

London Borough of Richmond upon Thames

**Accounts
for the year
2024/25**

**Un-Audited
30 June 2025**

www.richmond.gov.uk

Contents

Narrative Report	3
Statement of Responsibilities	10
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	11
Balance Sheet.....	12
Movement in Reserves Statement	13
Cash Flow Statement	15
Note 1 - Accounting Policies	16
Note 2 - Accounting Standards Issued, Not Adopted	37
Note 3 - Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies.....	37
Note 4 - Assumptions Made about the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty	39
Note 5 - Material Items of Income and Expense	40
Note 6 - Events After the Balance Sheet Date	41
Note 7 - Expenditure and Funding Analysis.....	42
Note 8 - Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature	44
Note 9 - Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations	45
Note 10 - Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves.....	47
Note 11 - Other Operating Expenditure	48
Note 12 - Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	48
Note 13 - Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	48
Note 14 – Property, Plant and Equipment.....	49
Note 15 – Infrastructure Assets	52
Note 16 - Heritage Assets	52
Note 17 - Investment Properties	53
Note 18 - Assets Held for Sale.....	54
Note 19 - Financial Instruments.....	54
Note 20 – Debtors.....	55
Note 21 - Debtors for Local Taxation.....	56
Note 22 - Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	56
Note 23 - Creditors.....	56
Note 24 – Provisions	56
Note 25 - Usable Reserves	58
Note 26 - Unusable Reserves	59
Note 27 - Cash Flow from Operating Activities	62
Note 28 - Cash Flow from Investing Activities	63
Note 29 - Cash Flow from Financing Activities	64
Note 30 – Reconciliation of Liabilities from Financing Activities.....	64
Note 31 - Agency Services.....	64
Note 32 - Pooled Budgets	64
Note 33 - Members’ Allowances.....	66
Note 34 - Officers’ Remuneration.....	66
Note 35 - External Audit Costs	69
Note 36 - Dedicated Schools Grant.....	70
Note 37 - Grant Income	71
Note 38 - Related Parties	73

Note 39 - Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing	75
Note 40 - Leases.....	76
Note 41 - Service Concession Arrangements.....	78
Note 42 - Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments	81
Note 43 - Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes	85
Note 44 - Defined Benefit Pension Scheme.....	86
Note 45 - Contingent Liabilities	91
Note 46 - Contingent Assets	92
Note 47 - Trust Funds.....	92
Note 48 - Home Loans Unit (HLU).....	92
Note 49 – Group Relationships.....	93
Collection Fund	96
Notes to the Collection Fund	98
Consolidated Group Accounts	99
Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	100
Group Balance Sheet.....	101
Group Movement in Reserves Statement	102
Group Cash Flow Statement	103
Independent Auditor’s Report to Members of London Borough of Richmond upon Thames	104
Annual Governance Statement 2024/25	105
Glossary.....	106

Narrative Report

Introduction

This is the Statement of Accounts of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames (LB Richmond) for the financial year 2024/25. The Statement of Accounts is a complex, technical document, the form and content of which is governed by the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) which in turn is underpinned by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). This means that the accounts are prepared on the same basis as the rest of the local authorities and central Government in the United Kingdom. This report is intended to provide a fair, balanced and understandable guide to the most significant aspects of the Council's financial performance, year-end financial position and cash flow, as well as giving information as to how the Council will develop over the next few years.

This document comprises three key areas:

- The single entity Statement of Accounts of LB Richmond.
- The consolidated Group Accounts of LB Richmond.
- The Collection Fund Accounts.

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

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

Organisational Overview

LB Richmond is focused on providing a range of excellent services and delivering against local priorities. The Council's vision is to be an engaging, open, and innovative Council – one that has better local schools, is safer and greener, one that is fair and affordable for all.

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

Each year the Council sets out its priorities for achievement in its Corporate Plan. Over the period to 2026 these are:

<u>A Greener Borough</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue to tackle the climate emergency, protecting our green spaces and putting the environment and sustainability at the heart of everything we do• Supporting residents to make long lasting behaviour changes so everyone can play a part in protecting our local environment
<u>A Safer Borough</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Working in partnership with police and local communities to prevent and tackle crime and remain the safest borough in London• Look beyond crime, to tackle violence against women and girls, water safety, fire safety and road safety
<u>A Fairer Borough</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support residents through the cost of living crisis and ensure Richmond is affordable for everyone to live here• Keep listening to residents and putting their needs at the heart of decision making, in particular making sure we hear the voices of those struggling the most

Progress on these programmes is reported to our Committees on a quarterly basis. We will also report against the measures set out in this plan in our Quarterly Performance Reports to our Committees. This information is published on the website here:

https://www.richmond.gov.uk/media/2dzd0bha/corporate_plan.pdf

Operational Model

The Council delivers some services itself, commissions others to provide some services on its behalf and works with partners to deliver services. Commissioning is an ongoing process that includes assessing needs, engaging with local people to prioritise services, and then planning and securing those services. It works in partnership with a range of different organisations to plan services that are joined up across the Borough including the Richmond Partnership, Health and Wellbeing and Community Safety. The voluntary sector is both a key partner and provider of services in the Borough.

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

- Adult Social Care and Public Health
- Chief Executive's Group
- Environment and Community Services
- Housing and Regeneration
- Finance
- Change and Innovation

Education and Children's Services are provided by Achieving for Children (AfC), a community interest company owned by LB Richmond and the Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames and, since August 2017, the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead.

The Council operates a Better Service Partnership (formerly known as the Shared Staffing Arrangement – SSA) with Wandsworth Council. The arrangement commenced on 1 October 2016, creating a single staffing structure across the two boroughs, and has already delivered substantial savings to preserve front-line services. The Better Service Partnership has created one of the largest staff groups in local government, which will enable the two councils to retain quality, specialisms and expertise which are more sustainable in a larger organisation. However, Richmond and Wandsworth Councils continue to be separate sovereign bodies with their own elected Councilors, Cabinets and Leaders, maintaining their distinct identities and retaining the ability to develop policies and priorities that matter to their local residents.

Risks and Opportunities

The Audit, Standards and Statutory Accounts Committee of the Council has responsibility for monitoring the effective development and operation of risk management policies in the Council, making recommendations to the Committees on risk management procedures. The Annual Governance Statement again confirms that the Council's Risk Management Strategy is effective and well embedded into corporate management processes. The latest review of the Council's key risks and mitigating controls will be presented to the Committee in July 2025 can be found here:

<https://cabnet.richmond.gov.uk/documents/s500016535/Annual%20Governance%20Report%202024-25.pdf>

Cost of Living and Inflation

In response to cost of living pressures, the Council has set aside £4.5m in an Emergency Funding Reserve since 2022/23 to assist residents and businesses during the crisis. An update paper reported to committee in June 2025 shows a number of initiatives that provide support:

<https://cabnet.richmond.gov.uk/documents/s500016480/9%20Cost%20of%20Living%20Support.pdf>.

To the end of March 2025, £3.896m of this funding has been allocated, of which £1.096m was spent in 2024/25. In addition, the Council has maximised its use of the Government's Household Support Fund grant, spending in full its allocation of £1.673m of Household Support Fund (tranches 5 and 6) to the end of March 2025. Further plans are in place to continue this cost of living related work in 2025/26 with an additional allocation of £1.474m in Household Support Fund (tranche 7) covering the year.

Future funding

A key risk affecting the Council relates to its financial position. In common with the rest of local government, the Council has seen a reduction in its core funding in recent years. However, LB Richmond, already characterised by historic low levels of government funding, is likely to be significantly impacted by the Government's "Fair Funding" review which has been postponed for many years but is now due to be implemented from 2026/27. This will look to redistribute funding across the country based on the relative need in each area and the total resources (government grants, Council Tax, Business Rates) available. The relative needs formulae have been reviewed, which will result in a lower share of needs assessments in 2026/27 for all London Boroughs but particularly Richmond, which could potentially be one of the worst affected Outer London Boroughs. A consultation has been launched for responses in August 2025. This review will include a full Business Rates income reset and Council Tax equalisation.

In addition, Government intends to review the way integrated health and social care is funded and again the timing and detail of this remains unclear. The Council will continue to engage with Government on consultations to ensure the best possible outcomes for the Borough.

Increase in demand for services

Demand led budgets remain an issue for many services, particularly children's and adult social care and homelessness and their unpredictability poses a challenge for forward financial planning. There is also pressure (in particular in relation to the high needs funding block) on the Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB) which funds schools. The pressures on funding for high needs services are directly related to the levels of need and rising cost of supporting those needs relative to the level of government funding and the Council's General Fund currently holds the funding risk where grant funding for schools proves insufficient to meet statutory requirements. The Council and the Department for Education reached an agreement of additional Safety Valve Agreement funding over a five-year period which came to an end in 2024/25. This supported the recovery of the cumulative Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) deficit to bring forward a surplus into 2024/25. However, increasing high needs services have pushed the fund back into a cumulative deficit of £0.225m at 31 March 2025. With the completion of the Safety Valve Agreement and the end of additional funding, continued work around the delivery of efficiencies are essential to support financial sustainability of the DSB.

The Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) details the current position and assumed future direction of travel for the Council's finances, including demonstrating how the Council is proactively responding to the current financial challenges of reducing government funding and increasing demographic pressures. The latest version of the MTFS can be accessed on the Council's website at:

<https://cabnet.richmond.gov.uk/documents/s500012321/202409%20MTFS%20Final.pdf>.

This version was presented to the Finance, Policy and Resources Committee for approval in September 2024, providing an update on the anticipated funding and expenditure pressures and the latest position on inflation.

Performance

The Corporate Plan sets out the Council's priorities for the year ahead and measures success against those priorities. The Council's strategic projects and programmes are monitored monthly to ensure they are delivering to time and on budget and that the intended outcomes and benefits are achieved. Progress on these programmes is reported to Members on a quarterly basis.

The Council also reports against the measures set out in this plan on an exception basis, in quarterly performance reports to Committees. Where the Council is not on track it outlines the actions being taken to ensure targets are met. This information is published on the Council's website at the following link:

https://www.richmond.gov.uk/council/how_we_work/council_performance.

Financial Performance

Overall, the revenue outturn position was in line with budget after allowing for a small increased drawing from the Financial Resilience Reserve (FRR) compared to planned. This is despite significant service pressures occurring in Adult Social Services across all client groups and Housing in relation to homelessness costs, both of which are as a result of increased unit costs and increased volumes.

Within the General Fund there were over and underspends across the Directorates, reflecting the wide range of services provided. The full 2024/25 outturn report can be accessed on the Council's website at

<https://cabnet.richmond.gov.uk/documents/s500016506/12%20Outturn%20Report.pdf>

The overall position broken down against each service committee is set out below:

GENERAL FUND	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance
Committee	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adult Social Services, Health and Housing	69,553	75,033	5,481
Transport and Air Quality	(5,935)	(6,343)	(409)
Environment, Sustainability, Culture and Sport	34,877	36,066	1,189
Education and Children's Services	56,216	55,133	(1,083)
Finance, Policy and Resources	38,875	38,671	(204)
Total Service Expenditure	193,586	198,560	4,975
Central Items	(30,618)	(35,393)	(4,775)
Use of Financial Resilience Reserve to balance budget	(2,240)	(2,440)	(200)
Total	160,728	160,728	0

Revenue Reserves

The Council's General Fund Reserve has increased by £0.004m. This includes a planned drawdown of £0.303m to fund carry forward budgets from 2023/24. The reserve has been topped up by the £0.308m carry forward of budgets from 2024/25 to enable the completion of projects and which will be funded from this reserve in 2024/25. The General Fund Reserve is £10.759m which represents 5.4% of the Council Budget Requirement for 2025/26 and is within the guidelines of 5-10% as agreed by the Council.

The budget included a planned use of £2.240m from the FRR to fund the budget gap when the Council Tax was set. As a result of the overall final position, the required drawing from reserves is £2.440m from the FRR, leaving a revised balance of £25.527m.

During the year, £1.096m has been drawn from the Emergency Funding Reserve for cost of living related projects, leaving £1.807m for future use. The corporate change programme has utilised £1.410m from the Invest to Save Reserve and £0.9m has been drawn from the Refugee and Homelessness Support Reserve to support services as outlined earlier.

In addition, the Waste Reserve has been topped up with the contribution received of £2.114m from West London Waste Authority (WLWA) whilst a drawing of £0.711m has funded the impact of the reduced income as a result of the volatile market for dry mixed recycling and increased disposal costs as a result of increased waste tonnage compared to budget. These, along with the funding of the Townmead Road spend to date result in a revised reserve balance of £7.207m.

Individual schools' reserves have decreased by £0.274m. Following the in year deficit on the DSG Reserve, this has become a deficit of £0.225m.

Capital

The Council has spent £43.199m on the capital programme in 2024/25. This is detailed in the table below.

Committee	Revised Budget £000	Outturn £000	Slippage / amendments £000
Adult Social Services, Health and Housing	14,153	8,624	(5,529)
Transport and Air Quality	11,236	11,384	148
Environment, Sustainability, Culture and Sports	3,335	2,405	(930)
Education and Children's Services	9,746	10,271	525
Finance, Policy and Resources	13,186	10,514	(3,401)
Total 2024/25	51,656	43,199	(8,458)

The Council carried out a review of the existing capital budget during 2024/25 which was reported to Committee as part of the capital programme and funding review in February 2025 and updated its capital budget in line with the latest projections at that time. The main underspends relate to the residential acquisition programme and the purchase of property for a supported housing scheme which will progress in early 2025/26.

Pensions

The latest triennial valuation was at 31 March 2022. Richmond has been a scheduled body in the Wandsworth Council Pension Fund (the Fund) since October 2016. As at 31 March 2025 the Fund had a net liability (deficit) of £12.350m (£14.309m net liability in 2023/24). This figure is LB Richmond's share of pensions liabilities, so includes Richmond's share of the Better Service Partnership staffing liabilities as well as pre Better Service Partnership costs of council staff.

Any changes to the Fund's surplus or deficit is largely attributable to complex external factors and is heavily dependent on the assumptions made by the Fund's actuary who values the Fund and provides an estimate in this case of the shortfall in funds available to the Fund to meet all of its liabilities. Reasons for this decrease in 2024/25 include changes in demographic assumptions for both current and future pensioners, changes in financial assumptions which include a decreased discount rate increasing the net present value of projected liabilities, offset by increased investment returns. In addition, there is a continued accounting adjustment under International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS 19) for the prudent treatment of surplus' in pensions funds. This adjustment is known as an 'asset ceiling' adjustment and further explanation can be found in Note 44 of the Accounts.

Current borrowing facilities and capital borrowing

The Council increased its underlying need to borrow (Capital Financing Requirement) by £24.576m during the year to £198.576m. This increase represented part funding for £25.950m of capital spend incurred during the year. The Council's actual borrowing decreased from £115.619m at 31 March 2024 to £111.751m in March 2025. This is due to no new borrowing being taken in 2024/25 and repayment of principal elements of existing borrowing. Details of the Council's capital programme and treasury strategy are reported to Committee every February. These reports give further information on the nature of the capital spend being financed and the decision-making process around how and when to borrow for capital purposes. The February 2025 reports are available on the following link: <https://cabnet.richmond.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CIId=801&MIId=500000328&Ver=4>

Internal and external funds to meet capital and PFI costs

The Council sets a six-year capital programme every February, detailing the current and next five years of planned capital spend. This includes how expenditure will be financed, and the relevant prudential indicators required to enable the Council to ensure all capital borrowing is affordable, sustainable, and prudent. The capital programme totals £303.221m over a six-year period.

The Council has two Private Finance Initiative (PFI) projects and recognises £8.926m of long term liability as funding for the care homes and schools' assets acquired under these contracts.

From 2024/25 the Council has implemented IFRS 16. This requires most leases to be included as assets on the Balance Sheet, with a corresponding liability. As at 31 March 2025 there is an additional £14.538m of lease liability added from the implementation of IFRS 16. This gives a total lease liability of £17.779m when historic finance leases are included. More information can be found in Note 40 of the Accounts.

Outlook

The Council faces a range of issues which challenge its financial position, namely:

- Demand led budgets – these remain an issue for many services, particularly adults' and children's social care and homelessness and their unpredictability poses a challenge for forward financial planning.
- Uncertainty around central government funding – whilst the June 2025 Spending Review set a real terms increase in Core Spending Power for local government as a whole and promises a three year settlement providing some certainty, this assumes maximum council tax increases are levied. Despite this good news, the Fair Funding Reform reviews the distribution of funding across the country and is due to be implemented from 2026/27. Consultation around the mechanics of realigning the relative need against total resources for each borough has recently been launched and it is likely that LB Richmond will lose out significantly. The Council will be lobbying Government to ensure that it is not penalized for historical good financial stewardship.
- The ongoing impact of high inflation levels experienced in 2022/23 continues to put pressure on Council budgets. Although inflation levels have now lowered to more 'normal' levels, the base costs remain high with continued cost pressures across the organisation in direct salary costs, utility costs and through suppliers.
- These increase the need for efficiency savings to be achieved. Further detail on all these aspects are outlined in the Council's MTFS, presented to the Finance, Policy and Resources Committee in September 2025.

Statement of Responsibilities

Responsibilities of the Council

The Council is required to:

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

Responsibilities of the Executive Director of Finance

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

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

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

The Executive Director of Finance has also:

- kept proper accounting records which were up to date;
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities;
- reviewed internal audit reports to identify any control weaknesses or deficiencies;
- carried out regular control processes to maintain numerical accuracy within the accounts.

