy and Utilities	13,017	0	13,017	2.1	15,778	0	15,778	2.4
Financial Institutions	47,827	0	47,827	7.6	37,952	0	37,952	5.7
Health and Care	20,631	0	20,631	3.3	21,908	0	21,908	3.3
Information Technology	40,220	0	40,220	6.4	36,168	0	36,168	5.4
Other	38,312	0	38,312	6.1	68,268	0	68,268	10.2
Debt Securities:								
Other	142,068	0	142,068	22.6	193,497	0	193,497	29.0
Private Equity:								
All	0	25,005	25,005	4.0	0	20,640	20,640	3.1
Real Estate:								
UK Property	34,930	0	34,930	5.6	24,766	0	24,766	3.7
Overseas Property	9,804	0	9,804	1.6	10,539	0	10,539	1.6
Investment Funds and Unit Trusts:								
Equities	79,387	0	79,387	12.6	80,380	0	80,380	12.1
Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hedge Funds	11,796	0	11,796	1.9	12,560	0	12,560	1.9
Commodities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure	0	23,524	23,524	3.7	0	20,079	20,079	3.0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash and Cash Equivalents:								
All	36,438	0	36,438	5.8	38,478	0	38,478	5.8
Totals	579,806.0	48,529.0	628,335.0	100.0	625,677.0	40,719.0	666,396.0	100.0

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

46. PENSIONS - IAS19 AND ACCOUNTING CODE OF PRACTICE DISCLOSURE NOTES (continued)

Key Financial Data Relating to the Current and Four Previous Periods

	31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000	31 March 2011 £000	31 March 2010 £000
Present value of benefit obligations	(1,140,775)	(1,200,316)	(1,054,168)	(963,272)	(1,064,961)
Fair value of Fund assets	628,335	666,396	613,401	617,831	548,173
Surplus / (Deficit) of the Fund	(512,440)	(533,920)	(440,767)	(345,441)	(516,788)
Experience adjustments on Fund liabilities	(87,322)	118,656	(53,007)	104,943	(238,976)
Expressed as a percentage	7.65%	(9.89%)	5.03%	(10.89%)	22.44%
Experience adjustments on Fund assets	(50,187)	34,152	(39,414)	27,903	127,836
Expressed as a percentage	(7.99%)	5.12%	(6.43%)	4.52%	23.32%

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT - COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a record of revenue expenditure and income relating to Croydon Council's own housing stock. Income and expenditure on other housing services provided by the Council is recorded in the General Fund. The items recorded within the HRA are prescribed by statute because the Council has no general discretion to transfer sums into or out of the HRA, this type of account is known as ring fenced.

The ring fence was introduced by the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, to ensure that rents paid by Local Authority tenants accurately and realistically reflected the cost of providing the housing service.

HRA COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

	Note No.	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Income			
Dwelling rents		(72,374)	(69,669)
Non-dwelling rents		(1,370)	(1,418)
Charges for services and facilities		(13,126)	(11,812)
Contributions towards expenditure		(43)	(54)
Capital grants and contributions receivable		(603)	(996)
Total Income		(87,516)	(83,949)
Expenditure			
Repairs and maintenance		13,732	13,384
Supervision and management		31,887	28,063
Rents, rates, taxes and other charges		1,703	1,772
Negative subsidy payable to Communities and Local Government		0	0
Allowance for debtors		993	515
Depreciation of non-current assets		14,463	12,971
Impairment of non-current assets		0	0
Amortisation of intangible assets		29	19
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute		31,816	4,752
Self Financing settlement		0	0
Appropriation of Assets from the General Fund to the HRA		0	2,185
Total Expenditure		94,623	63,661
Net cost of HRA services as included in the whole-Authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		7,107	(20,288)
HRA services share of Corporate and Democratic Core		152	152
HRA share of Pensions Reserve contributions not allocated to specific services	5	(744)	(686)
Net cost of HRA services		6,515	(20,822)
Gain or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets		(2,758)	(2,194)
Gain or loss on revaluation of non-current assets		(1,257)	0
Housing pooled capital receipt		1,627	1,444
Interest payable and similar charges		11,895	11,767
Self Financing interest payable		0	0
Interest and investment income		(32)	(34)
Pensions interest costs and expected return on pensions assets		2,257	1,457
(Surplus)/ deficit for the year on HRA services		18,247	(8,382)

THE MOVEMENT ON THE HRA STATEMENT

This Statement takes the outturn on the HRA Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and reconciles it to the surplus or deficit for the year on the HRA Balance, calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

	Note No.	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
HRA surplus balance brought forward		(9,364)	(7,182)
(Surplus)/deficit for the year on the HRA Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		18,247	(8,382)
Amounts included in the HRA Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but are required by statute to be excluded when determining the movement on the HRA balance for the year			
Transfer to/(from) Major Repairs Reserve	3	2,471	3,534
Write down of intangible assets		(29)	(19)
Impairment charged to Income and Expenditure	2	0	0
Reversal of gain or loss on revaluation of non-current assets		1,257	0
Gain or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets		2,758	2,194
Capital grants and contributions		603	996
Write downs of revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	3/4	(31,816)	(4,752)
Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS19		(1,487)	(349)
Self Financing settlement		0	0
		(26,243)	1,604
Amounts excluded in the HRA Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but are required by statute to be included when determining the movement on the HRA balance for the year			
Amortisation of premiums and discounts		393	379
Capital expenditure funded by the Housing Revenue Account		7,784	4,469
Housing pooled capital receipt		(1,627)	(1,444)
		6,550	3,404
Contributions to/from reserves			
Short-Term Accumulating Compensated Absences (STACA)		0	13
Transfer to/from HRA Balances		0	1,179
		0	1,192
Net additional amounts		(19,693)	6,200
(Increase)/decrease in HRA balance for the year		(1,446)	(2,182)
HRA balance carried forward		(10,810)	(9,364)

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

1. NUMBER AND TYPE OF DWELLINGS IN THE HOUSING STOCK

Types of Property	2013/14	2012/13
Houses	5,404	5,439
Flats	8,570	8,589
Relocatable Homes	24	24
Total Dwellings	13,998	14,052

2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INVESTMENT PROPERTY ASSETS CATEGORY VALUES

2013/14	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant Furniture and Equipment	Surplus Assets	Investment Property	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Net book value as at 1 April 2013	579,994	13,325	0	616	180	594,115
Gross book value as at 1 April 2013	834,424	13,786	195	660	180	849,245
Additions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	50,518	1,029	0	0	0	51,547
Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in Income and Expenditure	1,257	0	0	0	0	1,257
Derecognition - Disposals	(2,439)	0	0	0	0	(2,439)
Transfers/Reclassifications	375	0	0	0	0	375
Gross book value as at 31 March 2014	884,135	14,815	195	660	180	899,985
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment						
At 1 April 2013	254,430	461	195	44	0	255,130
Depreciation for year	13,985	462	0	15	0	14,462
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(13,985)	(866)	0	0	0	(14,851)
Depreciation written out to Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition - Disposals	(744)	0	0	0	0	(744)
Transfers/Reclassifications	33	0	0	0	0	33
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 31 March 2014	253,719	57	195	59	0	254,030
Net book value as at 31 March 2014	630,416	14,758	0	601	180	645,955

The Council is required to charge depreciation on all HRA properties, including non-dwelling properties.

Depreciation is charged on Council dwellings, excluding garages and parking spaces. It is calculated on the basis of their fair value which is then adjusted by the Existing Use Value - Social Housing factor.

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT ASSETS CATEGORY VALUES (continued)

The depreciation charge in respect of HRA dwellings is a real charge in the HRA. Unlike depreciation charges in respect of other Local Authority assets, it is not offset against Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) or reversed out (except in the limited circumstances where the depreciation charge is higher than the MRA, in which case the difference is reversed out).

Authorities are required by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011 to maintain the Major Repairs Reserve (MRR), which controls an element of the capital resources required to be used on HRA assets or for capital financing purposes. Under the new arrangements in the self-financing HRA there are two entries which primarily will establish the resources available on an annual basis in the Major Repairs Reserve:

the regulations require the MRR to be credited with an amount equivalent to the total depreciation charges for all HRA assets

if Authorities choose to adopt the transitional arrangements (Croydon has done so), the Item 8 Determination permits the Authority to abate the amount they charge for depreciation on HRA dwellings down to a notional Major Repairs Allowance figure (thus effectively reducing the MRR by up to this amount).

The depreciation charge applicable to Croydon is lower than the MRA, consequently, an abatement is not applicable. In 2013/14 the Major Repairs Allowance (MRA) for Croydon was increased from £16.035m to £16.457m. The annual depreciation charge for dwellings properties was calculated as being £13.986m in 2013/14 (£14.463m including non dwellings depreciation of £0.477m). As per the terms of the transitional period of the self-financing settlement, the difference, either higher or lower, between the value of the dwellings depreciation charge and the MRA was transferred to the Major Repairs Reserve (MRR), in this case £2.471m - please see Note 3.

The physical properties represented in the financial tables and their vacant possession value are disclosed below:

	31 March 2014	31 March 2013
Total Dwellings	13,998	14,052
Leaseholds	2,127	2,106
Garages	3,338	3,404
Parking Spaces	95	95
	19,558	19,657
Vacant possession value of dwellings at 31 March 2014	£2,517m	
Vacant possession value of dwellings at 1 April 2013	£2,310m	
Vacant possession value of dwellings at 1 April 2012		£2,166m

The vacant possession value is the Authority's estimate of the total sum that it would receive if all the assets were sold on the open market.

For the Balance Sheet, Council dwellings are required, by the Housing Revenue Account (Accounting Practices) Directions 2007, to be valued in a way that reflects their occupation by sitting tenants enjoying rents at less than open market rents and tenants' rights including the Right to Buy. This reduction from vacant possession values is achieved by the application of an adjustment, known as Economic Use Value - Social Housing (EUV-SH) factor. It is calculated by the Government at 25% giving a value of £2,310m x 25% = £578m as at 1 April 2013. However, due to the increase in market values, the vacant possession value was reviewed at 31 March 2014. This led to an increase in the vacant possession value of £206m to £2,517m. The EUV-SH value was £2,517m x 25% = £629m as at 31 March 2014. Changes during the year bring the net book value to £630m.

The difference between the vacant possession value and Balance Sheet value of dwellings within the HRA shows the economic cost to Government of providing Council housing at less than market rents.

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

3. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Expenditure		
Non-current assets (buildings)	0	19,922
Non-current assets (assets under construction)	0	0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	31,816	4,752
Intangible assets	48	61
	31,864	24,735
Financed By		
Borrowing approvals	3,866	93
Capital receipts	3,152	1,931
Government grants and other contributions	605	1,028
Direct revenue contributions	7,784	4,469
Major Repairs Reserve	16,457	16,035
Contributions from Reserves	0	1,179
	31,864	24,735

Capital Receipts

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance brought forward	636	0
Mortgage repayments	54	24
Other capital receipts	0	0
Net surplus for year	54	24
Receipts from sales of assets during the year	4,453	3,987
Transfer to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	(1,627)	(1,444)
Balance of receipts after transfer	2,826	2,543
Balance on account before application of receipts	3,516	2,567
Financing of capital expenditure	(3,152)	(1,931)
Balance carried forward	364	636

Major Repairs Reserve

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Opening balance as at 1 April	470	0
Depreciation charge to HRA	14,463	12,971
Capital expenditure during the year	(16,457)	(16,035)
Other reserve adjustments	2,471	3,534
Closing balance as at 31 March	947	470

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

4. REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE

Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute relates to expenditure on assets that do not belong to the Council; in this instance it relates to a cash incentive scheme to assist the release of larger properties. The amounts are written out in the Movement on the HRA Statement.

5. HRA SHARE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PENSIONS RESERVE

The HRA contribution to the Pensions Reserve is based on the employer's contributions for the HRA as a proportion of the total employers' contributions to the Pension Fund and calculated in accordance with IAS19.

