



Herschel Park

Slough Borough Council

Draft
Statement of Accounts 2023/24

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CONTENTS

SECTION – 1	ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT	Page	003
SECTION – 2	REVIEW AND STATUTORY CERTIFICATIONS	Page	012
SECTION – 3	CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	Page	029
	• <i>Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>030</i>
	• <i>Movement in Reserves Statement</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>031</i>
	• <i>Balance Sheet</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>033</i>
	• <i>Cash Flow Statement</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>034</i>
SECTION – 4	NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	Page	035
SECTION – 5	SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	Page	110
	• <i>Housing Revenue Account (HRA) - Income and Expenditure Statement</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>111</i>
	• <i>Statement on The Movement on The Housing Revenue Account</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>112</i>
	• <i>Housing Revenue Account Notes</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>113</i>
	• <i>Collection Fund Statement</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>117</i>
	• <i>Notes to the Collection Fund</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>118</i>
SECTION – 6	GROUP ACCOUNTS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES	Page	120
SECTION – 7	GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL TERMS	Page	131

SECTION – 1

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Audit and Corporate Governance Committee approved the Annual Governance Statement as set out at the Audit Committee meeting on 10 July 2024.

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SECTION – 2

REVIEW AND STATUTORY CERTIFICATIONS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Slough Borough Council Opinion on the financial statements

Opinion

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SECTION – 3

CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Core Financial Statements	Page Number
• <i>Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>	30
• <i>Movement in Reserves Statement</i>	31
• <i>Balance Sheet</i>	33
• <i>Cash Flow Statement</i>	34

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Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)** records all of the Council's revenue income and expenditure for the year. Expenditure represents a combination of statutory duties and discretionary spend focussed on local priorities and needs.

2022/23				2023/24			Note
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure		Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	
2,183	(83)	2,100	ED Monitoring Officer	2,355	(145)	2,210	
11,567	(2,348)	9,219	Chief Execs Office	11,060	(1,845)	9,215	
109,527	(96,934)	12,593	Corporate Services	69,747	(47,035)	22,712	
-	-	-	ED Strategy			-	
30,351	(14,840)	15,511	ED Housing, Property & Planning	39,061	(22,360)	16,701	
71,979	(34,667)	37,312	ED People (Adults)	75,907	(39,473)	36,434	
157,551	(126,512)	31,039	ED People (Children)	196,556	(147,480)	49,076	
48,254	(20,147)	28,107	ED Place & Communities	43,462	(20,274)	23,188	
1,304	(3,296)	(1,992)	Public Health	-	-	-	
26,472	(40,033)	(13,561)	Housing Revenue Account	34,334	(40,627)	(6,293)	
459,188	(338,860)	120,328	Cost of Services	472,482	(319,239)	153,243	
27,424	(141,119)	(113,695)	Other operating expenditure or (income)	30,636	(34,614)	(3,978)	6
29,216	(21,969)	7,247	Financing and investment income and expenditure	49,642	(9,718)	39,924	7
-	(114,763)	(114,763)	Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure	-	(132,344)	(132,344)	8
		(100,883)	(Surplus)/deficit on provision of services			56,845	
			(Surplus) or deficit on financial assets measured at FVOCI				
		(86,698)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of property, plant and equipment assets			2,927	16
		(199,277)	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability			(15,818)	32
		(285,975)	Other Comprehensive income and expenditure			(12,891)	
		(386,858)	Total Comprehensive income and expenditure			43,954	

Movement in Reserves Statement

The **Movement in Reserves** Statement shows the movement in year on reserve balances held by the Council.

	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves	Note
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Balance at 1 April 2023	(21,465)	(58,291)	(21,645)	(81,043)	(15,192)	(31,483)	(229,118)	(386,266)	(615,384)	
Opening Balance Adjustment							-		-	
Balance 1 April 2023	(21,465)	(58,291)	(21,645)	(81,043)	(15,192)	(31,483)	(229,119)	(386,266)	(615,384)	
Movement in reserves during 2022/23										
(Surplus)/deficit on provision of services	64,074	-	(7,229)				56,845		56,845	
Other Comprehensive income and expenditure							-	(12,891)	(12,891)	
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	64,074	-	(7,229)	-	-	-	56,845	(12,891)	43,954	
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis	(13,455)	-	2,604	(33,676)	(15)	(3,238)	(47,780)	47,780	-	15
Capitalisation Direction	(31,575)						(31,575)	31,575	-	
Increase or (decrease) before transfers to earmarked reserves	19,044	-	(4,625)	(33,676)	(15)	(3,238)	(22,510)	66,464	43,954	
Transfer to/(from) reserves	(18,579)	18,579					-		-	
Balance at 31 March 2024	(21,000)	(39,712)	(26,270)	(114,719)	(15,207)	(34,721)	(251,629)	(319,802)	(571,430)	

Refer pages 61 to 70 for notes to the Movement in Reserves Statement

Movement in Reserves Statement

The **Movement in Reserves** Statement shows the movement in year on reserve balances held by the Council.

	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000 <i>Note</i>
Balance at 1 April 2022	(1,465)	(72,908)	(16,892)	(31,229)	(5,043)	(31,880)	(159,416)	(69,110)	(228,526)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance 1 April 2022	(1,465)	(72,908)	(16,892)	(31,229)	(5,043)	(31,880)	(159,419)	(69,110)	(228,526)
Movement in reserves during 2022/23									
(Surplus)/deficit on provision of services	(80,011)		(20,872)				(100,883)		(100,883)
Other Comprehensive income and expenditure							-	(285,975)	(285,975)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(80,011)	-	(20,872)	-	-	-	(100,883)	(285,975)	(386,858)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis	131,242		16,119	(49,814)	(10,149)	397	87,795	(87,795)	- ¹⁵
Capitalisation Direction	(56,614)						(56,614)	56,614	-
Increase or (decrease) before transfers to earmarked reserves	(5,383)	-	(4,753)	(49,814)	(10,149)	397	(69,702)	(317,156)	(386,858)
Transfer to/(from) reserves	(14,617)	14,617					-		-
Balance at 31 March 2023	(21,465)	(58,291)	(21,645)	(81,043)	(15,192)	(31,483)	(229,118)	(386,266)	(615,384)

Refer pages 61 to 70 for notes to the Movement in Reserves Statement

Balance Sheet

The **Balance Sheet** is fundamental to the understanding of the Council's financial position at the year end. It shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by reserves held by the Council.

Certification by the Chief Financial Officer

On the basis of available assurances provided in support of the overall Balance Sheet and the overall year-end position on General Fund balances and reserves, I certify that the statement of accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the authority as at 31 March 2024 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2024. Within this overall position there may be material errors on a line by line basis.

Annabel Scholes

Executive Director of Finance and Commercial (Section 151 Officer)

xx xxxx 2025

31-March-2023		31-March-2024	
£'000		£'000	Note
1,116,165	Property, Plant and Equipment	1,073,706	18
108,432	Investment Property	63,263	20
2,870	Intangible Assets	2,548	
11,289	Long-term Investments	10,131	24
56,739	Long-term Debtors	48,424	27
1,295,495	Total Long-term Assets	1,198,072	
119,000	Short Term Investments	32	24
2,791	Assets Held for Sale	25,091	
60,290	Short term debtors	46,630	28
28,676	Cash and Cash Equivalents	24,705	27
210,757	Current Assets	96,458	
(119,436)	Short-term Borrowing	-	24
(110,561)	Short-term Creditors	(92,166)	29
(14,917)	Short-term Provisions	(8,474)	30
(244,914)	Current Liabilities	(100,640)	
(24,636)	Long-term Creditors	(28,105)	
(170)	Long-term Provisions	(170)	
(470,471)	Long-term Borrowing	(459,432)	30
(150,676)	Other Long-Term Liabilities	(134,749)	
(645,953)	Long-term Liabilities	(622,456)	
615,385	Net Assets	571,434	
(229,119)	Usable Reserves	(251,632)	
(386,266)	Unusable Reserves	(319,802)	16
(615,385)	Total Reserves	(571,434)	

Cash Flow Statement

The **Cash Flow Statement** shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting period.

The Statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities.

The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Council.

2022/23		2023/24	
£'000		£'000	Note
(100,883)	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	56,845	
(47,054)	Adjustments to net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	(67,616)	34
211,576	Adjustments for items included in the net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	(74,819)	34
63,639	Net cash flows from operating activities	(85,590)	
(94,084)	Investing Activities	(40,939)	35
83,840	Financing Activities	130,500	36
53,395	Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	3,971	
82,071	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	28,676	
28,676	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	24,705	27

SECTION – 4

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note Reference	Description	Page Number
Note 1:	Accounting Policies (continued)	038
Note 2:	Accounting Standards that have been Issued but Not Yet Adopted	048
Note 3:	Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies	049
Note 4:	Assumptions made about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty	050
Note 5:	Material Items of Income and Expense	051
Note 6:	Other Operating Expenditure	052
Note 7:	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	052
Note 8:	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	052
Note 9:	Expenditure and Funding Analysis	053
Note 10:	Partnership Arrangements	056
Note 11:	Members' Allowances	057
Note 11a:	Exit packages and termination benefits	057
Note 11b:	Officers' Remuneration	057
Note 12:	External Audit Fees	060
Note 13:	Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)	060
Note 14:	Grant Income	061
Note 15:	Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations	062
Note 16:	Unusable reserves	065
Note 16a:	Revaluation Reserve	066
Note 16b:	Capital Adjustment Account	067
Note 16c:	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	068
Note 16d:	Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account	068
Note 16e:	Accumulated Absences Account	068
Note 16f:	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	069
Note 16g:	Pooled Investment Funds Adjustment Account	069
Note 16h:	Pensions Reserve	069
Note 16i:	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	070
Note 17:	Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	071
Note 18:	Property, Plant and Equipment	072
Note 18b:	Infrastructure Assets	076
Note 18c:	Assets Held for Sale	076
Note 19:	Capital Commitments	077
Note 20:	Investment Property	078
Note 21:	Leases	079
Note 22:	Service Concession Arrangements	081
Note 23:	Capital Expenditure and Financing	084
Note 24:	Financial Instruments	085

SECTION – 4

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note Reference	Description	Page Number
Note 25:	<i>Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments</i>	089
Note 26:	<i>Fair value of assets and liabilities</i>	092
Note 27:	<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents</i>	095
Note 28:	<i>Debtors</i>	095
Note 29:	<i>Creditors</i>	096
Note 30:	<i>Provisions</i>	097
Note 31:	<i>Other Long-Term Liabilities</i>	098
Note 32:	<i>Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes</i>	099
Note 33:	<i>Defined Benefit Pension Schemes</i>	099
Note 34:	<i>Cash Flow Statement - Operating Activities</i>	104
Note 35:	<i>Cash Flow Statement - Investing Activities</i>	105
Note 36:	<i>Cash Flow Statement - Financing Activities</i>	105
Note 37:	<i>Related Party Transactions</i>	106
Note 38:	<i>Contingent Liabilities</i>	108
Note 39:	<i>Events After the Balance Sheet Date</i>	108

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Note 1: Accounting Policies

1.1 General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Authority's transactions for the 2022/23 financial year and its position at the year-end 31 March 2023.

The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 which requires accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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 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.

- The Authority adopted IFRS15 Revenue Recognition from Contracts with Customers from 1 April 2018, such that revenue from contracts with service recipients, whether for services or the provision of goods, is recognised when (or as) the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations in the contract. Revenue recognition is now based on the transfer of control over goods and services to a customer rather than the risks and rewards, which may result in changes to the pattern of revenue recognition. In local government the generation of revenues from charges to service recipients is only a minor funding stream and contracts with customers tend to be accounted for and delivered within the year.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.
- Revenue relating to Council Tax and Business Rates is measured at the full amount receivable (net of any impairment losses) as they are non-contractual, non-exchange transactions and there can be no difference between the delivery and payment dates.

1.3 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 mature in no more than three months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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.

Note 1: Accounting Policies (continued)

1.4 Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits such as wages and salaries, paid annual leave, sick leave and expenses are paid monthly and reflected as expenditure in the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES).

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are payable following a decision by the Authority to terminate an officer's employment before their normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits. Costs are recognised as a charge to the respective Service line in the CIES at the earlier of when the Authority can no longer withdraw the offer of redundancy or when the Authority recognises costs of restructuring.

Where termination benefits include the enhancement of pensions benefits, regulations require the General Fund to be charged with the amount payable to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, rather than the amount calculated under accounting standards. Entries are made in the Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS) to transfer the accounting standards based entries to the Pension Reserve and replace these with the amount payable to the pension fund.

Post-employment Benefits

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

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE) and
- The Berkshire Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead.

Both schemes provide defined benefits to members (e.g. retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the Authority or related parties.

However, the arrangements for the Teachers' scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified specifically to the Authority. 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.

The Children Learning and Skills Directorate line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions in the year.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Pension Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme:

- The liabilities of the Berkshire pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method
- The assets of the Berkshire pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - quoted securities – current bid price
 - unquoted securities – professional estimate
 - unitised securities – current bid price

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

Note 1: Accounting Policies (continued)**Service cost comprising:**

- current service cost and past service cost are recognised as charges to the CIES to the services for which the employees worked
- net interest on the net defined benefit liability is charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the CIES. This is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

Re-measurements comprising:

- the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
- actuarial gains and losses are charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

The Authority's contributions to the Berkshire pension fund are charged to the General Fund by a transfer to the Pension Reserve via the MiRS in accordance with statutory requirements

Discretionary Benefits

The Authority provides discretionary post-employment benefits which arise from additional service for early retirements. These benefits are unfunded, with costs met directly from the General Fund.

1.5 Financial Instruments**Financial Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument. They are classified based on the business model for holding the instruments and their cashflow characteristics.

For the Authority's borrowings, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest). Interest charged to the CIES is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

The fair value of Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) loans is calculated using the certainty rate published by the PWLB on 31 March 2023.

For non-PWLB loans the fair value is deemed to be the standard new loan rate also published by the PWLB on 31 March 2023.

Financial Assets

The Authority has reviewed the classification of all its financial assets based on the business model for holding the assets and concluded that they are either:

- assets at amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The authority's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost, except for those whose contractual payments are not solely payment of principal and interest (i.e. where the cash flows do not take the form of a basic debt instrument).

Note 1: Accounting Policies (continued)**Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost**

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost. For the Authority this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable plus accrued interest. Interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year under the loan agreement.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Financial assets are measured and carried at fair value. All gains and losses due to changes in fair value are accounted for through a reserve account (the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve) and the balance debited or credited to the CIES when the asset is disposed of.

Income from FVOCI assets is recognised when the right to receive the payment is unconditional. Income is reported in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit of Loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that are measured at FVTPL are initially measured and subsequently carried at fair value. All movements in the fair value of the instrument (both realised and unrealised) are recognised as they occur in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services.

Impairment Losses

Allowances for impairment losses have been calculated for assets at amortised costs and FVOCI, applying the expected credit losses model.

The Authority recognises expected credit losses 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.

1.6 Government Grants and Contributions

Government grants and third party contributions and donations are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that:

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

Where conditions attached grants or contributions have not been satisfied, monies received to date are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors and credited to the CIES when the conditions are satisfied.

Ringfenced grants and contributions are credited to the relevant service within the CIES. Non-ringfenced grants are credited to the Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income line within the CIES.

Capital grants credited to the CIES, are transferred out of the General Fund Balance via 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 Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

Note 1: Accounting Policies (continued)**1.7 Interests in Companies and Other Entities**

The authority has material interests in one subsidiary (James Elliman Homes Ltd) and one joint venture (Slough Urban Renewal LLP), which have been consolidated into the Council's Group Accounts:

- on a line by line basis for the subsidiary; and
- the equity method for the joint venture, after first re-aligning accounting policies with the Authority where appropriate and eliminating intra-group transactions.

In the Authority's single entity accounts, interests in the above companies are classified as long-term investments and measured at cost less provision for any losses.

All other interests in subsidiaries and an associate are not material to the Authority and are thus reported as financial instruments. As the business model is to hold for the long-term rather than trade such interests, they are classified as FVOCI subject to any impairment allowance.

1.8 Investment Property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value. Investment properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end.

Revaluation gains and losses on revaluation are recognised in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal. However, regulations do not permit unrealised or realised gains and losses to impact the General Fund balance. Therefore, gains and losses are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account via an entry in the MiRS.

Net rental income together with any revaluation gains and losses or impairments are recognised in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line within the CIES.

1.9 Leases

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

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

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

The Council as LesseeFinance Leases

Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower).

The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs of the Authority are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Premiums paid on entry into a lease are applied to writing down the lease liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Note 1: Accounting Policies (continued)

Lease payments are apportioned between:

- the principal element which applied to write down the lease liability, and
- the interest element which is charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES.

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

Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the CIES as an expense of the services benefitting from use of the leased assets. Charges are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease; even if this does not match the pattern of payments (e.g. there is a rent-free period or a premium payable at the commencement of the lease).

The Council as Lessor**Operating Leases**

Where the Council grants an operating lease over an asset, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments.

1.10 Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to service segments in accordance with the authority's arrangements for accountability and financial performance.

1.11 Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of property, plant and equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Authority 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.

Property, plant and equipment is recognised where the initial cost or value exceeds £10,000.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition does not have commercial substance (i.e. it will not lead to a variation in the cash flows of the Authority). 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 Authority.