Certificate

I certify that the Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames as at the 31 March 2025 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Fenella Merry
Executive Director of Finance
30 June 2025

Date authorised for issue: This Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue on 30 June 2025 and any events up to this date are reflected in the note Events after the Balance Sheet date.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

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

2023-24				2024-25		
Expenditure £000	Income £000	Net £000	Notes	Expenditure £000	Income £000	Net £000
128,212	(56,658)	71,554		136,554	(63,699)	72,855
234,670	(176,316)	58,354		258,573	(196,305)	62,268
44,303	(21,817)	22,486		48,360	(22,360)	26,000
23,802	(23,962)	(160)		26,044	(25,514)	530
95,588	(59,319)	36,269		101,510	(60,409)	41,101
526,575	(338,072)	188,503		571,041	(368,287)	202,754
			Cost of Services			
8,784	(935)	7,849	11	9,252	(1,735)	7,517
35,464	(49,799)	(14,335)	12	46,518	(50,173)	(3,655)
0	(199,110)	(199,110)	13	0	(205,069)	(205,069)
570,823	(587,916)	(17,093)		626,811	(625,264)	1,547
			Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services			
		21,102	14			(6,121)
		96,235	44			1,416
		117,337				(4,705)
			Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			
		100,244				(3,158)
			Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the authority. The net assets of the authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the authority. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the authority may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use. The second category of reserves is those that the authority is not able to use to provide services, i.e. reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses and reserves that hold timing differences.

31 March 2024			31 March 2025	
£000	Notes		£000	
980,849	14, 15	Property, Plant and Equipment	1,008,056	
3,515	16	Heritage Assets	3,544	
16,705	17	Investment Property	15,382	
25		Intangible Assets	24	
0	19	Long-Term Investments	5,000	
20,303	19	Long-Term Debtors	18,871	
1,021,397		Long Term Assets	1,050,877	
61,674	19	Short-Term Investments	35,681	
0	18	Assets Held for Sale	3,329	
33		Inventories	21	
88,223	20	Short-Term Debtors	90,931	
42,227	22	Cash and Cash Equivalents	45,351	
192,157		Current Assets	175,313	
(4,633)	19	Short-Term Borrowing	(6,985)	
(67,891)	23	Short-Term Creditors	(72,716)	
(3,259)	24	Provisions	(2,504)	
(2,662)	37	Grants Receipts in Advance – Revenue	(3,278)	
(1,744)	37	Grants Receipts in Advance – Capital	0	
(80,189)		Current Liabilities	(85,483)	
(307)	19	Long-Term Creditors	(307)	
(84)	24	Provisions	(175)	
(110,986)	19	Long-Term Borrowing	(104,766)	
(28,574)		Other Long-Term Liabilities	(36,087)	
(4,502)	37	Donated Assets	(4,502)	
0	37	Grants Receipts in Advance – Revenue	(22)	
(2,256)	37	Grants Receipts in Advance – Capital	(5,034)	
(146,709)		Long Term Liabilities	(150,893)	
986,656		Net Assets	989,814	
(179,268)	25	Usable Reserves	(178,978)	
(807,388)	26	Unusable Reserves	(810,836)	
(986,656)		Total Reserves	(989,814)	

Fenella Merry, Executive Director of Finance 30 June 2025

Movement in Reserves Statement

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

	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Un-applied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
<i>Notes</i>	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2024	(11,063)	(129,689)	(729)	(37,787)	(179,268)	(807,388)	(986,656)
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services <i>CIES</i>	1,547				1,547		1,547
Other Comprehensive Income / Expenditure <i>CIES</i>						(4,705)	(4,705)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	1,547	0	0	0	1,547	(4,705)	(3,158)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations <i>9</i>	6,430		(4,680)	(3,007)	(1,257)	1,257	0
Net Increase or Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	7,977	0	(4,680)	(3,007)	290	(3,448)	(3,158)
Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves <i>10</i>	(7,981)	7,981			0	0	0
Increase or Decrease in 2024-25	(4)	7,981	(4,680)	(3,007)	290	(3,448)	(3,158)
Balance at 31 March 2025	(11,067)	(121,708)	(5,409)	(40,794)	(178,978)	(810,836)	(989,814)

		General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Un- applied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
	Notes	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2023		(11,767)	(128,456)	(973)	(35,475)	(176,671)	(910,229)	(1,086,900)
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	CIES	(17,093)				(17,093)		(17,093)
Other Comprehensive Income / Expenditure	CIES						117,337	117,337
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		(17,093)	0	0	0	(17,093)	117,337	100,244
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	9	15,794		244	(2,312)	13,726	(13,726)	0
Net Increase or Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves		(529)	0	244	(2,312)	(2,597)	102,841	100,244
Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves	10	1,233	(1,233)			0	0	0
Increase or Decrease in 2023-24		704	(1,233)	244	(2,312)	(2,597)	102,841	100,244
Balance at 31 March 2024		(11,063)	(129,689)	(729)	(37,787)	(179,268)	(807,388)	(986,656)

Cash Flow Statement

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

2023-24			2024-25
£000	Notes		£000
(17,093)		Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	1,547
14,353		Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for noncash movements	(23,503)
20,113		Adjustment for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities	27,976
17,373	27	Net cash flows from operating activities	6,020
(14,904)	28	Net cash flows from investing activities	(16,147)
9,136	29	Net cash flows from financing activities	7,003
11,605		Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(3,124)
53,832		Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	42,227
42,227		Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	45,351

Note 1 - Accounting Policies

1.1 General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2024/25 financial year and its year end position at 31 March 2025. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (Amendment) Regulations 2024. These regulations also require that the Accounts be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices which are supported by the IFRS. These practices primarily comprise the following:

- The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 (the Code).
- All relevant approved accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Issues Committee (IFRIC).
- Relevant statutory guidance issued by Government.

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

1.2 Going Concern

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

Over recent years the Covid-19 pandemic and cost of living crisis has required continuous urgent responses from the Council to put in place provisions which support residents and businesses. The Council continues to identify local challenges and to put in place schemes to support residents and businesses.

The Council has undertaken cash flow modelling through to March 2027 which demonstrates the Council's ability to work within its Capital Financing Requirement and cash management framework, with a minimum headroom of more than £40m as at 31 March 2026 and £40m as at 31 March 2027.

The Council thereby concludes that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, and that the Council will be a going concern, twelve months from 24

June 2025. This is based on its cash flow forecasting and the resultant liquidity position of the Council, taking account of the cash and investment balances of £110m at 24 June 2025 and the overall limit for total borrowing under the Treasury Management Policy 2024/25 of up to £159m and 2025/26 of up to £188m. Long term external borrowing was £105m as at 31 March 2025 with no new long term borrowing taken in year. This demonstrates that the Council has sufficient liquidity over the going concern through to 31 March 2027.

1.3 Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

Income

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Council transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser, and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Council can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction, and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.

Expenditure

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

Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.

Interest

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

Debtor and creditor balances (accrual policy)

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

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

Utility payments

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

Income from Penalty Charge Notices (PCNs)

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

De Minimis levels

The Council has set a general de minimis level for accruals of creditors that are calculated manually at year end to avoid additional time and cost in estimating and recording accruals. This level is reviewed annually and was set at £10k for 2024/25. Exceptions to this de minimis rule where accruals are made in full are:

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

Revenue from contracts with service recipients

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

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

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

The Council has assessed the different categories of income from service recipients where there is a contract in place and where there is a performance obligation on the Council to deliver goods or services. Most of the services delivered to service recipients are statutory services, and performance obligations are satisfied throughout the year in exchange for income received. There would therefore be no material effect on the Council's financial statements of separately identifying income from these contracts that has been received, but the performance obligation has not been satisfied. Revenue is recognised at the point that the service is delivered. The total income from fees and charges is disclosed in Note 8 of the financial statements, Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature. Income from non-exchange transactions (including government grants and contributions, Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates) is separately disclosed in the financial statements and does not fall within the disclosure requirements of IFRS 15.

1.4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

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

1.5 Long term non-monetary assets

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

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

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

1.6 Exceptional Items

When items of income and expense are material, their nature and amount are disclosed separately, either on the face of the CIES or in the notes to the accounts, depending on how significant the items are to an understanding of the Council's financial performance. Materiality may be affected by the context and fluctuations of the economy, i.e. changes in inflation.

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

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

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

Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period. IAS 8 (Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors) includes the requirement to disclose, if retrospective restatement is impractical for a particular prior period, the circumstances that led to the existence of that

condition and description of how and from when the error has been corrected. There may be £1k difference between prior year comparators and published accounts due to rounding.

1.8 Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

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

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

1.9 Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable during Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and any non-monetary benefits for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable as at 1 April 2025 being the start of the year in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services but then reversed out through the MiRS so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable because of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are generally charged on an accruals basis in the CIES if detailed notification of redundancy has been issued before 31 March (see accounting policy 1.28). Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the MiRS, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year end.

Post-Employment Benefits

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

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE).
- The National Health Service (NHS) Pension Scheme administered by NHS Pensions.
- The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), administered by the Council, or for some employees by the London Pension Fund Authority (LPFA).

All schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees working for the Council. However, the arrangements for the teachers and NHS scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified specifically to the Council. The scheme is therefore accounted for as if it was a defined contribution scheme, and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet. Education and Children's Services line in the CIES is charged with the employer's contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions in the year. The relevant service line(s) in the CIES are charged with the employer's contributions payable to NHS Pensions in the year.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

Following the passing of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Wandsworth and Richmond Fund Merger) Regulations 2016 – SI 2016/1241, LB Richmond is no longer an administering authority of the LGPS.

The Council is now a scheduled employer in the Wandsworth Council Pension Fund and Wandsworth Council is the administering body for that Fund. The Wandsworth Council Pension Fund Accounts are presented in Wandsworth Council's Statement of Accounts only on this basis. The merged Fund provides the same benefits to members and employers as all other LGPS Funds.

For the 2024/25 accounts, the Council received actual pension data from the Actuary to the end of March.

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

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

The assets of the Pension Fund are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

- Quoted securities – current bid price.
- Unquoted securities – professional estimate.
- Unitised securities – current bid price.
- Property – market value.
- Infrastructure – professional estimate.

- Private Debt – professional estimate.
- Bonds – market value.

The change in the net pension's liability is analysed into the following components:

- Service cost comprising:
 - Current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the CIES to the services for which the employees worked.
 - Past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services in the CIES.
 - Interest cost – the expected increase in the present value of liabilities during the year as they move one year closer to being paid – debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES.
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) - the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time - charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the CIES.
- Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) comprising:
 - Actuarial gains and losses – changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from: a) experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has occurred) and b) the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
 - The return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- Contributions paid to the Wandsworth Council Pension Fund – cash paid as employer's and employees' contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities.
- Benefits Paid (payments to discharge liabilities directly to pensioners) – a charge to the Pension Fund, reimbursed from the Council where there are unfunded discretionary benefits.

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

Discretionary Benefits

The Council also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise because of an award to any member of staff (including teachers) are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the LGPS.

1.10 Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

Inputs to the valuation techniques are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

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

1.11 Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

Financial Assets

Financial assets are generally classified into two types:

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

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

Amortised Cost

Assets at amortised cost are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the financial assets held by the Council, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement. Where assets are identified as impaired because of an expectation that future cash flows might not take place because the borrower could default on their obligations under the contract, the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. An assessment of credit risk is crucial in measuring any losses.

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

Fair Value through Profit and Loss

Fair Value through profit and loss assets are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value.

The fair value measurements of the financial assets are based on the following principles:

- Instruments with quoted market prices - the market price.
- other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis.

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

IFRS 9 specifies how an entity should classify and measure financial assets, financial liabilities, and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. Local authorities were

exempt from applying IFRS 9 due to a statutory override issued by the Government in 2018. This has been extended for existing pooled fund investments until 1 April 2029. The override allows the Council to record fair value movements on pooled investments in the Pooled Investment Funds Adjustment Account to prevent impact on the General Fund, therefore mitigating potential budget risks. New pooled fund investments made after 1 April 2024 will be subject to full compliance with IFRS 9. This does not apply to the Council at present.

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

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

Expected credit loss model

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

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

Impairment losses are calculated to reflect the expectation that the future cash flows might not take place because the borrower could default on their obligations. Credit risk plays a crucial part in assessing losses. Where risk has increased significantly since an instrument was initially recognised, losses are assessed on a lifetime basis. Where risk has not increased significantly or remains low, losses are assessed based on 12-month expected losses. The authority assesses small value similar loans as a group to avoid undue cost or effort to support the measurement of lifetime expected losses on an individual instrument basis.

Foreign Currency Translation

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

1.12 Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

Amounts recognised as being due to the Council are not credited to the CIES until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset acquired

using the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

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

Where capital grants are credited to the CIES, they are reversed out of the General Fund balance in the MiRS. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the CAA. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve are transferred to the CAA once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

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

1.13 Community Infrastructure Levy

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a planning charge available to local authorities in England and Wales which was introduced by the Planning Act 2008 and came into force on 6 April 2010. The Council has collected Mayoral CIL on behalf of the Greater London Authority since 2014. CIL collected on behalf of other bodies is treated as an agency transaction and as such only the net cost of administration will be reported in the Council's accounts. The actual amount collected and paid over will not be reported as income and expenditure of the Council but will instead be reported as part of the levying body's accounts. Deductions are made from the CIL collected in year to fund the costs incurred for administration of the levy, with the remainder retained and applied as and when required for expenditure on infrastructure assets.

1.14 Heritage Assets

The Council is required to report on and separately identify Heritage Assets on its Balance Sheet. Heritage Assets can be tangible or intangible and are defined as assets with historical, cultural, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture.

Recognition

The Council will recognise all Heritage Assets on the Balance Sheet where the cost of obtaining a valuation is commensurate to the benefit of the users of the accounts. If the cost of obtaining a valuation is assessed as being disproportionate to the benefit of the user, the existence of the asset will be disclosed in the notes to the accounts along with relevant information. The de minimis levels applied to all Non-Current Assets will be applied to this asset class. Heritage Assets that do not meet the de minimis criteria are not disclosed in the Council's Accounts.

Where a Heritage Asset is operational, this will be treated as Property, Plant and Equipment rather than as a Heritage Asset.

Measurement

Heritage Assets will be valued in line with the existing policies for Property, Plant and Equipment if they meet the definition of this asset class. Where they do not fall into this category, they will be valued in line with the insurance valuation. The carrying amounts of Heritage Assets will also be reviewed where there is evidence of impairment e.g. where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's policies on impairment (please see section on Property Plant and Equipment). Heritage Assets with an indefinite life will not be subject to annual depreciation.

The proceeds on the disposal of Heritage Assets are accounted for in accordance with the Council's policies relating to the disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment. Disposal proceeds are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements and are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts.

1.15 Intangible Assets

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

Expenditure on the development of websites is not capitalised if the website is solely or primarily intended to promote or advertise the Council's goods or services. Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Council meet this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the CIES. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the CIES. Any gain or loss arising on disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES.

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

1.16 Inventories

The Council recognises all inventories (stock) that have a value over £10,000 as at 31 March 2025. The Council initially recognises inventory when it has control of it and when it expects to have a right to the future economic benefits/service potential. All inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Where there are large numbers of items of inventory that are ordinarily interchangeable, the Council uses either first-in, first-out (FIFO) or the weighted average cost method of stock measurement.

Investment Property

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year end, unless the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Balance Sheet date. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line and result in a gain for the General Fund balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund balance in the MiRS and posted to the CAA and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10k) the CRR.

Investment Properties have been valued by the Council's valuation contractor and categorised as Level 2 under the fair value hierarchy and recurring using significant observable inputs. The valuations have been based upon the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets in the local area. Typical valuation inputs include:

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

1.17 Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the CIES in the year. Where the Council has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital resources or by borrowing, a transfer in the MiRS from the General Fund balance to the CAA then reverses out the amounts charged so that there is no impact on the level of Council Tax.

1.18 Leases

The Council as Lessee

The authority classifies contracts as leases based on their substance. Contracts and parts of contracts, including those described as contracts for services, are analysed to determine whether they convey the right to control the use of an identified asset, through rights both to

obtain substantially all the economic benefits or service potential from that asset and to direct its use.

Leases are recognised as right-of-use assets with a corresponding liability at the date from which the leased asset is available for use (or the IFRS 16 transition date of 1 April 2024, if later). The leases are typically for fixed periods more than one year but may have extension options.

The authority initially recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments, discounting by applying the authority's incremental borrowing rate wherever the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be determined.

The right-of-use asset is measured at the amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any prepayments made, plus any direct costs incurred to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or restore the underlying asset on the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. However, for peppercorn, nominal payments or nil consideration leases, the asset is measured at fair value.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated straight-line over the shorter period of remaining lease term and useful life of the underlying asset as at the date of adoption.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. The liability is remeasured when:

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in index or rate.
- there is a change in the group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee.
- the authority changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option; or
- there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When such a remeasurement occurs, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, with any further adjustment required from remeasurement being recorded in the income statement.

Low value and short lease exemption

As permitted by the Code, the authority excludes leases:

- for low-value items. These are defined as below the values set out in accounting policy 1.5 stating de minimis levels for non-monetary assets.
- with a term shorter than 12 months (comprising the non-cancellable period plus any extension options that the authority is reasonably certain to exercise and any termination options that the authority is reasonably certain not to exercise).

Lease expenditure

Expenditure in the CIES includes interest, straight-line depreciation, any asset impairments and changes in variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the liability during the period in which the triggering event occurred. Lease payments are debited

against the liability. Rentals for leases of low-value items or shorter than 12 months are expensed.

Depreciation and impairments are not charges against council tax, as the cost of non-current assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are therefore appropriated to the CAA from the General Fund balance in the MiRS.

The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

Where the Council grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the commencement of the lease, the carrying amount of that asset on the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES as part of the gain or loss disposal. A gain, representing the Council's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the CIES also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal), matched by a lease (long-term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

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

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

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

Operating Leases

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

1.19 Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

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

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

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

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

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

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

- Dwellings – current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH).
- Infrastructure and community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost.
- Operational assets – determined using the basis of existing use value or depreciated replacement cost.
- Surplus assets - the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective.
- All other assets – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV).

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

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year-end, but not less frequently than every 5 years. In addition, all assets are assessed at each year end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired.

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

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

Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for by:

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

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

Impairment

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

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for as follows:

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

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

Depreciation

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

- Operational property assets – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- HRA Assets – depreciated based on the componentised weighted remaining useful life of beacon properties.
- Vehicles, plant and equipment – straight-line allocation over expected life of the asset as estimated by a suitably qualified officer on acquisition.
- Infrastructure – straight-line allocation over 20 years.

