

Isle of Wight Council

Statement of Accounts

2013-14



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Explanatory Foreword

1. Introduction

Much of the format, terminology and presentation of the full statement of accounts is prescribed by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, which all Local Authorities are required to follow. The full statement of accounts is also intended to meet the needs of various readers who might include central government and agencies or regulators, grant awarding bodies, suppliers, contractors and lenders as well as the general public. We understand that this presentation of technical accounting information can make the full statement of accounts difficult to interpret.

The statement of accounts details the financial statements as follows:

Statement of responsibilities	This sets out the respective responsibilities of the council and the Head of Financial Management (section 151 officer) for the accounts.
Movement in reserves statement	This shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the council. These reserves are separated into 'usable reserves' (those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce taxation) and other reserves.
Comprehensive income and expenditure statement	This statement shows the costs in the year of providing services and compares them with the previous year.
Balance sheet	The balance sheet includes information on the council's assets and liabilities. The net assets (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the council.
Cash flow statement	This statement shows changes in cash and cash equivalents of the council during the reporting period. This provides a summary of the inflows and outflows of cash for revenue and capital purposes.
Statement of accounting policies	This explains the policies adopted in preparing the accounts, which are based on the relevant Codes of Practice applicable to local authorities.
Collection fund	The Collection Fund is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire (for Council Tax) and the Government (for non-domestic rates).
Firefighters' pension fund	The purpose of this statement is to provide a basis for demonstrating the balance of cash-based transactions taking place over the year and for identifying the arrangements needed to close the balance for that year.
Isle of Wight Council pension fund	This summarises the income and expenditure of the pension funds and provides information about their financial position, performance and financial adaptability.

This foreword therefore aims to assist the reader in interpreting the accounts and provides a more concise summary of the key points of the council's financial performance and position for 2013/14. In addition, this foreword also aims to present a general guide to the main statements that make up the full statement of accounts. Its purpose is not to comment on the policies of the council, but it does give factual details of strategic objectives and spending priorities where these provide a context to reporting on financial performance.

This foreword follows the recommended topics included in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounts 2013/14, and covers the relevant points of the Governments Financial Reporting Manual which Local Authorities are being encouraged to take into consideration in presenting their accounts. This recommends a management commentary be provided covering a wider range of topics than just financial performance and that the foreword looks to the future as well as the past.

As a result, this foreword also includes a summary of the council's performance against key priorities, trends and factors likely to affect the future, environmental matters, staffing and social and community issues and key contractual arrangements. It also looks at changes to statutory functions which have occurred in 2013/14 or are planned for 2014/15.

Whilst we have tried to remove or explain technical jargon where possible, a detailed glossary of terms is provided at the end of the statement of accounts to assist the reader.

2. Summary of financial position for 2013/14

Revenue income and expenditure

Where the council has costs related to the day to day provision of services e.g. salaries, supplies, services and utilities, these costs are called revenue expenditure. The council is required to set a balanced budget each year, so the amount of revenue the council can spend depends on the income the council receives from various sources. However, in some service areas, for instance adult social care, the demand for the services can be unpredictable and change midyear. This can lead to over or (under) spends across services as shown in the table below, but the council still aims to end the year underspent against the overall, whole council budget.

The table below shows a summary of the:

- Revised budget – the amount of money we planned to spend on services
- Net expenditure - the actual day to day costs of those services
- Net outturn position – the resulting over or (under) spend at the end of the year.