6. DEBTORS AND ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL DEBT

	2013/14		2012/13	
	Debtors £000	Allowance for Doubtful Debt £000	Debtors £000	Allowance for Doubtful Debt £000
Housing Revenue Account rents	6,037	(4,822)	6,069	(4,201)
Housing Revenue Account lease holder service charges/major works	2,828	(183)	2,193	(185)
Housing Revenue Account other debtors	34	0	(8)	0
	8,899	(5,005)	8,254	(4,386)

COLLECTION FUND

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

	Note No.	Business Rates £000	2013/14 Council Tax £000	Total £000	2012/13 Total £000
INCOME DUE					
Council Tax-payers	2	0	170,309	170,309	160,688
In respect of Council Tax Benefits	4	0	0	0	36,024
Business Rates	1(a)	112,632	0	112,632	106,792
Crossrail Business Rate Supplement	1(b)	3,513	0	3,513	3,588
Total Income		116,145	170,309	286,454	307,092
EXPENDITURE					
Precepts, Demands and Shares:	3				
- London Borough of Croydon		33,172	126,063	159,235	148,534
- Greater London Authority		22,114	32,608	54,722	39,612
- Communities and Local Government		55,286	0	55,286	106,363
- Communities and Local Government (Crossrail)	1(b)	3,497	0	3,497	3,569
National Non-Domestic Rates	1(a)	114,069	158,671	272,740	298,078
Charges to the Collection Fund:					
- Changes in Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts		1,621	(2,210)	(589)	(1,909)
- Write-offs of Bad Debt		202	7,235	7,437	6,617
- Changes in Provision for Appeals		5,796	0	5,796	0
- Cost of Collection		435	0	435	429
- Cost of Collection - Crossrail		16	0	16	19
		8,070	5,025	13,095	5,156
Total Expenditure		122,139	163,696	285,835	303,234
(Surplus)/Deficit for year		5,994	(6,613)	(619)	(3,858)
Balance brought forward (surplus)/deficit		0	(1,947)	(1,947)	(3,841)
Balance carried forward 31 March 2014 (surplus)/deficit		5,994	(8,560)	(2,566)	(7,699)
Allocation of surplus					
Surplus declared in the January Delegation report to be distributed in the following year:					
- LB Croydon		0	(3,337)	(3,337)	(4,531)
- GLA		0	(864)	(864)	(1,221)
Fund balance and deficit carried forward:					
- LB Croydon		1,798	(3,463)	(1,665)	(1,547)
- GLA		1,199	(896)	303	(400)
- CLG		2,997	0	2,997	0
Total Fund balance		5,994	(8,560)	(2,566)	(7,699)

INTRODUCTION

This account summarises the transactions of the Collection Fund, the purpose of which is to receive Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates and apply the proceeds. The Council, together with the Greater London Authority and the Department of Communities & Local Government, demands/precepts upon the Fund to meet its expenditure, from both Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates. The amounts of the demands/precepts are set at the beginning of the year and cannot vary.

The account is a statutory Fund required by the Local Government Finance Act 1988, separate from the other revenue accounts of the Council, whose transactions are wholly prescribed by legislation. The Council has no discretion to determine which receipts and payments are accounted for within and outside the Fund.

The Collection Fund is consolidated into the Council's Balance Sheet; there is no requirement to prepare a separate Balance Sheet.

1 (a) NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATES COLLECTABLE

The Council collects Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) for its area based on local rateable values provided by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) multiplied by a uniform basis set nationally by Central Government. In previous financial years the total amount due, less certain allowances, was paid to a central pool administered by Central Government, which, in turn, paid Local Authorities their share of the pool, such shares being based on a standard amount per head of population.

In 2013/14, the administration of NDR changed following the introduction of a business rates retention scheme which aims to give Councils a greater incentive to grow businesses but also increases the financial risk due to volatility and non-collection of rates. Instead of paying NDR to the central pool, local authorities retain a proportion of the total collectable rates due with the rest distributed to preceptors as follows:

- ▶ LB Croydon - 30%
- ▶ Greater London Authority - 20%
- ▶ Central Government - 50%

The total Non Domestic Rateable Value as at 31 March 2014 was £ 291,138,174 (£294,076,197 at 31 March 2013). The multiplier for 2013/14 was set at 47.1p (45.8p for 2012/13) and the multiplier for small businesses was set at 46.2p (45.0p for 2012/13).

1 (b) CROSSRAIL BUSINESS RATE SUPPLEMENT

The Greater London Authority (GLA) introduced a business rate supplement (BRS) on 1 April 2010 to finance £4.1 billion of the costs of the £15.9 billion Crossrail project. This is levied at a rate of 2p (the BRS multiplier) on non-domestic properties in London with a rateable value of over £55,000 (i.e. £55,001 or more). The total amount collected less certain relief and other deductions is paid to the Greater London Authority.

2. COUNCIL TAX BASE

Council Tax is a banded capital value based property tax with a 25% discount where only one adult is liable. Under the arrangements for Council Tax, each domestic property within the Council's area was assigned to one of eight valuation bands based on the estimated market value at 1 April 1991. The income derives from the Tax levied according to which of the eight bands a property has been assigned.

Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to be taken from the Collection Fund by the precepting Authorities and the Council for the forthcoming year and dividing this by the Council Tax Base (the total number of properties in each band adjusted by a proportion to convert the number to a Band D equivalent). The basic amount of Council Tax so calculated for a Band D property, £1,474.39 for 2013/14 (£1,456.83 for 2012/13) is multiplied by the proportion specified for the particular band to give an individual amount due.

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

2. COUNCIL TAX BASE (continued)

Council Tax bills are based on the following proportions and property numbers for Bands A to H:

Council Tax Base 2013/14

Valuation Band	Number of Chargeable Dwellings	Band D Proportion	Band D Equivalent Dwellings	Council Tax £.pp	Council Tax Income £000
Band A	1,614	6/9	1,076	982.93	1,586
Band B	12,798	7/9	9,954	1,146.75	14,676
Band C	31,596	8/9	28,086	1,310.57	41,409
Band D	23,914	1	23,914	1,474.39	35,259
Band E	17,703	11/9	21,637	1,802.03	31,901
Band F	10,054	13/9	14,522	2,129.67	21,412
Band G	6,606	15/9	11,010	2,457.32	16,233
Band H	546	18/9	1,092	2,948.78	1,610
Total			111,291		164,086
Multiplied by estimated collection rate			<u>97%</u>		
Number of Band D equivalent dwellings			107,618		
Total of Demands/Precepts for year			<u>192,128</u>		
Adjustments during the year (including prior years)					5,867
Final collectable amount					169,953
Income per Collection Fund:					
Council Tax collectable					170,309
Council Tax benefits					(356)
Final collectable amount					169,953

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

3. DEMANDS AND PRECEPTS

The Collection Fund is required to meet in full during the financial year the precepts and demands made on it by precepting Authorities and its own requirement as the billing Authority. Croydon Council's only precepting body is the Greater London Authority (GLA). The GLA requirement includes the budgets of its four functional bodies i.e. the Metropolitan Police Authority, the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority, Transport for London and the London Development Agency.

This item therefore comprises the precept informed to Croydon by the GLA and its own demand, determined as required by the 1992 Act before the start of the financial year. The Authority's own payment is made direct to the General Fund.

	2013/14 £.pp	2012/13 £.pp
Band D equivalent Council Tax charge	1,474.39	1,456.83
Split thereof:		
Croydon	1,171.39	1,150.11
Greater London Authority	303.00	306.72
Total	1,474.39	1,456.83
Payment to Croydon		
Share of Band D equivalent Council Tax charge	1,171.39	1,150.11
Number of Band D equivalent dwellings	107,618	129,148
Total	126,062,649.02	148,534,406.28
Rounded to £000's	126,063	148,534
Payment to the Greater London Authority		
Share of Band D equivalent Council Tax charge	303.00	306.72
Number of Band D equivalent dwellings	107,618	129,148
Total	32,608,254.00	39,612,274.56
Rounded to £000's	32,608	39,612

4. TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL FUND - COUNCIL TAX BENEFITS

Council Tax Benefit ceased from 1st April 2013, replaced by a new Local Council Tax Support Scheme, therefore there are no comparator figures for 2013/14 as the cost of any discounts given as part of the new scheme are removed directly from the Council Tax due.

GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2013/14

	General Fund Balance £000	HRA Balance £000	Earmarked GF Reserves Balance £000	Capital Receipts Balance £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Balance £000	Major Repairs Reserve Balance £000	Group Interest Balance £000	Total Usable Reserves Balance £000
Balances b/f at 31 March 2013	11,597	9,364	73,835	1,645	4,191	470	(10,179)	90,923
Movement in reserves during 2013/14								
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services	(158,498)	(18,247)	0	0	0	0		(176,745)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income								
Revaluation Gains	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Revaluation losses (chargeable to revaluation reserve)	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Impairment Losses Chargeable to Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
General movement in available-for-sale FI's	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Movement in pensions reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(158,498)	(18,247)	0	0	0	0	0	(176,745)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations								
Amounts included in CI&E to be removed for determining movement in General Fund								
Depreciation (excl HRA)	32,188	0	0	0	0	0		32,188
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	3,840	29	0	0	0	0		3,869
Excess of depreciation charged to HRA services over the MRA element of housing subsidy	0	(2,471)	0	0	0	2,471		0
Impairment charged to CI&E Statement	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Revaluation losses charged to CI&E Statement	26,791	0	0	0	0	0		26,791
Revaluation gains reversing losses previously charged to the CI&E Statement	(662)	(1,257)	0	0	0	0		(1,919)
Movement in market value of investment property	(1,779)	0	0	0	0	0		(1,779)
Movement in value of held for sale assets	(897)	0	0	0	0	0		(897)
Capital grant and contributions	(60,614)	(603)	0	0	342	0		(60,875)
Donated assets fair value less consideration	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	50,799	31,816	0	0	0	0		82,615
Profit/loss on sale of non-current assets	105,618	(2,758)	0	14,847	0	0		117,707
Items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	14,167	1,488	0	0	0	0		15,655
Lessor Leases - Regulation 4 Mitigation	23	0	0	0	0	0		23
Gain/loss on revaluation of available-for-sale financial instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Amount by which Council Tax income and residual community charge adjustment included in the CI&E Statement is different from the amount taken to the General Fund in accordance with regulation	4,721	0	0	0	0	0		4,721
HRA financing	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Compensated absences	(427)	0	0	0	0	0		(427)
Amounts excluded from CI&E to be included for determining movement in General Fund								
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	(11,920)	0	0	0	0	0		(11,920)
Amortisation of premiums and discounts	(86)	(393)	0	0	0	0		(479)
Contribution to disposal costs of capital sales	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
HRA capital receipts to housing central pool	0	1,627	0	(1,627)	0	0		0
Employer's pensions contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Capital expenditure charged to General Fund	(2,939)	(7,784)	0	0	0	0		(10,723)
Other adjustments								
Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	0	14,463	0	0	0	0		14,463
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	0	(14,463)	0	0	0	14,463		0
Use of capital receipts reserve to finance capital expenditure	0	0	0	(5,145)	0	0		(5,145)
Use of major repairs reserve to finance capital expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	(16,457)		(16,457)
Transfer of unapplied Capital Grants	0	0	0	0	(160)	0		(160)
Deferred Capital Receipts - cash received	0	0	0	59	0	0		59
Adjustment between CAA and revaluation reserve for depreciation that is related to the revaluation balance rather than the historic cost	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	159,897	19,694	0	8,134	182	477	0	188,384
Net increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	1,399	1,447	0	8,134	182	477	0	11,639
Group contribution to / (from) Earmarked Reserves	(6,769)						6,769	0
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves								
LMS reserves	2,484	0	(2,484)	0	0	0		0
Other movements in reserves	2,884	0	(2,884)	0	0	0		0
Total transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(1,401)	0	(5,368)	0	0	0	6,769	0
Net increase/(decrease) in reserves for the year	(2)	1,447	(5,368)	8,134	182	477	6,769	11,639
Balances c/f at 31 March 2014	11,595	10,811	68,467	9,779	4,373	947	(3,410)	102,562

GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2013/14

Revaluation Reserve Balance £000	CAA Balance £000	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account Balance £000	Pensions Reserve Balance £000	Deferred Capital Receipts Balance £000	Collection Fund Adjustment Account Balance £000	STACA Balance £000	Total Unusable Reserves Balance £000	Total Authority Reserves Balance £000
216,012	613,477	(2,565)	(533,920)	155	6,078	(4,038)	295,199	386,122
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(176,745)
79,758	0	0	0	0	0	0	79,758	79,758
(12,359)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(12,359)	(12,359)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	37,135	0	0	0	37,135	37,135
67,399	0	0	37,135	0	0	0	104,534	104,534
67,399	0	0	37,135	0	0	0	104,534	(72,211)
0	(32,188)	0	0	0	0	0	(32,188)	0
0	(3,869)	0	0	0	0	0	(3,869)	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	(26,791)	0	0	0	0	0	(26,791)	0
0	1,919	0	0	0	0	0	1,919	0
0	1,779	0	0	0	0	0	1,779	0
0	898	0	0	0	0	0	898	1
0	60,875	0	0	0	0	0	60,875	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	(82,615)	0	0	0	0	0	(82,615)	0
(37,989)	(79,718)	0	0	0	0	0	(117,707)	0
0	0	0	(15,655)	0	0	0	(15,655)	0
0	(23)	0	0	0	0	0	(23)	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	(1,075)	0	(1,075)	(1)
0	(4,721)	0	0	0	0	0	(4,721)	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	427	427	0
0	11,920	0	0	0	0	0	11,920	0
0	0	479	0	0	0	0	479	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	10,722	0	0	0	0	0	10,722	(1)
0	(14,463)	0	0	0	0	0	(14,463)	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5,145	0	0	0	0	0	5,145	0
0	16,457	0	0	0	0	0	16,457	0
0	160	0	0	0	0	0	160	0
0	0	0	0	(59)	0	0	(59)	0
(2,792)	2,792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(40,781)	(131,721)	479	(15,655)	(59)	(1,075)	427	(188,385)	(1)
26,618	(131,721)	479	21,480	(59)	(1,075)	427	(83,851)	(72,212)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26,618	(131,721)	479	21,480	(59)	(1,075)	427	(83,851)	(72,212)
242,630	481,756	(2,086)	(512,440)	96	5,003	(3,611)	211,348	313,910

GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2012/13

	General Fund Balance £000	HRA Balance £000	Earmarked GF Reserves Balance £000	Capital Receipts Balance £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Balance £000	Major Repairs Reserve Balance £000	Group Interest Balance £000	Total Usable Reserves Balance £000
Balances b/f at 31 March 2012	11,597	7,182	61,647	1,352	3,625	0	(6,115)	79,288
Movement in reserves during 2012/13								
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services	(50,088)	8,381						(41,707)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income								
Revaluation Gains								0
Revaluation losses (chargeable to revaluation reserve)								0
Impairment Losses Chargeable to Revaluation Reserve								0
General movement in available-for-sale FI's								0
Movement in pensions reserve								0
Total Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(50,088)	8,381	0	0	0	0	0	(41,707)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations								
Amounts included in CI&E to be removed for determining movement in General Fund								
Depreciation (excl HRA)	28,243							28,243
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	1,606	19						1,625
Excess of depreciation charged to HRA services over the MRA element of housing subsidy		(3,534)				3,534		0
Impairment charged to CI&E Statement	266							266
Revaluation losses charged to CI&E Statement	29,417	6,479						35,896
Revaluation gains reversing losses previously charged to the CI&E Statement	(1,063)	(6,479)						(7,542)
Movement in market value of investment property	(475)							(475)
Movement in value of held for sale assets								0
Capital grant and contributions	(56,065)	(996)			1,101			(55,960)
Donated assets fair value less consideration								0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	31,092	4,752						35,844
Profit/loss on sale of non-current assets	37,458	(2,194)		5,316				40,580
Items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	7,623	771						8,394
Lessor Leases - Regulation 4 Mitigation	671							671
Gain/loss on revaluation of available-for-sale financial instruments								0
Amount by which Council Tax income and residual community charge adjustment included in the CI&E Statement is different from the amount taken to the General Fund in accordance with regulation	114							114
HRA financing								0
Compensated absences	(755)	(13)						(768)
Amounts excluded from CI&E to be included for determining movement in General Fund								
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	(12,100)							(12,100)
Amortisation of premiums and discounts	(86)	(379)						(465)
Contribution to disposal costs of capital sales								0
HRA capital receipts to housing central pool		1,444		(1,444)				0
Employer's pensions contributions	(4,168)	(421)						(4,589)
Capital expenditure charged to General Fund	(3,566)	(4,469)						(8,035)
Other adjustments								
Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA		12,971						12,971
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA		(12,971)				12,971		0
Use of capital receipts reserve to finance capital expenditure				(3,608)				(3,608)
Use of major repairs reserve to finance capital expenditure						(16,035)		(16,035)
Transfer of unapplied Capital Grants					(535)			(535)
Deferred Capital Receipts - cash received				29				29
Adjustment between CAA and revaluation reserve for depreciation that is related to the revaluation balance rather than the historic cost								0
Total adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	58,212	(5,020)	0	293	566	470	0	54,521
Net increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	8,124	3,361	0	293	566	470	0	12,814
Group contribution to / (from) Earmarked Reserves	4,064						(4,064)	0
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves								
LMS reserves	1,372		(1,372)					0
Other movements in reserves	(13,560)	(1,179)	13,560					(1,179)
Total transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(8,124)	(1,179)	12,188	0	0	0	(4,064)	(1,179)
Net increase/(decrease) in reserves for the year	0	2,182	12,188	293	566	470	(4,064)	11,635
Balances c/f at 31 March 2013	11,597	9,364	73,835	1,645	4,191	470	(10,179)	90,923

GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2012/13

Revaluation Reserve Balance £000	CAA Balance £000	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account Balance £000	Pensions Reserve Balance £000	Deferred Capital Receipts Balance £000	Collection Fund Adjustment Account Balance £000	STACA Balance £000	Total Unusable Reserves Balance £000	Total Authority Reserves Balance £000
229,004	650,299	(3,030)	(440,767)	184	6,192	(4,806)	437,076	516,364
							0	(41,707)
37,299 (36,486)							37,299 (36,486)	37,299 (36,486)
							0	0
			(89,348)				0	0
813	0	0	(89,348)	0	0	0	(89,348)	(89,348)
813	0	0	(89,348)	0	0	0	(88,535)	(88,535)
								(130,242)
								0
	(28,243)						(28,243)	0
	(1,625)						(1,625)	0
							0	0
	(266)						(266)	0
	(35,896)						(35,896)	0
	7,542						7,542	0
	475						475	0
							0	0
	55,960						55,960	0
							0	0
	(35,844)						(35,844)	0
(12,958)	(27,622)						(40,580)	0
			(8,394)				(8,394)	0
	(671)						(671)	0
							0	0
					(114)		(114)	0
								0
						768	0	0
							768	0
	12,100						12,100	0
		465					465	0
							0	0
							0	0
	8,035		4,589				4,589	0
							8,035	0
	(12,971)						(12,971)	0
							0	0
	3,608						3,608	0
	16,035						16,035	0
	535						535	0
					(29)		(29)	0
(847)	847						0	0
(13,805)	(38,001)	465	(3,805)	(29)	(114)	768	(54,521)	0
(12,992)	(38,001)	465	(93,153)	(29)	(114)	768	(143,056)	(130,242)
							0	0
							0	0
	1,179						1,179	0
0	1,179	0	0	0	0	0	1,179	0
(12,992)	(36,822)	465	(93,153)	(29)	(114)	768	(141,877)	(130,242)
216,012	613,477	(2,565)	(533,920)	155	6,078	(4,038)	295,199	386,122

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

	2013/14			2012/13
	Gross £000	Income £000	Net £000	Net £000
Gross expenditure, gross income and net expenditure of continuing operations				
Central Services to the Public	29,442	(21,384)	8,058	12,706
Cultural, Environmental, Regulatory and Planning Services	85,133	(15,291)	69,842	65,282
Public Health	16,830	(18,052)	(1,222)	0
Education Services	341,949	(306,118)	35,831	39,050
Highways Transport Services	49,485	(23,449)	26,036	24,843
Local Authority Housing (HRA)	94,800	(87,541)	7,259	(20,136)
Other Housing Services	297,942	(275,924)	22,018	21,487
Social Care	197,035	(32,985)	164,050	147,025
Corporate and Democratic Core	45,986	(34,860)	11,126	5,245
Non-Distributed Costs	0	(7,834)	(7,834)	(7,473)
Exceptional items	4,721	0	4,721	0
Net cost of services	1,163,323	(823,438)	339,885	288,029
Other operating expenditure				
Levies payable			1,471	1,538
Payments of Housing capital receipts to Government pool			1,627	1,444
(Gain)/loss on disposal of non-current assets			102,860	35,264
Loss on revaluation of non-current assets			23,974	28,353
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure				
Interest payable on debt			34,456	26,028
Interest payable on PFI unitary payments			3,160	2,934
Premium on early repayment of debt			171	159
Impairment of financial instruments			0	0
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability			23,757	15,867
Expected return on pension assets			0	
Investment interest income			(6,363)	(10,488)
Interest received on finance leases (lessor)			(176)	(190)
Changes in fair value of investment properties			(1,779)	(475)
Rental income from investment properties			(1,107)	(1,226)
Net (surplus)/deficit - trading undertakings			108	210
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income				
Recognised capital grants and contributions			(30,728)	(35,084)
Council Tax			(131,317)	(151,586)
National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)			(63,095)	(113,800)
Revenue Support Grant			(97,229)	(2,206)
Non-service related Government grants			(17,854)	(45,589)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services			181,821	39,182
Share of (Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services by Joint Venture			(5,076)	2,525
Group (Surplus)/Deficit			176,745	41,707
(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets				
Revaluation gains			(79,758)	(37,299)
Write out assets reclassified as finance leases			0	0
Impairment losses (chargeable to revaluation reserve)			0	0
Revaluation losses (chargeable to revaluation reserve)			12,359	36,486
Properties - CI&E offset			0	0
Actuarial (gains)/losses on pension assets/liabilities - matching the entry to the pensions reserve			(37,135)	89,348
Other (gains)/losses required to be included in the Statement			0	0
Other (gains)/losses required to be included in the Statement			0	0
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(104,534)	88,535
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			72,211	130,242

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet shows the Council's position at the end of the year for all activities and services except the Pension Fund and trust funds, which are held on behalf of third parties. All internal transactions between funds have been eliminated.

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT

	31 March 2014		31 March 2013
	£000	£000	£000
Property, Plant and Equipment			
Council dwellings	630,416		579,994
Other land and buildings	718,830		674,651
Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment	2,466		6,078
Infrastructure	99,269		92,827
Community assets	6,405		5,828
Assets under construction	15,778		147,243
Surplus assets not held for sale	11,288		11,942
		1,484,452	
Heritage Assets		2,876	15,786
Investment properties		26,013	24,234
Intangible Assets			
Software		11,825	4,043
Assets under construction		1,317	7,309
Non-Current Investments			
Non-property investments		7,040	14,137
Long-term Debtors		134,756	141,785
Non-Current Assets		1,668,279	1,725,857
Current Investments			
Non-property investments excluding cash equivalents		115,456	147,641
Assets held for sale (< 1 year)		11,753	4,770
Inventories		849	857
Short-term Debtors			
Debtors and payments in advance and provision for doubtful debts		97,887	83,121
Cash and cash equivalents		5,905	18,934
Current Assets		231,850	255,323
Bank overdraft		(31,392)	(43,463)
Short-term borrowing		(66,484)	(66,470)
Short-term creditors and receipts in advance		(111,384)	(119,532)
Short-term provision		(463)	(424)
Current Liabilities		(209,723)	(229,889)
Provisions		(11,981)	(9,768)
Long-term borrowing		(826,806)	(801,585)
Deferred capital creditors		(11,990)	(7,508)
Net Liability from interest in joint venture		(3,444)	(8,519)
Other non-current liabilities			
Net pensions liability	(512,440)		(533,920)
Capital grants receipts in advance	(9,833)		(3,869)
		(522,273)	
Non-Current Liabilities		(1,376,494)	(1,365,169)
Net Assets		313,912	386,122
Usable reserves			
General Fund	11,597		11,597
Housing Revenue Account	10,810		9,364
Earmarked reserves	68,467		73,835
Capital receipts reserve	9,778		1,645
Capital grants unapplied	4,373		4,191
Interest in Subsidiary	34		(1,660)
Share of Joint Venture	(3,444)		(8,519)
Major Repairs Reserve	947		470
		102,562	90,923
Unusable reserves			
Revaluation reserve	242,631		216,012
Capital adjustment account	481,756		613,477
Financial Instruments adjustment account	(2,086)		(2,565)
Pensions reserve	(512,440)		(533,920)
Deferred capital receipts	97		155
Collection Fund adjustment account	5,003		6,078
Short-term accumulating compensated absences account	(3,611)		(4,038)
		211,350	295,199
Total Reserves		313,912	386,122

GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	2013/14		2012/13
	£000	£000	£000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	180,128		39,185
Adjustment for movement in Non-Cash Items	(238,712)		(115,758)
Adjustment for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	14,001		5,316
Interest Paid	29,363		26,122
Interest Received	(2,614)		(1,243)
Net cash (inflow)/outflow from operating activities		(17,834)	(46,378)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	85,814		110,676
Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	6,590		19,750
Other payments for investing activities	82,615		33,651
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(14,001)		(4,286)
Capital grants	(62,710)		(43,307)
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	(37,610)		(1,000)
Net cash (inflow)/outflow from investing activities		60,698	115,484
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from short-term and long-term borrowing	(35,241)		(75,000)
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-Balance Sheet PFI contracts (Principal)	3,060		3,681
Repayments of short-term and long-term borrowing	441		4,000
Net cash (inflow)/outflow from financing activities		(31,740)	(67,319)
Net (increase)/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		11,124	1,787
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		14,363	16,636
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		25,487	18,423
Cash held		115	117
Bank current accounts		(25,690)	(32,496)
Short-term deposits with building societies and Money Market Funds		88	13,956
		(25,487)	(18,423)

The Group Accounting Policies

The Group Accounts have been prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2013/14 using the equity method for Joint Ventures under International Accounting Standard 31, Interests in Joint Ventures, and using the line-by-line consolidation method for subsidiaries under International Accounting Standard 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. There are no material subsidiaries or associated organisations excluded from the Group Accounts. There are no material differences in the accounting policies of the Council or any of the companies or organisations forming part of the Group Accounts.