Where a Property, Plant and Equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, this is adjusted for by the valuer who provides a composite asset and asset life which represents the weighted average of the components. Revaluation gains are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been chargeable based on their historical cost being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the CAA.

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

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

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

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

Amounts received for a disposal more than £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of receipts relating to housing disposals are payable to Government. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the CRR and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the MiRS.

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

1.20 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the CIES in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, considering relevant risks and uncertainties.

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

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

Contingent Liabilities

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

Contingent Assets

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

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

1.21 Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by transferring amounts out of the General Fund balance in the MiRS. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES. The reserve is then transferring back into the General Fund balance in the MiRS so that there is no net charge against Council Tax for the expenditure.

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

1.22 VAT

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

1.23 Accounting for schools

Revenue Income and Expenditure

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

Capital

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

1.24 Council Tax and Business Rates

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

Accounting for Council Tax and Business Rates

The Council Tax and Business Rates income included in the CIES is the Council's share of accrued income for the year. However, regulations determine the amount of Council Tax and Business Rates that must be included in the Council's General Fund. Therefore, the difference between the income included in the CIES and the amount required by regulation to be

credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and included as a reconciling item in the MiRS, The Balance Sheet includes the Council's share of the end of year balances in respect of Council Tax and Business Rates relating to arrears, impairment allowances for doubtful debts, overpayments and prepayments and appeals.

1.25 Events After the Balance Sheet Date

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

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

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

1.26 Long Term Contracts

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

1.27 Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar Contracts

PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the Property, Plant and Equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. As the Council is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes, and as ownership of the Property, Plant and Equipment will pass to the Council at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the Council carries the assets used under the contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The original recognition of these assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the Property, Plant and Equipment) was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment.

Non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as Property, Plant and Equipment owned by the Council.

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

- Fair value of the services received during the year – debited to the relevant service in the CIES.
- Finance cost – an interest charge on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES.

- Contingent rent – increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES.
- Payment towards liability – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator (the profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease).

1.28 Redundancy Costs

The Council raises a provision for redundancy costs when communication of the decision to involved parties has been made, therefore giving a valid expectation that closure of employment will take place. If a detailed notification of redundancy has been issued before 31 March but the amount has not yet been paid, a liability is recognised in the accounts as an accrual.

1.29 Infrastructure Assets

In January 2023 CIPFA prescribed a temporary statutory override be applied to infrastructure assets up to and including the 2024/25 financial year. In 2025, Government extended the override to 31 March 2029. As a result, Infrastructure Assets are reported separately from other Property, Plant and Equipment, and do not include disclosure of gross cost and accumulated depreciation.

Note 2 - Accounting Standards Issued, Not Adopted

The Code requires changes in Accounting Policy to be applied retrospectively unless alternative transitional arrangements are specified. The Council is required to disclose 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 by the Code, and therefore not required to be adopted by the Council.

The changes to the measurement of non-investment assets within the 2025/26 Code include adaptations and interpretations of IAS 16 (Property, Plant and Equipment) and IAS 38 (Intangible Assets). These include setting out three revaluation processes for operational property, plant and equipment, requiring indexation for tangible non-investment assets and a requirement to value intangible assets using the historical cost approach. These have the same effect as requiring a change in accounting policy due to an amendment to standards, however from 2025/26 and throughout the transition period (the first full revaluation cycle), authorities are not required to follow the requirements.

All other accounting changes introduced by the 2025/26 Code either are expected to not affect the Council or are presentational.

Note 3 - Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

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

There is a high degree of uncertainty around the future funding for local government. In addressing the future risks that arise from this uncertainty the Council believes there are no

indications that assets need to be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.

In view of the economic position and the uncertainty over future funding levels, the Council has planned efficiency savings. Staffing levels have been reduced and the cost of redundancies has generally been met from savings, flexible capital receipts and reserves.

Orleans House Trust

The Council has a Trust, Orleans House Trust, that controls donated assets comprising of a historic building, adjacent properties, and an extensive art collection. During 2013/14 an on-going agreement was put in place between the Council and the Trust which records both parties' respective responsibilities in relation to their common purpose. The Trust continues to be assessed as a Subsidiary and has been included in the Council's consolidated Group Accounts on this basis.

Achieving for Children

During 2013/14, the Council and RB Kingston set up the community interest company Achieving for Children (AfC) which provides their Children's Services. From August 2017 RB Windsor and Maidenhead joined the company with respective shares now being 40% for both LB Richmond and RB Kingston, and 20% for RB Windsor and Maidenhead. The aim of AfC continues to be focused on providing high quality frontline services by creating economies of scale and reducing management and overhead costs. All three councils have control over the company and as such it is judged that the company is still a Joint Venture and consolidated Group Accounts continue to be presented in these Accounts.

AfC has been assessed as a going concern. A loss of £0.2m has been reported in 2024/25 (£4.4m loss in 2023/24). The difference between years is due to re-measurement of the pension liability under IAS 19 (Employee Benefits). AfC have reported a trading profit for 2024/25 of £0.5m (£2.4m trading profit in 2023/24). Despite the negative equity position reported in AfC's Accounts the Board and Leadership Team have made significant progress in identifying how these financial challenges will be met and continue to develop these plans. AfC's Medium Term Financial Strategy outlines these financial plans in more detail and addresses what actions are being taken to reduce the Company's cost base to accommodate proposed reductions in the three main contract prices over the next three years. AfC will revise pension contributions in line with the most up to date actuarial assessment and guidance. The increased cost is fully funded under the contracts with the Councils as they represent an unavoidable cost of delivering children's services.

AfC's Balance Sheet includes a net pension liability of £6.7m (£7.5m in 2023/24). The majority of AfC's employees are members of the LGPS which is a defined benefit scheme. When AfC started trading on 1 April 2014, the majority of its staff transferred their employment from the Council into AfC under TUPE, which included transferring their membership of the LGPS to AfC. AfC is an employer in the LGPS scheme; within the two pension funds administered by RB Kingston and Wandsworth Council.

Better Service Partnership with Wandsworth Council

Under the Better Service Partnership many costs (largely staff costs) are shared between the two councils. Generally, the amounts charged to each council continue to be calculated by service area and apportioned according to each council's requirement for the Better Service Partnership. A schedule is prepared and reviewed annually and details the apportionment (and methodology) of the shared costs. Full details on the basis for sharing costs was approved by the Council in May 2016 and can be found at the following link at Item 85a Appendix 1 IAA:

<https://cabnet.richmond.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CIId=173&MIId=3930&Ver=4>.

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

Note 4 - Assumptions Made about the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Council about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends, and other relevant factors. The assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty disclosed below relate to the estimates that require the authority's most difficult, subjective or complex judgements. As the number of variables and assumptions affecting the possible future resolution of the uncertainties increases, those judgements become more subjective and complex. As a result, balances cannot be determined with certainty and actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2025 for which there is a significant risk of adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Non-Current Assets

The Council has historically carried out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years. In addition, the Council reviews groups of properties on an annual basis to assess any significant changes that would require a revaluation within the five year period. Fair value as applied to relevant assets will depend upon the property market. Assets are depreciated over their useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets. If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying value of assets falls. A 1% increase in depreciation has an impact of £0.2m.

The main factors affecting the property market in 2024/25 were the Bank Rate remaining high as set by the Bank of England Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) to try to contain inflation and the UK General Election in July 2024 bringing uncertainty to market expectations. The Council's external valuers (Wilks Head and Eve) have used substantial transaction volumes and other reliable market evidence to provide reliable asset valuations.

The Council's external valuer is not aware of any specific impact to the value of assets within the portfolio. For the avoidance of doubt, the valuation is not reported as being subject to 'material valuation uncertainty' as defined by VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Valuation – Global Standards. This explanatory note has been included to ensure transparency and to provide further insight as to the market context under which the valuation opinion was prepared. Notes 14 and 15 provide further information on Property, Plant and Equipment and Note 17 on Investment Property.

Pensions Liability

Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex estimates that include:

- the discount rate used
- the projected rate of increase for salaries and pensions
- changes in retirement ages
- changes in mortality rates
- expected returns on investment assets.

The Council's actuary provides advice on these estimates. The effect of changes in individual assumptions can be measured, but the assumptions interact in complex ways. The Council takes advice from its actuary regarding appropriate assumptions and relies on its actuary for the calculations of their effects.

For 2024/25, the Council's Actuary has reported a net liability (deficit) of £12.4m (£14.3m net liability in 2023/24). Reasons for this decrease in 2024/25 include changes in demographic assumptions for both current and future pensioners, changes in financial assumptions which include a decreased discount rate increasing the net present value of projected liabilities, offset by increased investment returns. In addition, there has been an accounting adjustment under IAS 19 for the prudent treatment of surplus' in pensions funds. This adjustment is known as an 'asset ceiling' adjustment and further explanation can be found in Note 44.

Arrears

At 31 March 2025, the Council had a balance of £26.3m in respect of sundry debtors. Of this debt £1.5m is with NHS bodies, and other local authorities. These are considered as having little or no risk. The remaining debt with commercial bodies and individuals is £24.8m.

There is impairment for doubtful debts of £3.9m. This allowance is regarded as adequate considering historic and recent recovery levels and the current economic climate; any future adverse economic or financial events could impact on the collection of debts. If collection rates were to deteriorate significantly below levels assumed in estimating an impairment allowance, additional amounts may need to be set aside.

Provisions

At 31 March 2025, the Council had an insurance provision of £0.4m (£0.3m in 2023/24) based on claims lodged with, and values estimated by, the Council's insurer. The Council is responsible for funding claims up to high levels of excesses. In doing this, a provision is made for claims outstanding 31 March which are more likely than not to be settled. The Council takes the expert advice in the form of a regular insurance actuarial review of the self-insurance balances to ensure they are sufficient. The total balance at the end of 2024/25 is £4.4m.

Interest Rates

The Council has borrowing of £111.8m and investments of £86m at 31 March 2025. No new external borrowing has been taken by the Council since December 2019. Financial provision has been made in the Council's future financial plans for interest rates to reduce in 2025/26. The financing of the capital programme for 2025/26 includes an estimated £39m of borrowing which at this time is assumed to be internal borrowing but estimates have been set to allow for external borrowing if needed.

Note 5 - Material Items of Income and Expense

A material item is an item of expenditure or income that is unusual in scale and non-recurring. In 2024/25, there are no material items to disclose. The previously disclosed housing acquisitions (and grant) is now an ongoing element of the capital programme.

Note 6 - Events After the Balance Sheet Date

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Executive Director of Finance on 30 June 2025. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2025, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

Note 7 - Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (i.e. government grants, rents, Council Tax and Business Rates) by authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with the Code. The EFA also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's five Service Committees. Income and expenditure accounted for under the Code is presented more fully in the CIES. The following table provides an analysis of the adjustments for the EFA:

2023-24				2024-25		
Net Committee Expenditure	Adjustments	Net CIES Expenditure		Net Committee Expenditure	Adjustments	Net CIES Expenditure
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
68,463	3,091	71,554	Adult Social Services, Health and Housing	75,033	(2,178)	72,855
49,940	8,414	58,354	Education & Children's Services	55,133	7,135	62,268
33,677	(11,191)	22,486	Environment	36,066	(10,066)	26,000
(6,466)	6,306	(160)	Transport and Air Quality	(6,343)	6,873	530
33,055	3,214	36,269	Finance, Policy and Resources	34,996	6,105	41,101
(25,087)	25,087	0	Central Items	(33,963)	33,963	0
153,582	34,921	188,503	Net Cost of Services	160,922	41,832	202,754
(152,878)	(52,718)	(205,596)	Other Income and Expenditure	(160,926)	(40,281)	(201,207)
704	(17,797)	(17,093)	Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services	(4)	1,551	1,547
(140,223)			Opening Combined General Fund Balance	(140,752)		
704			Plus / less Surplus or Deficit on the General Fund	(4)		
(1,233)			Plus / less movements to or from earmarked reserves	7,981		
(140,752)			Total Combined General Fund Balance	(132,775)		

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

2024-25				
	Net Capital Statutory Adjustments	Net Pensions Statutory Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adult Social Services, Health and Housing	2,231	(426)	(3,983)	(2,178)
Education and Children's Services	9,250	(1,006)	(1,109)	7,135
Environment	2,501	(395)	(12,172)	(10,066)
Transport and Air Quality	8,039	(149)	(1,017)	6,873
Finance, Policy and Resources	1,930	2,667	1,508	6,105
Central Items	0	(4,351)	38,314	33,963
Net Cost of Services	23,951	(3,660)	21,541	41,832
Other Income and Expenditure	0	286	(40,567)	(40,281)
Difference between the Statutory Charge and the Surplus or Deficit in the CIES	23,951	(3,374)	(19,026)	1,551

2023-24				
	Net Capital Statutory Adjustments	Net Pensions Statutory Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adults, Health and Housing	5,250	0	(2,159)	3,091
Education and Children's Services	9,593	0	(1,179)	8,414
Environment	1,434	0	(12,625)	(11,191)
Transport and Air Quality	6,217	0	89	6,306
Finance, Policy and Resources	1,976	0	1,238	3,984
Central Items	0	(3,344)	28,431	25,087
Net Cost of Services	24,470	(3,344)	13,795	34,921
Other Income and Expenditure	0	(5,127)	(47,591)	(52,718)
Difference between the Statutory Charge and the Surplus or Deficit in the CIES	24,470	(8,471)	(33,796)	(17,797)

Note 8 - Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

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

2023-24		2024-25
£000	Nature of Expenditure or Income	£000
(85,191)	Fees, charges and other service income	(95,200)
(14,025)	Interest and investment income	(9,286)
(181,873)	Income from local taxation	(188,399)
(270,118)	Government grants and contributions	(289,758)
147,224	Employee benefits expenses	159,467
892	Support service recharge expenditure	1,013
358,968	Other service expenses	389,713
19,491	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	20,849
(310)	Interest payments	5,631
8,781	Precepts and levies	9,252
3	Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0
(935)	Gain or loss on disposal of non-current assets	(1,735)
(17,093)	Surplus or Deficit for Year	1,547

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

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

2024-25	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<u>Adjustments to the Revenue Resources:</u>				
Pension cost (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	3,375			(3,375)
Council tax and NNDR (transfers to or from the Collection Fund)	(910)			910
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences reserve)	(542)			542
Transfer of Schools Budget surplus to DSG Unusable Reserve	(1,395)			1,395
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(12,999)		(24,329)	37,328
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(12,471)	0	(24,329)	36,800
<u>Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources:</u>				
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	3,645	(3,645)		0
Statutory Provision for the repayment of debt (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	9,607			(9,607)
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	5,649			(5,649)
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	18,901	(3,645)	0	(15,256)
<u>Adjustments to Capital Resources:</u>				
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure		(666)		666
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure			21,322	(21,322)
Cash payments in relation to deferred capital receipts		(369)		369
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	0	(1,035)	21,322	(20,287)
Total Adjustments	6,430	(4,680)	(3,007)	1,257

2023-24	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<u>Adjustments to the Revenue Resources:</u>				
Pension cost (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	8,471			(8,471)
Financial Instruments (transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account)	46			(46)
Council tax and NNDR (transfers to or from the Collection Fund)	848			(848)
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences reserve)	1,502			(1,502)
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(8,408)		(19,177)	27,585
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	2,459	0	(19,177)	16,718
<u>Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources:</u>				
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	935	(935)		0
Payments to the government housing receipts pool (funded by a transfer from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	(3)	3		0
Statutory Provision for the repayment of debt (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	6,254			(6,254)
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	6,919			(6,919)
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	14,105	(932)	0	(13,173)
<u>Adjustments to Capital Resources:</u>				
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure		1,509		(1,509)
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure			16,865	(16,865)
Cash payments in relation to deferred capital receipts		(333)		333
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	0	1,176	16,865	(18,041)
Total Adjustments	16,564	244	(2,312)	(14,496)

Note 10 - Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General fund balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund expenditure in 2024/25.