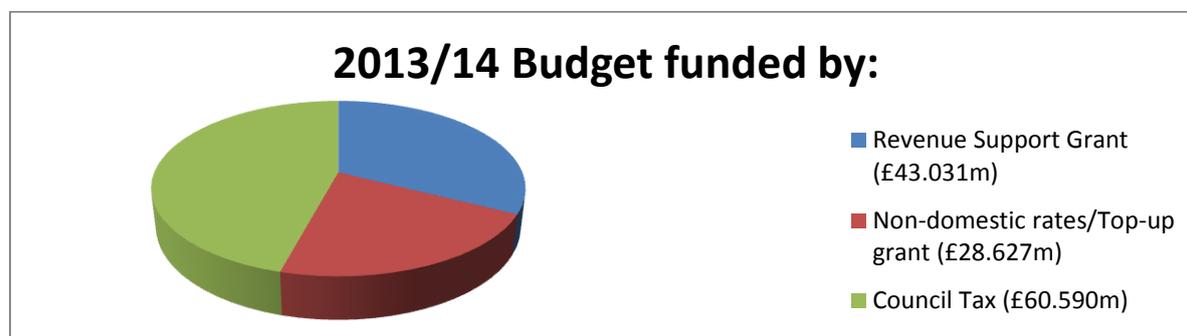
Service area	Revised budget £000's	Net expenditure £000s	Net outturn position £000's
Children & Families	20,701	23,573	2,872
Education & Inclusion	12,150	12,577	427
Access Performance & Resources	(6,555)	(7,046)	(491)
Financial Management	1,283	656	(627)
Housing Benefits	124	(406)	(530)
Summary Accounts	5,388	3,567	(1,821)
Community Wellbeing & Social Care	721	685	(36)
Community Care	33,605	34,367	762
Adult Social Care Commissioning	13,642	13,476	(166)
Community Wellbeing Commissioning	7,930	8,079	149
Public Health	425	425	0
Director of Economy & Environment	546	325	(221)
Deputy Director of economy, Tourism & Leisure	2,449	2,338	(111)
Leisure & Parks	(523)	(502)	21
Planning & Regulatory Services	2,843	2,629	(214)
Highways PFI contract	3,450	2,973	(477)
Fire & Rescue Services	6,820	6,956	136
Procurement & Contract Management	14,295	14,459	164
Director of Resources & Section 151 officer	180	177	(3)
Head of Financial Management	1,903	1,893	(10)
Resident Advice & Shared Services	3,199	2,963	(236)
Information & Communication Technology	3,288	3,064	(224)
Corporate Governance & Monitoring Officer	158	144	(14)
Human Resources	744	709	(35)
Legal Services	1,091	1,091	0
Democratic Services Manager	1,750	1,714	(36)
Building Maintenance	641	607	(34)
Sub-Total	132,248	131,493	(755)
Non-Domestic Rates – additional local share over original indicative figure from DCLG			(238)
Total			(993)
Transfer to reserve to partially offset £1.429m savings in 2014-15			993
Total change to general fund			0

Notes:

- Staff related savings from service areas have been allocated against staff savings target held centrally.
- The service positions above include carry-forwards approved by the Reserves and Balances Task Group.

- The figures above exclude entries relating to accounting adjustments such as central support recharges, depreciation and IAS19 pension charges.
- The General Fund balance at 31 March 2014 is £9.017 million.

The budget was funded as shown below:



Reserves

Councils and other organisations need financial reserves to help manage unforeseen circumstances and to smooth the impact of spending requirements over time. Reserves enable councils to:

- manage variations between their planned and actual budgets that result from unpredictable spending and income; and
- plan their finances strategically to support their activities over the medium and long term.