Basis of Consolidation

At the end of 2008 the Council took a 50% stake in the Croydon Council Urban Regeneration Vehicle Limited Liability Partnership (CCURV LLP). The other 50% stake is held by John Laing Projects and Developments (Croydon) Limited (JLPD Ltd)

The Davis House Limited Liability Partnership (DH LLP) is a 100% owned subsidiary of CCURV LLP. These companies form the CCURV Group LLP which is included in the Council's Group Accounts using the equity method. Both parties have equal representation in the operation of the partnership (see below regarding voting rights). There are some powers of veto, limited to protecting the Council's overall interest in the partnership and its land commitments.

Croydon Care Solutions (Group) Limited is a group of Local Authority Trading Companies set up on 8 March 2011 comprising Croydon Care Solutions Limited, Croydon Day Opportunities Limited and Croydon Equipment Solutions Limited. The holding company is 100% owned by Croydon Council, and so is included in the Council's Group Accounts using the line-by-line consolidation method.

CCURV LLP - Nature of the Group

The partnership has been specifically formed to act as a vehicle for the development and regeneration of various Council owned sites, and specifically the construction of a new headquarters building on the Fell Road site, Bernard Weatherill House.

The accounting period for CCURV LLP was the year ended 31 December 2013 and is therefore not co-terminus with that of the Council. The Group Accounts have been prepared to include the CCURV LLP statutory accounts for the year ended 31 December 2013, adjusting for the period to 31 March 2013 and adding the management accounts for the three months to 31 March 2014.

CCURV LLP - Voting rights

The Council has joint control with JLPD Ltd as to the distribution of the CCURV LLP reserves, with power of veto on certain decisions to protect its land interests.

CCURV LLP - Loans between the parties

The Council has pledged five land sites to CCURV LLP. The value of this land is matched by JLPD Ltd's cash investment in CCURV LLP. As at 31 March 2014, three of the five sites (relating to College Green) were taken out of the CCURV arrangement which reduced the value of this pledge to £7,039,581 (£14,136,314 as at 31 March 2013). This is shown as a Financial Instrument under Note 16 to the core financial statements. The total value of the land that the Council will eventually pledge is £9.854m (£24.428m as at 31 March 2013). The difference between this figure and what has been matched by JLPD Ltd attracts interest which is payable by CCURV LLP to Croydon Council at 4.75% per annum. From the date of its inception to 31 March 2014 the total amount of interest payable by CCURV LLP in this way to Croydon Council was £86,335 (£2,250,488 to 31 March 2013). This is after the Council received a £996,188 interest payment on 13 January 2014.

DH LLP

The Council made a loan to DH LLP to support the purchase of the Davis House property on 5 December 2008. On 26 January 2012, the Council made a further loan of £797,500 to DH LLP. The interest on both loans was at 6% per annum, calculated quarterly and compounded (i.e. added back) into the loan. This is included under non-current receivables in Note 16 to the core financial statements).

In October 2013, these loans and the interest on them which had accrued of £1,408,395 (£1,208,475 as at 31 March 2013) were written off as part of the arrangement for the Council to acquire a 100% interest in the Davis House property.

Interest from CCURV LLP and DH LLP

Intra-group interest receivable by the Council from CCURV LLP and from DH LLP is not eliminated in preparing the Group Accounts as elimination is not required under International Accounting Standards.

Croydon Care Solutions Limited - Nature of the Group

The principle activities of the Croydon Care Solutions Limited Group of companies is to provide social care and associated products under contract with, and on behalf of, Croydon Council and other Local Authorities.

Its statutory accounts are co-terminus with that of the Council and have been consolidated for the year ended 31 March 2014.

NOTES TO THE GROUP ACCOUNTS

1. RECONCILIATION OF NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT TO THE MOVEMENT IN CASH

Introduction

This statement groups together revenue and capital, income and expenditure. It provides a link between the Balance Sheet at the beginning of the year, the revenue account for the year and the Balance Sheet at the end of the year. It summarises the inflows and outflows of cash arising from transactions with third parties for revenue and capital purposes.

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Provisions and accounting basis transactions		
Depreciation	(29,716)	(24,709)
Impairment and downward valuations	(23,974)	(28,619)
Amortisations	(3,869)	(1,625)
Increase in impairment for allowance for debtors	(5,449)	813
Pension liability - accounting basis	(42,266)	(30,117)
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	(122,429)	(40,580)
Provisions	(5,966)	(207)
Movements in the value of investment properties	1,779	475
Other non-cash movements	(8,007)	(13,721)
Net interest	(29,986)	(16,063)
	(269,884)	(154,353)
Items included/excluded from net surplus or deficit on the provision of services:		
Decrease/increase in creditors	9,774	8,907
Increase/decrease in debtors	16,195	(18,345)
Decrease/increase in inventory	(8)	603
Pension liability - paid	26,611	26,212
	52,572	17,377
Other non-service related items		
Grants applied to the financing of capital expenditure or received to meet the principal repayments on borrowing	61,217	57,062
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(82,615)	(35,844)
	(21,398)	21,218
Total adjustment	(238,710)	(115,758)

2. CROYDON COUNCIL'S SHARE IN JOINT VENTURE COMPANIES WITHIN THE GROUP

This is as follows:

	2013/14		2012/13	
	CCURV £000	DHLLP £000	CCURV £000	DHLLP £000
Turnover and Operating Income	117	437	5,366	1,072
Profit/(loss) before and after tax	(744)	5,820	(299)	(2,226)
Non-Current Assets	0	0	0	5,612
Current Assets	721	43	404	1,090
Liabilities due within one year	(269)	(11)	(210)	(5,286)
Liabilities due after one year or more	(3,928)	0	(4,038)	(6,091)

Pension Fund Accounts 2013/14

September 2014

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The Council as a Local Authority and a pension administering Authority is acting in two separate roles. As a Local Authority it is accountable to the residents of the London Borough of Croydon for its stewardship of public funds. As a pension administering Authority it is accountable both to its employees who are members of the Pension Fund, and to past employees in receipt of a pension for its stewardship of pension assets. The two roles, and the relevant interest groups, are significantly different. Consequently, the Pension Fund accounts are presented in an appendix to clearly demonstrate the distinction.

FUND'S OPERATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP

The London Borough of Croydon Pension Fund (the Fund) operates a defined benefit scheme whose purpose is to provide pensions to all of the Council's employees, with the exception of teaching staff, and to the employees of admitted and scheduled bodies who are members of the Fund.

The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) is a statutory pension scheme, whose rules are governed by Parliament in accordance with the Superannuation Act 1972. The rules of the scheme are laid down in two separate sets of regulations; the Local Government Pension Scheme (Benefits, Membership and Contributions) Regulations 2007 and the Local Government Pension Scheme (Administration) Regulations 2008, both of which came into force on 1 April 2008, and provide the statutory basis within which the Fund can operate. Separate transitional regulations provide the link between the old and new scheme provisions.

Below is a list of the admitted and scheduled bodies contributing to the Fund:

Admitted:

Apetito, BRIT School, Cabrini Children's Society, Carillion Integrated Services, Churchill Services, Creative Environmental Networks, Croydon Citizen's Advice Bureau, Croydon Community Mediation, Croydon Voluntary Action, Eldon Housing Association, EM Highway Services Ltd, Fairfield (Croydon) Ltd, Fusion, Ground Control, Impact Group Ltd, Interserve, London Hire Services Ltd, Mayday Travel Ltd, Olympic (South) Ltd., Quadron Services, Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Southwark, Ruskin Private Hire, Skanska Construction, Sodexo Ltd, Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Ltd, Vinci Facilities, Wallington Cars and Couriers.

Scheduled:

Addington High Academy, Aerodrome Primary Academy, Applegarth Academy, ARK Oval Primary Academy, Atwood Primary School, Castle Hill Academy, Coulsdon College, Croydon Care Solutions, Croydon College, David Livingstone Academy, Forest Academy, Gonville Academy, Harris Academy (Purley), Harris Academy (South Norwood), Harris Academy (Upper Norwood), Harris City Academy (Crystal Palace), Harris Primary Academy (Benson), Harris Primary Academy (Kenley), John Ruskin College, Norbury Manor Business and Enterprise College for Girls, Oasis Academy Byron, Oasis Academy Coulsdon, Oasis Academy Shirley Park, Pegasus Academy, Quest Academy, Riddlesdown Collegiate, Robert Fitzroy Academy, Shirley High School Performing Arts College, St Cyprian's Greek Orthodox Primary School Academy, St James the Great RC Primary and Nursery School, St Joseph's College, St Thomas Becket Catholic Primary School, West Thornton Primary Academy, Wolsey Junior Academy, Woodcote High School.

Management of the Fund

The London Borough of Croydon has a statutory responsibility to administer and manage the London Borough of Croydon Pension Fund on behalf of all the participating employers of the Fund in Croydon, and the past and present contributing members, and their dependents.

The Council is also responsible for making decisions governing the way the Fund is invested. In this respect, the Council delegates responsibility for making investment decisions and monitoring arrangements to the Pension Committee. The Pension Committee's responsibilities include reviewing and monitoring the Fund's investments; selecting and deselecting investment managers and other relevant third parties and establishing investment objectives and policies. The Pension Committee is made up of seven voting Members of the Council, two non-voting pensioner representatives, one co-opted non-voting member and a non-voting employee representative. In addition, the Committee is supported by officers and external advisors.

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Sections 6.5.1 to 6.5.5 of the 2013/14 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the UK public sector.

2. STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES

This is published on the Croydon Pension Scheme web page <http://www.croydonpensionscheme.org/>

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION**Accruals**

The financial statements, apart from transfer values received and paid (see below), have been prepared on an accruals basis. The accruals basis of accounting requires the non-cash effects of transactions to be reflected in the financial statements for the accounting period in which those effects are experienced, and not in the period in which any cash is received or paid.

Going Concern

The Pension Fund Accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis. That is the accounts assume that the Fund will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. This means, in particular, that the accounts assume that there is no intention to curtail significantly the scale of operations.

Contribution income

Normal contributions, both from the members and from the employer, are accounted for on an accruals basis at the percentage rate recommended by the fund actuary in the payroll period to which they relate. Pensions strain contributions are accounted for in the period in which the liability arises. Any amount due in year but unpaid will be classed as a current financial asset.

Transfers to and from other schemes

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

Investment income

- ▶ **Interest income:** Interest income is recognised in the fund account as it accrues.
- ▶ **Dividend income:** Dividend income is recognised by our fund managers 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:** Distributions from pooled funds are recognised by our fund managers 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 financial asset.
- ▶ **Movement in the net market value of investments:** Changes in the net market value of investments are recognised as income and comprise all realised and unrealised profits/losses during the year.

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.

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.

Administrative expenses

All administrative expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All staff costs of the pensions administration team are recharged at year end from the Authority to the Pension Fund.

Investment management expenses

All investment management expenses are accounted for an accruals basis. Fees of the external investment managers and custodian are agreed in the respective mandates governing their appointments. A proportion of the Council's costs representing management time spent by officers on investment management are recharged to the Fund.

Financial assets

Financial assets are included in the Net Assets Statement 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. From this date any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of asset are recognised by the Fund. The values of investments as shown in the Net Assets Statement have been determined in accordance with the valuation techniques described in Note 2.

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to minimal risk of changes in value.

Financial liabilities

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

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 IAS 19 and relevant actuarial standards. As permitted under IAS 26, the Fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits by way of a note to the Net Assets Statement (Note 23).

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 in the forthcoming year.