	Balance at 31 March 2023 £000	Transfers In 2023-24 £000	Transfers Out 2023-24 £000	Balance at 31 March 2024 £000	Transfers In 2024-25 £000	Transfers Out 2024-25 £000	Balance at 31 March 2025 £000
General Fund Reserves:							
Financial Resilience Reserve	(29,922)	0	1,955	(27,967)	0	2,440	(25,527)
Waste and Recycling Reserve	(3,503)	(2,409)	93	(5,819)	(2,114)	726	(7,207)
Refugee and Homelessness Support	(6,840)	(1,206)	1,147	(6,899)	0	938	(5,961)
Invest to Save Reserve	(6,561)	0	722	(5,839)	0	1,410	(4,429)
Other minor earmarked reserves under £500k	(3,021)	(418)	178	(3,261)	(289)	264	(3,286)
Repairs and Renewals Fund Reserve	(3,210)	(297)	325	(3,182)	(297)	216	(3,263)
All in One Uplift Projects Reserve	(3,851)	0	398	(3,453)	0	243	(3,210)
Pensions Earmarked Reserve	(3,000)	0	0	(3,000)	0	0	(3,000)
Climate Emergency Strategy	(1,571)	(1,510)	366	(2,715)	0	747	(1,968)
Emergency Funding Reserve	(2,610)	(1,500)	1,207	(2,903)	0	1,096	(1,807)
Richmond CCG Contributions Reserve	(1,592)	0	450	(1,142)	0	294	(848)
Learning Disability & Health Reform Grant Reserve	(754)	0	461	(293)	0	293	0
Climate Change Reserve	(1,510)	0	1,510	0	0	0	0
South London Partnership Reserve	(914)	(84)	998	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	(68,859)	(7,424)	9,810	(66,473)	(2,700)	8,667	(60,506)
Section 106 Revenue Contributions Reserve	(21,214)	(4,234)	1,265	(24,183)	(3,925)	3,404	(24,704)
Dedicated Schools Grant Reserve	(10,931)	(1,683)	257	(12,357)	0	0	(12,357)
Schools Balances	(7,305)	0	65	(7,240)	(110)	274	(7,076)
NNDR Volatility Reserve	(6,117)	0	0	(6,117)	(581)	500	(6,198)
PFI Reserve (Education)	(6,699)	(322)	526	(6,495)	(299)	939	(5,855)
General Insurance Reserve	(3,237)	(912)	0	(4,149)	(184)	444	(3,889)
Council Tax Volatility Reserve	(957)	0	0	(957)	0	0	(957)
PFI Reserve (Social Services)	(3,137)	(157)	1,576	(1,718)	(46)	1,598	(166)
Total General Fund	(128,456)	(14,732)	13,499	(129,689)	(7,845)	15,826	(121,708)

Note 11 - Other Operating Expenditure

2023-24		2024-25
£000		£000
8,781	Levies	9,252
3	Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0
(935)	Gains/losses on the Disposal of Non-Current Assets	(1,735)
7,849	Total Other Operating Expenditure	7,517

Note 12 - Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

2023-24		2024-25
£000		£000
4,818	Interest payable and similar charges	5,345
(5,128)	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	286
(11,293)	Interest receivable and similar income	(9,730)
(2,732)	Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	444
(14,335)	Total	(3,655)

Note 13 - Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

2023-24		2024-25
£000		£000
(153,412)	Council tax income	(160,317)
(28,460)	Non-domestic rates income and expenditure	(28,082)
(2,837)	Non-ringfenced government grants and contributions	(3,004)
(14,401)	Capital grants and contributions	(13,666)
(199,110)	Total	(205,069)

Note 14 – Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements to 31 March 2025	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation						
at 31 March 2024	839,057	11,241	20,792	10,340	6,482	887,912
Additions	30,174	1,904	36	0	2,494	34,608
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	150	0	0	368	0	518
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(4,237)	0	0	21	0	(4,216)
Derecognition – disposals	(163)	0	0	(793)	(960)	(1,916)
Reclassifications and transfer	(2,609)	0	0	(3,329)	2,609	(3,329)
at 31 March 2025	862,372	13,145	20,828	6,607	10,625	913,577
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment						
at 31 March 2024	(1,976)	(8,710)	(101)	(1)	0	(10,788)
Depreciation charge	(9,069)	(737)	0	0	0	(9,806)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	5,607	0	0	0	0	5,607
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	665	0	0	1	0	666
Derecognition – disposals	4	0	0	0	0	4
at 31 March 2025	(4,769)	(9,447)	(101)	0	0	(14,317)
Net Book Value at 31 March 2025	857,603	3,698	20,727	6,607	10,625	899,260

Movements to 31 March 2024	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation						
at 31 March 2023	856,727	10,312	20,746	11,604	5,573	904,962
Additions	13,558	929	46	0	909	15,442
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(24,614)	0	0	(1,243)	0	(25,857)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(6,614)	0	0	(21)	0	(6,635)
Reclassifications and transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0
at 31 March 2024	839,057	11,241	20,792	10,340	6,482	887,912
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment						
at 31 March 2023	(1,553)	(7,507)	(101)	(1)	0	(9,162)
Depreciation charge	(5,906)	(1,203)	0	(3)	0	(7,112)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	4,783	0	0	0	0	4,783
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	700	0	0	3	0	703
at 31 March 2024	(1,976)	(8,710)	(101)	(1)	0	(10,788)
Net Book Value at 31 March 2024	837,081	2,531	20,691	10,339	6,482	877,124
Net book value at 31 March 2023	855,174	2,805	20,645	11,603	5,573	895,800

Depreciation

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

- Other land and buildings - estimated useful life provided by a Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) qualified valuer.
- Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment - estimated useful life on acquisition.

Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2025, the Council had entered into a number of on-going contracts for the construction or enhancement of property, plant and equipment. The table below shows the details of outstanding contractual commitments over £0.1m:

2023-24	Capital scheme	2024-25
£000		£000
111	Strathmore at Hampton High	5,033
4,213	Elleray Hall	2,075
1,460	Teddington footbridges	113
3,494	The Richmond upon Thames School Temporary Sports Hall	0
789	The Vineyard School Special Resources Provision	0
286	Barn Elm Sports Track	0
178	Vineyard LED Lights	0
10,531	Total	7,221

Effects of Changes in Estimates

The Council has not made any material changes to its accounting estimates for Property, Plant and Equipment during the year.

Revaluations

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

The main factors affecting the property market in 2024/25 were the Bank Rate remaining high as set by the Bank of England Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) to try to contain inflation and the UK General Election in July 2024 bringing uncertainty to market expectations. Wilks Head and Eve have used substantial transaction volumes and other reliable market evidence to provide reliable asset valuations. The Council's external valuer is not aware of any specific impact to the value of assets within the portfolio. For the avoidance of doubt, the valuation is not reported as being subject to 'material valuation uncertainty' as defined by VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Valuation – Global Standards. This explanatory

reference has been included to ensure transparency and to provide further insight as to the market context under which the valuation opinion was prepared.

Valuations of land and buildings were carried out by our external valuers with an effective valuation date of 31 March 2025 in accordance with the methodologies and basis of estimation set out in the professional standards of RICS.

Note 15 – Infrastructure Assets

In accordance with the temporary statutory override prescribed by CIPFA, Infrastructure Assets are reported separately from Other Property, Plant and Equipment. This note does not include disclosure of gross cost and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets because historical reporting practices and resultant information deficits mean that this would not faithfully represent the asset position to the users of the financial statements.

The Council has chosen not to disclose this information as the previously reported practices and resultant information deficits mean that gross cost and accumulated depreciation are not measured accurately and would not provide the basis for the users of the financial statements to take economic or other decisions relating to infrastructure assets.

2023-24		2024-25
£000		£000
95,273	At 1 April	103,725
14,895	Additions	12,561
(6,443)	Depreciation	(7,490)
103,725	at 31 March	108,796

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

2023-24		2024-25
£000		£000
103,725	Infrastructure Assets	108,796
877,124	Other Property, Plant and Equipment	899,260
980,849	at 31 March	1,008,056

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

Note 16 - Heritage Assets

Movements in heritage assets are as follows:

2024-25	Art Collection	Land and Buildings	Civic Regalia	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Opening Balance	2,761	148	606	3,515
Acquisitions	0	37	0	37
Revaluations	0	(5)	0	(5)
Depreciation	0	(3)	0	(3)
Closing Balance	2,761	177	606	3,544

2023-24	Art Collection	Land and Buildings	Civic Regalia	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Opening Balance	2,761	176	606	3,543
Acquisitions	0	2	0	2
Revaluations	0	(27)	0	(27)
Depreciation	0	(3)	0	(3)
Closing Balance	2,761	148	606	3,515

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

The Council's art collection includes approximately 3,000 paintings from various artists dating back to the early 19th century. These paintings are of landscapes and buildings in and around the surrounding area of the Borough. The collections are held in Orleans House Gallery and York House.

The Civic Regalia were valued externally in 2013 and includes the Mayoral Mace, Mayoral Badge and Mayoral Collaret as well as various other ceremonial items. Valuation is undertaken for insurance purposes and while the estimated value is updated annually on renewal of cover, only valuations used for insurance contract letting are used to update the Asset Register.

The only heritage asset held is Garrick Temple which is a listed building originally constructed in 1756 and restored in 1999. It is used as a memorial temple and therefore contributes to the history and enhances the knowledge of this region of London.

Heritage assets are held on the Council's asset register. Policies on acquisition, preservation, management and disposal of heritage assets are in line with other asset classes.

Note 17 - Investment Properties

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£000	Investment Property Income and Expenditure	£000
(1,098)	Rental income from investment property	(878)
(1,098)	Net (gain)/loss	(878)

There are no restrictions on the Council's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the Council's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The authority has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or repairs, maintenance or enhancement. The above items of income and expense have been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES.

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

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
Non-Current		Non-Current
£000	Investment Properties Movements in Year	£000
15,071	Opening Balance	16,705
1,634	Net gains/losses from fair value adjustments	(1,323)
16,705	Balance at the end of the year	15,382

The fair value of the Council's investment property is measured annually at each reporting date. The Council's external valuer is not aware of any specific impact to the value of assets within the portfolio. For the avoidance of doubt, the valuation is not reported as being subject to 'material valuation uncertainty' as defined by VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Valuation – Global Standards. This publication reference has been included to ensure transparency and to provide further insight as to the market context under which the valuation opinion was prepared.

Valuations of land and buildings were carried out by our external valuers with an effective valuation date of 31 March 2025 in accordance with the methodologies and basis of estimation set out in the professional standards of RICS.

Note 18 - Assets Held for Sale

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
Non-Current		Non-Current
£000		£000
0	Balance outstanding at start of year	0
0	Revaluations	3,329
0	Balance at the end of the year	3,329

Note 19 - Financial Instruments

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

Non-Current Financial Assets							
	<u>Investments</u>		<u>Debtors</u>		<u>PFI debtor (VA Schools)</u>		Total
	31 Mar 24	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 24	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 24	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 25
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Amortised cost	0	5,000	15,711	14,713	4,592	4,158	23,871
Total financial assets	0	5,000	15,711	14,713	4,592	4,158	23,871

Current Financial Assets							
	<u>Investments</u>		<u>Debtors</u>		<u>PFI debtor (VA Schools)</u>		Total
	31 Mar 24	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 24	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 24	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 25
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Amortised cost	61,674	35,681	52,574	55,337	399	435	91,453
Total financial assets	61,674	35,681	52,574	55,337	399	435	91,453

Non-Current Financial Liabilities							
	<u>Borrowings</u>		<u>Creditors</u>		<u>Other long-term liabilities</u>		<u>Total</u>
	31 Mar 24	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 24	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 24	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 25
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Amortised cost	(110,986)	(104,766)	0	0	0	0	(104,766)
Other	0	0	(307)	(307)	(14,265)	(23,737)	(24,044)
Total financial liabilities	(110,986)	(104,766)	(307)	(307)	(14,265)	(23,737)	(128,810)

Current Financial Liabilities					
	<u>Borrowings</u>		<u>Creditors</u>		<u>Total</u>
	31 Mar 24	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 24	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 25
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Amortised cost	(4,633)	(6,985)	(37,320)	(36,345)	(43,330)
Other	0	0	(1,976)	(5,072)	(5,072)
Total financial liabilities	(4,633)	(6,985)	(39,296)	(41,417)	(48,402)

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses			
<u>Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</u>		<u>Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</u>	
2023-24		2024-25	
£000		£000	
Interest Income	(11,293)		(9,730)
Interest Expense	4,818		5,345
	(6,475)		(4,385)

Note 20 – Debtors

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£000		£000
36,016	Trade Receivables	40,252
4,821	Prepayments	4,817
10,889	Other Local Authorities	9,924
17,246	Other Entities and Individuals	12,313
5,620	NHS Bodies	6,209
13,631	Central Government Bodies	17,416
88,223	Total	90,931

Note 21 - Debtors for Local Taxation

The past due but not impaired amount for local taxation (Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates) can be analysed by age as follows:

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
99	Less than three months	217
298	Three to six months	652
595	Six months to one year	1,303
7,793	More than one year	6,056
8,785	Total	8,228

Note 22 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

The balance of cash and cash equivalents shown on the Balance Sheet is made up of the following elements:

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
1,227	Cash and Bank balances	1,451
41,000	Short Term Deposits	43,900
42,227	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	45,351

Note 23 - Creditors

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
(11,621)	Trade payables	(10,008)
(9,615)	Central Government Bodies	(10,582)
(20,266)	Other Local Authorities	(18,787)
(170)	NHS Bodies	(386)
(26,219)	Other Entities and Individuals	(32,953)
(67,891)	Total Creditors	(72,716)

Note 24 – Provisions

Short-Term Provisions

2024-25	Central Insurance Fund £000	Business Rates Appeals £000	Other Provisions £000	Total £000
Opening Balance	(194)	(2,574)	(491)	(3,259)
Increase in provision during year	(39)	(939)	0	(978)
Utilised during year	0	1,680	53	1,733
Closing Balance	(233)	(1,833)	(438)	(2,504)

2023-24	Central Insurance Fund	Business Rates Appeals	Other Provisions	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Opening Balance	(91)	(3,500)	(491)	(4,082)
Increase in provision during year	(103)	(1,860)	0	(1,963)
Utilised during year	0	2,786	0	2,786
Closing Balance	(194)	(2,574)	(491)	(3,259)

Long-Term Provisions

2024-25	Central Insurance Fund	Total
	£000	£000
Opening Balance	(84)	(84)
Increase in provision during year	(91)	(91)
Unused Amounts Reversed	0	0
Closing Balance	(175)	(175)

2023-24	Central Insurance Fund	Total
	£000	£000
Opening Balance	(561)	(561)
Increase in provision during year	0	0
Unused Amounts Reversed	477	477
Closing Balance	(84)	(84)

Total Provisions

2023-24	Total Provisions	2024-25
£000		£000
(4,643)	Opening Balance	(3,343)
(1,963)	Increase in provision during year	(1,069)
2,786	Utilised during year	1,733
477	Unused Amounts Reversed	0
(3,343)	Closing Balance	(2,679)

Insurance Fund

In common with most local authorities, the Council operates an insurance fund as a means of self-insurance. The fund is actuarially reviewed by an independent third-party organisation periodically, to ensure that it is maintained at an appropriate level. A sufficient insurance fund is held as a provision.

Part of the fund relates to liability insurance claims received and outstanding at 31 March. The value of these claims is held as a provision to meet future expenditure that the fund is likely to incur in meeting any claims below the current self-insured excess of £0.2m (this figure varies slightly, annually, as it is index linked).

A separate aggregate stop loss limit (which varies annually) protects this part of the Fund.

Business Rates Appeals

Business Rate payers have the right to appeal against the rateable value that has been assigned to their premises by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA). The VOA then assesses the case and if the appeal is reasonable reviews the rateable value. This provision allows for the Council's potential liability in relation to refunds that could be made following successful appeals. The Council's share of the total provision made as at 31 March 2025 is £1.8m, compared to £2.6m for 2023/24. This has been calculated based on appeals outstanding at 31 March adjusted for historic trends.

Note 25 - Usable Reserves

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

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.

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
(973)	Balance 1 April	(729)
(935)	Capital Receipts in year	(3,647)
(333)	Deferred Receipts realised	(369)
3	Capital Receipts Pooled	0
1,509	Capital Receipts used for financing	(664)
(729)	Balance 31 March	(5,409)

Capital Grants Unapplied

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

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
(35,475)	Balance 1 April	(37,787)
(19,177)	Capital grants recognised in year	(24,329)
16,865	Capital grants and contributions applied	21,322
(37,787)	Balance 31 March	(40,794)

Note 26 - Unusable Reserves

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£000		£000
(511,646)	Revaluation Reserve	(513,838)
(308,683)	Capital Adjustment Account	(311,197)
0	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	0
14,309	Pension Reserve	12,350
(16,400)	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	(16,031)
(89)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	821
3,934	Accumulated Absences Account	4,477
11,187	Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account	12,582
(807,388)	Total	(810,836)

Revaluation Reserve

The revaluation reserve contains the gains made by the authority arising from the increases in the value of its property, plant and equipment (and intangible assets).

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
(535,564)	Balance 1 April	(511,646)
(40,848)	Upward revaluation of assets	(23,565)
61,950	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	17,444
21,102	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(6,121)
2,816	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	3,929
2,816	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	3,929
(511,646)	Balance 31 March	(513,838)

Capital Adjustment Account

The capital adjustment account absorbs the timing differences from the different arrangement for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction, or additions to those assets under statutory provisions.

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
(301,905)	Balance 1 April	(308,683)
13,559	Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	17,298
5,932	Revaluation losses on non-current assets	3,549
0	Amortisation of intangible assets	1
9,757	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	13,288
0	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	1,911
29,248	Reversal of Items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	36,047
(2,816)	Adjusting Amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	(3,929)
26,432	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	32,118
(1,509)	Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	666
(16,866)	Capital Grants and Contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(21,322)
(6,254)	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(9,607)
(6,920)	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(5,650)
(31,549)	Capital financing applied in year:	(35,913)
(1,634)	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,323
(27)	Other movements	(42)
(308,683)	Balance 31 March	(311,197)

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The financial instruments adjustment account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions.

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
46	Balance 1 April	0
(46)	Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund balance in accordance with statutory requirements	0
0	Balance 31 March	0

Prior year write down of premiums has ended so this reserve is now utilised.

Pension 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.

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
(73,455)	Opening Balance	14,309
96,235	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit (liability)/asset	1,416
7,331	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	13,650
(15,802)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(17,025)
14,309	Balance 31 March	12,350

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.

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
(16,734)	Balance 1 April	(16,400)
334	Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	369
(16,400)	Balance 31 March	(16,031)

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
759	Balance 1 April	(89)
(848)	Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	910
(89)	Balance 31 March	821

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.

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£000		£000
5,436	Balance 1 April	3,934
(5,436)	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(3,934)
3,934	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	4,477
(1,502)	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in year in accordance with statutory requirements	543
3,934	Balance 31 March	4,477

Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account

The Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account holds accumulated deficits relating to the schools' budget. Where the authority has incurred a deficit on its schools' budget in years beginning 1 April 2020 to 1 April 2026, the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) Regulations do not allow for such amounts to be included in the General Fund and instead must be held in this adjustment account.