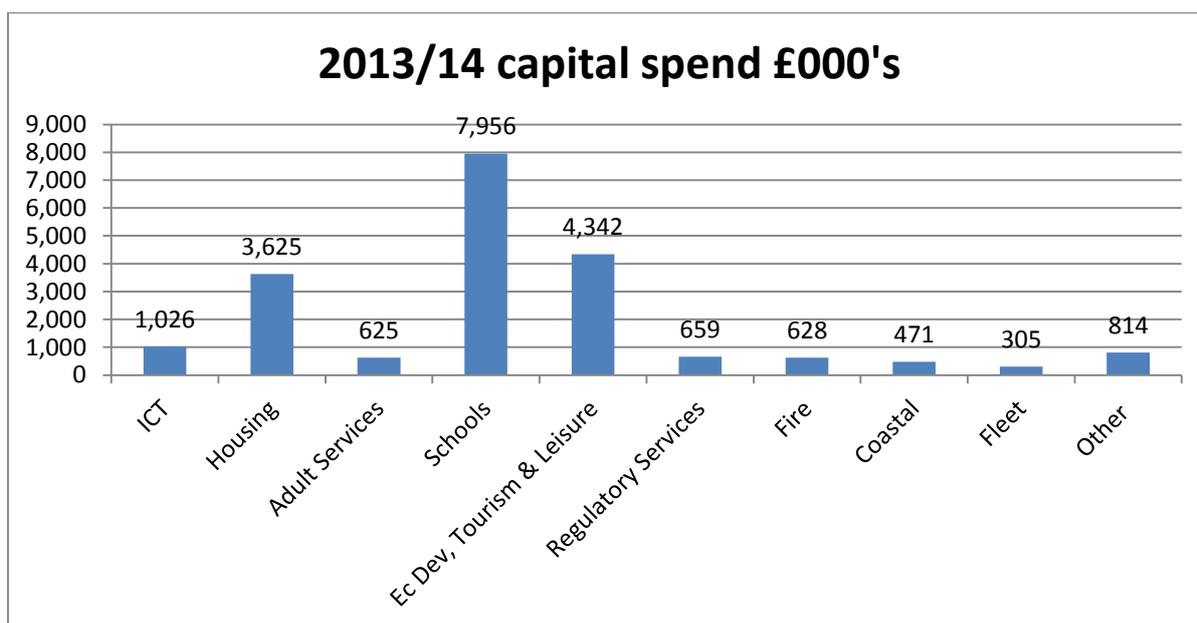
The level of reserves that councils hold is decided locally and based on local circumstances. Reviews of reserves are undertaken regularly throughout the year and a risk assessment of the general fund balance, non-insurable risk reserve and doubtful debts is undertaken as part of the annual budget review and closure of accounts process. Other reserves have been earmarked or set aside for specific purposes. The year-end position for reserves and balances is set out in the table below.

	Balance 1 April 2013 £000	Movement In Year £000	Balance 31 March 2014 £000
Revenue carry-forward reserve	5,949	(239)	5,710
School balances	3,688	(553)	3,135
Repairs & Renewals	1,130	(12)	1,118
Earmarked Reserves - Services	11,660	1,764	13,424
Insurance & Risk Reserve	6,103	276	6,379
Highways PFI contract cashflow reserve	0	5,421	5,421
DSG Budget Deficit reserve	(1,236)	1,236	0
Section 106 reserve	772	119	891
Public Health reserve	0	634	634
Total earmarked reserves	28,066	8,646	36,712
Insurance Provision	2,791	5	2,796
Doubtful Debts allowance	2,380	263	2,643
General Fund balance	9,017	0	9,017
Total	42,254	8,914	51,168

Capital Income and Expenditure

Capital expenditure creates or enhances assets that have a life of more than one year, such as buildings, land and equipment. The capital projects that the council plans to deliver therefore represent significant investments to support the council's strategic priorities such as education, highways and housing, or to deliver on going savings in future years by investing now, such as county hall. Many of the projects are delivered over a period of years and budgets will be spread across years according to project delivery plans. In 2013/14, the council planned to spend £31.456 million on capital projects and actually spent £20.451 million. The remainder of the budget will be carried forward into 2014/15 and future years to complete the project delivery.

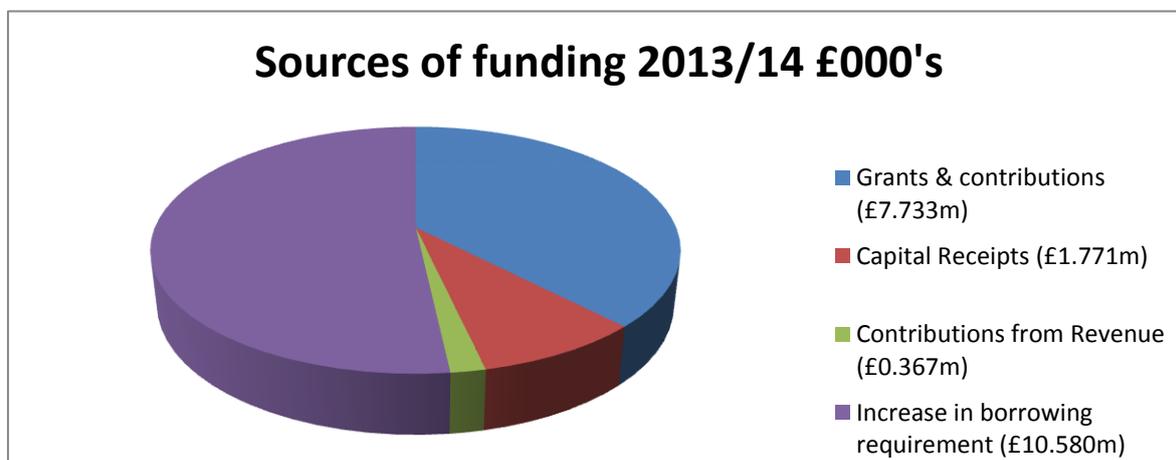
The graph below demonstrates the range of projects delivered in 2013/14 and how much was spent:



Capital investment can be paid for from:

- Capital receipts from the sale of assets such as buildings
- Capital Grants and contributions from government and other agencies
- Revenue contributions

If funding is not available from these sources, the council can choose to borrow to fund capital schemes. The sources of capital funding from last year are shown in the chart below:



Borrowing and investments

The council, like any organisation or indeed household, has to manage its cash flow to ensure that money is available at key points in the month or year, when large payments are due. This is known as treasury management and part of this activity is the arrangement for borrowing and investments.

The table below compares the actual external debt at 31 March 2013 and 2014. Of the £154.457 million loans outstanding at 31 March 2014, £112.974 million were from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLb - a Government run organisation providing public sector finance at lower interest rates than might otherwise be available); £5.038 million relates to a long-term loan with another local authority; £5.074 million is a lender's option/borrower's option (LOBO) loan, £31.053 million were short term borrowings and £0.318 million other loans.

The increase in borrowing from 2012-13 is £3.252 million and this can be analysed as follows:

	2012-13	2013-14
	£000	£000
Long term borrowing	0	3,500
Short term borrowing (including borrowing for capital)	23,825	(248)
Increase from previous year	23,825	3,252

Further information can be obtained from the treasury management report and strategy documents both of which are published on the council's website www.iwight.com

Changes to the accounting policies

In preparing these accounts the council has complied with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2013-14 which defines proper accounting practices for all Local Authorities. The latest changes to the code have been reflected in the preparation of these accounts and this foreword.

Material items of income or expense

Details of material items charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement in 2013-14 are contained in note 5 to the accounts. These comprise:-

- Losses on disposals of non-current assets amounting to £22.500 million.
- Impairment/revaluation losses amounting to £11.811 million.
- Actuarial gain on pension assets/liabilities of £24.192 million.

These items are charged or credited to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement and then reversed through the movement in reserves statement with the result that there is no impact on the amount to be raised through local taxation.

3. Isle of Wight Council Pension Scheme

The council is the administering body for the Isle of Wight Council Pension Scheme and also makes up 95% of the scheme's membership with the remainder coming from admitted bodies such as harbour commissioners and housing associations, and scheduled bodies such as the Isle of Wight College and town and parish councils.

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its staff, the council makes contributions towards the cost of post-employment benefits (pension payments) alongside those made by the individuals themselves. The pension fund then has a commitment to pay those benefits when employees retire. For the purposes of these accounts, that commitment needs to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future benefits.

The liabilities in the following table show the commitments that the pension fund has in the long run to pay post-employment (retirement) benefits.

	2008-09 £000	2009-10 £000	2010-11 £000	2011-12 £000	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000
Present value of liabilities:						
Local Government Pension Scheme	(303,107)	(489,718)	(415,373)	(459,869)	(534,892)	(543,576)
Firefighters' Pension Scheme	(37,100)	(53,800)	(47,600)	(52,000)	(60,300)	(67,000)
Fair value of assets in the Local Government Pension Scheme	192,919	271,554	298,089	304,647	356,057	384,615
Surplus/(deficit) in the scheme:						
Local Government Pension Scheme	(110,188)	(218,164)	(117,284)	(155,222)	(178,835)	(158,961)
Firefighters' Pension Scheme	(37,100)	(53,800)	(47,600)	(52,000)	(60,300)	(67,000)
Total	(147,288)	(271,964)	(164,884)	(207,222)	(239,135)	(225,961)

As the council is the administering body for the pension scheme, the total liability of £225.961 million has a substantial impact on the net worth of the council as recorded in the balance sheet. The total liability contributes to the overall negative balance sheet net worth of £51.054 million.