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 managers with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

Additional voluntary contributions

The Fund provides an additional voluntary contributions (AVC) scheme for its members, the assets of which are invested separately from those of the Pension Fund. The Fund has appointed Prudential as its AVC provider. AVCs are paid to the AVC provider by employers and are specifically for providing additional benefits for individual contributors. AVCs are not included in the accounts in accordance with section 4(2)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/3093) but are disclosed as a note only (Note 18).

4. EARLY RETIREMENT COSTS DUE TO REDUNDANCY

Employees, who are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme, aged 55 or over and take early retirement due to redundancy are entitled, under the regulations, to receive their pension from the date their employment ceases, based on the number of years of their service without any actuarial reduction. This causes a 'strain' on the Pension Fund that is measured as a capitalised cost, and recovered from the London Borough of Croydon in the year in which it arises.

PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS - NET ASSETS STATEMENT

NET ASSETS STATEMENT AS AT

Investments held by the Fund Managers:

Global equities - segregated funds
 Global equities - pooled funds
 Private equity
 Infrastructure
 Bonds
 Hedge funds
 Property

Total Investments held by the Fund Managers

Other Balances held by the Fund Managers

Outstanding dividends and tax reclaimable
 Outstanding trades for securities sold
 Outstanding trades for securities purchased

Total Other Balances held by the Fund Managers

Cash held by the Fund Managers

Total Assets held by the Fund Managers

Net Current Assets:

Debtors
 Cash held by the London Borough of Croydon
 Cash on deposit with Goldman Sachs
 Short-term deposit at Lloyds Bank
 Creditors

Net Assets at the End of the Year

Note No.	31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2013 £000
2 - 5	284,739	264,296
2 - 5	107,866	102,649
2 - 5	30,804	22,492
2 - 5	26,314	22,403
2 - 5	164,037	205,413
2 - 5	29,567	13,334
2 - 5	65,028	37,480
	708,355	668,067
9	688	713
9	2,162	2,570
10	(1,736)	(3,282)
	1,114	1
	6,477	7,830
	715,946	675,898
9	1,717	1,544
	4,882	11,752
	5,950	6,984
	20,000	15,000
10	(6,608)	(5,886)
	741,887	705,292

Critical Judgements

Investment Decisions:

Judgement is exercised by the fund managers in assembling the portfolio within their investment mandate. Their effectiveness in making investment decisions, in particular in the present difficult economic circumstance, determines the returns, both in income and capital growth, enjoyed by the Fund.

Actuarial Estimates:

Please refer to the Basis of Preparation section under the Statement of Accounting Policies and Principles for further details on actuarial estimates.

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

1. ACTUARIAL POSITION

The accounts summarise the transactions and net assets of the Fund and do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits in the future. The adequacy of the Fund's investments and contributions in relation to its overall obligations was reviewed at the triennial actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 March 2010 in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 1997 (as amended). The employers' contribution rates for 2013/14 are as follows:

- ▶ Croydon Council (including schools' non-teaching staff) - 13.1%
- ▶ Scheduled bodies - 13.1%
- ▶ Admitted bodies - rates vary depending upon those determined by the Actuary.

During 2010/11 the Actuary completed his triennial Actuarial Valuation as at 31 March 2010 which calculated the total accrued liabilities to be £884m. The market value of the Fund's assets at the valuation date was £583m. The Fund deficit was therefore £301m producing a funding level of 66%. This compares with a deficit of £264m and a funding level of 68% as at the 31 March 2007 Actuarial Valuation. A further triennial Actuarial Valuation was prepared as at 31 March 2013. The contribution rates referred to in the 2013 triennial valuation will take effect from 1 April 2014.

The 2010 Actuarial Valuation recommends that recovery of the deficit be spread over 24 years as from 1 April 2011 and that the employers' contribution rates for Croydon Council (including schools' non-teaching staff) and the scheduled bodies is an average of 23.0% over that 24 year period. The rate for admitted bodies will vary depending upon those determined by the actuary.

The actuarial assumptions used in preparing the valuation were:

	Past Service Nominal p.a.%	Future Service Nominal p.a.%
Investment returns (equities)	6.00	6.75
Pay increases (excluding increments)	4.75	4.75
Pensions increases	3.00	3.00
Consumer Price Index (CPI) price inflation	3.00	3.00

The employers normal contributions include deficit funding payments. The amounts that the actuary recommended should be paid are detailed in Appendix 1 to the Actuarial Report, the 'Schedule to the Rates and Adjustment Certificate dated 31 March 2011'. The Schedule is reproduced below, as it appears in Appendix 1, together with some explanatory notes.

Schedule to the Rates and Adjustment Certificate dated 31 March 2011:

	2011-14		Additional Payment (surplus adjustment)		
	Individual Adjustment	Total Contribution	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	% of pay	Rate % of pay	£000	£000	£000
Other Grouped Bodies (see 'Other Grouped Bodies' overleaf)	1.0	14.1	211	221	231
London Borough of Croydon and Grouped Scheduled Bodies (see 'Grouped Scheduled Bodies' and Note a overleaf)	0.0	13.1	14,971	15,682	16,427
BRIT School	(0.8)	12.3	8	8	8
Harris City Academy (Crystal Palace)	(1.7)	11.4	(9)	(9)	(9)
Fairfield	3.9	17.0	169	177	185
Veolia	2.3	15.4	1	1	1
Interserve	3.2	16.3	19	20	21
Fusion	0.5	13.6	2	2	2
Harris Academy (South Norwood)	(2.1)	11.0	7	7	7
Oasis Academy Coulsdon	1.2	14.3	45	47	49
Eldon Housing PFI	1.3	14.4	(1)	(1)	(1)
Oasis Academy Shirley Park	(0.5)	12.6	86	90	94
Harris Academy (Purley)	0.2	13.3	38	40	42
Olympic South Ltd	4.9	18.0	(3)	(3)	(3)
Apetito	3.4	16.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wallington Cars	3.6	16.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
Courier Cars Ltd	3.7	16.8	(1)	(1)	(1)

1. ACTUARIAL POSITION (continued)

Other Grouped Bodies

Age Concern (Croydon), Croydon Voluntary Action, Cabrini, Croydon Citizens Advice Bureau, Croydon Community Mediation, Croydon Environmental Networks, Croydon Welcare, Croydon Meals Agency, Croydon Youth Development Trust.

Grouped Scheduled Bodies

Croydon College, Coulsdon College, John Ruskin College, St Joseph's College.

Notes

a. Includes the former Grant Maintained Schools.

b. In cases where an element of an existing Scheme employer's deficit is transferred to a new employer on its inception, the Scheme employer's deficit recovery contributions shown in the table may be reallocated between the Scheme employer and the new employer to reflect this, on advice of the Actuary and as agreed by the Administering Authority.

c. The total annual contributions payable by each employer will be subject to a minimum of zero.

The employers' contribution due from the London Borough of Croydon and grouped Scheduled Bodies was £16,427,000.

All other contributions are as disclosed in the Schedule to the Rates and Adjustment Certificate.

2. INVESTMENTS

On 3 September 2013, the Pension Committee agreed to authorise the Director of Finance and Assets and Section 151 Officer to exercise delegated powers to vary the Pension Fund's target asset allocation between UK and Overseas equities, Property, Bonds, Cash and alternative asset classes as is deemed necessary and switch investments between existing and other fund managers, as required. The dynamics which drove this process from late 2007 were the volatility in equity markets and the availability of investment opportunities tied into temporary market inefficiencies. The objective was to achieve a more consistent level of return aligned with the (then) 25 year recovery plan for the Fund but with a much lower aggregate level of risk.

During 2013/14 the Pension Committee agreed modifications to the original allocations, the details of which are outlined in Note 25.

2. INVESTMENTS (continued)

Asset Category	Fund Managers
Equities	DB Advisors, Fidelity and Franklin Templeton (segregated funds); and Sarasin (pooled funds) *, Legal and General (pooled funds)
Private equity	Knightsbridge and Pantheon
Infrastructure	Equitix
Bonds	Standard Life and Wellington
Hedge Fund of Funds	Bluecrest and Fauchier
Property	Henderson Global Investors ** and Schroder Investment Management
Cash	Cash is invested by the in-house team

* The fund fully redeemed its investment with Sarasin on 21 March 2014 and transitioned the proceeds to a passive global equity fund at Legal and General.

** The fund terminated its fund of property funds agreement with Henderson Global Investors on 31 December 2013 and the underlying property funds were in the process of being transferred to Schroder Investment Management at 31 March 2014.

VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS

The assets of the Pension Fund are included in the Net Asset Statement at their fair value. The fair value for the following asset classes is:

Segregated Global Equities (Fidelity, Franklin Templeton, Deutsche Bank)

Investment accounting had been undertaken by the Bank of New York Mellon (BoNYM) since 1 April 2009. The BoNYM pricing unit (Global Pricing) uses its prices to reprice the investments held by the segregated fund managers to achieve consistent pricing across the entire segregated portfolio.

The BoNYM pricing unit operates under the following pricing guidelines:

Designation of a primary source

All pricing vendors are external. Where available, BoNYM uses more than one vendor for securities of each asset type, class or issue. At the time of acquisition, each security is automatically assigned a primary pricing source, based on its characteristics. The price received from a primary source is used in portfolio valuation reports, unless a tolerance check, or price challenge results in the use of a price from a secondary vendor, or BoNYM are directed as to a price or source as described below:

Use of Secondary Pricing Sources; Client / Manager Price Direction

Missing Prices

BoNYM monitors prices supplied by vendors and may use a secondary vendor or change a primary vendor designation if a price for a particular security is not received from the primary vendor or the vendor no longer prices a particular asset type, class or issue. When a vendor does not send a price for a particular asset, it may indicate an inactive, delisted, bankrupt or suspended equity or bond for which BoNYM vendors no longer have enough data to provide a price. In such cases, Global Pricing would use a secondary vendor, if available. If a secondary vendor source is not available, BoNYM will reflect the last available price. In daily, weekly or monthly valued accounts, the client or their investment manager(s) may direct the use of an alternative price or source for any position not priced by BoNYM pricing vendors.

Tolerance Checks

Vendor-provided prices are subjected to automated tolerance checks to identify and avoid, where possible, the use of inaccurate prices. Questionable prices identified by either of the tests noted below, are reported to the vendor that provided the price. Pricing Specialists then follow-up with the vendors. If the prices are validated, the primary price source is used. If not, a secondary source price which has passed the applicable tolerance check is used (or queried with the vendor if it is out of tolerance), resulting in either the use of a secondary price, where validated, or the last reported default price, as in the case of a missing price. For monthly valued accounts, where secondary price sources are available, an automated inter source, tolerance report identifies prices with an inter-vendor pricing variance of over 2% at an asset class level.

For daily valued accounts, each security is assigned, where possible, an indicative major market index, against which daily price movements are automatically compared. Tolerance thresholds are established by asset class. Prices found to be outside of the applicable tolerance threshold are reported and queried with vendors as described above.

2. INVESTMENTS (continued)**Pooled Global Equity Funds (Sarasin, Fidelity, Franklin Templeton and Legal and General)****Sarasin**

The investment with Sarasin is in their Global Thematic Fund. The price of shares in the Fund is published daily in the Financial Times. The fund fully redeemed its holdings in Sarasin at 21 March 2014.

Bonds**Standard Life - Trustee Investment plan**

Investments in the Trustee Investment Plan are valued each working day and a unit price is set. The pricing basis depends on the overall cash flow of the Fund, and more specifically, whether the cash flows result in the Fund having to purchase, sell or transfer stock. This gives rise to three pricing bases; offer, bid and mid. Generally, if there is a positive cash flow into the Fund the offer basis is used. This basis takes account of the cost of buying investments. However, if there is an overall outflow of funds the pricing basis may be switched to a bid basis. This means that a lower price will apply, reflecting the cost of selling the underlying investments. This is in accordance with the accounting rules for pooled investment vehicles required by the 2007 Pensions SORP.

Wellington - Sterling Core Bond Plus

Multiple pricing sources are used: a tolerance of 5% is accepted between prices. Outside of that range there is a manual review of each price.

Private Equity and Infrastructure Investments

Fund investments are carried at fair value as determined quarterly by the General Partner in its discretion. The Partnership's fund investments are generally carried at the valuations provided by the general partners or managers of such investments. The valuations provided by the general partners or managers typically reflect the fair value of the Partnership's capital account balance of each fund investment, including unrealised gains and losses, as reported in the audited financial statements of the respective fund. In reviewing these underlying valuations, the General Partner is advised by the Investment Advisor, who reviews the capital account balances and may adjust the value of each fund investment. The General Partner uses the market approach to estimate the fair value of private investments. The market approach utilises prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions, type of security, size of the position, degree of liquidity, restrictions on the disposition, latest round of financing data, current financial position and operating results, among other factors. In circumstances where fair values are not provided in respect of any of the Company's fund investments, the Investment Advisor will seek to determine the fair value of such investments based upon information provided by the general partners or managers of such funds or from other sources. Notwithstanding the above, the variety of valuation bases adopted and quality of management data of the ultimate underlying Investee companies means that there are inherent difficulties in determining the value of these investments. Amounts realised on the sale of these investments may differ from the values reflected in these financial statements and the difference could be significant.