Note 1: Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Asset type	Measurement basis
Vehicles, plant and equipment, infrastructure, community assets	Depreciated historical cost
Council dwellings	Current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH)
Assets under construction	Cost
Surplus assets	Fair value
School buildings and other specialised assets	Depreciated replacement cost which is used as an estimate of current value
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 non-property assets 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 as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

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

Impairment

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

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, 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.

Note 1: Accounting Policies (continued)**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:

- Dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer (housing dwellings and flats – 54 years)
- Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – a percentage of the value of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer (between 1-35 years)
- Infrastructure – straight-line allocation over 10-40 years.
- Other operational buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life (1-60 years) as estimated by the valuer
- Car parks – straight-line allocation over the useful life (60 years) as estimated by the valuer

Where an item of property, plant and equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately. This will only be applied where the omission to recognise and depreciate a separate component may result in a material difference to the depreciation charge.

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

Disposals

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. Gains and losses on disposal comprise the following:

- The capital receipt from the proceeds of the sale. Only receipts over £10,000 are classed as capital receipts. The capital receipt element of the gain/loss on disposal is transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve via the MiRS;
- The carrying value of the asset disposed of or decommissioned, which is transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account via the MiRS;
- Any costs of administering the disposal.

Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are written out to the Capital Adjustment Account.

A proportion of capital receipts relating to housing disposals is payable to the Government.

1.12 Service Concessions

Service concessions (also known as 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 contractor. The Authority recognises the assets used under the contracts in the Balance Sheet within Property, Plant and Equipment, because it both controls the services provided under these contracts and as ownership of the property, plant and equipment will pass to the Authority at the end of the contracts for no additional charge.

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.

Note 1: Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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

- Fair value of 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 FIIE line in the CIES;
- Contingent rent – increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the FIIE 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); and
- Lifecycle replacement costs – a proportion of the amounts payable is posted to the Balance Sheet as a prepayment and then recognised as additions to Property, Plant and Equipment when the relevant works are eventually carried out.

1.13 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**Provisions**

Provisions are recognised where the Authority has a legal or constructive obligation arising from a past event that will probably require 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 when the Authority has an obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

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

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

A provision for the best estimate of the amount that businesses have been overcharged up to 31st March 2019 in relation to Business Rates. The estimate has been calculated using the latest Valuation Office (VOA) ratings list of appeals and an analysis of successful appeals to date when providing the estimate of the total provision up to and including 31st March 2019.

Contingent Liabilities

No liability is recognised as an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is not probable. Instead, such situations are recognised as contingent liabilities in a note to the accounts, unless the outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent Assets

Contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

1.14 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then transferred back into the General Fund Balance so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

Note 1: Accounting Policies (continued)

1.15 Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Legislation requires defined items of revenue expenditure charged to services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to be treated as capital expenditure. All such expenditure is transferred from the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account via the MiRS and is included in the Capital Expenditure and Financing disclosure.

1.16 Capitalisation Direction

The Council will capitalise expenditure when directed to by the Secretary of State or where the Secretary of State has given a "minded to" decision of a capitalisation direction. The expectation is that any capitalisation directions will be repaid from capital receipts resulting from the Council's asset disposal programme. Before such a time as the capitalisation directions are repaid minimum revenue provision (MRP) will be charged over a 20 year period in line with the Council's MRP policy. In general the capitalisation direction will be the first priority for capital receipts, with capital receipts held in the capital receipts reserve if there is the expectation across the medium term financial strategy (MTFS) horizon that they can be applied to a capitalisation direction. Occasionally the Council may deviate from this approach when this would deliver a MRP saving over the life of the MTFS.

1.17 Schools

Under the Code, local authority maintained schools are considered to be separate entities with the balance of control lying with the Authority. The Code requires that the income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of maintained schools be accounted for within the single entity accounts of the Authority.

Schools within the Council's group fall into the following categories:

- Community – 12 schools
- Nursery – 5 schools

Academies, Voluntary Aided, Voluntary Controlled and Free Schools are outside the Council's control.

1.18 VAT

The CIES excludes amounts relating to VAT. VAT is only recognised as an expense if it is not recoverable from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC). VAT receivable is excluded from income.

1.19 Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

The Council is not required to use Council Tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation of non-current assets. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards provision for the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to either an amount calculated on a prudent basis or as determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance. MRP has been charged in line with the Council's MRP Policy.

1.2 Fair Value Measurement

The authority measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets and investment properties and some of its financial instruments such as equity shareholdings 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:

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

The authority measures the fair value of an asset or liability 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 authority takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The authority 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 in respect of assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the authority's financial statements 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.

Note 1: Accounting Policies (continued)

1.21 Capital commitment

The Council has included those projects which it believes it is committed to based on its capital strategy programme, which is approved by the Capital Strategy Board, although not all of these projects are subject to contractual agreements at year end.

1.22 Rounding

It is not the Council's policy to adjust for immaterial cross-casting differences between the main statements and disclosure notes.

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Note 2: Accounting Standards that have been Issued but Not Yet Adopted

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) requires the council to disclose information relating to the impact on the Council's financial performance or financial position of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code.

Paragraph 3.3.2.13 of the Code requires changes to be applied retrospectively unless alternative transitional arrangements are specified in the Code.

At the Balance sheet date, the following new accounting standards and amendments have been published but not yet adopted in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom:

- a) IFRS 16 - Leases removes the existing classifications of operating and finance leases under IAS 17 (Leases for lessees). It will require local authorities that are leases to recognise most leases on their balance sheets as a right-of-use asset, with corresponding lease liabilities. CIPFA-LASSAC have deferred implementation of this standard until 1 April 2024.
- b) Definition of Accounting Estimates - IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors will be amended to define accounting estimates as 'monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty'. This change is not anticipated to significantly impact on the amounts held in the Council's financial statements.
- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 will be amended to give more guidance on the disclosure of accounting policies in financial statements. This change is not anticipated to significantly impact on the amounts held in the Council's financial statements.

Note 3: Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

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

The following are considered to be critical management judgements in applying policies of the Council that have the most significant effects in the Statement of Accounts:

- **Future funding** – there is currently a high level of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Council has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Council might be materially impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and substantially reduce levels of service provision.
- **School service concession** – the Council is deemed to control the services and the residual assets created under the contract for Penn Wood School, which is recognised on the Balance Sheet at £19.6m. The remaining two schools under the service concession contract, Beechwood School and Arbour Vale Special School have converted to academies and are therefore not under the control of the Council. Consequently, the assets for these two schools have been derecognised from the Balance Sheet. However, contractual liability remains with the Council and is reported in the Other Long-Term Liability balance on the Balance Sheet. Under the terms of the academisation, both schools make annual contributions to the Council for their shares of the unitary charge payable.
- **Recognition of schools** – the Council has completed a school by school assessment across the different schools operated within the Borough in order to determine the individual accounting treatments. Judgements have been made to determine the arrangements in place and the accounting treatment of the Non-Current Assets. As a result, the Council recognises school assets for Community schools and Voluntary Aided Schools on the Balance Sheet. The Council does not recognise assets relating to Academies or Free Schools as the view has been adopted that these entities were deemed to be owned by the relevant Dioceses or Trust following consultation and review.
- **Interests in Council-owned companies** – the Council has a number of interests in other entities which fall within the group accounting boundary on the grounds of control and significant influence in line with the Code. However, only the interests in its wholly-owned subsidiaries James Elliman Homes, Slough Children's First, GRE5 and its 50% share of Slough Urban Renewal LLP warrant consolidation into the Council's Group Accounts.
- **Provisions for business rates appeals and bad debts** – The Collection Fund currently holds £3.926m appeals provision to counter the potential impact of successful appeals in future years. In addition, the Council reviewed the adequacy of the bad-debt provision for business rates and council tax and as result, increased the business rates provision by £4.668m and the Council Tax provision by £3.015m.
- **Agent/Principal Analysis** – a judgement has been made as to whether the Council had control over various Covid-19 funding streams provided by Central Government (Principal) or whether it was acting as an intermediary only (Agent). Further information about this is provided In Note 9 (Grant Income).

Note 4: Assumptions made about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment, and Investment Property - depreciation		
Fair value		
Pensions Liability		
Valuation of council dwellings		
Impairment allowance for doubtful debts		
Provisions		

Note 5: Material Items of Income and Expense

For the purpose of this note the Council considers material items to be around £6m. The Council has two material items of expenditure which relate to service contracts in 2023/24:

1. £46.59m (2022/23 £31.43m) to Slough Children's Services Trust for children's and young people services. The expenditure was charged to Children and learning Skills within the CIES.

In March 2022 the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) provided an "in principle" Capitalisation Direction of £307m to the Council under the Department's Extraordinary Financial Support programme. The Capitalisation Direction was issued in response to the S.114 Notice issued by the s.151 officer to the Council in July 2021. The s.114 Notice highlighted that the Council faced a significant unfunded financial deficit arising from financial challenges which have arisen over a number of years. The Capitalisation Direction subsequently approved in March 2024 is £348m for financial years to March 2028.

The Capitalisation Direction permits the Council to charge to capital, expenditure which would otherwise be revenue expenditure and then to finance the capitalised revenue expenditure from capital resources, namely by applying usable capital receipts and in the short-term setting aside minimum revenue provision.

The Capitalisation Direction covers the period to 31 March 2024. It has been used as follows:

	pre 1 April 2020	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
To correct incorrect capitalisation of staff costs for Agresso Support	4,291	1,240	1,000	1,000		7,531
To address expenditure incurred by Slough Children's Service Trust Ltd incorrectly classed as Transformation Funding	9,933	-	-	-		9,933
To address expenditure incurred by the Council incorrectly classed as Transformation Funding	12,302	1,726	553	-		14,581
Understatement of Minimum Revenue Provision	38,219	9,065	18,789	21,534	15,968	103,575
To correct the incorrect treatment of Overage Income as revenue income to the General Fund	3,633	-				3,633
To charge the Council's share of the Collection Fund deficit from 2014/15 to the General Fund	6,301	-				6,301
To correct incorrect capitalisation of Property Staff	5,480	2,558	452	1,450		9,940
To provide for costs related to companies	500	171	894	2,010	(3,352)	223
To correct incorrect capitalisation of IT Staff	754	363				1,117
To provide adequate provisions against debtors raised	23,581	-	2,200			25,781
To provide for additional costs in relation to revenue outturn	19,556	9,818	35,013	18,347	16,741	99,475
To provide for an Insurance Fund provision	1,000	-				1,000
Additional Growth for new years of MTFS	-	-	1,065	4,773	9,718	15,556
Fund redundancy costs for 2 years	-	-	-	7,500	(7,500)	-
Total	125,550	24,941	59,966	56,614	31,575	298,646

Note 6: Other Operating Expenditure

2022/23		2023/24	
£'000		£'000	
298	Precepts		266
840	Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool		-
(114,833)	Gains/Losses on the Disposal of Non-Current Assets		(4,244)
(113,695)	Total		(3,978)

Note 7: Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

2022/23		2023/24	
£'000		£'000	
16,186	Interest payable and similar charges		16,931
7,840	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)		5,557
(9,753)	Interest receivable and similar income		(4,117)
(7,026)	Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value		21,880
7,247	Total		40,251

Note 8: Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

2022/23		2023/24	
£'000		£'000	
(66,105)	Council tax income		(74,738)
(28,283)	Non-domestic rates income and expenditure		(29,841)
(8,407)	Non-ringfenced government grants		(23,226)
(11,968)	Capital grants and contributions		(4,539)
(114,763)	Total		(132,344)

Note 9: Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how the Council has used available funding for the year (i.e. government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) in providing services, in comparison with those resources that the Council has consumed or earned in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how the Council has allocated this expenditure for decision making purposes between the Council's departments. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2022/23					2023/24			
Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	Capitalisation Direction	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances		Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	Capitalisation Direction	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances
2,100	-	595	2,695	ED Monitoring Officer	2,209	-	(171)	2,038
9,218	-	3,159	12,377	Chief Execs Office	9,216	-	(717)	8,499
12,626	-	29,928	42,554	Corporate Services	22,711	-	7,932	30,643
10,768	-	7,082	17,850	ED Housing, Property & Planning	16,702	-	(1,299)	15,403
37,312	-	19,658	56,970	ED People (Adults)	36,434	-	(2,833)	33,601
31,007	-	53,532	84,539	ED People (Children)	49,076	-	(14,563)	34,513
28,107	-	13,177	41,284	ED Place & Communities	23,188	-	(1,804)	21,384
(1,992)	-	-	(1,992)	Public Health	-	-	-	-
(8,818)	-	15,279	6,461	Housing Revenue Account	(6,293)	-	2,604	(3,689)
120,328	-	142,410	262,738	Net Cost of Services	153,243	-	(10,851)	142,392
(221,211)	(56,614)	4,952	(272,873)	Other Income and Expenditure	(96,398)	(31,575)		(127,973)
(100,883)	(56,614)	147,362	(10,135)	(Surplus)/Deficit	56,845	(31,575)	(10,851)	14,419
			(91,265)	General Fund and HRA balance brought forward		-	-	(101,400)
			(10,135)	Plus Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves**	-	-	-	14,416
			(101,400)	General Fund and HRA balances carried forward**				(86,984)

Note 9a: Expenditure and Funding Analysis (continued)

2022/23					2023/24			
Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net Change for Pension Adjustments	Other Adjustments	Total Adjustments		Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net Change for Pension Adjustments	Other Adjustments	Total Adjustments
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
659	(63)	(1)	595	ED Monitoring Officer	(320)	(12)	161	(171)
3,498	(332)	(8)	3,158	Chief Execs Office	(1,338)	(50)	671	(717)
33,143	(3,148)	(67)	29,928	Corporate Services	6,402	(123)	1,653	7,932
7,843	(745)	(16)	7,082	ED Housing, Property & Planning	(2,424)	(91)	1,216	(1,299)
21,770	(2,068)	(44)	19,658	ED People (Adults)	(5,288)	(198)	2,653	(2,833)
47,641	(4,527)	10,419	53,533	ED People (Children)	(7,123)	(267)	(7,174)	(14,564)
14,594	(1,387)	(30)	13,177	ED Place & Communities	(3,366)	(126)	1,689	(1,803)
-	-	-	-	Public Health	-	-	-	-
16,072	(793)	-	15,279	Housing Revenue Account	3,499	(896)	-	2,603
145,220	(13,063)	10,253	142,410	Net Cost of Services	(9,958)	(1,763)	869	(10,852)
(56,614)	-	4,952	(51,662)	Other income and expenditure from the Funding Analysis	(31,575)			(31,575)
88,606	(13,063)	15,205	90,748	Difference between (Surplus)/Deficit and the CIES Statement (Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	(41,533)	(1,763)	869	(42,427)

Note: 2021/22 has been restated to match the remapping of directorates in 2022/23

Note 9a: Expenditure and Funding Analysis (continued)

Adjustments for Capital Purposes

This column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line, and for:

- **Other operating expenditure** – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.
- **Financing and investment income and expenditure** – the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.
- **Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure** – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments

This column adjusts for the net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* pension related expenditure and income:

- **For services** this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.
- **For Financing and investment income and expenditure** – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

Other Statutory Adjustments

Other statutory adjustments between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute:

Note 9b: Expenditure and Funding Analysis (continued)

- For **Financing and investment income and expenditure** the other statutory adjustments column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts.
- The charge under **Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure** represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for council tax and NDR that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future surpluses or deficits on the Collection Fund.

Other Non-statutory Adjustments

Other non-statutory adjustments represent amounts debited/credited to service segments which need to be adjusted against the 'Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis' line to comply with the presentational requirements in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

- For **Financing and investment income and expenditure** the other non-statutory adjustments column recognises adjustments to service segments, e.g. for interest income and expenditure and changes in the fair values of investment properties.
- For **Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure** the other non-statutory adjustments column recognises adjustments to service segments, e.g. for unringfenced government grants.

Note 9b: Expenditure and Funding Analysis (continued)

Expenditure and income analysed by nature

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
	Expenditure	
92,916	Employee Benefit Expenses	117,712
375,660	Other Service Expenses	392,382
16,562	Depreciation, Amortisation, Impairment	20,238
24,026	Interest Payments	22,161
298	Precepts and Levies	266
840	Payments to the Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-
5,525	Losses on disposals	-
515,827	Total expenditure	552,759
	Income	
(205,747)	Fees, charges and other service income	(174,576)
(16,779)	Interest and investment income	(9,718)
(94,388)	Income from council tax, non-domestic rates	(104,579)
(179,438)	Government grants and contributions	(202,797)
(120,358)	Gains on Disposals	(4,244)
(616,710)	Total income	(495,914)
(100,883)	(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	56,845

Note 10: Partnership Arrangements

The Council has entered into two pooled budget arrangements, the Better Care Fund and Berkshire Community Equipment Store.

Better Care Fund (BCF)

The Council began hosting the Better Care Fund from the 1st April 2015. This is part of a national initiative to pool health and social care funding of services to achieve better health and care for the local community. The Better Care Fund is a partnership between NHS England, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, the Department of Health and Social Care and the Local Government Association.

The Better Care fund is a pooled budget agreement and operates according to an agreement made under section 75 of the National Health Act 2006 between Slough Borough Council and East Berkshire Clinical Commissioning Group.

In 2023/24 the fund comprised 30 schemes (22 schemes as in 2022/23) grouped under the following headings: following headings:

- Social Care
- Community Health
- Mental Health

In 2023/24 Slough Borough Council funding included £3.989m of improved better care fund (BCF) grant (£3.989m in 2022/23). In accordance with the section 75 agreement, NHS funded services that are commissioned directly by the clinical commissioning group, do not require transactions to be via the Council.