However, the council has statutory arrangements for funding the deficit which mean that the overall financial position of the council remains healthy:

- the deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees (i.e. before payments fall due), as assessed by the scheme actuary;
- finance is only required to be raised to cover discretionary benefits when the pensions are actually paid; and
- in-year deficits on the Fire-fighters' pension fund are reimbursed by Government grant.

Both the firefighters' pension scheme and full Isle of Wight pension fund accounts are included at the end of the statement of accounts. The Isle of Wight pension fund accounts are approved by the Pension Fund Committee along with the Pension Fund annual report. Both documents are available on the council's website www.iwight.com

4. Performance

Performance against corporate plan priorities

The table below indicates the status of each corporate priority as at 31 March 2014 as reported to the Executive in May 2014 and further details are given of areas where the priority is rated as red.

Corporate Plan priority	Q1-2013/14 status	Q2-2013/14 status	Q3-2013/14 status	Q4 – 2013/14 status
Keeping children safe provision	Red	Red	Red	Red
Improving standards of education	Red	Red	Red	Red
Delivering person-centred, co-ordinated social care and health services	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber
Growing the economy and tourism	Green	Green	Green	Green
Working in partnership to improve outcomes	NA	NA	NA	Amber
Protecting the public	NA	NA	NA	Green
Delivering statutory duties and achieving value for money	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber

Key	Status
Green	Majority of performance is on or above target, projects are meeting planned delivery dates, risk is managed appropriately and financial position stable against profiled spend
Amber	Some performance is off target but within accepted tolerance levels, project milestones are still attainable, risk levels demonstrate some concern with appropriate planned activity, financial overspends being forecast
Red	Significant underperformance or project slippage, high scoring risks without active mitigation in place and/or significant overspend impacting delivery of corporate priority
NA	Not applicable has been used where the priority in the 2014-17 corporate plan has no direct link to any of the priorities in the previous corporate plan 2011-14.

Keeping Children Safe – as in any improvement journey there is bound to be substantial volatility as staff, services and partners undergo change. Whilst there had undoubtedly been substantial improvements in systems and over the previous 9 months, it is still too early to tell whether the differences to the outcomes for children have been sufficient to rate this priority as anything other than red. Performance data retains some inconsistencies which are being ironed out. The Hampshire data team has confirmed that a full range of qualitative data will be available to report as from May 2014. This will provide a clearer and more intense picture of how safe children on the Isle are.

Improving standards of education – While the achievement and progress of pupils remains below the national average, this priority remains a red rating. The encouraging results in the secondary sector, if continued during the 13/14 academic year along with anticipated improvements in the primary sector as a result of the additional resources the partnership with Hampshire County Council brings, should see this rating improve in due course. It should be noted that the rating will not be altered unless there is an improvement in educational attainment on the Isle of Wight that is broadly in line with the targets that have been set by our partners, Hampshire County Council. The aspiration is for Isle children to be out-performing the national average by the end of the 2015-16 academic year.

Full details of the council's performance against the performance indicators can be found in the cabinet reports published on www.iwight.com