Hedge Funds

Pricing supplied by Globeopp.net. Net asset values are reconciled on a daily basis.

Property

The Fund does not have any direct investments in property but invests indirectly through the property fund managers Henderson Global Investors and Schroder Investment Management, who invest in several property funds. The valuations presented in the accounts are those provided by the fund managers and are all at market value, bid prices are used where available.

Cash

Cash is cash in hand and deposits with any financial institution repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in 30 days or less, that had a short maturity when acquired, are convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of a change in value, and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

Short Term Deposits

As at 31 March 2014 the Fund had two fixed term deposits with Lloyds Bank for £5 million and £15 million maturing on 4 April 2014 and 7 April 2014 respectively.

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

3. CHANGE IN MARKET VALUE OF INVESTMENTS

	Balance Brought Forward £000	Purchases £000	Sale Proceeds £000	Realised Gains/ (Losses) £000	Unrealised Gains/ (Losses) £000	Balance Carried Forward £000
Global equities - segregated funds	264,296	203,102	(200,160)	28,605	(11,104)	284,739
Global equities - pooled funds	102,649	93,230	(91,725)	5,484	(1,772)	107,866
Private equity	22,492	8,147	(749)	803	111	30,804
Infrastructure	22,403	3,500	(3,137)	0	3,548	26,314
Bonds	205,413	883	(42,100)	5,015	(5,174)	164,037
Hedge funds	13,334	15,000	0	0	1,233	29,567
Property	37,480	32,206	(6,209)	(747)	2,298	65,028
	668,067	356,068	(344,080)	39,160	(10,860)	708,355

4. ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS

Investments are valued at the close of business on 31 March 2014 in accordance with the valuation methodologies detailed in Note 2.

	2014		2013	
	Market £000	Market %	Market £000	Market %
Global equities - segregated funds (Quoted)				
DB Advisors	85,285	12.0%	81,287	12.2%
Fidelity	110,585	15.6%	99,779	14.9%
Franklin Templeton	88,869	12.5%	83,230	12.5%
Total equities - segregated	284,739	40.1%	264,296	39.6%
Global equities - pooled funds (Quoted)				
DB Advisors	1,343	0.2%	0	0.0%
Fidelity	14,463	2.0%	15,496	2.3%
Franklin Templeton	1,473	0.2%	1,823	0.3%
Sarasin	0	0.0%	85,330	12.8%
Legal and General	90,587	12.8%	0	0.0%
Total equities - pooled	107,866	15.2%	102,649	15.4%
Private Equity (Unquoted)				
Pantheon Ventures	22,948	3.2%	16,974	2.5%
Knightsbridge	7,856	1.1%	5,518	0.8%
Total private equity	30,804	4.3%	22,492	3.3%
Infrastructure (Unquoted)				
Equitix	26,314	3.4%	22,403	3.4%
Total Infrastructure	26,314	3.4%	22,403	3.4%
Bonds (Quoted)				
Standard Life	113,513	16.0%	126,549	18.9%
Wellington	50,524	7.1%	78,864	11.8%
Total Bonds	164,037	23.1%	205,413	30.7%
Hedge Fund of Funds (Unquoted)				
Bluecrest	29,567	4.2%	13,334	2.0%
Total Hedge Fund of Funds	29,567	4.2%	13,334	2.0%
Property (Quoted)				
Henderson Global Investors	11,041	1.6%	11,189	1.7%
Schroder	53,987	7.6%	26,291	3.9%
Total Property	65,028	9.2%	37,480	5.6%
Total investments	708,355	100.0%	668,067	100.0%

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

4. ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS (continued)

Equity markets experienced high volatility during the first half of the 2013/14 accounting period. This was a combination of weak economic news from the Eurozone, fears of a slowing Chinese economy and indications that the Chairman of the Federal Reserve intended to reduce the program of quantitative easing. The FTSE 100 started the year at 6,412 before experiencing a sharp dip to 6,092 and rising to a high of 6,838 in February before finishing the year at 6,598. European equities experience growth in the latter part of year, the US posted mixed performance, UK equities lost value as a result of disappointing earnings and emerging markets suffered on the back of slow growth in China.

5. GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS

	2014			2013		
	UK £000	Foreign £000	Total £000	UK £000	Foreign £000	Total £000
Global equities - segregated funds (Quoted)						
DB Advisors	6,366	78,919	85,285	3,095	78,192	81,287
Fidelity	23,027	87,558	110,585	8,077	91,702	99,779
Franklin Templeton	9,145	79,724	88,869	6,598	76,632	83,230
Total equities	38,538	246,201	284,739	17,770	246,526	264,296
Global equities - pooled funds (Quoted)						
DB Advisors	0	1,343	1,343	0	0	0
Fidelity	0	14,463	14,463	71	15,425	15,496
Franklin Templeton	0	1,473	1,473	0	1,823	1,823
Sarasin	0	0	0	0	85,330	85,330
Legal and General	0	90,587	90,587	0	0	0
Total pooled investments	0	107,866	107,866	71	102,578	102,649
Private Equity (Unquoted)						
Pantheon Ventures	0	22,948	22,948	0	16,974	16,974
Knightsbridge	0	7,856	7,856	0	5,518	5,518
Total private equity	0	30,804	30,804	0	22,492	22,492
Infrastructure (Unquoted)						
Equitix	26,314	0	26,314	22,403	0	22,403
Total Infrastructure	26,314	0	26,314	22,403	0	22,403
Bonds (Quoted)						
Standard Life	113,513	0	113,513	126,549	0	126,549
Wellington	0	50,524	50,524	0	78,864	78,864
Total Bonds	113,513	50,524	164,037	126,549	78,864	205,413
Hedge Fund of Funds (Quoted)						
Bluecrest	29,567	0	29,567	13,334	0	13,334
Total Hedge Fund of Funds	29,567	0	29,567	13,334	0	13,334
Property (Quoted)						
Henderson Global Investors	0	11,041	11,041	0	11,189	11,189
Schroder	53,987	0	53,987	26,291	0	26,291
Total Property	53,987	11,041	65,028	26,291	11,189	37,480
Total investments	261,919	446,436	708,355	206,418	461,649	668,067

6. INVESTMENTS EXCEEDING 5% OF THE MARKET VALUE OF THE FUND

There was no single investment greater than 5% of the total market value of the Fund.

7. INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related party disclosures are regulated by International Accounting Standard (IAS) 24 the purpose of which is to ensure that an entity's financial statements contain the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and profit or loss may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions and outstanding balances with such parties.

In broad terms parties are related for the purposes of IAS24 when one has control or significant influence over the other, or they are subject to common control or influence.

- ▶ Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.
- ▶ Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but is not control over those policies. Significant influence may be gained by share ownership, statute or agreement.

The related parties of pension schemes fall into three main categories:

- ▶ Employer related;
- ▶ Trustee related; and
- ▶ Officers and managers.

Employer Related Parties

The relationship between an employer and a pension scheme set up for its employees is by its nature very close. The table below details the nature of the related party relationships. It should be appreciated that no improper influence attaches to any of these relationships and at no time has the Pension Fund been inhibited from its responsibility to serve the best interests of its members.

Transaction	Description of its Financial Effect
Cost of early retirement due to redundancy - Note 8	As explained in Note 4 of the Statement of Accounting Principles and Policies, when employees who are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme take early retirement due to redundancy, there is a capitalised cost to the Pension Fund. This cost is re-imbursed by the employer granting early retirement.
Debtors - Note 9	Amounts due in respect of employers' and employees' contributions.
Creditors - Note 10	Payments are made by the Council's bank account on behalf of the Pension Fund. The Pension Fund reimburses the Council's bank account on a monthly basis.
Administration expenses - Note 11	The administration of the Pension Fund is undertaken by officers of the Council. The cost of their time is recharged to the Pension Fund as permitted by Paragraph 42 of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Administration) Regulations 2008.
Investment management expenses - Note 12	Council officers also provide investment monitoring services to the Pension Fund. It is also permitted under Paragraph 42 to recharge these costs to the Pension Fund.

The amounts involved in each of the above relationships are stated in their separate disclosure notes.

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

7. INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Trustee Related Parties

Trustee related parties include:

- a. trustees and their close families
- b. key management (that is the directors and any senior officer) of a corporate trustee and their close families
- c. entities controlled by, and associates and joint ventures of, the scheme itself
- d. companies and businesses controlled by the trustees or their close families
- e. companies and businesses controlled by the key management of a corporate trustee, or their close families.

Six members of the Pensions Committee were also governors of schools who were fund employers. The details of their interests are outlined below.

Councillor	Fund Employer	Contributions Payable £	Amount Outstanding at 31 March 2014 £	Date of Payment
Cllr Mansell	Norbury Manor Primary School	82,992	7,276	17 April 2014
Cllr Kellett	Monks Orchard Primary School	98,523	8,565	17 April 2014
Cllr Rajendran	Archbishop Lanfranc School	241,038	0	n/a
Cllr Bonner	Wolsey Junior School	45,519	0	n/a
Cllr Buttinger	Hayes Primary School	90,470	7,493	17 April 2014
Cllr Hall	Castle Hill Primary School	69,922	13,633	17 April 2014

Officers and Managers

Related parties under this heading include:

- a. key management (senior officers) of the Fund and their close families
- b. companies and businesses controlled by the key management of the Fund, or their close families.

There were no transactions between officers and managers of the Pension Fund and the Pension Fund.

The only financial relationship that either trustees or officers and managers have with the Fund is as prospective or actual pensioners for those who are scheme members. For further details please refer to Note 32 of the London Borough of Croydon's Statement of Accounts 2013/14.

8. COST OF EARLY RETIREMENT DUE TO REDUNDANCY

The following note only applies to the London Borough of Croydon:

During the financial year 2013/14 the capitalised cost of early retirements (due to redundancy) requiring reimbursement to the Pension Fund was £0.5m of which £0.5m was reimbursed during 2013/14. From 2010/11 the entire capitalised cost of early retirement was due the year in which it was incurred.

At the commencement of the financial year 2013/14, £0.1m (2012/13 £0.3m) of capitalised early retirement costs relating to prior year redundancies were the subject of reimbursements to the Pension Fund by annual instalments. During 2013/14, £0.1m (2012/13 £0.2m) was reimbursed to the Pension Fund.

9. DEBTORS

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Other Local Authorities - Croydon Council	473	618
Other Local Authorities	0	15
Other Entities and Individuals:		
Investment Income	688	713
Investment Disposals	2,162	2,570
Sundry Debtors	1,244	911
	4,567	4,827

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

10. CREDITORS

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Other Local Authorities - Croydon Council	(5,215)	(4,550)
Other Local Authorities - LB Bromley	0	(17)
Other entities and individuals		
Investment purchases	(1,736)	(3,282)
Sundry expenses	(1,393)	(1,319)
	(8,344)	(9,168)

The amount due to Croydon Council relates to transactions between the Fund and the Council all of which were settled through the Pension Fund bank account after the year end.

11. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Pensions administration and payroll (see note below)	1,034	840
Audit Fees	21	21
Actuarial expenses and valuation fees	269	102
Other administrative expenses	420	130
	1,744	1,093

Croydon Council's Pensions and Treasury section officers' time and related on-costs have been recharged to the Pension Fund, totalling £834k (2012/13: £666k). These relate to Croydon Council's costs of pensions administration and the non investment accounting work.

12. INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Fund managers' fees (see (a) below)	1,680	738
Investment advisors' fees	193	324
Direct salary and other related expenses (see (b) below)	132	270
	2,005	1,332

(a) Fund managers' fees for segregated funds are based on the value of the funds under their control. The charges for pooled funds are deducted at source from the investments held.

(b) Croydon Council's Pensions and Treasury section officers' time and related on costs totalling £132k (2012/13: £270k) have been recharged to the Pension Fund. These costs relate to all aspects of administering the investments of the Pension Fund, including investment monitoring.