Berkshire Community Equipment Store

The Berkshire Community Equipment Store (BCES) is provided jointly by six Berkshire Unitary authorities and the Berkshire Clinical Commissioning Groups who are members of the agreement with West Berkshire Council as the lead partner. The memorandum account for the fund is as follows:

2022/23			2023/24	
BCF	BCES		BCF	BCES
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
(5,130)	(717)	Authority Funding	(5,689)	(942)
-	(55)	Slough Children's First Funding		(54)
(7,934)	(10,746)	Partner Funding	(7,954)	(12,026)
(13,064)	(11,518)	Total Funding	(13,643)	(13,022)
4,554	-	Authority Expenditure	5,129	
7,934	11,518	Partner Expenditure	7,954	13,022
12,488	11,518	Total Expenditure	13,083	13,022
(576)	-	Net in-year (Surplus)/Deficit on the Pooled Budget	(560)	-

Note 11: Members' Allowances

The Council paid allowances to its members in 2023/24 of £0.598 million (£0.604 million in 2022/23).

Note 11a: Exit packages and termination benefits

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

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24
							£'000	£'000
£0 - £20,000	5	12	49	36	54	48	112	157
£20,001 - £40,000	1	4	2	3	3	7	94	160
£40,001 - £60,000	1	1	-	-	1	1	44	42
£60,001 - £80,000	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	128
£80,001 - £100,000	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	87
£100,001 - £150,000	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	220
£150,001 - £200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£350,001 and over	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	586
Total	7	23	51	40	58	63	250	1,382

Note 11b: Officers' Remuneration

The remuneration of senior employees, defined as those who are members of Management Board, or those holding statutory posts is as follows:

2023/24	Salary including fees and allowances	Taxable Expenses	Total Remuneration excluding Pension costs	Employers Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration including Pension contributions	Note
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Post holder information						
Chief Executive - S Brown	-	-	-	-	-	
Director of Children, Learning and Skills Services	-	-	-	-	-	2
Director of Place and Development	-	-	-	-	-	
Director of Finance and Resources (S151 Officer)	-	-	-	-	-	
Director of Adults and Communities	-	-	-	-	-	
Director of Regeneration	-	-	-	-	-	1
Director of Public Health	-	-	-	-	-	2

Note 1: This is merged with Place and Development

Note 2: The Director of Public Health costs are shared between the Berkshire Authorities and the Intergrated Care Board (ICB). The role has been merged with the Director of Children, Learning and Skills Services. The total cost of the post in 2022/23 was £160K (2021/22 £131k) with Slough Council's share being £46k.

Note 11b: Officers' Remuneration (continued)

2022/23	Salary including fees and allowances	Taxable Expenses	Total Remuneration excluding Pension costs	Employers Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration including Pension contributions	Note
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Post holder information						
Chief Executive - J Wagg	146	-	146	14	160	
Director of Children, Learning and Skills Services	193	-	193	29	222	
Director of Place and Development	230	-	230	-	230	
Director of Finance and Resources (S151 Officer)	139	-	139	21	160	
Director of Adults and Communities	-	-	-	-	-	
Director of Regeneration	-	-	-	-	-	
Director of Transformation	-	-	-	-	-	
Director of Public Health	65	-	-	-	-	1

Note 1: This is merged with Place and Development

Note 2: The Director of Public Health costs are shared between the Berkshire Authorities and the Intergrated Care Board (ICB). The role has been merged with the Director of Children, Learning and Skills Services. The total cost of the post in in 2022/23 was £160K (2021/22 £131k) with Slough Council's share being £46k.

Note 11b: Officers' Remuneration (continued)

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

Remuneration band	2022/23			2023/24		
	Number of employees			Number of employees		
	Schools	Non Schools	Total	Schools	Non Schools	Total
£50,001 - £55,000	14	39	53	15	49	64
£55,001 - £60,000	10	14	24	16	27	43
£60,001 - £65,000	11	12	23	14	19	33
£65,001 - £70,000	3	4	7	7	5	12
£70,001 - £75,000	4	1	5	3	4	7
£75,001 - £80,000	2	1	3	3	-	3
£80,001 - £85,000	-	-	-	3	-	3
£85,001 - £90,000	1	-	1	-	2	2
£90,001 - £95,000	-	2	2	-	2	2
£95,001 - £100,000	-	6	6	1	1	2
£100,001 - £105,000	-	-	-	-	3	3
£105,001 - £110,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
£110,001 - £115,000	1	-	1	-	1	1
£115,001 - £120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
£120,001 - £125,000	1	1	2	1	1	2
£125,001 - £130,000	-	-	-	1	1	2
£130,001 - £135,000	-	1	1	-	1	1
£135,001 - £140,000	-	-	-	-	2	2
£140,001 - £145,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
£145,001 - £150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
£150,001 - £155,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
£155,001 - £160,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
£160,001 - £165,000	1	-	1	-	1	1
£165,001 - £170,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
£170,001 - £175,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
£175,001 - £180,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
£180,001 - £185,000	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	48	81	129	64	120	184

Note: The figures do not include staff employed by academies.

Note 12: External Audit Fees

The Council's external auditors for the audit of the Statement of Account in 2023/24 are Grant Thornton LLP. The Council's external auditors for the certification of grant claims are Grant Thornton LLP. The Authority has incurred the following expenditure for services provided by the external auditors for the relevant year:

2022/23		2023/24	
£'000		£'000	
442	Fees payable to external auditors with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year		485
110	Fees payable to external auditors for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year		-
8	Fees payable in respect of other services provided by external auditors during the year		-
560			485

The 2023/24 fee noted above is an estimate. Due to ongoing work, the final fee is subject to change and will differ from the amount accrued in the accounts, shown above, because the fees are still subject to approval by PSAA.

Note 13: Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant monies provided by the Department for Education, the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). An element of DSG is recouped by the Department to fund academy schools in the council's area. DSG is ringfenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the Schools and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2017. Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an authority-wide basis and the Individual Schools Budget, which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school, funding for early years providers, and high-needs payments to providers.

2022/23			Schools budget funded by Dedicated Schools Grant	2023/24		
Central expenditure	Individual Schools budget (ISB)	Total		Central expenditure	Individual Schools budget (ISB)	Total
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
		202,294	Final DSG before Academy recoupment			
		125,134	Academy figure recouped			
		77,160	Total DSG after recoupment			-
		-	Brought forward DSG			
		-	Less carry forward agreed in advance			-
1,259	50,176	77,160	Agreed Initial budgeted distribution			-
10,432	-	10,432	In year adjustments			-
34,115	53,477	87,592	Final Budgeted Distribution	-	-	-
26,970	-	26,970	less Actual central expenditure		-	-
-	50,109	50,109	less Actual ISB deployed to schools	-	-	-
-	-	-	plus local authority contributions for the year	-	-	-
7,145	3,368	10,513	Carry Forward	-	-	-
		(25,430)	DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2022/23			(14,917)
		-	Addition to DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2022/23			
		-	Total of DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2023/24			
		(14,917)	Net DSG position at the end of 2023/24			-

Note 14: Grant Income

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

2022/23 £'000		2023/24 £'000
	Credited to Taxation and non-specific grant income	
	Non-ringfenced government grants	
(3,678)	PFI Grant	(3,678)
-	- Section 31 Grant	(11,221)
-	- Revenue Support Grant	(6,722)
(1,422)	New Homes Bonus Grant	(5)
(1,394)	Covid Grants	(1,078)
(1,914)	Services Grant	(523)
(8,408)	Total of Non-ringfenced government grants	(23,227)
(11,968)	Capital grant and contributions	(4,539)
(20,376)	Total credited to Taxation and non-specific grant income	(27,766)
	Credited to services	
(76,888)	Dedicated Schools Grant	(83,401)
(10,800)	DSG - Safety Valve Funding	(4,410)
(43,548)	DWP Subsidy	(37,319)
-	- Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund	(1,207)
(7,851)	Public Health Grant	(8,107)
(415)	COVID-19	(662)
(3,005)	YPLA Post 16 Funding	(4,931)
(1,834)	Education Grants	(5,767)
(2,317)	Pupil Premium	(4,786)
(1,024)	Children Services Grant	(671)
-	- Adult Social Care Grant	(8,915)
-	- Homelessness Grants	(2,390)
(3,989)	Better Care Fund	(4,083)
-	- Household Support Grant	(1,587)
(194)	Local Council Tax Support Grant	
(7,198)	Other grants	(6,797)
(159,063)	Total of Government Grant credited to Net Cost of Services	(175,033)
(179,439)	Total of grants and contributions to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(202,799)

Note 15: Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations

The resources available to the Council in any financial year and the expenses that are charged against those resources are specified by statute (the Local Government Act 2003 and the 2003 Regulations). Where the statutory provisions differ from the accruals basis used in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, adjustments to the accounting treatment are made in the Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS) so that usable reserves reflect the funding available at the year-end. Unusable reserves are created to manage the timing differences between the accounting and funding bases. The material adjustments are:

Expense	Accounting Basis in CIES	Funding Basis in MiRS	Adjustment Account
Property, plant and Equipment	Depreciation and revaluation/impairment losses	Revenue provision (MRP) to cover historical cost determined in accordance with the 2003 Regulations	Capital Adjustment Account
Intangible Assets	Amortisation and impairment	Revenue provision (MRP) to cover historical cost determined in accordance with the 2003 Regulations	Capital Adjustment Account
Investment Properties	Movements in fair value	Revenue provision (MRP) to cover historical cost determined in accordance with the 2003 Regulations	Capital Adjustment Account
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	Expenditure incurred in 2022/23	Revenue provision (MRP) to cover historical cost determined in accordance with the 2003 Regulations	Capital Adjustment Account
Capital Grants and Contributions	Grants that became unconditional in 2022/23 or were received in 2022/23 without conditions	No credit	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve (amounts unapplied at 31 March 2023) Capital Adjustment Account (other amounts)
Financial Instruments	Premiums payable and discounts receivable on the early repayment of borrowing in 2022/23 Losses on soft loans granted in 2022/23 and interest receivable in 2022/23 on an amortised cost basis	Deferred debits and credits of premiums and discounts from earlier years in accordance with the 2003 Regulations Interest due to be received on soft loans in 2022/23	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account
Pooled Investments	Movements in the fair value of pooled investment funds	Historical cost gains/losses for money market fund investments disposed of in 2022/23	Pooled Investment Funds Adjustment Account
Pensions Costs	Movements in pensions assets and liabilities (see Note 32)	Employer's pensions contributions payable and direct payments made by the Council to pensioners for 2022/23	Pensions Reserve
Council Tax	Accrued income from 2022/23 bills	Demand on the Collection Fund for 2020/21 plus share of estimated surplus for 2019/20	Collection Fund Adjustment Account
Business Rates	Accrued income from 2022/23 bills	Budgeted income receivable from the Collection Fund for 2022/23 plus share of estimated surplus for 2020/21	Collection Fund Adjustment Account
Dedicated Schools Grant	Expenditure incurred in 2022/23 to be met from Dedicated Schools Grant	Expenditure incurred up to the amount receivable for 2022/23	Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account
Holiday Pay	Projected cost of untaken leave entitlements at 31 March 2023	No charge	Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account

Note 15: Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations (continued)

2023/24	Usable Reserves						Corresponding Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserves	Major Repairs Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied	Unusable Reserves	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Adjustments to Revenue Resources							
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement differ from increases / decreases in revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:							
• Pension costs	(867)	(896)				1,763	Pensions Reserve
• Financial instruments	277	-				(277)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account
• Council tax & business rates	11,108	-				(11,108)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account
• Holiday pay	233	-				(233)	Accumulated Absences Account
• Schools deficit including Safety Valve Funding from ESFA	(10,748)	-				10,748	DSG Adjustment Account
• Capital expenditure	(28,375)	3,508	(43,969)	(9,889)	(9,698)	88,423	Capital Adjustment Account
Capital and Revenue Financing							
Resources set aside for capital financing	14,918	(9)	180	9,874	6,460	(31,423)	Capital Adjustment Account
Adjustment for the repayment of loans	-	-	10,113			(10,113)	Capital Adjustment Account
Use of capital receipts for revenue purposes	(31,575)	-				31,575	Capital Adjustment Account
Total adjustments	(45,029)	2,603	(33,676)	(15)	(3,238)	79,355	

Note 15: Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations (continued)

2022/23	Usable Reserves						Corresponding Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserves	Major Repairs Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied	Unusable Reserves	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Adjustments to Revenue Resources							
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement differ from increases / decreases in revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:							
• Pension costs	(12,271)	(793)	-	-	-	13,064	Pensions Reserve
• Council tax & business rates	4,952	-	-	-	-	(4,952)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account
• Holiday pay	(261)	-	-	-	-	261	Accumulated Absences Account
• Schools deficit including Safety Valve Funding from ESFA	10,513	-	-	-	-	(10,513)	Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account
• Capital expenditure	106,674	16,911	(208,231)	(9,471)	(10,902)	105,019	Capital Adjustment Account
Capital and Revenue Financing							
Resources set aside for capital financing	21,636	-	5,193	(678)	11,299	(37,450)	Capital Adjustment Account
Adjustment for the repayment of loans	-	-	153,224	-	-	(153,224)	Capital Adjustment Account
Use of capital receipts for revenue purposes	(56,614)	-	-	-	-	56,614	Capital Adjustment Account
Total adjustments	74,629	16,118	(49,814)	(10,149)	397	(31,181)	

Note 16: Unusable reserves

2023/24		Adjustments between Accounting and Funding Basis				
Unusable Reserves	Opening Balance 1 April	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	Adjustments to Revenue Resources	Capital and Revenue Financing	Other Movements*	Closing Balance 31 March
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Revaluation Reserve	(504,678)	2,927	-	-	2,955	(498,796)
Capital Adjustment Account	(30,602)	-	121,864	(43,442)	(2,955)	44,865
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	11,539	-	(11,109)	-	-	430
Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account	14,917	-	10,748	-	-	25,665
Accumulated Absences Account	1,235	-	(232)	-	-	1,003
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	672	-	-	-	(277)	395
Pooled Investments Fund Adjustment Account	(911)	-	-	-	-	(911)
Pensions Reserve	122,164	(15,818)	1,763	-	-	108,109
Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	(601)	-	-	-	-	(601)
Total adjustments	(386,265)	(12,891)	123,034	(43,442)	(277)	(319,841)

2022/23		Adjustments between Accounting and Funding Basis				
Unusable Reserves	Opening Balance 1 April	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	Adjustments to Revenue Resources	Capital and Revenue Financing	Other Movements*	Closing Balance 31 March
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Revaluation Reserve	(419,585)	(86,698)	-	-	1,605	(504,678)
Capital Adjustment Account	43	-	162,939	(191,979)	(1,605)	(30,602)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	16,491	-	(4,952)	-	(1)	11,538
Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account	25,430	-	(10,513)	-	-	14,917
Accumulated Absences Account	974	-	261	-	-	1,235
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	672	-	-	-	-	672
Pooled Investments Fund Adjustment Account	(911)	-	-	-	1	(910)
Pensions Reserve	308,377	(199,277)	13,064	-	-	122,164
Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	(602)	-	-	-	1	(601)
Total adjustments	(69,111)	(285,975)	160,799	(191,979)	1	(386,265)

Note 16a: Revaluation Reserve

The reserve is credited with gains on the revaluation of assets. Revaluation gains which are subsequently reversed through impairment or disposal of the asset are debited from the reserve. The depreciation adjustment ensures that only the depreciation on the historic cost of assets impacts on the capital adjustment account.

The balance on the reserve reflects the difference between the value of the Council's assets at depreciated historical cost and their current value.

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
(419,585)	Balance at 1 April	(504,678)
(86,698)	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	2,927
-	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	-
	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	-
1,605	Other Adjusting Amounts Written Off to the Capital Adjustment Account	2,955
1,605	Total amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	2,955
(504,678)	Balance 31 March	(498,796)

Note 16b: Capital Adjustment Account

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

The account also contains accumulated gains and losses on investment properties and revaluation gains accumulated on property, plant and equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the revaluation reserve was created to hold such gains.