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£000		£000
11,187	Balance 1 April	11,187
0	Increase of Dedicated Schools Grant Deficit	1,395
11,187	Balance 31 March	12,582

Note 27 - Cash Flow from Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£000		£000
(12,705)	Interest received	(9,723)
4,394	Interest paid	5,549
(8,311)	Total	(4,174)

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

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
(13,559)	Depreciation	(17,298)
(5,932)	Impairment and downward valuations	(3,549)
0	Amortisation	(1)
1,453	(Increase)/decrease in creditors	(2,890)
20,969	Increase/(decrease) in debtors	(558)
17	Increase/(decrease) in inventories	(13)
8,471	Movement in pension liability	3,375
0	Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	(1,911)
2,934	Other non-cash movements charged to the surplus or deficit on provision of services	(658)
14,353	Total	(23,503)

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

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
935	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	3,646
19,178	Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows	24,330
20,113	Total	27,976

Note 28 - Cash Flow from Investing Activities

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
30,767	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	32,248
372,600	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	422,100
(37)	Other payments for investing activities	37
(1,269)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(4,015)
(391,600)	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	(443,100)
(25,365)	Other receipts from investing activities	(23,417)
(14,904)	Net cash flows from investing activities	(16,147)

Note 29 - Cash Flow from Financing Activities

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
0	Cash receipts of short-term and long-term borrowing	(200)
1,571	Cash payments for the reduction of outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-Balance-Sheet PFI contracts	4,631
5,761	Repayments of short-term and long-term borrowing	3,864
1,804	Other payments for financing activities	(1,292)
9,136	Net cash flows from financing activities	7,003

Note 30 – Reconciliation of Liabilities from Financing Activities

	31 March 2024 Restated £000	Financing cash flows £000	Other non-cash changes £000	31 March 2025 £000
Long-term borrowing	(110,986)	6,221	0	(104,765)
Short-term borrowing	(4,633)	(2,556)	204	(6,985)
Lease Liabilities	(3,280)	2,961	(17,460)	(17,779)
On balance sheet PFI Liabilities	(12,961)	1,670	260	(11,031)
Total liabilities from financing activities	(131,860)	8,296	(16,996)	(140,560)

Note 31 - Agency Services

In 2024/25, there have been no income streams constituting an agency relationship which individually are over £1m (none in 2023/24).

Various other grants, previously classified as agency relationships have ended and therefore are not included.

Note 32 - Pooled Budgets

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

The Council has three pooled budget agreements under S75 of the NHS Act 2006 as at 31 March 2025. These are:

The Better Care Fund (BCF)

The BCF was established by the Government to provide funds to local areas to support the integration of health and social care and to seek to achieve the national conditions and local

objectives, shifting the focus of care from hospital to community provision. As a result, the Council entered into a S75 agreement in April 2015 with Richmond CCG to establish a pooled fund. The fund is being invested in a number of established and new schemes which aim to support people to access appropriate care closer to home and to keep people independent for as long as possible and prevent unnecessary hospital admissions. The Council is the host for the fund.

2023-24		Better Care Fund	2024-25
£000			£000
(8,309)	Authority Funding		(8,735)
(7,108)	Partner Funding		(7,510)
(15,417)	Total Pooled Funding		(16,245)
8,309	Authority Expenditure		8,735
7,108	Partner Expenditure		7,510
15,417	Expenditure		16,245
0	Net Surplus/Deficit on the Pooled Budget		0
0	Authority Share of the Net Surplus / Deficit		0

The Joint Integrated Rapid Response Service

The Council entered into a S75 agreement with Kingston and Richmond NHS Foundation Trust (KRFT) in April 2024 to operate a Joint Integrated Rapid Response Service. The basis of the funding arrangement is that the Council and KRFT contribute jointly to a pooled budget for the provision. The pooled budget is hosted and managed by KRFT. The purpose is to provide facilities for the prevention of illness, for people who are ill or recovering from illness.

2023-24		Rapid Response Service	2024-25
£000			£000
(1,845)	Authority Funding		(1,966)
(2,002)	Partner Funding		(2,002)
(3,847)	Total Pooled Funding		(3,968)
981	Authority Expenditure		1,177
2,488	Partner Expenditure		2,420
3,469	Expenditure		3,597
(378)	Net Surplus/Deficit on the Pooled Budget		(371)
0	Authority Share of the Net Surplus / Deficit		0

Joint Integrated Community Equipment Service

An arrangement between the Council and KRFT where both partners contribute jointly to a pooled budget for the provision of a daily living and nursing equipment service. This service includes minor works adaptations and the servicing of hoists and other equipment. The pooled budget is hosted and managed by LB Richmond and the basis on which costs are shared is reviewed periodically to reflect usage of equipment by different client groups. In October 2011 the Council joined the London Consortium contract for provision of equipment, which is administered by the RB Kensington and Chelsea. LB Richmond pays an

administrative fee for governance, overseeing contract compliance and negotiation of equipment prices.

2023-24	Joint Integrated Community Equipment Service	2024-25
£000		£000
(563)	Authority Funding	(623)
(563)	Partner Funding	(788)
(1,126)	Total Pooled Funding	(1,411)
877	Authority Expenditure	888
877	Partner Expenditure	1,130
1,754	Expenditure	2,018
628	Net Surplus/Deficit on the Pooled Budget	607
314	Authority Share of the Net Surplus / Deficit	264

Note 33 - Members' Allowances

The Local Authorities (Members' Allowances) (England) Regulations 2003 as amended provide for the circumstances in which allowances are payable to Members, and to the maximum amounts payable in respect of certain allowances. The Council paid the following amounts to members of the Council during the year:

2023-24		2024-25
£000		£000
861	Allowances	1,122
861	Total Members' Allowances	1,122

Note 34 - Officers' Remuneration

The Council entered into the SSA with LB Wandsworth from 1 October 2016. During 2024/25 the SSA was renamed as Richmond and Wandsworth Better Service Partnership. All tables represent Richmond's proportion of the salary costs with the remaining balance being charged to LB Wandsworth. As prescribed by the Code the tables below set out:

- senior officer remuneration where this exceeds £150,000 including those who report to the Chief Executive detailed by name. During 2024/25 a review was undertaken of senior officer job titles, where a change has occurred, the descriptive note numbers correspond between 2024/25 and 2023/24 years.
- the bandings of officers whose Better Service Partnership salary share is £50,000 or more per year; and
- analysis of exit packages paid during the year.

The remuneration paid to the Council's senior employees is as follows:

2024-25		Salary & Other Payments	Employers Pension Contributions	Total
	<i>Notes</i>	£	£	£
Interim Chief Executive - B. Reilly	1	94,421	18,034	112,455
Former Chief Executive – M. Jackson	2	57,959	0	57,959
Interim Deputy Chief Executive - A. Popovici	3	19,125	32,429	51,554
Executive Director of Children's Services - I. Dodds	4	169,628	41,858	211,486
Director of Environment & Community Services - P. Chadwick	-	81,204	15,510	96,714
Executive Director of Finance - F. Merry	-	76,203	14,555	90,758
Executive Director of Adult Social Care & Public Health - J. DeSouza	-	74,941	14,314	89,255
Assistant Chief Executive (Policy and Performance) - J. Evans	-	60,091	11,477	71,568
Director of Public Health	-	61,715	11,788	73,503
Executive Director of Change and Innovation - S. Olsen	5	73,534	14,045	87,579
		768,821	174,010	942,831

2023-24		Salary & Other Payments	Employers Pension Contributions	Total
	<i>Notes</i>	£	£	£
Executive Director of Housing and Regeneration - B. Reilly	1	88,161	16,839	105,000
Chief Executive – M. Jackson	2	104,134	0	104,134
Executive Director of Children's Services - I. Dodds	4	165,950	37,753	203,703
Executive Director of Environment and Community Services - P. Chadwick	-	78,268	14,949	93,217
Executive Director of Finance - F. Merry	-	73,799	14,089	87,888
Executive Director of Adult Social Care and Public Health - J. DeSouza	-	68,650	13,112	81,762
Assistant Chief Executive (Policy and Performance) - J. Evans	-	58,626	11,198	69,824
Director of Public Health	-	59,365	11,339	70,704
Deputy Director of Environment and Community Services - K. Power	-	66,495	9,401	75,896
Assistant Director of Change and Customer Experience	-	57,853	11,050	68,903
		821,301	139,730	961,031

Note 1 – B. Reilly acted as Interim Chief Executive (from his substantive post of Executive Director of Housing and Regeneration) between 17 October 2024 to 13 April 2025.

Note 2 – The former Chief Executive left the organisation in October 2024.

Note 3 – A. Popovici acted as Interim Deputy Chief Executive (from her substantive post of Executive Director of Children's Services) between 17 October 2024 to date. The Executive Director of Children's Services post works solely for Wandsworth however the role of Interim Deputy Chief Executive is charged across the Better Service Partnership.

Note 4 – This post works solely for Richmond.

Note 5 – The Executive Director of Change and Innovation joined the Better Service Partnership on 15 April 2024.

Officer Remuneration Banding

The number of employees, including teaching staff, whose remuneration was more than £50,000 is shown in the following table. These figures include redundancy/compensation payments in both years, as required by legislation. The table also includes the officers disclosed in the Senior Officer table above, where LB Richmond's proportion of costs is greater than £50,000. Several officers with a salary greater than £50,000 employed by the Better Service Partnership are excluded from the table below as Richmond's element of the costs are below £50,000. The table below does not include employer's pension contributions.

	Number of Employees	
	2023-24	2024-25
£50,001 to £55,000	89	127
£55,001 to £60,000	50	75
£60,001 to £65,000	26	33
£65,001 to £70,000	31	16
£70,001 to £75,000	10	21
£75,001 to £80,000	13	18
£80,001 to £85,000	9	13
£85,001 to £90,000	6	8
£90,001 to £95,000	4	4
£95,001 to £100,000	3	9
£100,001 to £105,000	3	1
£105,001 to £110,000	2	2
£110,001 to £115,000	1	0
£115,001 to £120,000	2	1
£120,001 to £125,000	0	3
£150,001 to £155,000	1	0
£165,001 to £170,000	0	1
Total	250	332

The number and cost of exit packages are included in the following table:

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band (£)	
	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25
£0-£20,000	6	3	6	5	12	8	67,413	79,698
£20,001 - £40,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	33,872
£40,001 - £60,000	1	0	0	0	1	0	43,830	0
£100,001 - £150,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	108,852
Total	7	5	6	5	13	10	111,243	222,422
Add: Amounts provided for in CIES not included in bandings							21,130	81
Total cost included in CIES							132,373	222,503

The Council terminated the contracts of a number of employees in 2024/25, incurring liabilities of £0.2m (£0.1m in 2023/24). The total cost of £0.2m for 2024/25 (£0.1m for 2023/24) in the table above is for exit packages that have been agreed, accrued for and charged to the Council's CIES in the current year.

Note 35 - External Audit Costs

The requirement is for disclosure of the fees payable in year, to auditors appointed under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor under the Code of Audit Practice prepared by the comptroller and auditor general in accordance with Section 18 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

The Council has incurred the following costs in 2024/25:

2023-24		2024-25
£000		£000
286	Fees payable to external auditors for the current years scale fee	312
19	Fees payable to external auditors for previous years additional fee	18
15	Fees payable in respect of other services provided by external auditors during the year	7
320	Total	337

The Council's auditors Ernst & Young LLP continue to submit requests to the Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) for authority to increase the additional fees charged. Additional fees for 2019/20 and 2020/21 have been paid in prior years. Fees for 2021/22 are with the PSAA for agreement. Fees for the 2022/23 limited scope audit are still being discussed with Government and the Financial Reporting Council (FRC). For 2023/24 and 2024/25 the PSAA has agreed an increase to councils' scale fees nationally, for recurring approved fee variations which are consolidated into new scale fees. Additional fees for 2023/24 and 2024/25 have not been disclosed by EY at present.

Note 36 - Dedicated Schools Grant

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant income provided by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA), the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget as defined in the School Finance and Early Years (England) Regulations 2024. The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of services provided on an authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget (ISB), which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school.

Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2024/25 are:

DSG Receivable for 2024-25	Central Expenditure	Individual Schools Budget	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Final DSG for year before Academies and high needs recoupment			(213,354)
Academy and high needs figure recouped for year			78,288
Total DSG after academy and high needs recoupment			(135,066)
Plus: Brought forward from previous year			(12,357)
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2024-25	(50,816)	(96,607)	(147,423)
In year adjustments	(960)	154	(806)
Final budget distribution for year	(51,776)	(96,453)	(148,229)
Less: Actual central expenditure	39,327		39,327
Less: Actual ISB deployed to schools		97,745	97,745
Plus: Local Authority Contribution for 24/25	1,200		1,200
Carry forward to 2025-26	(13,649)	1,292	(12,357)
Plus/Minus: Carry-forward to 2025-26 agreed in advance			0
Carry forward to 2025-26			(12,357)
DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2023-24			11,187
Addition to DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2024-25			1,395
Total of DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2024-25			12,582
Net DSG position (deficit) at the end of 2024-25			225

DSG Receivable for 2023-24	Central Expenditure £000	Individual Schools Budget £000	Total £000
Final DSG for year before Academies and high needs recoupment			(195,674)
Academy and high needs figure recouped for year			71,148
Total DSG after academy and high needs recoupment			(124,525)
Plus: Brought forward from previous year			(10,930)
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2023-24	(47,193)	(88,263)	(135,456)
In year adjustments	(2,040)	162	(1,878)
Final budget distribution for year	(49,233)	(88,101)	(137,334)
Less: Actual central expenditure	38,187		38,187
Less: Actual ISB deployed to schools		87,990	87,990
Plus: Local Authority Contribution for 23/24	1,200		1,200
Carry forward to 2024-25	(12,246)	(111)	(12,357)
Plus/Minus: Carry-forward to 2024-25 agreed in advance			0
Carry forward to 2024-25			(12,357)
DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2022-23			11,187
Addition to DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2023-24			0
Total of DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2023-24			11,187
Net DSG position (surplus) at the end of 2023-24			(1,170)

Note 37 - Grant Income

The Council credited the following grants and contributions to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income in the CIES:

2023-24 £000		2024-25 £000
37	Community Infrastructure Levy Contributions	(4,187)
0	Basic Need Grant	(3,117)
(4,254)	Local Authority Housing Fund	(3,011)
0	Funding Guarantee Grant	(2,612)
(2,185)	Transport for London	(1,341)
(1,119)	Schools Conditions Allocation Grant	(1,149)
(913)	Services Grant 22/23	(158)
(1,135)	Homes for Ukraine Main Tariff Grant	0
578	Public Sector Decarbonisation Grant	0
0	Section 106 Capital Contributions	120
(778)	Disabled Facilities Grant	360
(4,181)	High Needs Grant	738
(886)	Other Capital Grants under £500k	(1,484)
(1,613)	Other Capital Contributions under £500k	(595)
(789)	Other Non-Ringfenced Grants and Contributions	(234)
(17,238)	Total	(16,670)

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to Net Cost of Service in the CIES:

2023-24		2024-25
£000		£000
(126,403)	Dedicated Schools Grant	(135,876)
(46,493)	Housing Benefit Grant	(44,650)
(8,814)	Social Care Grant	(11,655)
(10,196)	Public Health Grant	(10,673)
(7,533)	Better Care Fund Grant	(7,959)
(2,773)	Mayor of London's Free School Meals	(3,977)
(3,851)	Section 106 Receipts	(3,852)
(3,214)	Pupil Premium Grant	(3,161)
(1,547)	Market Sustainability and Improvement Fund*	(2,891)
(1,511)	Disabled Facilities Grant	(2,844)
(3,542)	Other Health Authority Contributions	(2,663)
(858)	School NNDR	(2,452)
(2,305)	Free School Meals Grant	(2,268)
(2,193)	Basic Needs Grant	(2,193)
(2,104)	Homelessness Prevention Grant	(2,114)
0	Core Schools Budget	(1,912)
(1,673)	Household Support Fund	(1,703)
(1,810)	Asylums Seeker Grant	(1,684)
(1,723)	Schools' Private Finance Initiative Contributions	(1,638)
(1,342)	Schools' Private Finance Initiative Grant	(1,342)
0	Highways Maintenance	(629)
(18)	Covid-19 Test and Trace Contain Outbreak Management Fund	(82)
(3,417)	South London Knowledge Exchange	0
(2,451)	Mainstream Schools Additional Grant	0
(1,005)	Market Sustainability and Improvement Fund - Workforce Fund	0
(15,847)	Other Grants under £1m	(21,261)
(257)	Other Contributions under £1m	(3,609)
(252,880)	Total	(273,088)

The Council has received several grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that may require the monies to be returned to the giver. The balances at the year-end are as follows:

Grants Receipts in Advance (Revenue Grants) - Current Liabilities

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£000		£000
(371)	Section 106 Contributions	(423)
(2,291)	Other Grants under £500k	(2,855)
(2,662)	Total	(3,278)

Grants Receipts in Advance (Capital Grants) - Current Liabilities

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£000		£000
(1,744)	Basic Need Grant	0
(1,744)	Total	0

Donated Assets

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£000		£000
(4,502)	Donated Assets	(4,502)
(4,502)	Total	(4,502)

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

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£000		£000
0	Section 106 Contributions	(22)
0	Total	(22)

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

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£000		£000
0	Free School Grant	(1,948)
(1,137)	Devolved Formula Capital Grant	(1,136)
(730)	Brownfield Land Release Funding	(730)
0	Food Waste Collection Grant	(549)
(263)	Other Grants under £500k	(452)
(126)	Other Contributions under £500k	(219)
(2,256)	Total	(5,034)

Note 38 - Related Parties

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

Central Government

Central Government has significant influence over the general operations of the Council. It is responsible for providing the statutory framework, within which the Council operates, provides a significant part of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. Council Tax bills and Housing Benefits). Grants receipts outstanding at 31 March 2025 are show in Note 37.

West London Waste Authority (WLWA)

WLWA is a waste disposal authority composed of six London Borough councils: Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond. Councillor J. Neden-Watts is a Council appoint representative. £1.2m was received from WLWA in principal and interest payments and there were expenditure transactions of £9m relating to the WLWA contract.

SPEAR

SPEAR is a provider of Homeless and Supported Living Services for residents. Councillor J. Cardy is a trustee of the charity during 2024/25. The Council made payments of £0.9m to SPEAR for grants and contributions to rough-sleeping initiatives. Minimal income for services was received during the year.

South West Middlesex Crematorium Board (SWMCB)

The Board is composed of Councillors of five councils: Ealing, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Richmond, and Spelthorne. Councillor S. Nicholson is a member on the Board. Ms C. Baxter (Head of Pension Fund & Insurance Accounting) is Treasurer to the Board. There was £0.1m worth of expenditure transactions relating to VAT reimbursements in the year £0.1m of income was received from SWMCB during the year. Loans between the Council and SWMB are detailed in Note 42.