13. INVESTMENT INCOME

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Distributions from global equity fund managers	4,645	4,653
Infrastructure distribution	0	8
Henderson property funds	221	235
Schroder property funds	938	1034
Interest on cash deposits	513	26
Other interests and adjustments	11	8
	6,328	5,964

The figures above show actual investment income received by the Pension Fund. Therefore, these figures are net of any irrecoverable withholding tax. Note 20 discloses the irrecoverable amounts that were deducted at source for taxation.

14. LUMP SUMS

	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Lump sum retirement benefits	7,435	6,551
Ill health retirement grants	177	167
Death grants	923	631
	8,535	7,349

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

15. TRANSFERS VALUES PAID AND TRANSFERS VALUES RECEIVED

	Transfers paid		Transfers received	
	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000	2013/14 £000	2012/13 £000
Individual transfers	2,568	2,678	2,729	4,076
Total	2,568	2,678	2,729	4,076

16. DETAILS OF STOCK RELEASED TO THIRD PARTIES UNDER A STOCK LENDING ARRANGEMENT

There was no stock released to third parties under a stock lending arrangement.

17. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 March 2014. The Fund had the following contractual commitments denominated in Sterling, Euros and Dollars.

Fund Manager	Committed 000s	Drawn 000s	Due 000s
Pantheon			
USA IV Fund	\$16,151	\$14,940	\$1,211
USA IX Fund	\$23,200	\$6,867	\$16,333
PGCO II Fund	\$16,000	\$5,440	\$10,560
Asia III Fund	\$1,997	\$1,858	\$139
Asia VI Fund	\$12,000	\$3,420	\$8,580
Euro III Fund	€ 12,299	€ 11,315	€ 984
Euro VII Fund	€ 17,000	€ 4,845	€ 12,155
Equitix			
Fund I	£10,000	£9,674	£326
Fund II	£10,000	£6,135	£3,865
Energy Efficiency Fund	£10,000	£1,142	£8,858
Knightsbridge			
KVC VII	\$13,000	\$9,360	\$3,640
KVC VIII	\$15,000	\$600	\$14,400

18. DETAILS OF ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS NOT INCLUDED IN PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

In accordance with regulation 4(2)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No 3093), there were no additional contributions included in the Pension Fund Accounts since all Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs), in total £255k for 2013/14 (£259k in 2012/13), are sent directly to the relevant AVC provider.

The value at 31 March 2014 of separately invested additional voluntary contributions was £1.75m (£1.6m in 2012/13).

19. TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE

There were no special or additional contributions receivable in the year.

20. TAXATION

Investment income is subject to UK tax which the Fund cannot recover under current tax legislation except for tax deducted at source from Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT's). With respect to overseas tax, where a taxation agreement exists between this country and another whereby a proportion of withholding tax deducted from investment income can be recovered, this will be reclaimed, although the amount and timescales vary from one country to another. The amount of irrecoverable withholding tax paid in 2013/14 was £0.77m (£0.6m in 2012/13).

21. MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the Fund consists of current and ex-employees not of pensionable age, retired employees and dependants.

	2013/14	2012/13	% change
Contributing members	7,605	7,501	1.39%
Deferred pensioners	7,600	7,196	5.61%
Pensioners	6,578	6,366	3.33%
Total	21,783	21,063	3.42%

Active membership will be higher than the number provided above due to employees brought in via auto enrolment during the year which will be set up post preparation of the accounts.

22. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUND

Employees in the scheme are required by the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 1997 as amended in April 2007 to make contributions to the Fund by deductions from earnings. The contribution rate payable is determined by the pay band applicable to each individual employee. The pay bands are detailed below:

Band	Range £	Contribution Rate %
1	0 -13,700	5.5%
2	13,701-16,100	5.8%
3	16,101-20,800	5.9%
4	20,801-34,700	6.5%
5	34,701-46,500	6.8%
6	46,501-87,100	7.2%
7	87,100+	7.5%

For the year ended 31 March 2014 the employers' rate was the same as for 2012/13, at 23.2% (consisting of 13.1% of pensionable pay and a lump sum deficit payment) for Croydon Council, the schools' non-teaching staff and scheduled bodies. Admitted bodies' rates varied depending upon the rates determined by the Actuary.

23. PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

International Financial Reporting Standards require a disclosure of the Fund's past service liabilities in a manner consistent with International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS19), and the requirements of International Accounting Standard 26 (IAS26). It should be noted that some of the assumptions used when calculating liabilities under IAS19 are different compared to those when producing an on-going funding valuation under the Local Government Pension Scheme (Administration) Regulations 2008.

Introduction

CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2013/14 requires administering Authorities of LGPS funds that prepare Pension Fund accounts to disclose what IAS26 refers to as the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits.

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is to be calculated similarly to the defined benefit obligation under IAS19. There are three options for its disclosure in Pension Fund accounts:

- ▶ showing the figure in the Net Assets Statement, in which case it requires the statement to disclose the resulting surplus or deficit;
- ▶ as a note to the accounts; or
- ▶ by reference to this information in an accompanying actuarial report.

If an actuarial valuation has not been prepared at the date of the financial statements, IAS26 requires the most recent valuation to be used as a base and the date of the valuation disclosed. The valuation should be carried out using assumptions in line with IAS19 and not the Pension Fund's funding assumptions.

I have been instructed by the Administering Authority to provide the necessary information for the London Borough of Croydon Pension Fund, which is in the remainder of this note.

Balance Sheet

Year ended	31 Mar 2014 £m	31 Mar 2013 £m
Present value of Promised Retirement Benefits	1,321	1,267

Liabilities have been projected using a roll forward approximation from the latest formal funding valuation as at 31 March 2013. I estimate this liability at 31 March 2014 comprises £472m in respect of employee members, £304m in respect of deferred pensioners and £545m in respect of pensioners. The approximation involved in the roll forward model means that the split of scheme liabilities between the three classes of member may not be reliable. However, I am satisfied the aggregate liability is a reasonable estimate of the actuarial present value of benefit promises. I have not made any allowance for unfunded benefits.

The above figures include both vested and non-vested benefits, although the latter is assumed to have a negligible value.

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

23. PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

It should be noted the above figures are appropriate for the Administering Authority only for preparation of the accounts of the Pension Fund. They should not be used for any other purpose (i.e. comparing against liability measures on a funding basis or a cessation basis).

Assumptions

The assumptions used are those adopted for the Administering Authority's IAS19 report as required by the Code of Practice. These are given below. I estimate that the impact of the change of assumptions to 31 March 2014 is to decrease the actuarial present value by £1m.

Financial Assumptions

My recommended financial assumptions are summarised below:

Year ended	31 Mar 2014 %p.a.	31 Mar 2013 %p.a.
Inflation/Pensions Increase Rate	2.8%	2.8%
Salary Increase Rate *	3.6%	4.6%
Discount Rate	4.3%	4.5%

* Salary increases are 1% p.a. nominal until 31 March 2015 reverting to the long term rate thereafter.

Longevity Assumption

As discussed in the accompanying report, the life expectancy assumption is based on the Fund's VitaCurves with improvements in line with the CMI_2010 model, assuming the current rate of improvements has reached a peak and will converge to a long term rate of 1.25% p.a. Based on these assumptions, the average future life expectancies at age 65 are summarised below:

	Males	Females
Current Pensioners	22.3 years	24.4 years
Future Pensioners *	24.4 years	26.7 years

* Future pensioners are assumed to be currently aged 45.

Please note that the assumptions have changed since the previous IAS26 disclosure for the Fund.

Commutation Assumption

An allowance is included for future retirements to elect to take 50% of the maximum additional tax-free cash up to HMRC limits for pre-April 2008 service and 50% of the maximum tax-free cash for post-April 2008 service.

Professional Notes

This paper accompanies my covering report titled 'Actuarial Valuation as at 31 March 2014 for IAS19 purposes' dated 24 April 2014. The covering report identifies the appropriate reliances and limitations for the use of the figures in this paper, together with further details regarding the professional requirements and assumptions.



Prepared by:-

Richard Warden FFA

16 May 2014

For and on behalf of Hymans Robertson LLP

24. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

At the end of June 2014 the market value of the Fund's investments had increased by £40m, of which £25m was a cash investment into equities, approximately £13m is due to market fluctuations performance and the remaining £2m is due to the balance of cash drawn down and distributed by private equity managers. The Fund's European Property holdings were transferred to Schroder Investments in May 2014.

Adjusting Events:

Croydon Council, as the administering Authority for the LGPS, collects and accounts for contributions from other Scheme employers. Contributions comprise: deductions from staff salaries, prescribed by the Scheme regulations; matching employer contributions, set out in the Actuarial Valuation certificate; and lump sum deficit contributions that are also set by the Actuary. The first two items are determined by payroll but the latter is fixed for a three-year period, commencing April 2014.

There are four employers within the Croydon Scheme who are not complying with the Scheme regulations in respect of these contributions.

Ruskin Private Hire, an admitted body, has gone into administration. An offsetting arrangement contained in their admission agreement has ensured that monies due, in so far as they can be estimated, have been collected.

Another admitted body, Cabrini, has voluntarily commenced a process of formal wind-down, disposing of assets to make a contribution towards a termination valuation.

A third admitted body, Fairfield Halls, has failed to pay over their deficit contribution in compliance with the regulations. This debt will be off-set against grant due from the Council.

St James the Great Primary School, an academy, is in arrears paying over their employer contribution. A legal process is in train to recover sums due to the Pension Fund.

Each of these individual cases has been closely monitored throughout the year and hence provide evidence of conditions that existed at the Scheme year end, and so adjust the amounts recognised in the financial statement.

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Below is the investment strategy agreed by Pension Committee in 2012/13.

Asset Class	Benchmark	Weighting
UK and Overseas Listed Equities	MSCI AC World Index	50% ⁺ / - 3%
Bonds	18% Merrill Lynch Sterling non gilts all stocks index 12% Merrill Lynch Sterling Broad Market index	25% ⁺ / - 3%
Property	IPD All Properties index	10% ⁺ / - 3%
Funds of Hedge Funds	3 month LIBOR plus 5% / plus 10%	4.00%
Private Equity	MSCI AC World Index / Absolute Return of 12%	5.00%
Infrastructure	Absolute Return of 12%	5.00%
Global Tactical Asset Allocation	3 month LIBOR plus 10%	0.00%
Cash and Short Term Deposits		1.00%
Total		100.00%

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Sensitivity Analysis

A movement of 1% in the value of equities would cause a change in the asset value of the Fund of £3.56m. A 1% change in the value of bonds would have a £1.64m effect.

Classification of Financial Instruments

Accounting policies describe how different asset classes of financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognised. The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities (excluding cash) by category and Net Assets Statement heading. The Equitix Funds were reclassified from private equity to infrastructure during the period.

	Designated as fair value through profit and loss £000	Loans and Debtors £000	Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost £000
Financial Assets			
Fixed interest securities	164,037	0	0
Equities	284,739	0	0
Pooled investments	107,866	0	0
Pooled property investments	65,028	0	0
Hedge Funds	29,567	0	0
Private equity	30,804	0	0
Infrastructure	26,314	0	0
Cash	0	37,309	0
Other investment balances	0	0	2,850
Debtors	0	1,717	0
Total Financial Assets	708,355	39,026	2,850
Financial Liabilities			
Other investment balances	0	0	(1,736)
Creditors	0	0	(6,608)
Total Financial Liabilities	0	0	(8,344)
Net Assets	708,355	39,026	(5,494)

Net Gains and Losses on Financial Instruments

**31 March 2014
£000**

Financial assets	
Fair value through profit and loss	28,300
Loans and debtors	0
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	0
Financial liabilities	
Fair value through profit and loss	0
Loans and debtors	0
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	0
Total	28,300

Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Liabilities

The following table summarises the carrying values of the financial assets and financial liabilities by class of instrument compared with their fair values:

	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
Financial Assets		
Fair value through profit and loss	708,355	708,355
Loans and Debtors	39,026	39,026
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,850	2,850
Total Financial Assets	750,231	750,231
Financial Liabilities		
Fair value through profit and loss	0	0
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(8,344)	(8,344)
Total Financial Liabilities	(8,344)	(8,344)

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Valuation of financial instruments carried at fair value

The valuation of financial instruments has been classified into three levels, according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair values.

Level One

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

Listed investments are shown at bid prices. The bid value of the investment is based on the bid market quotation of the relevant stock exchange.

Level Two

Financial instruments at Level 2 are those whose quoted market prices are not available; for example, where an instrument is traded in a market that is not considered to be active, or where valuation techniques use inputs that are based significantly on observable market data.

Level Three

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

These instruments include unquoted equity investments and hedge fund of funds, which are valued using various valuation techniques that require significant judgement in determining appropriate assumptions.