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
43	Balance at 1 April	(30,602)
25,066	Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment, and Heritage Assets	19,915
966	Amortisation and Impairment Losses of Intangible Assets	323
(18,443)	Revaluation and Impairment Losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	1,195
1,634	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	1,407
84,776	Carrying amounts of Non-Current Assets written off on disposal as part of the Gain/Loss on Disposal in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statements	30,369
56,614	Capitalisation Direction	31,575
-	Other Adjustments	10,201
150,613	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the CIES	94,985
(1,605)	Valuation of assets disposed of in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(2,955)
-	Difference in Current Cost and Fair Value depreciation	-
(1,605)	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	(2,955)
(7,139)	Capital receipts applied	(1,067)
678	Major Repairs Reserve applied *	(9,874)
(11,297)	Capital grants and contributions applied	(6,420)
(20,998)	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(15,968)
(3,895)	Use of Loan Repayments to Reduce CFR	(10,113)
(6,715)	Use of Loan Repayments to Reduce Capitalisation Direction	-
(42,164)	Use of Capital Receipts to Reduce HRA Capital Financing Requirement	-
(100,449)	Use of Capital Receipts to Reduce Capitalisation Direction Element CFR	-
(191,979)	Capital financing applied in year:	(43,442)
919	Movement in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	26,919
-	Other Movements	-
11,407	Adjustment for the repayment of loans	-
(30,602)	Balance at 31 March	44,905

* Major repairs Reserve 2022/23 includes reduction in use of MRR in prior years to finance Akzo Nobel site

Note 16c: Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

2022/23		2023/24	
£'000		£'000	
16,491	Balance at 1 April		11,539
(4,952)	Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rates income credited to the CIES is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements		(11,109)
-	Other movements		-
11,539	Balance at 31 March		430

Note 16d: Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account

The Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account

2022/23		2023/24	
£'000		£'000	
25,430	Balance at 1 April		14,917
-	Adjustment to opening balance		
(10,513)	Transfer of schools deficit to DSG Account		10,748
14,917	Balance at 31 March		25,665

Note 16e: Accumulated Absences Account

2022/23		2023/24	
£'000		£'000	
974	Balance at 1 April		1,235
(974)	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of preceding year		(1,235)
1,235	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year		1,003
1,235	Balance at 31 March		1,003

Note 16f: Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

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

2022/23		2023/24	
£'000		£'000	
672	Balance at 1 April		672
-	Amount by which finance costs charged to the CIES are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements Premiums incurred in the year and charged to the CIES		(277)
672	Balance 31 March		395

Note 16g: Pooled Investment Funds Adjustment Account

This reserve is (credited)/debited with (gains)/losses arising from the revaluation of financial instruments held at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

2022/23		2023/24	
£'000		£'000	
(911)	Balance 1 April		(911)
-	Upward revaluation of investments		-
-	Downward revaluation of investments		1
-	Total Changes in revaluation and impairment		1
(911)	Balance 31 March		(910)

Note 16h: Pensions Reserve

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

2022/23		2023/24	
£'000		£'000	
308,377	Balance at 1 April		122,164
(199,277)	Actuarial gains/(losses) on pensions assets & liabilities		(15,818)
26,822	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the (Surplus)/deficit on provision of services in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		14,971
(13,758)	Employer's pensions contributions & direct payments to pensioners payable in the year		(13,208)
122,164	Balance at 31 March		108,109

Note 16i: Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

The Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve holds the gains recognised on the disposal of noncurrent 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.

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
(602)	Balance at 1 April	(602)
	- Recognition of deferred capital receipt	-
	- Realisation of deferred capital receipt transferred to CRR	-
(602)	Balance at 31 March	(602)

Note 17: Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

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

Movement in Earmarked reserves	01-Apr-2022	*Transfers In	*Transfers Out	Reclassification	Balance at 31st March 2023	Transfers In	Transfers Out	Balance at 31st March 2024
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Capital Fund	(200)	-	200		-			-
Building Control	(80)	-	80		-			-
Specific Grants (Revenue)	(167)	-	167		-			-
MTFS Reserve	(32,525)	(9,389)	27,513		(14,401)	(14,468)	11,663	(17,206)
Budget Smoothing	(29,322)	(1,166)	4,620		(25,868)	-	20,553	(5,315)
Redundancy/Severance Payments		(7,500)	-	-	(7,500)	-	1,584	(5,916)
Housing Renewals Reserve	(91)	-	91		-			-
General Fund earmarked reserves	(62,385)	(18,055)	32,671	-	(47,769)	(14,468)	33,800	(28,437)
Schools - Other	(10,523)	-	-	-	(10,523)	(753)		(11,276)
Schools total	(10,523)	-	-	-	(10,523)	(753)	-	(11,276)
Total Earmarked reserves	(72,908)	(18,055)	32,671	-	(58,292)	(15,221)	33,800	(39,713)

Name	Purpose
Capital Fund	To provide funding for the capital programme.
Building Control	To hold any (surpluses)/deficits arising from the separate rolling trading account as required under statutory requirements.
Budget Smoothing	To smooth out the impact of funding reductions and other budget pressures
Specific Grants	To hold revenue grant income received for which there are no conditions but which are earmarked for specific projects.
MTFS Reserve	To assist with the future sustainability of the Council.
Dedicated Schools Grant	To hold the ring-fenced Dedicated Schools Grant balance which is currently in deficit.
Schools reserves	To hold unused balances of budgets delegated to individual schools, which are not available to the Council for general use.

Note 18: Property, Plant and Equipment

Values as at 31-March-2024

The tables on the following pages show a breakdown of the opening and closing values of PPE assets and summarise the transactions during the year, for each class of asset.

Movements in 2023/24	Operational assets					Non-operational assets		Total
	Council dwellings	Other land and buildings	Vehicles, plant and equipment	Infrastructure assets	Community assets	Surplus assets	Assets under construction	Property, plant and equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or valuation								
At 1 April 2023	618,008	336,493	77,753	142,767	9,848	23,668	16,008	1,224,545
Adjustments to cost/value & depreciation/impairment	(9,636)					(46)		(9,682)
Additions	9,882	1,355	214	3,450		906	187	15,994
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the revaluation reserve	(3,668)					742		(2,926)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services	(580)					(615)		(1,195)
Derecognition – disposals	(3,654)					(10,973)		(14,627)
Reclassified as Assets Held for Sale		(14,554)	(589)			(4,914)		(20,057)
Other transfers/movements			(23)				23	-
At 31 March 2024	610,352	323,294	77,355	146,217	9,848	8,768	16,218	1,192,052
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
At 1 April 2023	(6,189)	(1,344)	(27,249)	(73,184)	(52)	(196)	(3)	(108,217)
Adjustments to cost/value & depreciation/impairment	9,636					46		9,682
Depreciation charge	(9,690)		(3,382)	(6,783)	(12)	(46)		(19,913)
Depreciation written out to the revaluation reserve								-
Depreciation written out to the surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services								-
Derecognition – disposal	55							55
Reclassified as Assets Held for Sale		153	56					-
Other transfers/movements								-
At 31 March 2024	(6,188)	(1,191)	(30,575)	(79,967)	(64)	(196)	(3)	(118,184)
Net book value at 31 March 2023	611,819	335,149	50,504	69,583	9,796	23,472	16,005	1,116,328
Net book value at 31 March 2024	604,164	322,103	46,780	66,250	9,784	8,572	16,215	1,073,868

Note 18: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Values as at 31-March-2023

The tables on the following pages show a breakdown of the opening and closing values of PPE assets and summarise the transactions during the year, for each class of asset.

Movements in 2022/23	Operational assets					Non-operational assets		Total
	Council dwellings	Other land and buildings	Vehicles, plant and equipment	Infrastructure assets	Community assets	Surplus assets	Assets under construction	Property, plant and equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or valuation								
At 1 April 2021	582,200	280,121	76,375	134,479	10,190	20,376	36,113	1,139,854
Adjustments to cost/value & depreciation/impairment	(9,137)	(2,587)				(51)		(11,775)
Additions	6,216	432	1,378	8,288	10	212	855	17,391
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the revaluation reserve	34,404	48,424				3,872		86,700
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services	6,993	10,462				988		18,443
Derecognition – disposals	(2,668)	(162)				(2,376)	(20,545)	(25,751)
Other transfers/movements		(197)			(352)	647	(415)	(317)
At 31 March 2022	618,008	336,493	77,753	142,767	9,848	23,668	16,008	1,224,545
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
At 1 April 2021	(6,240)	(498)	(23,145)	(64,846)	(40)	(196)	(3)	(94,968)
Adjustments to cost/value & depreciation/impairment	9,137	2,587				51		11,775
Depreciation charge	(9,128)	(3,433)	(4,104)	(8,338)	(12)	(51)		(25,066)
Depreciation written out to the revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation written out to the surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition – disposal	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Other transfers/movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	(6,189)	(1,344)	(27,249)	(73,184)	(52)	(196)	(3)	(108,217)
Net book value at 31 March 2021	575,960	279,623	53,230	69,633	10,150	20,180	36,110	1,044,886
Net book value at 31 March 2022	611,819	335,149	50,504	69,583	9,796	23,472	16,005	1,116,328

Note 18: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)**Revaluations**

The Council undertakes a rolling programme that ensures that all relevant property, plant and equipment required to be measured at current value is measured at least every five years. The valuations for 2020/21 have been undertaken by external valuers 'Wilkes Head and Eve'.

Valuations of land and buildings have been carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases of estimation, as set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. Currently we do not re-value vehicles, plant, furniture or equipment assets as these tend to be of a finite (short term) life.

Specialised properties are assumed to have no active market but the land element could potentially be sold at its market value. It is assumed the building costs would be in line with the published indices.

The following table shows the progress of the Council's rolling programme for the revaluation of council dwellings, land and buildings as at 31st March 2021:

	2023/24
	£'000
Council Dwellings	604,164
Land and Buildings	322,103
Surplus	8,572
Assets subject to valuation	934,839
Infrastructure	66,250
Community	9,784
Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	46,780
Assets under Construction	16,215
Assets not subject to valuation	139,029
Total value of assets	1,073,868

Note 18: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)**Revaluations**

The Council undertakes a rolling programme that ensures that all relevant property, plant and equipment required to be measured at current value is measured at least every five years. The valuations for 2022/23 have been undertaken by external valuers 'Wilkes Head and Eve'.

Valuations of land and buildings have been carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases of estimation, as set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. Currently we do not re-value vehicles, plant, furniture or equipment assets as these tend to be of a finite (short term) life.

Specialised properties are assumed to have no active market but the land element could potentially be sold at its market value. It is assumed the building costs would be in line with the published indices.

The following table shows the progress of the Council's rolling programme for the revaluation of council dwellings, land and buildings as at 31st March 2023:

	2023/24
	£'000
Council Dwellings	611,819
Land and Buildings	335,149
Surplus	23,472
Assets subject to valuation	970,440
Infrastructure	69,583
Community	9,796
Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	50,504
Assets under Construction	16,005
Assets not subject to valuation	145,888
Total value of assets	1,116,328

Assets that are Revalued – by Category

	Council dwellings	Other land and buildings	Surplus assets	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Carried at historical cost Valued at current value as at:				-
31/03/2024	-	-	-	-
31/03/2023	611,819	299,714	23,472	935,005
31/03/2022	-	1,626	-	1,626
31/03/2021	-	693	-	693
31/03/2020	-	1,427	-	1,427
Valued at Historical Cost	-	31,690	-	31,690
Total Cost or valuation	611,819	335,150	23,472	970,441

- Council dwellings - the assumption is that the Beacon assets are typical of their asset class and that all properties will continue to be let for social housing purposes.
- Surplus assets - Are valued and assumed that they are comparable to similar assets in the local market with planning permission. This is a level 2 valuation under the Fair Value Hierarchy.
- For other property, plant and equipment it is assumed that local market conditions provide an accurate guide as to the appropriate valuations.

Note 18b: Infrastructure Assets

Infrastructure assets are measured on a depreciated historical cost basis. However, the accounting rules that applied before 1 April 1994 mean that the carrying amount only reliably includes expenditure of acquisition and enhancement incurred after this date. Expenditure incurred before this date is only included to the extent that it had not been financed before the end of the 1993/94 financial year. An update to the Code and Specifications for Future Codes for Infrastructure Assets come into force in 25 December 2022, temporarily removing the need to disclose gross cost and accumulated depreciation of infrastructure assets until 31 March 2025

In accordance with the Temporary Relief offered by the Update to the Code on infrastructure assets this note does not include disclosure of gross cost and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets because historical reporting practices and resultant information deficits mean that this would not faithfully represent the asset position to the users of the financial statements. All replaced infrastructure components are determined to have fully depreciated and have a net amount of nil. This is particularly true for Slough as it inherited infrastructure assets when it became a unitary authority in 1998.

	2022/23	2023/24
	£'000	£'000
Gross Balance at 1st April	69,633	69,583
Additions	8,288	-
Depreciation	(8,338)	-
Balance at 31st March	69,583	69,583

Note 18c: Assets Held for Sale

As at 31 March 2024 the Council had a number of properties categorised as Assets Held for Sale, and comprising a total value of £25,782m

Non-Current	2022/23	2023/24
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1st April	-	2,791
Assets newly classified as held for sale:		25,091
- Property Plant and Equipment	2,791	(2,791)
Balance at 31st March	2,791	25,091

Note 19: Capital Commitments

At 31st March 2024, the Council has committed to projects for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2024-25 and beyond. The budgeted cost of these commitments is expected to cost £132.4m (31st March 2023 £120.4m).

The major commitments amounting to £0.5m or more at 31st March 2023 (these represent the approved budgets rather than actual contractual commitments) are:

	Commitments in 2024/25	Commitments in Future Years	Total Commitments
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Refuse Fleet and Grounds Plant Equipment			-
Disabilities Facilities			-
Children Services			-
Fire Risk Assessment			-
Cornwall House-Fire Strategy			-
Office Accommodation Strategy			-
Major Infrastructure Projects			-
Flood Defence Measures			-
RMI Capital programme			-
Affordable Homes			-
Total	0	0	-

Note 20: Investment Property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value. Investment properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end.

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

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
165,921	Balance at 1 April	108,432
5,323	Enhancement	
(61,444)	Disposals	(13,007)
(449)	Transfers (to)/from PPE	(5,243)
(919)	Gains/(losses) in fair value	(26,919)
108,432	Balance at 31 March	63,263

Note 21: Leases

The Authority has acquired has entered into a number of deemed finance leases in order to acquire Buildings, Information Technology, vehicles and Equipment.

Council as lesseeFinance leases

The assets acquired under these leases are carried as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet at the following net amounts:

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
100	Other Land and Buildings	93
16	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture, Equipment and Other	16
116		109

The Council is committed to making minimum payments under these leases comprising settlement of the long-term liability for the interest in the property acquired by the Council and finance costs that will be payable by the Council in future years while the liability remains outstanding. The minimum lease payments are made up of the following amounts:

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
	Finance lease liabilities (net present value of minimum lease payments):	
578	- current (not later than one year)	370
3,551	- non-current (later than one year)	3,180
96	Finance costs payable in future years	66
4,225		3,616

No contingent rentals were recognised as an expense in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account, during the year, and no future sub lease income is expected to be received, as all assets are used exclusively by the Council.

2022/23			2023/24	
Minimum lease payments	Finance lease liabilities		Minimum lease payments	Finance lease liabilities
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
640	578	Not later than 1 year	407	370
1,682	1,392	Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,426	1,364
2,427	2,159	Later than 5 years	1,849	1,816
4,749	4,129		3,682	3,550

Note 21: Leases (continued)Operating Leases

The Council enters into operating lease agreements to acquire the use of plants, vehicles and equipment. The future minimum lease payments are made up of the following amounts:

2022/23		2023/24	
£'000		£'000	
629	Not later than 1 year		584
2,699	Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		2,109
8,824	Later than 5 years		2,397
12,152			5,090

Council as lessorOperating Leases

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

2022/23		2023/24	
£'000		£'000	
6,054	- current (not later than one year)		5,115
17,467	- non-current (later than one year)		15,620
47,630	Finance costs payable in future years		45,219
71,151			65,954

Note 22: Service Concession Arrangements

Service concession arrangement and Private Finance Initiative (PFI), are an outsourcing method between a public sector body (Slough Borough Council), and a private sector organisation to often design and build a facility which can then be used to deliver public services.

A PFI arrangement in essence transfers responsibility, but not accountability to the private sector organisation. For Slough all of the PFI contracts relate to buildings

Each PFI scheme is unique and is designed and build to facilitate the specific needs of the council. A detailed contract is entered into which will set out the specification of the service to be provided, how long the agreement is for and will usually have very specific clauses in that specify exactly who received services provided and will furthermore give the Council the ability to restrict who the operator provides services to.

Under a PFI contract the operator is obliged to hand over the facility at the end of the contract in a specified condition at no additional cost to the Council

Schools PFI Scheme

The final business case for the Council's PFI project was approved by Department for Education & Schools in August 2006. The PFI contract was signed on 3rd August 2006 for the provision and replacement of three schools, which was a long term commitment for the provision of accommodation and facilities management for a period of 28 years. 35% of the payment to the contractor over the life of the contract ("the unitary charge") is adjusted annually in line with the Retail Price Index. The monthly payment is subject to scrutiny and adjustment for the level and quality of service provided. During 2006/07, the Council entered into a Private Finance Initiative contract for the design, build and operation of three schools Penn Wood, Beechwood and Arbour Vale. The contract is for a period of 28 years.

- Penn Wood became operational on 26th February 2007
- Beechwood and Arbour Vale schools both became operational from 3rd September 2007

Under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) the PFI assets recognised as Property Plant and Equipment on the Balance Sheet and are subject to revaluation every five years (as part of the normal valuation cycle of non-current assets. The assets are subject to depreciation and impairment as normal assets.

The initial cost under the contract for the design and build element is recognised on the Balance Sheet. This is being written down over the life of the contract as payments are made under the contract. The Council is committed to make total payments of circa £229.3m over the life of the contract. The monthly payments to the contractor are often referred to as a Unitary payment which incorporates the three distinctive elements of the scheme (Capital repayment, Interest and Service charge). The capital cost is set against the liability for the purchase cost, the interest element is charged against interest payable in the accounts, and the service elements is charged to 'Children's Learning and Skills' expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure account.

Movement in PFI Assets

PFI Schools		PFI Schools	
£'000		£'000	
15,240	Opening balance		16,464
1,432	Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the revaluation reserve		3,336
(208)	Depreciation charge		(217)
16,464			19,583

Note 22: Service Concession Arrangements (continued)**Beechwood / Arbour Vale**

In 2016/17 Beechwood School transferred to an Academy and Arbour Vale transferred in 2018/19.

Under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) the PFI assets are recognised as Property Plant and Equipment on the Balance Sheet and are subject to revaluation every five years (as part of the normal valuation cycle of non-current assets). The assets are subject to depreciation and impairment as normal assets.