Twickenham Business Improvement District and Richmond Business Improvement District

Business Improvement Districts (BID) are not-for-profit organisations led by local businesses that aim to improve and enhance a specific commercial district. Councillor P. Giesler is the Vice Chairman on the board of Richmond BID.

The Council paid £0.8m in BID levy to Richmond BID. Minimal income for services was received during the year.

The Council paid £0.4m in BID levy to Twickenham BID. Minimal income for services was received during the year.

Richmond Housing Partnership (RHP)

Richmond Housing Partnership (RHP) is a registered housing association which provides social housing on behalf of the Council. Councillor N. Baldwin declared to be a leaseholder with RHP. Payments totalling £1m were made to RHP for supported and other housing services. The Council received £0.3m from RHP for services provided during the year.

Kingston Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

Kingston Hospital is a general hospital supporting South West London. Councillor P. Allen is an appointed Governor on the Council of Governors. £0.6m was paid to Kingston NHS Foundation for service provision during the year.

London Councils

London Councils is a cross-party organisation that represents the interests of the 32 London boroughs and the city of London corporations. Councillor G. Roberts is an Executive Member (Vice Chair) and a Leaders' Committee Member. The Council paid £2.1m for subscription fees and services, minimal income was received during the year.

Local Government Association (LGA)

The Local Government Association (LGA) is the national membership body for local authorities in England and Wales; it works on behalf of councils to give local government a voice within national government. Councillor G. Roberts is a peer member of the LGA. During the year, the Council received £1.4m income for grants and other funding agreements. Minimal payments were made to LGA during the year.

Members and Officers

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of Members' allowances and expenses paid in the year is shown in Note 33. During the year, works and services to the net value of £2m (£1m in 2023/24) were commissioned

for companies, voluntary and similar organisations in which Members declared an interest. Contracts were entered in full compliance with the Council's standing orders. In all instances, transactions were made with proper consideration of declarations of interest. The relevant members did not take part in any discussion or decision. Details of these transactions are recorded in the register of members interest, open to public inspection at the town hall during office hours.

Note 39 - Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

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

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
165,424	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	174,000
	Capital Investment:	
15,442	Property Plant and Equipment	34,609
14,897	Infrastructure Assets	12,557
3	Heritage Assets	37
25	Intangible Assets	0
9,757	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	13,288
40,124	Total Capital Spending	60,491
	Sources of Finance:	
(1,509)	Capital receipts	664
(16,865)	Government Grants and other contributions	(21,322)
	Sums set aside from revenue:	
(6,920)	- Direct revenue contributions	(5,650)
(6,254)	- Minimum revenue provision	(9,607)
(31,548)	Total Sources of Finance	(35,915)
174,000	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	198,576

Explanation of movements in year 31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
14,828	Increase in underlying need to borrow	34,182
(6,254)	Other movements	(9,607)
8,574	Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	24,575

Note 40 - Leases

Authority as Lessee

The Council's lease contracts comprise lease of operational land and buildings, and motor vehicles. As required by IFRS16, any material leases are included on the Council's balance sheet as a Right of Use asset, with a corresponding liability. These assets and liabilities are outlined in the tables below. Any leases below the materiality threshold are disclosed within the Transactions under Leases table below.

Right of Use Assets

This table shows the change in values of Right of Use Assets held under leases by the Council.

	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2024	19,959	0	19,959
Additions	0	1,023	1,023
Depreciation	(2,676)	(171)	(2,847)
Balance at 1 April 2025	17,283	852	18,135

Maturity Analysis of Lease Liabilities

This table shows the outstanding obligations under lease agreements as at 31 March 2025. The lease liabilities are due to be settled over the following time bands

	31 March 2025
Less than one year	2,997
One to five years	3,474
More than five years	11,308
	17,779

Transactions Under Leases

The Council incurred the following expenses and cash flows in relation to leases in 2024/25

	2024/25
	£000
Interest expense on lease liabilities	998
Expense relating to short term leases:	
- Short term property leases	124
- Vehicle Leases	450
- School Leases	50
Expense Relating to Exempt Leases of Low Value Items	
- School Leases	96
- Other Property	4
Total Expense	1,722

Cashflow

The Council had the minimum lease payments for 2024/25.

	31 March 2025
	£000
- Property Leases	1,286
- Short term property leases	2,282
- Vehicle Leases	450
- School Leases	146
	4,164

Authority as Lessor - Finance Leases

The gross investment is made up of the following amounts:

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£000		£000
1,618	Current	1,618
9,498	Unearned finance income	9,377
11,116	Gross investment in the lease	10,995

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

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£000		£000
121	Not later than one year	121
483	Later than one year and not later than five years	483
10,512	Later than five years	10,391
11,116	Total	10,995

The Council leases out property under operating leases for the provision of community services, economic development purposes and for use by partner organisations. The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases in future years, including sub-lease arrangements are shown below.

The minimum lease payments receivable does not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2024/25 £0.3m contingent rents were receivable by the Council (£0.3m in 2023/24).

Authority as Lessor - Operating Leases

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

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
2,646	Not later than one year	2,511
6,353	Later than one year and not later than five years	5,293
24,621	Later than five years	24,114
33,620	Total	31,918

Note 41 - Service Concession Arrangements

The Council has two Private Finance Initiative schemes (Primary Schools and Residential Care Homes).

Primary Schools PFI Scheme

2024/25 was the 22nd year of a thirty year PFI contract for the construction and maintenance of six schools in the Borough, four of which are Council owned and two of which are part of voluntary aided (VA) schools. The Council has rights under the contract to use all of the schools. The contract specifies minimum standards for the services to be provided by the contractor, with deductions from the fee payable being made if facilities are unavailable or performance is below the minimum standards. The contractor took on the obligation to construct the schools and maintain them in a minimum acceptable condition and to procure and maintain the plant and equipment needed in the schools. The buildings and any plant and equipment installed in the schools at the end of the contract will be transferred to the Council for nil consideration. The Council only has rights to voluntarily terminate the contract if it compensates the contractor in full for borrowing costs incurred and redundancy costs of relevant employees.

Residential Care Homes PFI Scheme

2024/25 was the 24th year of a twenty five year PFI contract for the construction, maintenance and operation of three care homes. The Council has rights under the contract to use one hundred and seventy five bed spaces provided, and the option to purchase any of the forty three remaining beds. The contract specifies minimum standards for the services to be provided by the contractor, with deductions from the fee payable being made if facilities are unavailable or performance is below the minimum standards. The contractor took on the obligation to construct the homes and maintain them in a minimum acceptable condition and to procure and maintain the plant and equipment needed to operate the homes as well as staffing them. The buildings and any plant and equipment installed in them at the end of the contract will be transferred to the Council for nil consideration. The Council only has rights to terminate the contract if it compensates the contractor in full for costs incurred and future profits that would have been generated over the remaining term of the contract.

Property Plant and Equipment

Movement in the value of the Council's PFI assets (not including voluntary aided school buildings) over the year are detailed below:

Movement in PFI Assets 2024-25

	Residential Care Homes £000	Primary Schools £000	Total £000
Cost or Valuation			
at 1 April 2024	17,409	20,238	37,647
Additions	0	47	47
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	2,045	526	2,571
at 31 March 2025	19,454	20,811	40,265
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment			
at 1 April 2024	(119)	(137)	(256)
Depreciation charge	(369)	(408)	(777)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	355	405	760
at 31 March 2025	(133)	(140)	(273)
Net Book Value			
at 31 March 2025	19,321	20,671	39,992

Movement in PFI Assets 2023-24

	Residential Care Homes £000	Primary Schools £000	Total £000
Cost or Valuation			
at 1 April 2023	16,127	19,069	35,196
Additions	0	22	22
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	1,282	1,147	2,429
at 31 March 2024	17,409	20,238	37,647
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment			
at 1 April 2023	(89)	(104)	(193)
Depreciation charge	(338)	(389)	(727)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	308	356	664
at 31 March 2024	(119)	(137)	(256)
Net Book Value			
at 31 March 2024	17,290	20,101	37,391
at 31 March 2023	16,038	18,965	35,003

Total Liability - Long and Short Term

Although the payments made to the contractor are described as unitary payments, they have been calculated to compensate the contractor for the fair value of the services they provide, the capital expenditure incurred, and interest payable whilst the capital expenditure remains

yet to be reimbursed. The liability outstanding to pay the contractor for capital expenditure relating to Council assets incurred is as follows:

Movement in PFI Liabilities

2024-25	Residential Care Homes	Primary Schools	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Balance outstanding at start of year	(2,814)	(5,156)	(7,970)
Payments during the year	457	1,075	1,532
Balance outstanding at year-end	(2,357)	(4,081)	(6,438)

2023-24	Residential Care Homes	Primary Schools	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Balance outstanding at start of year	(3,233)	(6,142)	(9,375)
Payments during the year	419	986	1,405
Balance outstanding at year-end	(2,814)	(5,156)	(7,970)

This table does not include voluntary aided (VA) school buildings which are not owned or controlled by the Council, and where the Council has legal right to reimbursement from the VA schools for any such costs.

Payments due under PFI Schemes

The Council makes an agreed payment each year which is increased by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability or performance standards. In all other circumstances the payments are fixed. The care home contract has a provision to vary charges based on the usage and configuration of beds from residential, to various types of nursing or other support.

Payments remaining to be made under these PFI contracts at 31 March 2025 (excluding any estimation of inflation and availability/performance deductions) are as follows:

Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure	Residential Care Homes	Primary Schools	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Payable within one year	1,172	498	1,670
Payable within two to five years	0	2,486	2,486
Payable within six to ten years	0	2,282	2,282
Total	1,172	5,266	6,438

Interest	Residential Care Homes	Primary Schools	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Payable within one year	56	438	494
Payable within two to five years	0	1,258	1,258
Payable within six to ten years	0	291	291
Total	56	1,987	2,043

Payment for Services	Residential Care Homes £000	Primary Schools £000	Total £000
Payable within one year	6,926	4,651	11,577
Payable within two to five years	0	20,035	20,035
Payable within six to ten years	0	10,998	10,998
Total	6,926	35,684	42,610

The service charge above includes payments which do not relate to the financing of Council assets. This therefore includes payments to the school's PFI contractor which will be fully reimbursed by VA schools, including financing of VA buildings.

Note 42 - Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

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

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

The Council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. Risk management is carried out by a central Accountancy Team within the Financial Management Division, under policies approved by the Council in the annual Treasury Management Strategy. The 2024/25 counterparty limits within the Strategy were updated in September 2024.

Credit Risk

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

For investments, the Council's investment objectives are to achieve security and liquidity of investments and obtain the optimum return commensurate with the prior objectives. Overall levels of investment are governed by cash flow, and cash flow projections are used to determine the duration of investments made to ensure sufficient liquidity.

Fixed Term Deposits Banks and Building Societies

This risk is minimised through the Council's Treasury Management Policy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria. The Treasury Management Policy also imposes a maximum sum to be invested with a financial institution located within each category. During the year treasury management is regularly reviewed at the monthly treasury management team meeting. The 2024/25 policy (as amended in December 2024) was as follows:

- Up to £20m in one country and up to £50m in overseas banks with a minimum sovereign criteria AA (except UK)

- b) Up to 3 years with a limit of £15m. Minimum criteria includes a Fitch rating of F1+ or AA-, Moody's rating of P-1 or Aa3, S&P rating of A-1+ or AA-. In addition, a sovereign rating of AAA (Except UK). Investments for periods longer than 364 days must be authorised by the Executive Director of Finance and investments shall not be longer than 3 years unless fall under exemptions detailed in the treasury management policies.
- c) Up to 1 year with a limit of £5m. Minimum criteria includes a Fitch rating of F1, Moody's rating of P-1 and S&P rating of A-1. In addition, a sovereign rating of AA (except UK).
- d) Up to 6 months with a limit of £5m. Minimum Criteria includes a Fitch rating of F2, Moody's rating of P-2 and S&P rating of A-2. In addition, a sovereign rating of AA.
- e) Up to 3 months with a limit of £5m. Minimum Criteria includes a Fitch rating of F2, Moody's rating of P-2 and S&P rating of A-2. Two out of the 3 rating agencies if the institution is rated by only 2 agencies. In addition, a sovereign rating of AA.
- f) Up to £20m with banks owned 20% or more by the UK Government (e.g. NatWest Group). Included in this limit is any balance held in notice funds held with these institutions.

Local Authorities Fixed Term deposits

Local authorities and joint authorities are generally not credit rated but are considered stable and secure. No local authority or joint authority has ever defaulted on a loan repayment. Furthermore, the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (section 47) states that any loan which is not paid back on the due date is a charge on future revenues until such time as it is discharged in full. Both local and joint authorities are therefore assessed to be very low risk counterparties. Minimum criteria include:

- Assessing a clear audit opinion
- The capital financial requirement compared to long and short term borrowing is under 100% including the relevant new investment
- The authority's council tax requirement is under 10% of the cumulative loan requested. The maximum loan should be the lower of £5m or the 10% Council Tax Requirement.

The above investment criteria is regarded as maximum levels and due regard is given to market conditions. Restrictions on the above limits may be placed from time to time on a temporary basis by the Executive Director of Finance or, in her absence, the Director. Any such temporary restrictions applied would be reported to Finance Committee, the Executive and the Council.

Money Market Funds and Short Dated Bond Funds

Investments may also be placed directly in commercial sterling money market funds (MMFs) with AAA ratings or short dated bond funds with AA ratings, from one of the three main credit rating agencies. If the MMF fund has more than one rating each rating shall be AAA.

Investments shall be placed in accordance with the following criteria:

- a) MMFs may be either short dated funds with daily liquidity or slightly longer dated funds with short notice periods. The choice of funds is to be determined at the monthly Treasury Management meetings within the Finance Department. Daily operation of the funds is managed by the Treasury Management Team.
- b) The maximum overall limit for short dated bond funds shall be within the overall £20m long term investments total.

- c) The maximum limit for each counterparty shall be £10 million.
- d) For an AA rated short dated bond fund, the maximum investment in any Fund shall not exceed £5 million, or 7.5% of assets under management, whichever is the lower.

The council currently has seven MMFs open:

- Aberdeen Liquidity Sterling Fund
- Federated Short Term Sterling Prime Fund
- Insight Liquidity Fund
- Morgan Stanley Sterling Liquidity Fund
- Deutsche Sterling Platinum
- JPMorgan Sterling Liquidity Fund
- Goldman Sachs Sterling Liquid Reserves

These limits on amounts to be placed with counterparties are based both on the credit assessment of the counterparty, and with a view to limiting the Council's exposure with any one institution.

Loans and trade debtors

For loans and trade debtors, customers are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, with credit limits being set in accordance with internal ratings within parameters set by the Council.

West London Waste Authority

The Council has made a long term loan to West London Waste Authority (WLWA) of £15m to part finance the construction of a new waste facility. This loan was agreed as a Council policy decision as a member of the WLWA and not for investment purposes. WLWA is a waste disposal authority controlled by its six constituent councils; it is therefore assessed to have the same risk as a local authority.

Home Loans Unit Investment Criteria

The Home Loans Unit investment criteria will be the same as the Council's. The Unit is in a position of nearing the end of its life as mortgages are repaid. This means that the balances held will be too low to manage as investments and therefore deemed to be held for cash flow purposes. The Unit distributes mortgage receipts twice a year to London boroughs and therefore needs to hold the balances short term. The Unit currently holds its cash with NatWest, which is part of the NatWest Group. The Unit's deposit account with NatWest is deemed to be a separate account outside the Council's investment total and not included in the Council's counterparty exposure.

South West Middlesex Crematorium Board

The Board invests its cash balance with the Council. Once the balance is passed to the Council, it is included in the Council's cash balance for investment. It will therefore be treated as the Council's investment, and accounted for as such, with the amount showing as due to the Board.

Central government debt management account deposit facility (DMADF)

No maximum limit as DMADF is part of HM Treasury. DMADF deposits and other forms of lending to the UK Government can be considered to be a minimum risk investment.

Longer Term Investments (Non-Specified)

Banks - Longer term investments up to three years and a limit of £15m. Minimum criteria includes a Fitch rating of F1+ or AA, Moody's rating of P-1 or Aa3, S&P rating of A-1+ or AA-. In addition, a sovereign rating of AAA (Except UK).

Local Authorities - Longer term investments up to five years and a limit of £15m.

Non-specified investments must also have 50% of the aggregate total maturing within two years

Longer Term Investments (Other)

Investments shall be for no longer than two years, unless specifically identified as one of the exceptions below. The amount that can prudently be invested for longer than 364 days, but for no longer than two years, must relate to forecasts of investments taking into account foreseeable net spending needs and allowing for adequate reserves and contingencies. As average investment levels were not expected to fall below £80 million over the next two years (as at December 2024), a prudent limit for the maximum amount to be invested for longer than 364 days but for no longer than two years is £20 million. Investments over 364 days shall not exceed £10 million with any individual counterparty.

Investments could include individual corporate bonds (grade BBB and above), fixed income funds, equity funds; and multi asset funds. In addition, investments may be made in products akin to those currently used by the Pension Fund. Where practicable, suitable hedging arrangements will be made on all such investments; however, it is recognised that hedging (outside a fund) against downside risk will often be cost prohibitive therefore risk management will focus on diversification. The total amount invested with any one manager shall not exceed £10m unless capital appreciation takes an initial investment over that value. Any new investment should not make the cumulative investments higher than 15% of total investments or 20% of the lowest cash flow projection over 3 years (inclusive of the year of investment) when placed.

Liquidity Risk

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

Liquidity Risk	31 March 2024	31 March 2025
	£000	£000
Less than one year	1,471	4,654
Between one and two years	5,816	3,384
Between two and five years	12,863	15,532
More than five Years	33,542	31,443
More than ten years	58,536	54,583
Total	112,228	109,596

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rates in 2024/25 have slowly decreased and the Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk within these economic circumstances. Treasury policy limits use of variable rate loans to a maximum of 50% of borrowing. The Accountancy Team will monitor interest rates and forecasts to adjust exposures appropriately. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council. As an example, a decrease in interest rates would have the following effects:

- Borrowing at variable rates - the interest charged to the CIES will decrease.
- Borrowing at fixed rates - the fair value of the borrowing will rise.
- Investments at variable rates - the interest income credited to the CIES will decrease.
- Investments at fixed rates - the fair value of the asset will rise.