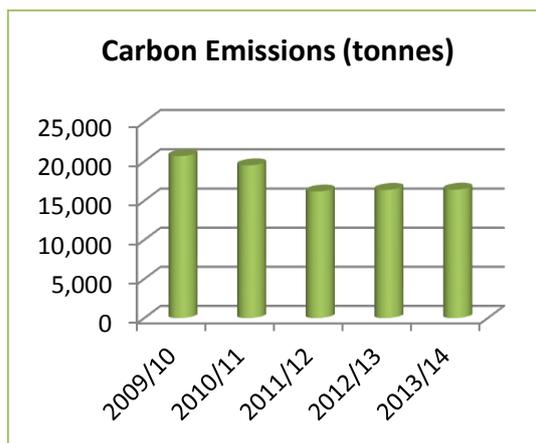
Financial Performance

The year-end financial position reported in the accounts represents a very positive outcome for the council based on a net revenue budget of £132.2m. It is a particularly good result when considering the fact that the council had to achieve net savings of £8.8m during the year following reductions in Government funding and whilst allowing continued investment in key priorities, in particular children's services, and managing demographic pressures. Strong financial management and control measures in place across all service areas, including the Authorisation Panel, Service and Budget Review Steering Group and Procurement Board have all contributed to the achievement of a net saving of £0.993 million at the year end.

Environmental matters

The council's carbon management plan shows how the council will reduce the carbon emissions from its buildings and operations. Carbon reduction measures also reduce energy costs which will help the council deliver more efficient services to local residents.

This chart shows the levels of carbon emission since the inception of the plan in 2009/10. The plan outlined how the council would achieve a 6% year on year reduction in carbon emissions up to 2015. The council is currently ahead of this target. The full carbon management plan can be found at [Energy Management - Web Pages](#)



Personal data related incidents

In line with the council's data protection reporting procedure, between April 2013 and March 2014 the council had 46 incidents reported, and 25 have resulted in confirmed breaches. There are currently 10 ongoing investigations and the remaining investigations found no breaches.

Of the confirmed breaches:

- 2 were assessed at Level 3 (serious potential breach and risk assessed as high),
- 23 were assessed at Level 1 or 2 (minor breach/potentially serious breach dependant on circumstances).

Sickness absence data

Sickness absence has reduced in terms of sickness absence average days per employee since 2010/11 as shown in the graph to the right.



Employees

The council has reduced its staff numbers over the last 4 years from the full time equivalent of 4,416 in December 2010, to 3,520 in December 2011, 3,640 in December 2012 and 3,252 in December 2013.

This overall reduction is due to the restructuring of council services and changes to schools. Details of officers' remuneration are included in the main statement of accounts under note 35.

Members and officers register of interests

Councillors and officers are required to declare their own or close family members directorship and interests in companies which may conflict with their management responsibilities. Members declarations are now published on the councils website under their individual pages <http://www.iwight.com/councillor/azCouncillors.aspx>. Senior officers declarations are available on request at County Hall. A review of both takes place each year and the findings are detailed in note 40 of the statement of accounts.

5. Relationships

Social and community

Recent changes and introduction of legislation have enabled greater community involvement in the council's decisions and planning. During 2013/14 in particular:

- the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012, empowered local communities to help make and take forward planning proposals at a local level with the intention that town or parish councils prepare neighbourhood plans. These plans must be in general conformity with the island wide local development plan but once examined and adopted by the local community, the council must adopt these plans into the island plan. Thus far, Bembridge, Brading, Brighstone, Freshwater and Gurnard parish councils have requested designated neighbourhood areas to develop neighbourhood plans.
- the 2011 Localism Act introduced in September 2012 introduced a right for parish councils, community and voluntary bodies, charitable trusts and 2 or more local authority employees to submit an expression of interest in taking over the provision of a service on behalf of the authority. Where a valid expression of interest is received the council is required to undertake a procurement exercise for that service which will be open to other commercial bidders and which may lead to the council awarding a contract for the provision of that service to any one of the bidders. In 2013/14 the council received 3 challenges, details of the process and supporting information can be found on www.iwight.com.
- the Localism Act also provides an opportunity for community groups to nominate privately and publically owned land and buildings to be listed as assets of community value. Once the council has determined whether the assets contribute to the wellbeing of the area, they may be listed and the owner is not able to dispose of it until it has first given a community interest group the opportunity to make a bid alongside other bids that the owner may invite for it. In 2013/14 the council received three bids from community groups all of which were determined to be assets of community value. Two of these are currently owned by the council. Details of the process and the bids received and determined are available on www.iwight.com
- in some circumstances, the council receives requests from community groups or the voluntary sector that the council transfers an asset (usually a building) at less than market value into community ownership. In such instances, the council would consider a community asset transfer in line with the approved policy and process but the usual practice is for the council to undertake such transfers on a leasehold basis thus retaining our interest and protecting the future of such assets. In 2013/14 the council received no community asset transfer requests. The policy and process is available on www.iwight.com.
- Under the Code of Recommended Practice for Local Authorities on Data Transparency, all councils are recommended to publish details of financial transactions over £500. The council has been publishing this information from 2010 and in October 2012 took the decision to publish all financial transactions regardless of value backdated to April 2012. This information along with information about the council's staffing arrangements, suppliers, democratic and governance arrangements, assets and access to information is available on [Transparency](#).