However as these two schools have converted to Academies the Council lost control and is not entitled to recognise the Schools as assets on the Councils Balance Sheet, they have therefore been de-recognised as assets in the Council's accounts (removed from).

The full element of the liability to the operator is still shown in the books of the Council, as the Council is ultimately responsible for the payment of the Complete Unitary Charge

Both schools are now making contributions to the Council to cover their elements of the Unitary Charge (net of all associated PFI credits the Council received)

Payments

The Council makes payments to the PFI operators which cover the charge for services provided, repayment of the liability in respect of each contract and interest on those liabilities. Payments remaining to be made under the three contracts at the year-end are set out below.

2022/23					2023/24			
Service cost	Repayment of liability	Interest	Total		Service cost	Repayment of liability	Interest	Total
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
(3,292)	(1,585)	(2,339)	(7,216)	within 1 year	(3,027)	(1,872)	(2,215)	(7,114)
(15,918)	(6,856)	(8,008)	(30,782)	within 2-5 years	(16,657)	(7,207)	(7,475)	(31,339)
(19,551)	(13,140)	(6,499)	(39,190)	within 6-10 years	(19,856)	(14,233)	(5,478)	(39,567)
(9,969)	(8,516)	(1,118)	(19,603)	within 11-15 years	(5,899)	(5,200)	(456)	(11,555)
-	-	-	-	within 16-20 years				-
(48,730)	(30,097)	(17,964)	(96,791)	Closing balance	(45,439)	(28,512)	(15,624)	(89,575)

Note 22: Service Concession Arrangements (continued)**Movement on the value of the liabilities**

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

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
(31,025)	Balance at 1 April	(30,097)
928	Repayment	1,585
(30,097)	Balance at 31 March	(28,512)

Note 23: Capital Expenditure and Financing

The capital financing requirement (CFR) is a Prudential Code indicator which shows the underlying need for the Council to borrow to fund its non current assets. The requirement is increased by capital expenditure financed from borrowing and decreased by revenue or capital resources put aside for the repayment of debt. An explanation of the movement in the year ended 31 March 2023 is shown in the table below.

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
840,074	Opening capital financing requirement	734,305
807		-
840,881	Restated opening capital financing requirement	734,305
	Capital investment	
17,391	Property, plant and equipment	15,994
5,323	Investment Properties	-
8	Intangible Assets	-
1,635	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	1,407
4,432	Loans Advanced	924
-	Other Capital Expenditure	-
56,614	Capitalisation Direction	31,575
85,403	Total capital investment	49,900
	Sources of finance	
(7,139)	Capital receipts	(1,067)
(3,895)	Use of Loan Repayments to Reduce Capital Financing Requirement	(8,388)
(6,715)	Use of Loan Repayments to Reduce Capitalisation Direction Element Capital Financing Requirement	(1,881)
(42,164)	Use of Capital Receipts to Reduce HRA Capital Financing Requirement	-
(100,449)	Use of Capital Receipts to Repay Capitalisation Direction	(23,464)
(11,297)	Government grants and other contributions	(6,460)
678	Major repairs reserve*	(9,874)
	Sums set aside from revenue	
(20,998)	Minimum revenue provision	(15,968)
(191,979)	Total sources of finance	(67,102)
734,305	Closing capital financing requirement	717,103
	Explanation of movements in year:	
(20,998)	Minimum revenue provision	(15,968)
56,614	Capitalisation Direction (CD)	31,575
(3,895)	Use of Loan Repayments to Reduce Capital Financing Requirement	(8,388)
(6,715)	Use of Loan Repayments to Reduce Capitalisation Direction	(1,881)
(42,164)	Use of Capital Receipts to Reduce HRA Capital Financing Requirement	-
(100,449)	Use of Capital Receipts to Repay Capitalisation Direction	(23,464)
11,034	Increase/decrease in underlying need to borrow	924
(106,573)	Increase/(decrease) in CFR for the year	(17,202)

* opening CFR restated: this represents an adjustment for £807k additional Akzo Nobel spend not previously included in CFR Model

* Major Repairs Reserve 2022/23 includes reduction in use of MRR in prior years to finance the Akzo Nobel site

Note 24: Financial Instruments

Analysed by Category

2022/23				2023/24		
Non-Current	Current	Total		Non-Current	Current	Total
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
			<i>Amortised cost</i>			
-	119,000	119,000	Investments	-	32	32
-	10,942	10,942	Trade Debtors	-	12,121	12,121
-	28,676	28,676	Cash and cash equivalents	-	24,705	24,705
-	158,618	158,618		-	36,858	36,858
			<i>Fair Value Through Profit and Loss</i>			
11,289	-	11,289	Investments	10,131	-	10,131
11,289	158,618	169,907	Total financial assets	10,131	36,858	46,989
			Financial Liabilities			
			<i>Amortised cost</i>			
(470,471)	(119,436)	(589,907)	Loans outstanding	(459,432)	-	(459,432)
(47,133)	(928)	(48,061)	PFI contracts	(40,049)	(4,087)	(44,136)
(4,129)	-	(4,129)	Finance leases	(3,180)	(370)	(3,550)
-	(2,808)	(2,808)	Trade creditors	-	(3,079)	(3,079)
(521,733)	(123,172)	(644,905)	Total financial liabilities	(502,661)	(7,536)	(510,197)

Note 24: Financial Instruments (continued)**Out of scope assets**

In addition to the above financial instruments, the Council has:

- a. an equity interest in James Elliman Homes Ltd;
- b. advanced loans to James Elliman Homes Ltd;
- c. advanced loan notes to SUR LLP; and
- d. advanced loan to St Bernard LLP

These have been excluded from the financial instrument disclosures as they are scoped out of the Code's financial instrument reporting requirements, because the Council consolidates both James Elliman Homes Ltd and SUR LLP into its group accounts.

The sums involved are:

2022/23 £'000	Long-term debtors	2023/24 £'000
53,046	Long-term debtors balance per the Balance Sheet	48,424
	LESS out of scope assets	
(38,971)	Loan to James Elliman Homes Ltd	(42,507)
(11,843)	Loan to SUR	-
2,232	Remaining long-term debtors classified as financial instruments:	5,917
2,232	Loans and receivables in 2023/24	
-	Assets at amortised cost in 2023/24	5,917
2,232		5,917

2022/23 £'000	Short-term investments	2023/24 £'000
17,406	Short-term investments balance per the Balance Sheet	32
	LESS out of scope assets	
(501)	Interest accrued OLS	
(1,226)	Interest accrued JEH	
15,679	Remaining short-term investments classified as financial instruments:	32
116,316	Assets at amortised cost in 2023/24	
116,316		-

Note 24: Financial Instruments (continued)

2022/23		2023/24	
£'000		£'000	
		Long-term investments	
11,289	Long-term investments balance per the Balance Sheet		10,131
LESS out of scope assets			
(7,659)	Equity in James Elliman Homes Ltd		(6,631)
(2,173)	Loan to SUR		(898)
(130)	Loan to St Bernard		-
1,327	Remaining long-term investments classified as financial instruments:		2,602
1,327	Fair value through profit and loss in 2023/24		2,602
1,327			2,602

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

2022/23				2023/24		
Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets			Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets	
Liabilities at amortised cost	Loans and Receivables	Available for Sale		Liabilities at amortised cost	Loans and Receivables	Fair value through profit and loss
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
			Expense:			
16,186	-	-	Interest expense	16,931	-	-
16,186	-	-	Net expense in (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	16,931	-	-
			Revenue:			
-	(9,753)	-	Interest income	-	(4,117)	-
-	(9,753)	-	Total income in (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(4,117)	-
-	-	-	(Surplus)/Deficit arising from revaluation of financial assets in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-

Note 24: Financial Instruments (continued)**Out of scope assets**

In addition to the above financial instruments, the Council has:

- b. advanced loans to James Elliman Homes Ltd; and
- c. advanced loan notes to SUR LLP

Both of which generate interest receivable to the Council.

These have been excluded from the financial instrument disclosures above as they are scoped out of the Code's financial instrument reporting requirements, because the Council consolidates both James Elliman Homes Ltd and SUR LLP into its group accounts, but is disclosed below:

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
(9,753)	Interest income per Note 12	(5,753)
	LESS income from out of scope assets:	
3,492	Interest on Loan to James Elliman Homes Ltd	1,552
144	Interest on Loans to Slough Urban Renewal LLP	-
617	Interest on Loan to GRE5 Ltd	355
(5,500)	Income from financial instruments analysed:	(3,846)
(5,500)	Interest income	(3,846)
(5,500)		(3,846)

Note 25: Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

General procedures for managing risk

The Council's overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse risks on the resources available to fund services. Risk management is carried out by a central treasury team, under policies approved by the Council in the annual treasury management strategy and the annual investment strategy. The Council provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and the investment of surplus cash.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council.

Credit risk arises from deposits placed with banks and other institution, as well as credit exposures to Council customers. This risk is minimised through the annual investment strategy available on the Council website.

Key controls are:

- Investments are only placed with commercial entities with a minimum long-term credit rating of A-, and with other local authorities without credit ratings. Recognising that credit ratings are imperfect predictions of default, the Council has regard to these measures including credit default swap and equity prices when selecting commercial organisations for investment.
- placing a limit on the amount of money which can be invested with a single counterparty; and
- placing an overall limit of £40m which can be invested for more than one year.

The table below summarises the credit exposures of the Council's treasury investment portfolio by credit rating:

31-March-2023		Fitch Rating	31-March-2024	
Non-current	Current		Non-current	Current
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
-	22,000	AAA MMF	-	21,300
-	114,000	AA-	-	-
-	5,000	Unrated local authorities	-	-
-	-	Unrated pooled funds	-	-
-	-	Unrated debtors	-	-
-	-	Unrated cash and cash equivalents	-	-
-	141,000		-	21,300

Loss allowances on treasury investments have been calculated by reference to historic default data published by credit rating agencies. The estimated loss is negligible as the majority of investments mature within 12 months. There has been no history of default on the pooled funds, therefore no loss allowance is deemed necessary.

Note 25: Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments (continued)**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Council will have insufficient funds in its bank account to make the payments necessary to meet its financial obligations.

The Council operates a cashflow forecasting system which seeks to ensure that cash is available as needed. If unexpected movements happen, the Council has ready access to borrowing at favourable rates from the Public Works Loans Board, the and other local authorities, and at higher rates from banks and building societies. There is no significant risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

The Council is however exposed to the risk that it will need to refinance a significant proportion of its borrowing at a time of high interest rates, as it has a substantial amount of money borrowed temporarily from other local authorities. This risk also extends to market lender option borrower option loans (LOBOs) where the lender can exercise its option to vary the rate of interest payable, thereby triggering the Council's option to either accept the new rate or re-finance from elsewhere. The LOBOs have remaining terms of up to 47 years and interest rates of 3.75% to 3.99%.

Risk is managed by maintaining a spread of fixed rate loans and ensuring that no more than 30% of the Council's fixed term borrowing matures in any one financial year.

31-March-2023		31-March-2024
£'000		£'000
227,439	less than one year	74,500
25,439	between 1 and 2 years	85,499
91,818	between 3 and 5 years	62,597
66,718	between 6 and 10 years	64,978
47,175	between 11 and 15 years	47,175
92,299	between 16 and 20 years	87,933
2,000	between 21 and 25 years	3,750
4,583	between 26 and 30 years	-
32,436	more than 30 years	33,000
589,907	Total	459,432

Market risk

Market risk is the possibility that financial loss might arise as a result of changes in interest rates.

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

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

Note 25: Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments (continued)

Investments measured at amortised cost and loans borrowed are not carried at fair value on the Balance Sheet, so changes in their fair value will have no impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Treasury Management Strategy aims to mitigate these risks by setting upper limits of 50% on external debt than can be subject to variable interest rates. At 31 March 2023 98% of the debt portfolio was held in fixed rate instruments and 2% in variable rate borrowings.

If interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant), the financial effect would be:

31-March-2023		31-March-2024
£'000		£'000
	Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	-
(262)	Increase in interest receivable on receivable rate investments	(262)
(262)	Impact on surplus/deficit on the provision of services	(262)
31-March-2023		31-March-2024
£'000		£'000
	Impact on other comprehensive income and expenditure	
(28,403)	Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities	(28,403)

Note 26: Fair value of assets and liabilities

The following tables combine information about:

- (a) classes of financial instruments and non-financial assets based on their nature and characteristics;
- (b) the carrying amounts of financial instruments and non-financial assets;
- (c) fair values of financial instruments and non-financial assets; and
- (d) fair value hierarchy levels of financial instruments and non-financial assets for which fair value is disclosed.

Fair value hierarchy levels 1 to 3 are based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

Level 1 - measurement based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - measurement is based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 3 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 - measurement is based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The basis of valuation of each class of financial instrument and non-financial asset is set out below. There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year. All items have been valued using fair value techniques based on the characteristics of the financial instrument or non-financial asset, with the overall objective of maximising the use of market-based information.

Description of asset or liability	Valuation hierarchy	Basis of Valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Cash and cash equivalents, trade debtors, trade creditor and cash-based investments (long and short-term)	Level 1	Carrying value is deemed to be fair value, because of the short-term nature of the instruments	Not Required	Not required
Non-current debtors	Level 2	Discounted cashflows for the instrument using an equivalent market rate	Council accounting records	Not required
Finance leases and PFI liabilities	Level 2	The fair values have been estimated by discounting the contractual cashflows (excluding service charge elements) at the appropriate AA-rated corporate bond yield.	Observable inputs are the bond yields. Unobservable inputs are the remaining cashflows.	Not required
Loans outstanding	Level 2	The fair values have been estimated by discounting the remaining cashflows of the borrowing using the appropriate rate for local authority loans	Observable inputs are the PWLB rates. Unobservable inputs are the remaining cashflows.	Not required
Investments in pooled funds	Level 2	Forward pricing	NAV-based pricing set on a forward pricing basis	Not required
Investment property	Level 2	Investment method of valuation.	Assumed void periods Estimated Rental Value (ERV) Capitalisation Rate (Equivalent Yield)	Not required

Note 26: Fair value of assets and liabilities (continued)

31-March-2024	Carrying value				Fair value			
	Financial and non-financial assets		Financial liabilities	Total	Level			Total
	Fair value through profit and loss	Assets at amortised cost	Liabilities at amortised cost		1	2	3	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial assets								
<i>Loans and receivables</i>								
Investments	-	10,131	-	10,131	10,131			10,131
Debtors	-	95,054	-	95,054	95,054			95,054
Cash and cash equivalents	-	24,705	-	24,705	24,705			24,705
<i>Fair value through profit and loss</i>	-		-	-				-
Investments		19,260	-	19,260	19,260	-		19,260
Total financial assets	-	149,150	-	149,150	149,150	-	-	149,150
Non-financial assets								
Investment property		-	-	-				-
Surplus assets		-	-	-				-
Assets held for Sale		-	-	-				-
Total Financial and non-financial assets	-	149,150	-	149,150	149,150	-	-	149,150
Financial Liabilities								
<i>Liabilities at amortised cost</i>								
Loans outstanding	-	-	(459,432)	(459,432)		(459,432)		(459,432)
PFI contracts	-	-	(28,513)	(28,513)		(28,513)		(28,513)
Finance leases	-	-	(3,616)	(3,616)		(3,616)		(3,616)
Trade creditors	-	-	(120,271)	(120,271)	(120,271)			(120,271)
Total financial liabilities	-	-	(611,832)	(611,832)	(120,271)	(491,561)	-	(611,832)

Note 26: Fair value of assets and liabilities (continued)

31-March-2023	Carrying value				Fair value			
	Financial and non-financial assets		Financial liabilities	Total	Level			Total
	Fair value through profit and loss	Assets at amortised cost	Liabilities at amortised cost		1	2	3	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial assets								
<i>Loans and receivables</i>								
Investments		11,289	-	11,289	11,289	-	-	11,289
Debtors		115,865	-	115,865	115,865	-	-	115,865
Cash and cash equivalents		28,676	-	28,676	28,676	-	-	28,676
<i>Fair value through profit and loss</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	155,830	-	155,830	155,830	-	-	155,830
Non-financial assets								
Investment property	108,432	-	-	108,432	-	108,432	-	108,432
Surplus assets	23,377	-	23,377	46,754	-	23,377	-	23,377
Assets held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Financial and non-financial assets	131,809	155,830	23,377	311,016	155,830	131,809	-	287,639
Financial Liabilities								
<i>Liabilities at amortised cost</i>								
Loans outstanding	-	-	(589,906)	(589,906)	(119,436)	(470,471)	-	(589,907)
PFI contracts	-	-	(48,061)	(48,061)	-	(48,061)	-	(48,061)
Finance leases	-	-	(3,478)	(3,478)	-	(3,478)	-	(3,478)
Trade creditors	-	-	(110,562)	(110,562)	(110,562)	-	-	(110,562)
Total financial liabilities	-	-	(752,007)	(752,007)	(229,998)	(522,010)	-	(752,008)

Note 27: Cash and Cash Equivalents

2022/23		2023/24	
£'000		£'000	
6,676	Cash and bank balances		3,405
22,000	Short-term deposits		21,300
28,676	Total		24,705

Note 28: Debtors

These balances represent the amount of money owed to the Council at year end. Debtors include individuals, central government departments, other local authorities, NHS and other bodies. An analysis is given below.