The values of the investment in private equity are based on valuations provided by the general partners to the private equity funds in which the London Borough of Croydon Pension Fund has invested.

These valuations are prepared in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines, which follow the valuation principles of IFRS and US GAAP. Valuations are usually undertaken annually at the end of December. Cash flow adjustments are used to roll forward the valuations to 31 March as appropriate.

The values of the investment in hedge funds are based on the net asset value provided by the fund manager. Assurances over the valuation are gained from the independent audit of the value.

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

Values at 31 March 2014	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Total £000
Financial Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	556,642	65,028	86,685	708,355
Financial Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	0	0	0	0
Net financial assets	<u>556,642</u>	<u>65,028</u>	<u>86,685</u>	<u>708,355</u>

26. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Fund's primary long-term risk is that the Fund's assets will fall short of its liabilities (i.e. promised benefits payable to members). Therefore the aim of investment risk management is to minimise the risk of an overall reduction in the value of the Fund and to maximise the opportunity for gains across the whole Fund portfolio. The Fund achieves this through asset diversification to reduce exposure to market risk (price risk, currency 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 Council manages these investment risks as part of its overall Pension Fund risk management programme.

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

Market Risk

This is the risk that financial loss could arise as a result of fluctuations in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads and equity and commodity prices. 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, whilst optimising the return on risk.

In general, excessive volatility in market risk is managed through the diversification of the portfolio in terms of geographical and industry sectors and individual securities. To mitigate market risk, the Council and its investment advisors undertake appropriate monitoring of market conditions and benchmark analysis.

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 its issuers or factors affecting all such instruments in the market.

The Fund is exposed to share and derivative price risk. This arises from investments held by the Fund for which the future price is uncertain. All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. Except for shares sold short, the maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by fair value of the financial instruments. Possible losses from shares sold short is unlimited.

The Fund's investment managers mitigate this price risk through diversification and the selection of securities and other financial instruments is monitored by the Council to ensure it is within limits specified in the fund investment strategy.

Other price risk - sensitivity analysis

Potential price changes are determined based on the observed historical volatility of asset class returns. "Riskier" assets such as equities will display greater potential volatility than bonds, so the overall outcome will depend largely on the Funds' asset allocation. An example is provided below.

Asset type	Potential market movements (+/-)
Global Equities	11.73%
Total bonds plus index linked	4.03%
Alternatives	3.83%
Property	8.06%

The potential volatilities are consistent with a one standard deviation movement in the change in value of the assets over the latest three years. This can then be applied to the period end asset mix as follows:

Asset type	Value	Percentage Change	Value on Increase	Value on Decrease
	£000	%	£000	£000
Global Equities	392,605	11.73%	438,658	346,552
Total bonds plus index linked	164,037	4.03%	170,648	157,426
Alternatives	86,685	3.83%	90,005	83,365
Property	65,028	8.06%	70,269	59,787
Total Assets	<u>708,355</u>		<u>769,580</u>	<u>647,130</u>

26. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

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 risk, 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 exposure to interest rate risk is monitored and assessed against the strategic asset allocation benchmark.

The Fund's direct exposure to interest rate movements as at 31 March 2014 is set out below. These disclosures present interest rate risk based on the underlying financial assets at fair value.

Asset type	As at 31 March 2014
	£000
Cash and cash equivalents	26,477
Cash Balances	10,832
Fixed interest securities	164,037
Total	<u>201,346</u>

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

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

The analysis that follows assumes that all other variables, in particular exchange rates, remain constant, and shows the effect in the year on the net assets available to pay benefits of a +/- 100 BPS change in interest rates.

Asset type	Carrying amount as at 31 March 2014	Change in year in the net assets available to pay benefits	
		+100 BPS	-100 BPS
		£000	£000
Cash and cash equivalents	26,477	265	(265)
Cash Balances	10,832	108	(108)
Fixed interest securities	164,037	1,640	(1,640)
Total	<u>201,346</u>	<u>2,013</u>	<u>(2,013)</u>

Currency risk

Currency risk represents the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund is exposed to currency risk on financial instruments that are denominated in any currency other than pounds sterling (£UK). The Fund holds both monetary and non-monetary assets denominated in currencies other than £UK.

The Fund's currency rate risk is routinely monitored by the Council and its investment advisors in accordance with the Fund's risk management strategy, including monitoring the range of exposure to currency fluctuations.

The following table summarises the Fund's currency exposure as at 31 March 2014.

Currency exposure - asset type	Asset Value as at 31 March 2014
	£000
Overseas quoted securities	246,201
Overseas quoted securities - pooled	107,866
Overseas un-quoted securities	30,804
Overseas property	11,041
Overseas bonds (quoted)	50,524
Total overseas assets	<u>446,436</u>

Currency risk - sensitivity analysis

Following analysis of historical data in consultation with the Fund's performance management provider (WM Company), the Council considers the likely volatility associated with foreign exchange rate movements to be 5.21% (as measured by one standard deviation).

A 5.21% fluctuation in the currency is considered reasonable based on the WM Company's analysis of long-term historical movements in the month-end exchange rates over a rolling 36-month period.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

26. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

A 5.21% 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:

Currency exposure - asset type	Asset Value as at 31 March 2014	Change in net assets available to pay benefits	
		+5.21%	-5.21%
	£000	£000	£000
Overseas quoted securities	246,201	259,028	233,374
Overseas quoted securities - pooled	107,866	113,486	102,246
Overseas un-quoted securities	30,804	32,409	29,199
Overseas property	11,041	11,616	10,466
Overseas bonds (quoted)	50,524	53,156	47,892
Total overseas assets	<u>446,436</u>	<u>469,695</u>	<u>423,177</u>

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that parties in whom the Fund invests may fail to pay amounts that are due to the Pension Fund. For example an entity in which the Pension Fund invests may fail. This risk is minimised by investing in specialist fund managers across different asset classes and geographical regions. Additionally there is a risk that an admitted body maybe unable to meet it's contributions obligations. Contribution receipts are monitored monthly and, if necessary, remedial action is taken.

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

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

Contractual credit risk is represented by the net payment or receipt that remains outstanding, and the cost of replacing the derivative position in the event of a counterparty default. The residual risk is minimal due to the various insurance policies held by the exchanges to cover defaulting counterparties.

Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they are rated independently and meet the Council's credit criteria. The Council investments in money market funds with a AAA rating from a leading rating agency.

The Council believes it has managed its exposure to credit risk, and has had no experience of default or uncollectable deposits over the past six financial years. The Fund's cash holding under its treasury management arrangements at 31 March 2014 was £30.832 million (£33.74 million at 31 March 2013). This was held with the following institutions:

Summary	Rating at 31 March 2014	Balances as at 31 March 2014 £000
Money Market Funds Goldman Sachs	AAA	5,950
Short Term Deposit Account Lloyds TSB	A	20,000
Current Account Royal Bank of Scotland		4,882
Total		<u>30,832</u>

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Council therefore takes steps to ensure that the Pension Fund has adequate cash resources to meet its commitments. The Council has immediate access to its Pension Fund cash holdings including cash invested in money market funds. The Fund defines liquid assets as assets that can be converted to cash within three months. Non-liquid assets are those assets which will take longer than three months to convert into cash. All financial liabilities at 31 March 2014 are due within one year.

Refinancing risk

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

ACCRUALS

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

ACTUARIAL VALUATION

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

ACTUARY

An independent professional who advises on the financial position of a Pension Fund.

ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL DEBT

An amount set aside to cover money owed to the Council where it is considered doubtful that payment will be received.

AMORTISATION

The equivalent of depreciation for intangible assets.

BALANCES

The amount of money on the various funds of the Council left over at the end of the financial year after allowing for all expenditure and income that has taken place. These are also known as financial reserves.

BUDGET

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

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

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

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

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

CIPFA

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

COLLECTION FUND

A Fund operated by the billing Authority into which all receipts of Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates are paid. The Fund must be maintained separately from the Authority's General Fund.

COMMUNITY ASSETS

Assets that the Authority intends to hold in perpetuity that have no determinable useful life and that may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples are parks and historic buildings.

CONTINGENT ASSETS

Contingent assets are possible assets arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Council's control.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

COUNCIL TAX

A system of local taxation on domestic property introduced from 1st April 1993, as a replacement for the Community Charge (Poll Tax). It is set by both the billing and precepting Authorities at a level determined by the Council Tax base for the area.

COUNCIL TAX BASE

An amount calculated by the billing Authority, by applying the band proportions to the total properties in each band in order to ascertain the number of band D equivalent properties in the Authority's area. The Tax base is also used by the precepting and some levying bodies in determining their charge to the area.

CREDITORS

Amounts owed by the Authority for goods and services received where payment has not been made at the date of the Balance Sheet.

DEBTORS

Amounts owed to the Authority for goods and services provided at the date of the Balance Sheet.

DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT (DSG)

There was a change in the funding of specific and formula grants in 2006/07 largely due to changes in the way that expenditure on schools is funded. From then, Local Authorities received DSG within specific grant rather than funding previously included in formula grant.

DEPRECIATION

A provision made in the accounts to reflect the value of assets used during the year. Depreciation forms part of the capital charge made to service revenue accounts and is covered by International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 16.

EARMARKED RESERVES

Amounts set aside for a specific purpose to meet future commitments or potential liabilities, for which it is not appropriate to establish a provision.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

FAIR VALUE

The fair value of a non-current asset is the price at which an asset could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction less, where applicable, any grants receivable towards the purchase or use of the asset.

FINANCE AND OPERATING LEASES

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

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

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

GENERAL FUND (GF)

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

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Assistance by Government and inter-Government agencies and similar bodies, whether local, national or international, in the form of cash or transfers of assets to an Authority in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the Authority.

GROSS EXPENDITURE, GROSS INCOME AND NET EXPENDITURE

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

HERITAGE ASSETS

These are tangible assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

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

HOUSING SUBSIDY

The grant payable by Central Government to Local Authorities to subsidise the cost of providing Council housing and the management and maintenance of that housing. The grant is paid into the Housing Revenue Account.

IAS19

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

IMPAIRMENT

This is where the value of an asset falls below the carrying value in the accounts and so to reflect the commercial reality of the situation a charge is made in the running costs.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

Non-current assets that cannot be easily disposed of, expenditure on which is only recovered by continued use of the asset. Examples include highways and footpaths.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Non-current assets, which do not have a physical form but provide an economic benefit for a period of more than one year. Examples include software licences.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS)

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) is a set of accounting standards, developed by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Local Authorities moved to accounting on an IFRS basis in 2010/11, a year after Central Government and the National Health Service.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

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

LEVIES

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

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP)

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

NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATE (NNDR)

The charge payable on all business premises, calculated by multiplying the rateable value of the property by a nationally set rate multiplier. The Tax is collected by Croydon and is allocated between central government and local government under a formula as determined by Central Government.

NET BOOK VALUE

The amount at which non-current assets are included in the Balance Sheet, i.e. their historical cost or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

NET REALISABLE VALUE

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

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

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

NON-OPERATIONAL ASSETS

Non-current assets held by the Council but not used or consumed in the delivery of services. Examples include investment properties and assets that are surplus to requirements.

OPERATIONAL ASSETS

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

OUTTURN

Actual income and expenditure for a financial year.

PAST SERVICE COST

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

PRECEPT

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

PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI)

Government initiative under which the Council buys the services of a private sector to design, build, finance and operate a public facility.

PROVISIONS

Amounts set aside for any liability or loss that is likely to be incurred, but where the exact amount and date is uncertain.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLB)

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

RELATED PARTIES

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

RESERVES

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

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

The regular day to day running costs incurred in providing services. Examples include salaries, wages and running costs.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE (REFCUS)

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

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT (RSG)

The main grant payable to support Local Authorities' revenue expenditure. A Local Authority's RSG entitlement is intended to make up the difference between a Council's Retained Business Rates and its Settlement Funding Assessment.

RIGHT TO BUY

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

SETTLEMENT FUNDING ASSESSMENT

The main channel of Government funding which includes Retained Business Rates and Revenue Support Grant. There are no restrictions on what Local Authorities can spend it on.

SORP

The Statement of Recommended Practice. Its aims are to specify the principles and practices of accounting required to prepare a Statement of Accounts which represents a 'true and fair view' of the financial position and transactions of a Local Authority.

SUPPORTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

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

SUPPORT SERVICES

Activities of a professional, technical and administrative nature, which are not Local Authority services in their own right, but support front line services.

TANGIBLE ASSETS

Physical assets such as land, buildings and equipment that provide an economic benefit for a period of more than one year.

TRADING OPERATION

An activity of a commercial nature that is financed substantially by charges to recipients of the service.