Current long-term borrowing are not carried at fair value, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the CIES. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowing and investments will be posted to the CIES and affect the General Fund pound for pound.

The Accountancy Team has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget and which is used to update the expenditure projections quarterly during the year. No new borrowing was taken out in 2024/25 therefore there was no impact from rising interest rates.

Market Risk - Interest Rate Risk	31 March 2025
	£000
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	11
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(2,986)
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(2,975)

Note 43 - Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

The Council participates in two Defined Benefit pension schemes which are accounted for as Defined Contribution schemes:

Teachers' Pension Scheme

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

The scheme has in excess of 10,000 participating employees and consequently the Council is not able to identify its share of the underlying financial position and performance of the scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme. The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. These costs are accounted for on a Defined Benefit basis and detailed in the table below. The Council is not liable to the scheme for any other entity's obligations under the plan.

NHS Pension Scheme

Some statutorily transferred staff are members of the NHS Pension Scheme. The scheme is unfunded and is administered by NHS Pensions, part of the NHS Business Services Authority which is an arm's length body of Department of Health and Social Care.

The NHS Pension Scheme is an unfunded, multi-employer, defined benefit scheme that covers NHS employees. In the NHS, the scheme is accounted for as if it were a defined contribution scheme. The Council is not able to identify its share of the underlying financial position and performance of the scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of the Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme. The Council is not liable to the scheme for any other entity's obligations under the plan.

	Teacher's Pension Scheme		NHS Pension Scheme	
	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25
Total Contributions	£8.4m	£10.6m	£0.07m	£0.02m
Employer's Contribution Rate:				
From 1 April	23.68%	28.68%	14.38%	14.38%
From 1 September	23.68%	28.68%	-	-
Anticipated Employer's Contributions next year	23.68%	28.68%	14.38%	14.38%

Note 44 - Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

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

The London Borough of Richmond Pension Fund was merged with the Wandsworth Council Pension Fund during 2016/17 under statutory instrument. The authority is now an employer in the Wandsworth Council Pension Fund Scheme which is operated under the regulatory framework for LGPS and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of Wandsworth Council. Policy is determined in accordance with the Pensions Fund Regulations. The investment managers of the fund are appointed by the Joint Pensions Committee within Wandsworth Council.

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

The authority recognises a charge to Council Tax based on the cash payable in the year, and the real cost of post-employment/retirement benefits calculated under IAS 19 is reversed out of the General Fund via the MiRS. The following transactions have been made in the CIES and the General Fund Balance via the MiRS during the year.

Discretionary post-retirement benefits on early retirement are an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. There are no plan assets built up to meet these pension liabilities.

In June 2023, the UK High Court (Virgin Media Limited v NTL Pension Trustees II Limited) ruled that certain historical amendments for contracted-out defined benefit schemes were invalid if they were not accompanied by the correct actuarial confirmation. The judgement was upheld by the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal ruling on the 25 July 2024 upheld that where the rules of a contracted-out defined benefit scheme were amended, the Scheme Actuary would provide a "section 37" confirmation that the scheme continues to meet the contracting-out requirements.

The LGPS is a contracted out defined benefit scheme, and amendments have been made during the period 1996 to 2016 which could impact member benefits. Work is being performed by the Government Actuary's Department as the LGPS actuary to assess whether section 37 certificates are in place for all amendments and some of these have been confirmed, however at the date of these financial statements, the full assessment is not complete. Until this analysis is complete, we are unable to conclude whether there is any impact on the liability. As a result, the Council does not consider it necessary to make any allowance for the potential impact of the Virgin Media case in its financial statements.

In 2023/24 and 2024/25 the Council adopted an asset ceiling in reporting its net liability. Accounting standards only allow an asset to be recognised to the extent that the employer can gain economic benefits from the surplus. Economic benefit can be gained in two ways – either via a refund, or via a reduction in future contributions. The limit to the net asset is known as the asset ceiling. Under IFRIC 14, Scheduled Bodies like the Council cannot use the option of getting a refund due to participation in the LGPS and the fact that the refund must be unconditional. The asset ceiling adjustment is calculated by the Council's actuaries, and the in year movement is shown in the Reconciliation of Change in Impact of Asset Ceiling table below.

2023-24		2024-25
LGPS - WBC Pension Fund	General Fund Transactions	LGPS - WBC Pension Fund
£000		£000
	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
	Cost of Services	
	Service cost comprising:	
11,822	Current service cost	12,674
184	Past service cost	192
453	Administration expenses	498
(5,128)	Net interest expense	286
7,331	Total charged to Surplus and Deficit on Provision of Services	13,650
2023-24	Other post-employment benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2024-25
£000		£000
	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:	
(68,902)	Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	13,767
2,036	Actuarial gains and losses - experience	(1,548)
(8,997)	Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(1,667)
(11,486)	Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(80,244)
183,584	Change in effect of Asset Ceiling	71,108
96,235	Total charged to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,416
103,566	Total charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	15,066
2023-24	Movement in Reserves Statement	2024-25
LGPS - WBC Pension Fund		LGPS - WBC Pension Fund
£000		£000
(7,331)	Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(13,650)
	Actual amount charged against the general fund balance for pensions in the year:	
15,802	Employers' contributions payable to scheme	17,025
2023-24	Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet	2024-25
LGPS - WBC Pension Fund		LGPS - WBC Pension Fund
£000		£000
(640,921)	Present value of the defined obligation	(573,812)
810,196	Fair value of plan assets	825,172
(183,584)	Impact of Asset Ceiling	(263,710)
(14,309)	Net (liability) / asset arising from the defined benefit obligation	(12,350)

2023-24		2024-25
LGPS - WBC Pension Fund	Movement in the Value of Scheme Assets	LGPS - WBC Pension Fund
£000		£000
715,897	Opening Balance	810,196
35,774	Interest income	39,565
	Re-measurement gain / (loss):	
68,902	The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	(13,767)
15,802	Contributions from employer	17,025
4,839	Contributions from employees into the scheme	5,147
(30,565)	Benefits / transfers paid	(32,496)
(453)	Administration expenses	(498)
810,196	Closing value of scheme assets	825,172

2023-24		2024-25
LGPS - WBC Pension Fund	Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme Liabilities	LGPS - WBC Pension Fund
£000		£000
(642,442)	Opening Balance	(640,921)
(11,822)	Current service cost	(12,674)
(30,646)	Interest cost	(30,833)
(4,839)	Contributions from scheme participants	(5,147)
	Re-measurement gains and losses:	
(2,036)	- Actuarial gains / (losses) - experience	1,548
8,997	- Actuarial gains / (losses) from changes in demographic assumptions	1,667
11,486	- Actuarial gains / (losses) from changes in financial assumptions	80,244
(184)	Past service cost	(192)
30,565	Benefits / transfers paid	32,496
(640,921)	Balance as at 31 March	(573,812)

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

2023-24		2024-25
LGPS - WBC Pension Fund	Reconciliation of Change in Impact of Asset Ceiling	LGPS - WBC Pension Fund
£000		£000
0	Opening Impact of asset ceiling	183,584
0	Interest on impact of asset ceiling	9,018
183,584	Actuarial losses/(gains)	70,512
183,584	Balance as at 31 March	263,114

2023-24			2024-25		
LGPS - WBC Pension Fund		Asset Allocation	LGPS - WBC Pension Fund		
£000	%		£000	%	
28,494	3.52%	Cash and cash equivalents	31,816	3.86%	
472,490	58.31%	Equities	472,996	57.32%	
0	0.00%	Gilts	0	0.00%	
120,923	14.93%	Corporate Bonds	123,057	14.91%	
106,046	13.09%	Property	112,156	13.59%	
82,243	10.15%	Multi-Asset Funds	85,147	10.32%	
810,196	100.00%	Scheme assets	825,172	100.00%	

Basis for estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependant on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc. Both the LGPS and discretionary benefits liabilities have been estimated by Barnett Waddingham LLP, an independent firm of actuaries. Estimates for Statements of the Council Fund are being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2022. The significant assumptions used by the Actuary have been:

2023-24			LGPS - WBC Pension Fund		2024-25	
<u>LBR</u>	<u>BSP</u>	<u>Mortality assumptions</u>	<u>LBR</u>	<u>BSP</u>		
		<u>Longevity at retirement for current pensioners (years)</u>				
20.8	20.8	Men	20.7	20.7		
23.3	23.3	Women	23.3	23.3		
		<u>Longevity at retirement for future pensioners (years)</u>				
22.0	22.0	Men	22.0	22.0		
24.7	24.7	Women	24.7	24.7		
		<u>Other assumptions</u>				
3.25%	3.15%	Rate of inflation (RPI)	3.20%	3.10%		
2.90%	2.90%	Rate of inflation (CPI)	2.90%	2.85%		
3.90%	3.90%	Rate of increase in salaries	3.90%	3.85%		
2.90%	2.90%	Rate of increase in pensions	2.90%	2.85%		
4.90%	4.95%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	5.75%	5.85%		

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that only the assumption analysed changes, while all other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous period.

WBC Fund 2023-24			WBC Fund 2024-25		
£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
0.10%	0.00%	-0.10%			
631,619	640,921	650,451	Adjustment to discount rate	0.10%	0.00%
11,205	11,599	12,006	Present Value of Total Obligation	566,067	573,812
			Projected Service Cost	8,819	9,140
0.10%	0.00%	-0.10%			
641,420	640,921	640,425	Adjustment to long term salary increase	0.10%	0.00%
11,607	11,599	11,591	Present Value of Total Obligation	574,488	573,812
			Projected Service Cost	9,140	59,140
0.10%	0.00%	-0.10%			
650,133	640,921	631,925	Adjustment to pension increases & deferred revaluation	0.10%	0.00%
12,012	11,599	11,200	Present Value of Total Obligation	581,510	573,812
			Projected Service Cost	9,585	9,238
+ 1 Year	None	-1 Year			
668,211	640,921	614,893	Adjustment to mortality age rating assumption	+ 1 Year	None
12,050	11,599	11,159	Present Value of Total Obligation	596,167	573,812
			Projected Service Cost	9,588	9,238
					8,894

Impact on the Council's Cash Flows

The Council's objectives for the scheme are to keep employers' contributions as a constant a rate as possible while still moving to a projected 100% funded position over a reasonable period. The Council is no longer the administering authority for the Fund it is a member of but does retain representation on the committee of the Fund. The last triennial valuation took place as at 31 March 2022. This valuation set a rate of 24.8% (24.4% previously). There is no lump sum for the three years from 2023/24 to 2025/26 (£1.3m previously) from the Council including community schools.

Note 45 - Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities relate to possible expenditure arising from a past event that has not been recognised in the Statement of Accounts due to the probability that a transfer of economic benefits will not arise or cannot be reliably estimated as the possible liability is dependent on the outcome of something happening in the future. A review is undertaken annually to identify any potential liabilities.

At 31 March 2025, the Council had some outstanding legal and insurance cases which could give rise to a liability in the future. If the cases do give rise to a liability these costs will be met from the insurance provision (based on the total value of all outstanding cases) or from in year budgets, however the Council are not expecting any material cases.

AfC have reported a net pension liability of £6.7m in their 2024/25 Accounts. As 40% share owners the Council would be responsible for meeting their share of this liability were AfC to cease trading. AfC have been assessed to be a Going Concern since their inception.

Note 46 - Contingent Assets

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

There were no contingent assets as at 31 March 2025.

Note 47 - Trust Funds

The following table provides a summary of the main trust funds held by the Council and details the total value and movement in year. The trust funds are separate entities, and not part of the Council's single entity CIES or Balance Sheet.

Orleans House Trust forms part of the Council's consolidated Group Accounts.

2024-25

Fund	Income £000	Expenditure £000	Assets £000
Orleans House	0	0	9,700
Other minor trust funds	(10)	(32)	268
Total	(10)	(32)	9,968

2023-24

Fund	Income £000	Expenditure £000	Assets £000
Orleans House	0	0	9,700
Other minor trust funds	(11)	26	226
Total	(11)	26	9,926

Note 48 - Home Loans Unit (HLU)

In 1988 the Council took over the responsibility for the former Greater London Council (GLC) mortgage portfolio. The details of the transfer of this function and the terms on which the Council undertakes the functions are set out in the London Government Reorganisation (Mortgages) Order 1988, SI 1988 (1747). The Council administers all transactions, assets and liabilities relating to the previously made mortgages on behalf of all London Borough councils through the HLU. Revenue and capital surpluses are distributed to the councils on the basis set in the SI based on estimates.

No new mortgage advances are made, and all remaining principal is now due. The long-term assets are equity share properties that are 50% owned by the individual mortgagors and 50% owned by the HLU. Capital receipts on sale of these properties are distributed to these councils at the year-end.

The following table provides detail of the HLU's Balance Sheet:

2023-24		2024-25
£000		£000
6,691	Equity Shares in Property	(6,715)
6,691	Long Term Assets	(6,715)
13	Short-Term Investments	14
3	Short-Term Debtors	(4)
1,168	Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,025
1,184	Current Assets	2,035
(1,160)	Short-Term Creditors	(1,241)
(1,160)	Current Liabilities	(1,241)
6,715	Net Assets	(5,921)
(24)	Usable Reserves	(793)
(6,691)	Unusable Reserves	(5,873)
(6,715)	Total Reserves	(6,666)

Note 49 – Group Relationships

Interests in Companies and Other Entities

Orleans House Trust

The Council is the sole trustee of Orleans House Trust. The trust is responsible for the preservation of the bequeathed Orleans House Gallery and art collection. Previously the Council was not able to benefit from the assets of the trust as there was a clear separation between the operations of the trust and the cultural services of the Council. During 2013/14 a formal management agreement was signed which enables the trust and the Council to work more closely together in delivering joint objectives whilst ensuring that the terms of the original bequest are honoured. The agreement ensures that both organisations aims are achieved in the most cost-effective way. The objectives of both organisations are delivered by the same team located at Orleans House premises. The Council continues to assess that the management agreement effectively formalises the sharing of benefits from the assets of the trust and the Council and that this satisfies the conditions for group account reporting. The 2024/25 Accounts therefore present the trust as a Subsidiary of the Council.

Achieving for Children (AfC)

Group Accounts have been included in this Statement of Accounts, recognising the Council's significant interest in AfC which is a joint venture (community interest company) with RB Kingston and RB Windsor and Maidenhead. From the Council's perspective, AfC continues to be a Joint Venture which is consolidated in these Accounts using the equity method. The judgement is made on the basis that AfC being an arrangement under which two (or more) parties have contractually agreed to share control, such that decisions about activities that significantly affect returns require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control, and the two founding councils have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. AfC

continues to operate at arm's length from the Council and LB Richmond therefore acts as commissioners – commissioning AfC to provide services such as children's social care, adoption, fostering, high quality support for schools, children's centres and support for children with special educational needs, including transport.

Shared Services

Better Service Partnership with Wandsworth Council

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

South London Legal Partnership (SLLP)

First formed in 2011, the South London Legal Partnership is a shared legal service for a sub-regional collaboration of five London boroughs. Working on behalf of the London Boroughs of Merton, Richmond, Kingston, Sutton and Wandsworth. The service is hosted by LB Merton but governed by a joint board which oversees the delivery of services. The aim of the service is to provide more resilient and higher quality legal services than that provided by each authority individually, assuming that future savings will need to be made to the budgets of all local authorities. The service is ISO 9001:2015 accredited and provides the full remit of local authority legal services to the Directorates of all councils as well as advice to councillors, the committees of the councils and to schools.

The Council incurred expenditure of £1.0m 2024/25 (£0.9m in 2023/24) in relation to SLLP.

Internal Audit and Investigations Service (IAIS)

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

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

The Council spent £ 1.7m on the Internal Audit side of IAIS in 2024/25 and recovered £1.2m from the partnering boroughs (£1.6m expenditure and £1.1m income in 2023/24).

Pension Shared Service

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

The Council did not incur expenditure in 2024/25 (nor in 2023/24) in relation to this service.

Consumer Protection Service

Since 2014 the Council has had a joint arrangement with LB Merton for the provision of Consumer Protection. The service is hosted by LB Merton but governed by a joint board who oversee the delivery of services. Currently only staffing costs relating to employees based at LB Richmond are paid by LB Merton and recharged back to LB Richmond.

The Council incurred expenditure of £0.4m in 2024/25 (£0.2m in 2023/24) in relation to this shared service.

Collection Fund

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

31 March 2024				31 March 2025				
Business Rates	Business Rates Supplement	Council Tax	Total	Collection Fund	Business Rates	Business Rates Supplement	Council Tax	Total
£000	£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000	£000
INCOME:								
		(193,338)	(193,338)	Council Tax Receivable			(205,273)	(205,273)
(71,501)			(71,501)	Business Rates Receivable	(76,886)			(76,886)
(5,502)			(5,502)	Transitional Protection Payments Receivable	(243)			(243)
	(1,953)		(1,953)	Business Rates Supplements receivable		(1,828)		(1,828)
		(320)	(320)	Transfer from General Fund re Covid Hardship			(6)	(6)
(77,003)	(1,953)	(193,658)	(272,614)	Total amounts to be credited	(77,129)	(1,828)	(205,279)	(284,236)
EXPENDITURE:								
Apportionment of Previous Year Surplus/Deficit:								
251			251	Central Government	(3,087)			(3,087)
228		290	518	LB Richmond	(2,807)		2,204	(603)
282		(70)	212	Greater London Council	(3,461)		561	(2,900)
Precepts, demands and shares:								
25,752			25,752	Central Government	27,116			27,116
23,411		152,423	175,834	LB Richmond	24,651		160,727	185,378
28,874		38,905	67,779	Greater London Council	30,403		42,274	72,677

				Business Rate Supplement:				
	1,943		1,943	Payment to levying authority's Business Rate Supplement Revenue Account		1,771		1,771
	6		6	Administrative Costs		6		6
				Charges to Collection Fund:				
(76)		1,413	1,337	Write-offs of uncollectable amounts	989		1,834	2,823
613	4	(179)	438	Increase/(decrease) in allowance for impairment	(149)	51	962	864
(3,087)			(3,087)	Increase/(decrease) in allowance for appeals	(2,471)			(2,471)
264			264	Charge to General Fund for allowable collection costs for non-domestic rates	262			262
76,512	1,953	192,782	271,247	Total amounts to be debited	71,446	1,828	208,562	281,836
(491)	0	(876)	(1,367)	(Surplus)/Deficit arising during the year	(5,683)	0	3,283	(2,400)
5,283		(1,037)	4,246	(Surplus)/Deficit brought forward	4,792		(1,913)	2,879
(491)		(876)	(1,367)	Movement during the year	(5,683)		3,283	(2,400)
4,792	0	(1,913)	2,879	(Surplus)/Deficit carried forward	(891)	0	1,370	479

Notes to the Collection Fund

This note shows the calculation of the Council Tax base, i.e. the number of chargeable dwellings in each valuation band (adjusted for dwellings where discounts apply), converted to an equivalent number of band D dwellings.