2022/23		2023/24	
£'000		£'000	
	Short-term debtors		
1,942	Prepayments		1,284
(1,930)	Central Government bodies		(675)
10,942	Trade debtors		12,121
2,529	VAT		5,028
16,957	Council Tax		12,462
9,194	NNDR receivable		4,928
11,860	Housing Benefit receivable		11,806
39,939	Other debtors		31,315
(31,143)	Impairment Allowance for Doubtful Debts		(31,639)
60,290	Total		46,630

2022/23		2023/24	
£'000		£'000	
	Long-term debtors		
56,652	Loans to third parties		48,337
-	Prepayments		-
87	Other		86
56,739	Total		48,423

Note 29: Creditors

These are amounts owed by the Council for work done, goods received, or services rendered which have not been paid by 31 March 2023.

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
(2,808)	Trade creditors	(3,079)
(1,202)	PAYE & NI	(2,428)
(20,908)	Central Government Bodies	(14,874)
(71,120)	Other Creditor	(65,875)
(2,161)	PFI Finance Lease Liability	(2,240)
(12,363)	Receipts in Advance	(3,669)
(110,562)	Total	(92,165)

Note 30: Provisions

The Council makes provision in compliance with IAS37 where there is an obligation as a result of a past event, when it is probable that the Council will incur expenditure and where a reasonable estimate can be made of the amount involved. Provisions are split into short term (less than one year) and long term (more than one year). In addition to the provisions shown below, there are provisions for bad debts which have been netted off against the debtors figure on the balance sheet.

Short-term provisions	Insurance claims	Business rates appeals	Other	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31-March-2023	(3,630)	(3,926)	(7,361)	(14,917)
Amounts used		3,926	5,339	9,265
Additional provisions			(2,822)	(2,822)
Balance at 31-March-2024	(3,630)	-	(4,844)	(8,474)

Long-term provisions	Water rates	Business rates appeals	Other	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31-March-2023	-	-	(170)	(170)
Amounts used	-	-	-	-
Additional provisions	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31-March-2024	-	-	(170)	(170)

Insurance claims

The provision covers claims which have been lodged and for which there is reasonable probability that the Council is liable and for which a reasonable estimate can be made of the amount required to settle

Business rates appeals

Following the localisation of business rates from 1 April 2013, the Council has set aside a provision for any potential liabilities arising from appeals by business ratepayers against rateable valuations. The amount set aside reflects the Council's 94% share of the liability.

Water rates

A provision has been set up for the possible repayment of water rate to tenants following the case of Jones v London Borough of Southwark in the High Court in 2016. The provision is a charge against the HRA as the water rates were originally collected with housing rents and reported in the HRA.

Other

Other provision include contractual claims that arise in respect of disputes arising in the ordinary course of business.

Note 31: Other Long-Term Liabilities

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
(122,160)	Pension Liability	(108,105)
(30,097)	Amounts due to be paid under PFI	
1,581	Amounts due to be paid under Other Finance Leases	(26,644)
(150,676)	Balance 31 March	(134,749)

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Note 32: Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

Teachers

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme administered by the Department for Education. 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 scheme members' pensionable salaries.

The Scheme itself is a defined benefit scheme but however is unfunded. The Department for Education uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local authorities. The notional fund is valued every four years. However, this is a multi-employer scheme and the number of participating employers makes it impossible to identify the Council's share of the financial position and performance attributable to its own employees with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of this Statement of Accounts, they are therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2023/24, the Council paid £4.3m (£3.9m in 2022/23) to the Teachers Pensions Agency in respect of teachers' retirement benefits, representing 23.68% of Pensionable pay. The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teacher's scheme. These costs are accounted for on a defined benefit basis.

Note 33: Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in pension schemes

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

- The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), a national scheme but administered locally. For Slough Borough Council, this is the Royal County of Berkshire Pension Fund administered by the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead. This is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets.
- Arrangements for the award of discretionary post-retirement benefits upon early retirement. This is an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. As there are no investment assets built up to meet these liabilities, at the point of early retirement a cash transfer is made from the General Fund to the Pension Fund to cover this shortfall. This transfer is real expenditure to the General Fund and is normally financed from a revenue reserve.

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 and Housing Revenue Account the amounts required by statute as described in the accounting policies note. We recognise the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions.

Note 33: Defined Benefit Pension Schemes (continued)

The **Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)** is a national scheme but administered locally. For the Council, this is the Royal County of Berkshire Pension Fund administered by the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead. The LGPS is a funded scheme which means that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets over time.

The LGPS provides a final salary-based pension based on service to 2014 and a career average revalued earnings based pension for service since 2014.

The Royal County of Berkshire Pension Fund is operated under the regulatory framework of the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 and the LGPS Regulations made thereunder. Governance of the scheme locally is the responsibility of the Pensions Committee of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead. Investment policy is determined in accordance with the LGPS Regulations as is the administration and governance of the scheme. Investment management of the fund is outsourced wholly to Local Pensions Partnership Investments (LPPi) under the framework provided by the investment policy .

The LGPS is subject to a triennial actuarial valuation which determines the contribution rates for the next three years. The fund's actuary is Barnett Waddingham LLP. The last valuation was in 2022, next valuation is due in 2025

For the period covered by the triennial valuation the Council is scheduled to pay contributions at 17.2% (17.2% in 2022/23) of pensionable pay plus a lump sum of £4.700m (£4.530m in 2022/23).

The principal risks to the Council from participation in the LGPS are:

- (i) if future investment returns are lower than expected, the Fund's asset values will be lower and the funding level will worsen;
- (ii) if improvements in life expectancy are greater than expected, the cost of benefits will increase because members are living longer than expected;
- (iii) if members make decisions about their options which increase liabilities, the funding level may worsen. An example would be if fewer members commute their pensions into cash than expected then this will increase liabilities.

A significant risk to the Fund is that 69% of the Fund's assets are invested in global equity funds. This risk is mitigated through the use of forward foreign exchange derivatives.

Discretionary post-employment benefits

Both the LGPS and the teachers' pension scheme permit employers to make discretionary awards of post-employment benefits upon early retirement. These are unfunded benefit arrangements, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. However, there are no investment assets built up to meet these pension liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments as they eventually fall due.

Note 33: Defined Benefit Pension Schemes (continued)**Transactions relating to post-employment benefits**

The Council recognises the cost of post-employment benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the Council is required to make against Council Tax is based on the contributions and benefits payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment benefits is reversed out of the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the General Fund balance and the HRA via the Movement in Reserves Statement in the year.

2022/23				2023/24			Note
Scheme Assets	Pensions Obligations	Net Pensions Liability		Scheme Assets	Pensions Obligations	Net Pensions Liability	
£'000				£'000			
325,940	(634,313)	(308,376)	Opening Balance at 1 April	326,179	(448,343)	(122,164)	
-	(18,542)	(18,542)	Current Service Cost	-	(8,642)	(8,642)	
	(139)	(139)	Past Service cost and gains/losses on curtailments		(423)	(423)	
8,432	(16,272)	(7,840)	Interest Income and Expense	15,579	(21,136)	(5,557)	
(319)	(260)	(579)	Admin Expense	(349)	-	(349)	
278		278	- Settlement			-	
8,391	(35,213)	(26,822)	Total post employment benefit charged to the (surplus)/deficit on provision of services	15,230	(30,201)	(14,971)	
			Contributions				
13,754		13,754	- The Council	13,208		13,208	
2,762	(2,762)	-	- Employees	3,018	(3,018)	-	
16,516	(2,762)	13,754		16,226	(3,018)	13,208	
			Payments				
(19,902)	19,902	-	- Retirement Grants and Pensions	(19,489)	19,489	-	
(19,902)	19,902	-	Employers contributions payable to scheme	(19,489)	19,489	-	
			Remeasurements				
(4,766)		(4,766)	- Return on Plan Assets	13,253		13,253	
	-	-	- Actuarial Gains and Losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions		-	-	
-	258,509	258,509	- Actuarial Gains and Losses from changes in Financial Assumptions	-	4,030	4,030	
	(54,466)	(54,466)	- Experience loss /(gain) on defined benefit obligation		(1,465)	(1,465)	
(4,766)	204,043	199,277	Post-Employment Benefits Charged to other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	13,253	2,565	15,818	
				-			
326,179	(448,343)	(122,164)	Closing Balance at 31 March	351,399	(459,508)	(108,109)	

Note 33: Defined Benefit Pension Schemes (continued)**Composition of Scheme Assets**

2022/23				2023/24		
Quoted	Unquoted	Total		Quoted	Unquoted	Total
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
51%		164,171	Public Equities	57%		200,474
	12%	40,423	Private Equities		12%	41,252
	14%	44,973	Infrastructure		13%	44,025
10%	3%	41,234	Real Estate	6%	3%	31,988
13%	1%	47,406	Credit	12%	1%	46,157
1%		4,932	Cash	1%		3,236
	-5%	(16,960)	Longevity Insurance		-4%	(15,733)
75%	25%	326,179	Total Assets	76%	24%	351,399

Basis for estimating assets and liabilities

A change in any of the key assumptions can have a significant impact upon the size of the Council's pension liabilities, which would require the Council during its triennial review to adjust the amount it must pay the Westminster Pension Fund. The biggest risks include an increase in member life expectancy, salary and pension accumulation rate or a decrease in the real discount rate, which would have an impact on the Council's liability to the Pension Fund.

Discounting of future payments gives the amount in today's money that is required to meet obligations – a higher discount rate means a lower current requirement to meet future payments. This is why the actuaries prudently use a discount rate based on highly rated corporate bond yields, as a small change in these would have a very large impact upon the size of the liability, which taxpayers are statutorily bound to pay.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

LGPS		LGPS
31-March-2023		31-March-2024
	Mortality assumptions:	
	<i>Longevity at 65 for current pensioners (years):</i>	
20.7	Male	20.8
23.5	Female	23.6
	<i>Longevity at 65 for future pensioners (years):</i>	
22.0	Male	22.0
24.9	Female	25.0
	Economic assumptions	
2.9%	Rate of inflation	4.9%
3.9%	Rate of increase in salaries	3.0%
2.9%	Rate of increase in pensions	3.3%
4.8%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.0%

Note 33: Defined Benefit Pension Schemes (continued)**Sensitivity Analysis**

Long-term provisions	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
	£'000	£'000
Discount Rate (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	(7,188)	7,375
Rate of increase in salaries (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	318	(315)
Rate of increase in pensions (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	7,192	(7,015)
Longevity (increase or decrease by 1 year)	17,926	(17,197)

The above sensitivity analysis identifies that a 0.1% increase in the Discount Rate assumption, will result in a decrease in the reported Pension liability of £7.2m. An increase in either the salaries, pension payment or longevity assumptions will result in an increase in the reported Pension Liability as detailed in the table above.

Impact on the Council's Cash flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employer's contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The Council has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 2 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis.

Based on assumptions as at 31 March 2024, expected employer contributions for LGPS benefits in 2023/24 are £12.4m, with the projected expense being £13.8m. These figures exclude the capitalised cost of any early retirements or augmentations which may occur after 31 March 2024.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 20 years (20 years 2022/23).

Note 34: Cash Flow Statement - Operating Activities

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
(100,883)	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	56,845
	<i>Adjustments for non-cash movements:</i>	
(26,032)	Depreciation	(20,238)
18,443	Impairments and downward revaluation	1,761
-	- Amortisation	-
12,210	Net increase/decrease in creditors, debtors and inventories	(6,926)
(13,064)	Pensions liability	(1,221)
-	- Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	-
(38,611)	Other non-cash items	(40,991)
(47,054)	Subtotal	(67,615)
	<i>Adjustments for items that are investing or financing activities:</i>	
199,609	Proceeds from short-term (not considered to be cash equivalents) and long-term investments (includes investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries)	(84,477)
11,968	Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows	9,657
211,577	Subtotal	(74,820)
63,640	Net cash flows from operating activities	(85,590)

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
(9,753)	Interest received	(4,117)
24,027	Interest paid	22,488
14,274	Total	18,371

Note 35: Cash Flow Statement - Investing Activities

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
23,125	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	10,581
108,947	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	937
4,295	Other payments for investing activities	1,927
(199,609)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(34,613)
(30,842)	Other receipts from investing activities	(19,770)
(94,084)	Net cash flows from investing activities	(40,938)

Note 36: Cash Flow Statement - Financing Activities

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
(60,560)	Cash receipts of short-term and long-term borrowings	11,039
(42,163)	Other receipts from financing activities	(1,908)
186,563	Repayments of short-term and long-term borrowing	121,369
83,840	Net cash flows from financing activities	130,500

Note 37: Related Party Transactions

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.

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 the majority 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, housing benefits).

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of Members Allowances is reported at Note 11.

The following Members held positions of control or significant influence in related parties to the Council during 2023/24:

Entities controlled or significantly influenced by the Council

2023/24								
Entity name	Structure	Officers on the Board	Shareholding	Loan	Expenditure	Income	Income outstanding to SBC	Balance outstanding from SBC
			£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Development Initiative for Slough Housing (DISH)	Wholly owned subsidiary	James Swindlehurst						(1,722)
James Elliman Homes (JEH)	Wholly owned subsidiary	Neale Cooper Stephen Gibson Elizabeth Jones Richard West		51,700	-	(1,551)	52,570	
Slough Urban Renewal	Joint Venture	Designated members: Slough Borough Council Community Solutions for Regeneration (Slough) Limited		873	-	-	873	
Ground Rent Estates 5 Ltd	Wholly owned subsidiary	Martin Johnson Neil Simon Michael England Stephen Gibson		2,182		(355)	2,182	
Slough Children First Ltd (Name of the Company was changed from Slough Children's Services Trust Ltd to Slough Children First Limited w.e.f 4th April 2021)	Company limited by guarantee - Slough Borough Council appointed as a person of significant control with effect from 1st Apr 2021 Cessation of Department for Education as a person with significant control on 1 April 2021	M J Marsden N Robinson (Appointed 8 September 2021) R Bhamber (Appointed 1 August 2021) L Hagger (Appointed 28 July 2021) A Hunter (Appointed 31 May 2021)		2,600	45,710	(2,484)	2,645	(5,107)

Note 37: Related Party Transactions (continued)

2022/23								
Entity name	Structure	Officers on the Board	Shareholding	Loan	Expenditure	Income	Income outstanding to SBC	Balance outstanding from SBC
			£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Development Initiative for Slough Housing (DISH)	Wholly owned subsidiary	James Swindlehurst		-	-	-	-	(1,880)
James Elliman Homes (JEH)	Wholly owned subsidiary	Neale Cooper Stephen Gibson Elizabeth Jones Richard West		51,700	-	(1,551)	51,700	-
Slough Urban Renewal	Joint Venture	Designated members: Slough Borough Council Community Solutions for Regeneration (Slough) Limited	-	2,173	-	(144)	2,173	
Ground Rent Estates 5 Ltd	Wholly owned subsidiary	Martin Johnson Neil Simon Michael England Stephen Gibson	-	10,096	-	(617)	10,096	
Slough Children First Ltd (Name of the Company was changed from Slough Children's Services Trust Ltd to Slough Children First Limited w.e.f 4th April 2021)	Company limited by guarantee - Slough Borough Council appointed as a person of significant control with effect from 1st Apr 2021 Cessation of Department for Education as a person with significant control on 1 April 2021	M J Marsden N Robinson (Appointed 8 September 2021) R Bhamber (Appointed 1 August 2021) L Hagger (Appointed 28 July 2021) A Hunter (Appointed 31 May 2021)	-	2,600	33,803	(1,454)	2,748	(1,720)

Note 38: Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities at the reporting date.

Note 39: Events After the Balance Sheet Date

Authorised for issue date

Preparation of the 2023/24 statement of accounts were delayed pending resolution of outstanding matters arising from the audit of the 2018/19 statement of accounts affecting the balances brought forward.

The delays to the 2018/19 and subsequent Statement of Accounts were related to:

1. issues raised by the external auditors regarding the original 2018/19 draft accounts, and
2. subsequent work to address issues highlighted by the Section 114 Notice and the Capitalisation Direction (see below).

Section 114 Notice and Capitalisation Direction

On 2 July 2021, the Council's then Section 151 officer, Steven Mair, issued a section 114 Notice to the Council, which highlighted that the Council faced a significant unfunded financial deficit arising from financial challenges which have arisen over a number of years, and required the Council to take action to address these issues as a matter of urgency.

The s.114 Notice has led to intervention from the Secretary of State for Levelling UP, Housing and Communities who issued an "in principle" Capitalisation Direction in March 2022.

The Capitalisation Direction permits the Council to charge to capital, expenditure which would otherwise be revenue expenditure and then to finance the capitalised revenue expenditure from capital resources, namely by applying usable capital receipts and in the short-term setting aside minimum revenue provision.

Whilst the Capitalisation Direction was issued in March 2022 it covers transactions and balances for the years preceding 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2023 (subsequently up to 31 March 2024). Therefore at the balance sheet date of 31 March 2024, the Capitalisation Direction is an adjusting event. The items which have been adjusted under the Capitalisation Direction are set out in Note 5 to these accounts.

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SECTION – 5

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Supplementary Financial Statements	Page Number
• <i>Housing Revenue Account (HRA) - Income and Expenditure Statement</i>	111
• <i>Statement on The Movement on The Housing Revenue Account</i>	112
• <i>Housing Revenue Account Notes</i>	113
• <i>Collection Fund Statement</i>	117
• <i>Notes to the Collection Fund</i>	118

DRAFT

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) - Income and Expenditure Statement

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

2022/23		2023/24	Note
£'000		£'000	
	Expenditure		
9,391	Repairs and maintenance	11,007	
14,366	Supervision and management	12,147	
92	Rents, rates, taxes and other charges	122	
1,242	Depreciation and impairment of non current assets	11,077	6
1,382	Transfer to/from Provision	-	
26,473	Total expenditure	34,353	
	Income		
(36,116)	Dwelling rents	(36,867)	
(1,190)	Non-dwelling rents	(1,736)	
(2,727)	Charges for service and facilities	(2,024)	
(40,033)	Total income	(40,627)	
(13,560)	Net cost or (income) of HRA services as included in the whole authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(6,274)	
(13,560)	Net cost of HRA Services	(6,274)	
	HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
(11,827)	(Gain) or loss on sale of HRA non current assets	(4,706)	
5,072	Interest payable and similar charges	4,608	
(557)	HRA interest and investment income	(857)	
(20,872)	(Surplus) or deficit for the year on HRA Services	(7,229)	

Statement on The Movement on The Housing Revenue Account

The objective of this statement is to reconcile the outturn from the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement to the surplus or deficit on the HRA Balance calculated in accordance with statutory requirements.

2022/23	Expenditure	2023/24
£'000		£'000
(16,892)	Balance on the HRA as at 1 April	(21,645)
(20,872)	(Surplus)/deficit for the year on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement	(7,229)
	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis:	
	- Amount by which finance costs chargeable in accordance with the Code are different from finance costs chargeable in year under statutory requirements	
(9,470)	Depreciation and impairments	(11,077)
5,092	Revaluation gains (where losses previously charged to surplus/deficit)	-
11,820	(Gains)/losses on sale of HRA non-current assets	4,687
(793)	Net charges for pensions	(896)
9,470	Transfers to/(from) the Major Repairs Reserve	9,889
(4,753)	Net (increase)/decrease before transfers to/(from) reserves	(4,626)
	- Transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves	
(4,753)	(Increase)/decrease in year on the HRA balance	(4,626)
(21,645)	HRA Balance at 31 March	(26,271)

Housing Revenue Account Notes

Note 1: Prior Period Adjustment

No prior period adjustments were required.

Note 2: Housing Stock

As at 31 March 2023, the Council was responsible for managing a housing stock of 6,029 dwellings comprising:

2022/23	Type of accommodation	2023/24
No.		No.
2,769	Houses	
2,736	Flats	
524	Bungalows	
6,029	Total	-

The change in stock can be summarised as follows:

2022/23	Type of accommodation	2023/24
No.		No.
6,054	Stock at 1 April	
(25)	Sold	
	New Build/Acquisitions	
6,029	Stock at 31 March	-

Note 2: Housing Stock (continued)

The total balance sheet value of the Council's HRA assets at 1 April 2023 was £xxm and at 31 March 2024 was £xxm, analysed as follows:

2022/23 £'000	Expenditure	2023/24 £'000
	Operational assets	
611,819	Council dwellings	
8,521	Other land and buildings	
416	Community assets	
6,242	Assets under construction	
626,998		-
	Non-operational assets	
1,040	Investment property	
12,180	Surplus assets	
13,220		-
640,218	Total asset value	-

Note 3: Vacant Possession Value

Dwellings are initially valued at open market value assuming vacant possession. The vacant possession value of the HRA tenanted dwellings was £x.xxxm (£1.865m at 31 March 2022). This is the existing use value (EUV). The difference between the vacant possession value the Balance Sheet value of the dwellings within the HRA reflects that tenancies are held on a secure basis without vacant possession.

The Balance Sheet value of the dwellings is determined by applying the Government prescribed discount factor (the vacant possession discount factor) to the vacant possession value of the stock. The discount factor is 33%. The resultant valuation is the Existing Use Value - Social Housing (EUV-SH)

The difference of £1,250m between the EUV of £1,865m and the EUV-SH of £616m represents the economic cost of providing housing at less than open market

Note 4: Capital Expenditure and financing

During 2022/23, the Council incurred £13.489m capital expenditure on land, houses and other properties within the HRA (2021/22: £8.555m). The detail of expenditure and the methods of financing are detailed below:

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
197,208	Opening capital financing requirement	197,208
807	Operational assets	807
198,015	Restated opening capital financing requirement	198,015
	Capital investment	
6,307	Operational assets	6,307
7,182	Non-operational assets	7,182
13,489	Total capital investment	13,489
	Sources of funding	
(5,382)	Capital receipts	(4,707)
(42,164)	Use of Capital Receipts to Reduce HRA Capital Financing Requirement	914
678	Major repairs reserve	(9,874)
-	Government grants and contributions	
-	Borrowing	
(46,868)	Total sources of Finance	(13,667)
164,636	Closing capital financing requirement	197,837
	Explanation of movements in year:	
(42,164)	- Use of Capital Receipts to Reduce HRA Capital Financing Requirement	914
8,785	Increase/decrease in underlying need to borrow	(178)
(33,379)	Increase/(decrease) in CFR for the year	736

Note 5: Capital receipts

Capital receipts from disposals of land, houses and other property within the HRA were as follows:

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
-	Land	-
(5,484)	Council dwellings	(6,364)
(43,929)	Other property	(4,641)
(49,413)		(11,005)

Note 6: Depreciation and impairment

2022/23				2023/24		
Depreciation	Impairment / Reversals	Total		Depreciation	Impairment / Reversals	Total
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
9,128	(6,994)	2,134	Council dwellings			-
82		82	Other land and buildings			-
1		1	Community assets			-
46	(983)	(937)	Surplus assets			-
214		214	Intangibles			-
9,471	(7,977)	1,494		-	-	-

Note 7: Rent Arrears

2022/23		2023/24
	Rent arrears comprise:	
1,962	Current tenant arrears	
707	Former tenant arrears	
2,669		-
(3,026)	Less: Bad debts provisions	
(357)		-

Collection Fund Statement

The Collection Fund shows the transactions of the Council in its capacity as the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and the distribution to local authorities and the Government of council tax and non-domestic rates. There is no requirement for a separate Collection Fund balance sheet since the assets and liabilities arising from collecting non-domestic rates and council tax belong to the major preceptors, the billing authority and the Government.

The Council's share of council tax and non-domestic rates income is included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) on an accruals basis in line with the Code. However, the amount to be recognised in the General Fund is determined by regulation. Therefore, there is an adjustment for the difference between the accrued income and the statutory credit made through the Movement in Reserves Statement and to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account.

2022/23				2023/24			Note
Business Rates	Council Tax	Total		Business Rates	Council Tax	Total	
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	
			Income				
-	(80,556)	(80,556)	Council Tax receivable		(88,111)	(88,111)	
(85,998)	-	(85,998)	Business Rates receivable	(101,928)		(101,928)	
(42)	-	(42)	Transfer for Transitional Relief, S13A Reliefs and discount for prompt payment	(7,028)	(333)	(7,361)	
			Apportionment of prior year deficit				
(13,195)		(13,195)	Central Government	(7,998)		(7,998)	
(12,931)	-	(12,931)	Slough Borough Council	(7,839)		(7,839)	
(264)		(264)	Berkshire Fire Authority	(160)		(160)	
-	-	-	Thames Valley police			-	
(86,040)	(80,556)	(166,596)	Total income	(124,953)	(88,444)	(197,400)	
			Expenditure				
			Apportionment of prior year surplus/deficit				
			Central Government		-	-	
-	1,002		Slough Borough Council	-	1,578	1,578	
-	45		Berkshire Fire Authority	-	76	76	
-	157		Thames Valley police	-	247	247	
			Precepts				
51,862	-	51,862	Central Government	55,478	-	55,478	
50,824	65,102	115,926	Slough Borough Council	54,368	73,027	127,395	
1,037	3,127	4,164	Berkshire Fire Authority	1,110	3,408	4,518	
-	10,203	10,203	Thames Valley police	-	11,061	11,061	
			Charges to Collection Fund				
(1,687)	4,315	2,628	Increase/(decrease) in allowance for impairment	2,863	(1,106)	1,757	
4,982	-	4,982	Increase/(decrease) in allowance for appeals	(9,663)	-	(9,663)	
-	-	-	Transitional Protection Payments Payable	-	-	-	
208	-	208	Charge to General Fund for allowable collection costs for non-domestic rates	211	-	211	
107,226	83,951	189,973	Total expenditure	104,367	88,291	192,658	
(5,204)	3,396	(1,808)	(Surplus)/Deficit arising during the year	(20,586)	(153)	(20,739)	
28,535	(4,333)	24,202	(Surplus)/Deficit brought forward	23,331	(937)	22,394	
23,331	(937)	22,394	(Surplus)/Deficit carried forward	2,745	(1,090)	1,655	

Notes to the Collection Fund

Note 1: Council tax income

The Council's tax base for 2023/24 - 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 - calculated as follows:

Band	Valuation band limits	Estimated number of dwellings after effect of discounts	Ratio	Band D equivalent dwellings	Council Tax charge per band (£)
A	Up to and including - 40,000	1,363	6 / 9	908	1,125
B	40,000 - 52,000	7,442	7 / 9	5,788	1,313
C	52,001 - 68,000	19,892	8 / 9	17,682	1,501
D	68,001 - 88,000	11,469	9 / 9	11,469	1,688
E	88,001 - 120,000	4,254	11 / 9	5,199	2,063
F	120,001 - 160,000	1,600	13 / 9	2,312	2,439
G	160,001 - 320,000	322	15 / 9	536	2,814
H	More than - 320,000	7	18 / 9	13	3,376
Total		46,347		43,907	
Less adjustment for collection rates and anticipated changes in valuations and exemptions during the year				(746)	
Council Tax Base				43,160	

The Council's tax base for 2022/23 - 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 - calculated as follows:

Band	Valuation band limits	Estimated number of dwellings after effect of discounts	Ratio	Band D equivalent dwellings	Council Tax charge per band (£)
A	Up to and including - 40,000	1,329	6 / 9	886	1,023
B	40,000 - 52,000	7,384	7 / 9	5,743	1,194
C	52,001 - 68,000	19,262	8 / 9	17,122	1,364
D	68,001 - 88,000	11,362	9 / 9	11,362	1,535
E	88,001 - 120,000	4,246	11 / 9	5,190	1,876
F	120,001 - 160,000	1,607	13 / 9	2,322	2,217
G	160,001 - 320,000	320	15 / 9	534	2,558
H	More than - 320,000	6	18 / 9	12	3,070
Total		45,516		43,170	
Less adjustment for collection rates and anticipated changes in valuations and exemptions during the year				(109)	
Council Tax Base				43,061	

Note 2: Business Rates income

Non-Domestic Rates are collected locally. The Government specifies an amount and subject to the effects of transitional arrangements, local businesses pay rates calculated by multiplying their rateable value by that amount. In 2023/24 the amount was 51.2p (51.2p = 2022/23). The small business rate multiplier was 49.9p for 2023/24 (49.9p 2022/23). The Council is responsible for collecting rates due from the ratepayers in its area and distributing the amount collected between itself, central government and major preceptors in proportions specified by central government. This is shown in the Collection Fund Statement and analysed at Note 8. The total rateable value at 31 March 2024 was £263,405k (31 March 2023 = £240,172k).

Note 3: Collection fund balance apportionment

2022/23	Business Rates	Council Tax	Total
Organisation	£'000	£'000	£'000
Central Government	10,781		10,781
Slough Borough Council	12,317	(782)	11,535
Berkshire Fire Authority	233	(37)	196
Thames Valley police		(118)	(118)
Total	23,331	(937)	22,394

2023/24	Business Rates	Council Tax	Total
Organisation	£'000	£'000	£'000
Central Government	1,372		1,372
Slough Borough Council	1,345	(915)	430
Berkshire Fire Authority	27	(41)	(14)
Thames Valley police		(134)	(134)
Total	2,744	(1,090)	1,654

SECTION – 6

GROUP ACCOUNTS

Group Accounts	Page Number
• <i>Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>	121
• <i>Group Movement in Reserves Statement</i>	122
• <i>Group Balance Sheet</i>	123
• <i>Group Cash Flow Statement</i>	124
• <i>Notes to the Group Financial Statements</i>	125

DRAFT

Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2022/23				2023/24			Note
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure		Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	
120,236	(54,815)	65,421	Adults and Communities	120,236	(54,815)	65,421	
171,644	(133,223)	38,421	Children, Learning and Skills	171,644	(133,223)	38,421	
32,944	(30,285)	2,659	Place and Development	32,944	(30,285)	2,659	
113,046	(99,149)	13,897	Regeneration	113,046	(99,149)	13,897	
-	-	-	Finance and Resources	-	-	-	
11,566	(2,349)	9,217	Chief Executive	11,566	(2,349)	9,217	
31,070	(39,888)	(8,818)	Housing Revenue Account	31,070	(39,888)	(8,818)	
480,506	(359,709)	120,797	Cost of Services	480,506	(359,709)	120,797	
		(113,695)	Other operating expenditure			(113,695)	
		10,934	Financing and investment income and expenditure			10,934	
		(53)	Tax due for the year (current and deferred tax)			(53)	
		(114,763)	Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure			(114,763)	
		(96,780)	(Surplus)/deficit on provision of services			(96,780)	
		71	Share of the (surplus)/deficit on the provision of services by joint venture			71	
		-	Tax expenses of joint venture			-	
		(96,709)	Group (Surplus)/deficit on provision of services			(96,709)	
		(91,808)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of property, plant and equipment assets			(91,808)	
		(222,603)	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability			(222,603)	
		(314,411)	Other Comprehensive income and expenditure			(314,411)	
		(411,120)	Total Comprehensive income and expenditure			(411,120)	

Group Movement in Reserves Statement

	General Fund	General Fund Earmarked Reserves	Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Council Usable Reserves	Share of Usable Reserves from JVs and Subsidiaries	Total Group Usable Reserves	Council Unusable Reserves	Share of Unusable Reserves from JVs and Subsidiaries	Total Group Unusable Reserves	Total Group Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening balance 1 April 2022	(1,466)	(72,908)	(16,892)	(31,229)	(5,043)	(31,880)	(159,416)	11,595	(144,783)	(69,110)	23,904	(48,245)	(193,028)
Movement in Reserves in 2022/23													
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	(78,847)	-	(20,872)	-	-	-	(99,719)	2,940	(96,779)	-	-	-	(96,779)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	71	(285,977)	(28,434)	(314,411)	(314,340)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(78,847)	-	(20,872)	-	-	-	(99,719)	3,011	(96,708)	(285,977)	(28,434)	(314,411)	(411,119)
Adjustments between accounting and funding basis	131,244	-	16,118	(49,814)	(10,150)	395	87,793	-	87,793	(87,793)	-	(87,793)	-
Capitalisation Direction	(56,614)	-	-	-	-	-	(56,614)	-	(56,614)	56,614	-	56,614	-
Net (increase)/decrease before transfers to/from reserves	(4,217)	-	(4,754)	(49,814)	(10,150)	395	(68,540)	3,011	(65,529)	(317,156)	(28,434)	(345,590)	(411,119)
Transfer to/(from) - reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	(5,683)	(72,908)	(21,646)	(81,043)	(15,193)	(31,485)	(227,955)	14,606	(210,312)	(386,266)	(4,532)	(393,835)	(604,147)
Movement in Reserves in 2023/24													
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments between accounting and funding basis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalisation Direction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net (increase)/decrease before transfers to/from reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to/(from) - reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	(5,683)	(72,908)	(21,646)	(81,043)	(15,193)	(31,485)	(227,954)	14,606	(210,312)	(386,266)	(4,534)	(393,835)	(604,147)

Group Balance Sheet

31-March-2023		31-March-2024	
£'000		£'000	Note
1,171,168	Property, Plant and Equipment		2
108,850	Investment Property		
2,870	Intangible Assets		
3,824	Long-term Investments		
(952)	Long-term Investments		
-	Long-term Debtors		
1,285,760	Total Long-term Assets		-
119,000	Short Term Investments		
2,791	Assets Held for Sale		
-	Inventories		
79,462	Short term debtors		
35,779	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
237,032	Current Assets		-
(119,436)	Short-term Borrowing		
(120,408)	Short-term Creditors		
(25,882)	Short-term Provisions		
-	Grants Receipts in Advance – Capital		
(265,726)	Current Liabilities		-
(27,211)	Long-term Creditors		
-	Deferred Capital Receipts		
(170)	Long-term Provisions		
(470,471)	Long-term Borrowing		
(155,067)	Other Long-Term Liabilities		
(652,919)	Long-term Liabilities		-
604,147	Net Assets		-
(4,532)	Share of joint venture (profits)/losses		
(227,955)	Usable Reserves		
14,606	P&L Reserve		
(386,266)	Unusable Reserves		
(604,147)	Total Reserves		-

Group Cash Flow Statement

2022/23		2023/24	
£'000		£'000	Note
(96,780)	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		
(53,402)	Adjustment to (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements		3
211,577	Adjustment for items included in the net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities		3
61,395	Net cash flows from operating activities	-	
(94,034)	Investing Activities		4
83,901	Financing Activities		5
51,262	Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	-	
87,039	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		
35,777	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	-	

Notes to the Group Financial Statements

Note 1: Basis of Preparation

The Group accounts have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 9 of CIPFA's 2018/19 Code of Practice, by:

- Identifying entities within the Group accounting boundary
- Consolidating controlled entities on a line-by-line basis in the Group financial statements, eliminating intra-group balances and transactions in full.
- Consolidating joint ventures using the equity method, by including the Council's share of company profits and losses as a single line item in the Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Group Balance Sheet.
- For the consolidation of the joint venture Slough Urban Renewals year end is 31st December rather than 31st March. Review was done comparing the equity as at 31 December's audited accounts with that as at 31 March based on the management accounts. Based on this analysis the differences are below materiality, therefore the 31 December audited figures have been used for the purposes of the consolidation.
- This is the first year where all the subsidiaries including the JV has been consolidated. Therefore, the comparatives shown in the prior year are not directly comparable to the 2021-22 published accounts