Note 1 – Council Tax Income

2024-25

Band	Valuation band limits	Calculated no of dwellings	Ratio to band D	Equated No of dwellings
	£	No		No
A	Up to and including - 40,000	388	6/9	258
B	40,001 - 52,000	1,366	7/9	1,063
C	52,001 - 68,000	9,291	8/9	8,259
D	68,001 - 88,000	16,739	9/9	16,739
E	88,001 - 120,000	17,101	11/9	20,901
F	120,001 - 160,000	11,145	13/9	16,098
G	160,001 - 320,000	12,469	15/9	20,781
H	More than - 320,001	3,460	18/9	6,920
Adjustment				(1,365)
Plus Ministry of Defence Properties				24
Council tax base				89,678

2023-24

Band	Valuation band limits	Calculated no of dwellings	Ratio to band D	Equated No of dwellings
	£	No		No
A	Up to and including - 40,000	364	6/9	243
B	40,001 - 52,000	1,335	7/9	1,038
C	52,001 - 68,000	9,227	8/9	8,202
D	68,001 - 88,000	16,658	9/9	16,658
E	88,001 - 120,000	17,129	11/9	20,935
F	120,001 - 160,000	11,134	13/9	16,083
G	160,001 - 320,000	12,370	15/9	20,616
H	More than - 320,001	3,426	18/9	6,851
Adjustment				(1,359)
Plus Ministry of Defence Properties				47
Council tax base				89,289

The rateable value of non-domestic properties at 31 March 2025 was £226.1m (£228.9m for 31 March 2024).

The Business Rates multiplier for 2024/25 was 54.6p (up 3.4p from 2023/24) and the small business multiplier for 2024/25 was 49.9p (no change since 2020/21).

Consolidated Group Accounts

This section of the Statement of Accounts details the Group financial statements for the Council. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 (the Code) published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and the aim of the Group Accounts is to provide the reader with an overall view of the material economic activities that the Council controls.

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

Orleans House Trust

This year the Council has again assessed Orleans House Trust as a Subsidiary as the Council is sole trustee. The trust is responsible for the preservation of the bequeathed Orleans House Gallery and art collection and has a formal management agreement with the Council which sets out roles and responsibilities of both parties to enable the trust and the Council to work more closely together in delivering joint objectives whilst ensuring that the terms of the original bequest are honored.

Achieving for Children (AfC)

During 2013/14, the Council and RB Kingston set up the community interest company Achieving for Children (AfC) which provides their Children's Services. From August 2017 RB Windsor and Maidenhead joined the company with respective shares now being 40% for both LB Richmond and RB Kingston, and 20% for RB Windsor and Maidenhead. The aim of AfC continues to be focused on providing high quality frontline services by creating economies of scale and reducing management and overhead costs. All three councils have control over the company and as such the Council has assessed AfC as a Joint Venture. AfC's Accounts have been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

All three councils also provide a revolving credit facility (short term cash flow loan) to AfC at market rates, under the terms of the legal agreement signed by all three parties. This loan is shown in the Council's Accounts as a short-term debtor, with a fair value equal to carrying value due to the loan requiring repayment at no more than six monthly intervals. Richmond funded 40.3% of the loan in 2024/25.

The Accounting Policies of both Orleans House Trust and AfC are the same as the Council's and as the notes to the Group Accounts are not materially different from those of the Council, no additional notes have been disclosed.

Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2023-24				2024-25		
Expenditure	Income	Net		Expenditure	Income	Net
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
128,212	(56,658)	71,554	Adults, Health and Housing	136,554	(63,699)	72,855
234,670	(176,316)	58,354	Education and Children's Services	258,573	(196,305)	62,268
44,282	(21,796)	22,486	Environment, Sustainability, Culture & Sport	48,436	(22,347)	26,089
23,802	(23,962)	(160)	Transport and Air Quality	26,044	(25,514)	530
95,588	(59,319)	36,269	Finance, Policy and Resources	101,510	(60,409)	41,101
526,554	(338,051)	188,503	Cost of Services	571,117	(368,274)	202,843
8,784	(935)	7,849	Other Operating Expenditure	9,252	(1,735)	7,517
35,464	(49,799)	(14,335)	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	46,518	(50,173)	(3,655)
0	(199,110)	(199,110)	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	0	(205,069)	(205,069)
570,802	(587,895)	(17,093)	Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services	626,887	(625,251)	1,636
	(959)		Share of the Surplus / Deficit of Joint Ventures			(196)
	(18,052)					1,440
	21,540		Surplus or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment			(5,510)
	96,235		Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset			1,416
	2,726		Share of Other CIES of Joint Ventures			282
	120,501		Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(3,812)
	102,449		Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(2,372)

Group Balance Sheet

31 March 2024		31 March 2025	
£000		£000	
989,436	Property, Plant and Equipment	1,016,033	
4,507	Heritage Assets	4,536	
16,705	Investment Property	15,382	
25	Intangible Assets	24	
0	Long-Term Investments	5,000	
20,303	Long-Term Debtors	18,871	
1,030,976	Long Term Assets	1,059,846	
61,674	Short-Term Investments	35,681	
0	Assets Held for Sale	3,329	
33	Inventories	21	
88,223	Short-Term Debtors	90,931	
42,409	Cash and Cash Equivalents	45,444	
192,339	Current Assets	175,406	
(4,633)	Short-Term Borrowing	(6,985)	
(67,891)	Short-Term Creditors	(72,716)	
(3,259)	Provisions	(2,504)	
(2,662)	Grants Receipts in Advance - Revenue	(3,278)	
(1,744)	Grants Receipts in Advance - Capital	0	
(80,189)	Current Liabilities	(85,483)	
(307)	Long-Term Creditors	(307)	
(84)	Provisions	(175)	
(110,986)	Long-Term Borrowing	(104,766)	
(28,574)	Other Long-Term Liabilities	(36,087)	
(4,502)	Donated Assets	(4,502)	
0	Grants Receipts in Advance - Revenue	(22)	
(2,256)	Grants Receipts in Advance - Capital	(5,034)	
(6,909)	Share of Joint Venture Liabilities	(6,996)	
(153,618)	Long Term Liabilities	(157,889)	
989,508	Net Assets	991,880	
(179,450)	Usable Reserves	(179,071)	
(816,967)	Unusable Reserves	(819,805)	
6,909	Share of Joint Venture Reserves	6,996	
(989,508)	Total Reserves	(991,880)	

Fenella Merry, Executive Director of Finance

30 June 2025

Group Movement in Reserves Statement

	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Authority's Share of Subsidiary & Joint Venture Reserves	Total Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2024	(179,268)	(807,388)	(2,852)	(989,508)
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	1,547	0	(107)	1,440
Other Comprehensive Income / Expenditure	0	(4,705)	893	(3,812)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	1,547	(4,705)	786	(2,372)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	(1,257)	1,257	0	0
Net Increase or Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	290	(3,448)	786	(2,372)
Balance at 31 March 2025	(178,978)	(810,836)	(2,066)	(991,880)

*Notes**CIES**CIES**9*

Group Cash Flow Statement

2023-24		2024-25
£000		£000
(18,052)	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	1,440
15,312	Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for noncash movements	(23,307)
20,113	Adjustment for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities	27,976
17,373	Net cash flows from operating activities	6,109
(14,904)	Net cash flows from investing activities	(16,147)
9,136	Net cash flows from financing activities	7,003
11,605	Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(3,035)
54,014	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	42,409
42,409	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	45,444

Independent Auditor's Report to Members of London Borough of Richmond upon Thames

To follow

Annual Governance Statement 2024/25

To follow

Glossary

AAA FITCH RATING

Highest credit quality - 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in case of exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA FITCH RATING

Very high credit quality - 'AA' ratings denote a very low expectation of credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A FITCH RATING

High credit quality - 'A' ratings denote a low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

ACCOUNTING PERIOD

The period covered by the accounts, normally a period of twelve months commencing on 1 April. The end of the accounting period is the Balance Sheet date.

ACCRUALS

Sums included in the final accounts to recognise revenue and capital income and expenditure earned or incurred in the financial year, but for which actual payment had not been received or made as at 31 March.

ACTUARIAL GAINS AND LOSSES

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the changes in actuarial surpluses or deficits that arise because:

- events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains and losses); or
- the actuarial assumptions have changed.

ASSET

An item having value to the authority in monetary terms. Assets are categorised as either current or non-current.

- A current asset will be consumed or cease to have material value within the next financial year (e.g. cash and stock).
- A non-current asset provides benefits to the authority and to the services it provides for a period of more than one year and may be tangible e.g. a community centre, or intangible, e.g. computer software licences.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS

An independent examination of the authority's financial affairs.

BALANCE SHEET

A statement of the recorded assets, liabilities and other balances at the end of the accounting period.

BETTER SERVICE PARTNERSHIP (BSP)

The shared services partnership between Richmond and Wandsworth Councils. Formerly known as Shared Serves Arrangement (SSA).

BORROWING

Using cash provided by another party to pay for expenditure, on the basis of an agreement to repay the cash at a future point, usually incurring additional interest charges over and above the original amount.

BUDGET

The forecast of net revenue and capital expenditure over the accounting period.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on the acquisition of a fixed asset, which will be used in providing services beyond the current accounting period, or expenditure which adds to and not merely maintains the value of an existing fixed asset.

CAPITAL FINANCING

Funds raised to pay for capital expenditure. There are various methods of financing capital expenditure including borrowing, leasing, direct revenue financing, usable capital receipts, capital grants, capital contributions, revenue reserves and earmarked reserves.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME

The capital schemes the authority intends to carry out over a specific period of time.

CAPITAL RECEIPT

The proceeds from the disposal of land or other fixed assets. Proportions of capital receipts can be used to finance new capital expenditure, within rules set down by the government but they cannot be used to finance revenue expenditure.

CIPFA

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy

COLLECTION FUND

A separate fund that records the income and expenditure relating to Council Tax and non-domestic rates.

COMMUNITY ASSETS

Assets that the authority intends to hold in perpetuity, which have no determinable useful life and that may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples of community assets are parks and historical buildings.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

The account of the authority that reports the net cost for the year of the functions for which it is responsible and demonstrates how that cost has been financed from precepts, grants and other income.

CONSISTENCY

The concept that the accounting treatment of like items within an accounting period and from one period to the next are the same.

CONTINGENT ASSET

A contingent asset is a possible asset arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the authority's accounts.

CONTINGENT LIABILITY

A contingent liability is either:

- a possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the authority's control; or
- a present obligation arising from past events where it is not probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with enough reliability.

CREDITOR

Amount owed by the authority for work done, goods received, or services rendered within the accounting period, but for which payment has not been made by the end of that accounting period.

CURRENT SERVICE COST (PENSIONS)

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

DEBTOR

Amount owed to the authority for works done, goods received, or services rendered within the accounting period, but for which payment has not been received by the end of that accounting period.

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEME

Pension schemes in which the benefits received by the participants are independent of the contributions paid and are not directly related to the investments of the scheme.

DEPRECIATION

The measure of the cost of wearing out, consumption or other reduction in the useful economic life of the authority's fixed assets during the accounting period, whether from use, the passage of time or obsolescence through technical or other changes.

DISCRETIONARY BENEFITS (PENSIONS)

Retirement benefits, which the employer has no legal, contractual or constructive obligation to award and are awarded under the authority's discretionary powers such as the Local Government (Discretionary Payments) Regulations 1996.

EQUITY

The authority's value of total assets less total liabilities.

EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

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

EXPECTED RETURN ON PENSION ASSETS

For a funded defined benefit scheme, this is the average rate of return, including both income and changes in fair value but net of scheme expenses, which is expected over the remaining life of the related obligation on the actual assets held by the scheme.

FAIR VALUE

The fair value of an asset is the price at which it could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction.

GOING CONCERN

The concept that the Statement of Accounts is prepared on the assumption that the authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Grants made by the Government towards either revenue or capital expenditure in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the authority. These grants may be specific to a particular scheme or may support the revenue spend of the authority in general.

HOUSING BENEFIT

A system of financial assistance to individuals towards certain housing costs administered by authorities and subsidised by central Government.

IMPAIRMENT

A reduction in the value of a fixed asset to below its recoverable amount, the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

Fixed assets belonging to the authority that cannot be transferred or sold on which expenditure is only recoverable by the continued use of the asset created. Examples are highways, footpaths and bridges.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

An intangible (non-physical) item may be defined as an asset when access to the future economic benefits it represents is controlled by the reporting entity. This Authority's intangible assets comprise computer software licences.

INTEREST COST (PENSIONS)

For a defined benefit scheme, the expected increase during the period of the present value of the scheme liabilities because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

INVENTORY

Items of raw materials and stores an authority has procured and holds in expectation of future use. Examples are consumable stores, raw materials and products and services in intermediate stages of completion.

INVESTMENTS (PENSION FUND)

The investments of the Pension Fund will be accounted for in the statements of that fund. However, authorities are also required to disclose, as part of the disclosure requirements relating to retirement benefits, the attributable share of the pension scheme assets associated with their underlying obligations.

LEASE LIABILITY

A financial obligation to make lease payments, recognized on the balance sheet under IFRS 16

LIABILITY

A liability is where the authority owes payment to an individual or another organisation.

- A current liability is an amount which will become payable or could be called in within the next accounting period, e.g. creditors or cash overdrawn.
- A deferred liability is an amount which by arrangement is payable beyond the next year at some point in the future or to be paid off by an annual sum over a period of time.

LIQUID RESOURCES

Current asset investments that are readily disposable by the authority without disrupting its business and are either:

- readily convertible to known amounts of cash at or close to the carrying amount; or
- traded in an active market.

LONG-TERM CONTRACT

A contract entered into for the design, manufacture or construction of a single substantial asset or the provision of a service (or a combination of assets or services which together constitute a single project), where the time taken to substantially complete the contract is such that the contract activity falls into more than one accounting period.

MATERIALITY

The concept that the Statement of Accounts should include all amounts which, if omitted, or mis-stated, could be expected to lead to a distortion of the financial statements and ultimately mislead a user of the accounts.

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP)

The minimum amount which must be charged to the revenue account each year in order to provide for the repayment of loans and other amounts borrowed by the authority.

NET BOOK VALUE

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

NON-DISTRIBUTED COSTS

These are overheads for which no user now benefits and as such are not apportioned to services.

NON-DOMESTIC RATES (NNDR)

The Non-Domestic Rate is a levy on businesses, based on a national rate in the pound set by Government and multiplied by the assessed rateable value of the premises they occupy. In England it is collected by the authority on behalf of itself, Government and major preceptors.

NON-OPERATIONAL ASSETS

Fixed assets held by the authority but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services. Examples are investment properties, assets under construction or assets surplus to requirements pending sale or redevelopment.

OPERATIONAL ASSETS

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

PAST SERVICE COST (PENSIONS)

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

PENSION SCHEME LIABILITIES

The liabilities of a defined benefit pension scheme for outgoings due after the valuation date. Scheme liabilities measured during the projected unit method reflect the benefits that the employer is committed to provide for service up to the valuation date.

PRECEPT

The levy made by precepting authorities by billing authorities, requiring the latter to collect income from Council Tax on their behalf.

PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT

Material adjustments applicable to previous years arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors. This does not include normal recurring corrections or adjustments of accounting estimates made in prior years.

PROVISION

An amount put aside in the accounts for future liabilities or losses which are certain or very likely to occur but the amounts or dates of when they will arise are uncertain.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLb)

A government agency which provides loans for one year and above to authorities at interest rates only slightly higher than those at which the Government can borrow itself.

RATEABLE VALUE

The annual assumed rental of a hereditament, which is used for NNDR purposes.

RELATED PARTIES

Related Parties are defined by IAS 24. For the Council's purposes related parties are deemed to include the authority's Members, the Chief Executive, its Directors and their close family and household members.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Material transactions of nature or value between the authority and related parties are shown to ensure that stakeholders are aware when these transactions occur and the implications.

REMUNERATION

All sums paid to or receivable by an employee and sums due by way of expenses (as far as those sums are chargeable to UK income tax) and the money value of any other benefits. Received other than in cash. Pension contributions payable by the employer are excluded.

RESERVES

The accumulation of surpluses, deficits and appropriations over past years. Reserves of a revenue nature are available and can be spent or earmarked at the discretion of the authority. Some capital reserves such as the fixed asset restatement account cannot be used to meet current expenditure.

RESIDUAL VALUE

The net realisable value of an asset at the end of its useful life.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

All forms of consideration given by an employer in exchange for services rendered by employees that are payable after the completion of employment.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

The day-to-day expenses of providing services.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE CAPITALISED UNDER STATUTE (REFCUS)

Expenditure which ordinarily would be revenue but is statutorily defined as capital. Examples of REFCUS include grants of a capital nature to voluntary organisations and back pay expenditure capitalised under Secretary of State Direction.

RIGHT OF USE ASSET

An asset that represents a lessee's right to use a leased asset for the lease term, recognized on the balance sheet under IFRS 16

TRUST FUNDS

Funds administered by the authority for such purposes as prizes, charities, specific projects and on behalf of minors.

USEFUL ECONOMIC LIFE (UEL)

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