The following entities have been included in the Group financial statements:

Company	Classification	Consolidation method
James Elliman Homes (JEH)	Subsidiary	line by line
Slough Urban Renewal (SUR)	Joint Venture (JV)	equity method
GRE5	Subsidiary	line by line
Slough Urban Renewal (SUR)	Joint Venture (JV)	equity method

Note 2: Group Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements in 2023/24	Operational assets							Non-operational assets		Group Total
	Council dwellings	Other land and buildings - SBC	Other land and buildings - JEH	Other land and buildings total	Vehicles, plant and equipment	Infrastructure assets	Community assets	Surplus assets	Assets under construction	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Cost or valuation										
At 1 April 2023	618,009	336,494	59,249	395,743	77,753	142,767	9,848	23,667	16,008	1,283,795
Adjustments to cost/value & depreciation/impairment										-
Additions										-
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the revaluation reserve										-
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services										-
Derecognition – disposals										-
Other transfers/movements										-
At 31 March 2024	618,009	336,494	59,249	395,743	77,753	142,767	9,848	23,667	16,008	1,283,795
Accumulated depreciation and impairment										
At 1 April 2023	(6,189)	(1,507)	(4,247)	(5,754)	(27,249)	(73,184)	(52)	(196)	(3)	(112,627)
Adjustments to cost/value & depreciation/impairment										-
Depreciation charge										-
Depreciation written out to the revaluation reserve										-
Depreciation written out to the surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services										-
Derecognition – disposal										-
Other transfers/movements										-
At 31 March 2024	(6,189)	(1,507)	(4,247)	(5,754)	(27,249)	(73,184)	(52)	(196)	(3)	(112,627)
Net book value at 31 March 2023	575,960	279,623	49,819	329,442	53,230	69,633	10,150	20,179	36,110	1,171,168
Net book value at 31 March 2024	611,820	334,987	55,002	389,989	50,504	69,583	9,796	23,471	16,005	1,171,168

Note 2: Group Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Movements in 2022/23	Operational assets							Non-operational assets		Group Total
	Council dwellings	Other land and buildings - SBC	Other land and buildings JEH	Other land and buildings total	Vehicles, plant and equipment	Infrastructure assets	Community assets	Surplus assets	Assets under construction	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Cost or valuation										
At 1 April 2022	582,200	280,121	52,973	333,094	76,375	134,479	10,190	20,375	36,113	1,192,826
Adjustments to cost/value & depreciation/impairment	(9,137)	(2,587)		(2,587)	1,378	8,288	10	(51)	855	(1,244)
Additions	6,216	432	53	485				212		6,913
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the revaluation reserve	34,404	48,424	6,223	54,647				3,872		92,923
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services	6,994	10,463		10,463				988		18,445
Derecognition – disposals	(2,668)	(162)		(162)				(2,376)	(20,545)	(25,751)
Other transfers/movements		(197)		(197)			(352)	647	(415)	(317)
At 31 March 2023	618,009	336,494	59,249	395,743	77,753	142,767	9,848	23,667	16,008	1,283,795
Accumulated depreciation and impairment										
At 1 April 2022	(6,240)	(498)	(3,154)	(3,652)	(23,145)	(64,846)	(40)	(196)	(3)	(98,122)
Adjustments to cost/value & depreciation/impairment	9,137	2,587		2,587				51		11,775
Depreciation charge	(9,128)	(3,433)	(1,093)	(4,526)	(4,104)	(8,338)	(12)	(51)		(26,159)
Derecognition – disposal	42			-						42
Other transfers/movements		(163)		(163)						(163)
At 31 March 2023	(6,189)	(1,507)	(4,247)	(5,754)	(27,249)	(73,184)	(52)	(196)	(3)	(112,627)
Net book value at 31 March 2022	575,960	279,623	49,819	329,442	53,230	69,633	10,150	20,179	36,110	1,094,704
Net book value at 31 March 2023	611,820	334,987	55,002	389,989	50,504	69,583	9,796	23,471	16,005	1,171,168

Note 3: Group Cash Flow Statement - Operating Activities

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
(96,780)	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	(96,780)
	<i>Adjustments for non-cash movements:</i>	
(8,683)	Depreciation	19,915
	Impairments and downward revaluation	
	Amortisation	323
11,694	Net increase/decrease in creditors, debtors and inventories	
(16,555)	Pensions liability	
	Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	
(39,858)	Other non-cash items	
(53,402)	Subtotal	20,238
	<i>Adjustments for items that are investing or financing activities:</i>	
	Proceeds from short-term (not considered to be cash equivalents) and long-term investments (includes investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries)	
199,609	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	
11,968	Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows	
211,577	Subtotal	-
61,395	Net cash flows from operating activities	(76,542)

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
25,629	Interest received	
(9,753)	Interest paid	
15,876	Total	-

Note 4: Group Cash Flow Statement - Investing Activities

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
23,175	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	
108,947	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	
4,295	Other payments for investing activities	
-	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	
(199,609)	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	
(30,842)	Other receipts from investing activities	
(94,034)	Net cash flows from investing activities	-

Note 5: Group Cash Flow Statement - Financing Activities

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
(60,560)	Cash receipts of short-term and long-term borrowings	
(42,102)	Other receipts from financing activities	
186,563	Repayments of short-term and long-term borrowing	
83,901	Net cash flows from financing activities	-

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SECTION – 7
GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL TERMS

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GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL TERMS

ACCRUALS

The concept that income and expenditure are recognised as earned or incurred, not as money that is received or paid.

ACTUARY

An independent consultant who advises on the financial position of the Pension Fund.

ACTUARIAL VALUATION

A review is carried out by the actuary on the Pension Fund's assets and liabilities on the Fund's financial position and recommended employers' contribution rates every 3 years reporting to the Council.

AMORTISATION

The writing off of an intangible fixed asset or a loan balance over a period of time to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement over a period of time

BAD DEBT PROVISION

An amount set aside to cover money owed to the Council where payment is considered doubtful.

BAND PROPORTIONS

(Also known as VALUATION BANDS)

This is the relation that a Council Tax property bears to the 'standard' Band D Council Tax. The band proportions are expressed in ninths and are specified in the Local Government Finance Act 1992. They are: A 6/9, B 7/9, C 8/9, D 9/9, E 11/9, F 13/9, G 15/9 and H 18/9, so that Band A is six ninths of the 'standard', and so on.

BILLING AUTHORITY

A district, unitary or London Borough Council or the Council of the Scilly Isles. The billing authority is responsible for levying and collecting Council Tax in its area, both on its own behalf and that of its precepting authorities.

BUDGET

The budget represents a statement of the Council's planned expenditure and income.

BUSINESS RATE RETENTION

The NNDR pool was replaced in 2013/14 by the Business Rates Retention scheme, whereby authorities retain a percentage of the Business Rates collected locally.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on acquisition of a non-current asset or expenditure that adds to and not merely maintains the value of an existing asset.

CAPITAL FINANCING

This describes the various sources of money used to pay for capital expenditure. Capital expenditure can be funded from external sources, such as borrowing, capital grants and by contribution from the internal sources, such as capital receipts and reserves.

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL TERM (continued)

CAPITAL PROGRAMME

The Council's plan of capital projects and spending over future years. Included in this category are the purchase of land and buildings, the erection of new buildings and works, design fees and the acquisition of vehicles, plant and major items of equipment, as well as support to other organisations/residents for works of a capital nature.

CARRYING AMOUNT/CARRYING VALUE

These terms refer to the capitalised cost of a non-current asset, less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

CASH EQUIVALENTS

Short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash; e.g. bank call accounts.

CODE OF PRACTICE

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20.

COLLECTION FUND

A fund operated by the billing authority into which all receipts of Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates are paid. Payments are made from the fund to support the Council's general fund services and to the precepting authorities. The fund must be maintained separately from the authority's General Fund.

COMMUNITY ASSETS

Assets that the Council intends to hold in perpetuity that have no determinable useful life and that may have restrictions on their disposal, such as parks and historic buildings.

COMPONENTISATION

The recognition of distinct parts of an asset (components) as separate assets for depreciation purposes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

The measure of inflation used for the indexation of benefits, tax credits and public service pensions. The CPI is an internationally comparable measure of inflation and is used to compare inflation across the European Union.

CONTINGENT ASSET

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

CONTINGENT LIABILITY

Sums of money that the Council will be liable to pay in certain circumstances. e.g. as a result of losing a court case.

COUNCIL TAX

A system of local taxation, which is set by both the billing and precepting authorities at a level determined by the revenue expenditure requirement for each authority, divided by the Council Tax Base for its area.

COUNCIL TAX BASE

An amount calculated by the billing authority, by applying the band proportions to the total properties in each band in order to calculate the number of band D equivalent properties in the authority's area. The tax base is also used by the precepting and some levying bodies in determining their charge to the area.

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL TERM (continued)

CREDITORS

Amounts of money owed by the Council for goods or services received.

DEBTORS

Amounts of money owed to the Council for goods or services provided.

DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT (DSG)

A ring-fenced grant from the Department for Education paid to Local Education Authorities for the Education of Children and Young Adults up to the age of 25.

DEPRECIATION

A provision made in the accounts to reflect the cost of consuming assets during the year, e.g. a vehicle purchased for £30,000 with a life of five years would depreciate on a straight-line basis at the rate of £6,000 per annum. Depreciation forms part of the 'capital charges' made to service revenue accounts and is covered by International Accounting Standard (IAS) 16.

DIRECT REVENUE FINANCING

Funding of capital expenditure directly from revenue budgets.

EARMARKED RESERVES

Amounts set aside for a specific purpose to meet future commitments or potential liabilities, for which it is not appropriate to establish a provision.

EXIT PACKAGES

The cost to the Council of early termination of staff employment before normal retirement age.

EXTERNAL AUDITOR

The Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited (**PSAA**) appoints the external auditor. The current auditor is Grant Thornton LLP.

FAIR VALUE

Fair Value is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, assuming that the transaction was negotiated between parties knowledgeable about the market in which they are dealing and willing to buy/sell at an appropriate price, with no motive in their negotiations other than to secure a fair price.

FINANCE LEASE

A contractual agreement for the use of an asset, where in substance the risks and rewards associated with ownership reside with the user of the asset (lessee) rather than the owner (lessor).

FINANCIAL YEAR

The local authority financial year starts on 1 April and ends the following 31 March.

GENERAL FUND

This is the main revenue account of the Council. It includes the cost of all services provided which are paid from Government grants, generated income, NNDR retention and borough's share of Council Tax. It excludes the HRA. By law, it includes the cost of services provided by other bodies who charge a levy to the Council.

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL TERM (continued)

GOING CONCERN

The concept that the authority will remain in operational existence for the foreseeable future, in particular that the revenue accounts and balance sheet assume no intention to curtail significantly the scale of operations.

GROUP ACCOUNTS

Where a Council has a material interest in another organisation (e.g. subsidiary organisation) group accounts have to be produced. These accounts report the financial position of the Council and all organisations in which it has an interest.

HERITAGE ASSETS

Assets held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture. e.g. War memorials and museum stocks.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

An account which includes expenditure and income arising from the provision of rented dwellings. It is, in effect, a landlord account. Statute provides for this account to be separate from the General Fund and any surplus or deficit must be retained within the HRA. No costs may be charged to Council Tax nor can Housing Rent income be used to support General Fund expenditure.

IMPAIRMENT

A reduction in the value of a non-current asset (but not through economic consumption) below the carrying value in the accounts.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

Non-current assets that are unable to be readily disposed of, the expenditure on which is recoverable only by continued use of the asset created. Examples are highways and footpaths.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Assets which do not have a physical form but provide an economic benefit for a period of more than one year; e.g. software licences.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING INTERPRETATION COMMITTEE (IFRIC)

The body which set financial reporting guidelines based on International Financial Reporting Standards. Since 2009/10, the treatment of PFI was based on the adoption of IFRIC standard 12. IFRIC standard 4 is followed in determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS)

Local authorities are required to adopt the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); a code of practice based on an internationally agreed set of financial rules. These dictate a level of analysis and disclosure that allows readers of the Statement of Accounts to gain a clearer understanding of the Council's financial position and activities.

INVENTORIES

Materials or supplies to be used in the production process or in providing services; for this Council, the fuel transport store.

LEVIES

The Council is statutorily required to make payments to bodies such as the Environment Agency. The cost of these bodies is borne by local authorities in the area concerned based on their Council Tax base and is met from the General Fund.

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP)

The minimum revenue provision (MRP) is the minimum amount that must be charged to an authority's revenue account each year and set aside as a provision for debt repayment or other credit liabilities.

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL TERM (continued)**NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATE (NDR)**

More commonly known as 'business rates', these are collected by billing authorities from all non-residential buildings. The poundage level is set by the Treasury. Amounts payable are based on rateable values multiplied by this poundage level.

NEW HOMES BONUS

New Homes Bonus is a Government scheme aimed at encouraging local authorities to grant planning permissions for building new houses and bringing long-term empty properties back into use. The non ring-fenced grant is based on the number of properties.

NET BOOK VALUE

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

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Assets which yield a benefit to the Council for a period of more than one year.

OPERATIONAL ASSETS

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

NON-OPERATIONAL ASSETS

Fixed assets held by a Council, but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services; for example, investment properties and assets surplus to requirements held pending sale or redevelopment.

OUTTURN

This is the actual level of expenditure and income for the financial year.

PENSION FUNDS

For the Local Government Pension Scheme, the funds that invest employers' and employees' pension contributions in order to provide pensions for employees on their retirement and pensions for employees' dependants in the event of death of an employee.

PENSION STRAIN

The cost to the Council of reimbursing the Pension Fund should it agree to employees aged 55 and over drawing their pension before normal retirement age.

PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI)

PFI offers a form of Public-Private Partnership in which local authorities do not buy assets but rather pay for the use of assets held by the private sector.

PRECEPT

The charge made by one authority (the precepting authority such as Royal Berkshire Fire and Thames Valley Police) on another authority (the billing authority such as Slough Borough Council) to obtain income to finance its net expenditure. This is calculated after deducting its own Revenue Support Grant. The precept levied by the precepting authority is incorporated within the Council Tax charge. The Council pays the amount demanded over an agreed time scale.

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL TERM (continued)

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Covers all tangible (physical) assets used in the delivery of services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, that are used for more than one year.

PROVISION

Amount set aside for liabilities and losses, which are certain or very likely to occur but where the exact amount or timing of the payment is uncertain.

PRUDENTIAL CODE

The Prudential Code frees authorities to set their own borrowing limits having regard to affordability. In order to demonstrate this has been done, and enable adherence to be monitored, authorities are required to adopt a number of appropriate 'Prudential Indicators'.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLB)

A government agency, part of the Debt Management Office which lends money to public bodies for capital purposes. The majority of borrowers are local authorities. Monies are drawn from the National Loans Fund and rates of interest are determined by the Treasury.

PUPIL PREMIUM GRANT

This is based on Free School Meals (FSM) eligibility data as at January each year. It is ring-fenced to schools in the same way as DSG.

RATEABLE VALUE

The Valuation Office Agency (part of HM Revenue and Customs) assesses the rateable value of non-domestic properties. Business rate bills are set by multiplying the rateable value by the NNDR poundage set by the Government for the year. Domestic properties do not have rateable values; instead they are assigned to one of the eight valuation bands for Council Tax.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX (RPI)

The measure of inflation used prior to the adoption of CPI by the Government.

REVALUATION

Recognises increases or decreases in the value of non-current assets that are not matched by expenditure on the asset; gains or losses are accounted for through the revaluation reserve.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

The regular day to day running costs a Council incurs to provide services.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE (REFCUS)

Expenditure which is legitimately financed from capital resources, but which does not result in, or remain matched with tangible assets.

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT (RSG)

The general grant paid by the Government to local authorities to help finance their services.

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL TERM (continued)

SURPLUS ASSETS

Assets not being used in the delivery of services that do not qualify as being 'held for sale' under accounting guidance.

SOFT LOANS

Funds received and advanced at less than market rates.

UNSUPPORTED BORROWING

Local authorities can set their own borrowing levels based upon their capital need and their ability to pay for the borrowing, costs are not supported by the Government so services need to ensure they can fund the repayment costs. The borrowing may also be referred to as Prudential Borrowing.

USABLE CAPITAL RECEIPTS

This represents the amount of capital receipts available to finance capital expenditure in future years, or to provide for the repayment of debt.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ACCOUNTS:

BRS – Business Rate Supplement

CCG – Clinical Commissioning Group

CIPFA – Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy

CIES – Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

CPI – Consumer Price Index

DSG – Dedicated Schools Grant

EIP – Equal Interest and Principal

EIR – Effective Interest Rate

FRS – Financial Reporting Standard

HRA – Housing Revenue Account

IAS – International Accounting Standards

ISB – Individual Schools Budget

IFRS – International Financial Reporting Standards

MIRS – Movement in Reserves Statement

MRR – Major Repairs Reserve

NNDR – National Non-Domestic Rates

PFI – Private Finance Initiative

PPE – Property, Plant and Equipment

PWLB – Public Works Loan Board

REFCUS – Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute

RICS – Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

RPI – Retail Price Index

RSG – Revenue Support Grant

RTB – Right to Buy