Persons with whom authority has contracted

The council has contracts or partnership arrangements with a number of organisations to deliver some of our key or statutory activities. Some of the key, larger or new contracts or partnership arrangements are shown below but this is by no means a comprehensive list:

- The council currently has a **waste management contract** with Island Waste Services which is due to expire in October 2015. The contract provides kerbside collection of recyclables, food and residual waste, operation of the Household Waste Recycling Centres, operation of composting activities and the management of the disposal of residual waste via the landfill and through a separate arrangements with the gasification plant. The new waste contract will be the second largest contract under the council's responsibility and will be based on a waste strategy which is currently being formulated.
- The **Highways PFI contract** began in April 2013 and will see the bulk of the islands roads upgraded within the first 7 years of the 25 year contract. The PFI is financed in the main through a government grant – not a loan and does not have to be repaid. The council will make an annual contribution which will be less than the sum it previously paid to provide the services that are now provided through the PFI.
- The councils **internal audit service** is provided by Price Waterhouse Coopers LLP. Since the closure of the Audit Commission's audit practice the council's external audit service is provided by Ernst and Young LLP. Neither organisation have undertaken any non-audit work for the council in the last financial year.
- The council has formed a **strategic partnership** with Hampshire County Council with Hampshire's director of children's services undertaking the statutory role of director of children's services for both councils. The arrangement is that both local authorities share the statutory senior leadership and management of the islands children's services over the next three to five years.
- The council has **pooled budget arrangements** with the Isle of Wight NHS Trust to provide occupational therapy services and the Isle of Wight Clinical Commissioning Group to provide the adaptations and equipment stores and free nursing care. The council hosts the budgets for the adaptations and equipment store and free nursing care. Details of all three pooled budget arrangements can be found in the main statement of accounts note 33.
- The council had previously contracted with Somerset care to provide residential homes for **children with learning disabilities**. Somerset Care ceased to provide this service in 2013 with all its staff and assets transferred back to the council who will provide the service directly until such time as the contract can be retendered and a contract awarded to a new provider.
- The council has contracted with BT to roll out **broadband** to areas which are considered not commercially viable and would otherwise not be access this service. This contract is for a joint investment in fibre broadband infrastructure with the Council, BDUK and BT all contributing over the contract period. This has been completed under the BDUK tendering and contract umbrella in order to comply with state aid and grant conditions.

Other contracts can be viewed on www.iwight.com

6. Looking ahead

Impact of current economic climate on authority and services

An autumn statement from the Chancellor was made on 29 November 2011 setting out the overall position on the national economy and steps that would be taken to deal with current reduced growth forecasts and to avoid going back into recession. As part of the announcement there were a number of national changes that impacted on local authorities. Since this announcement, local authorities have experienced significant cuts to their grant funding and the last 3 years have seen a requirement for on-going savings across the council as a whole.

It is clear that, for the foreseeable future, resources will continue to be limited and the council expects there to be additional reductions made in future years. The draft spending limits for a further two years, 2015-16 and 2016-17 have been announced which give an on-going reduction of 0.9% in real terms each year. It is likely that within these limits the reductions for local authorities and for certain services will be higher.

In preparing for this likelihood, the council is continuing to review the services it provides and how they are provided. The new administration, following its election in May 2013, has completed its 'roots and branch' review of council services which has been used to shape strategy and determine priorities from 2014 onwards and informed the budget set in February 2014.

Trends or factors

In developing our future priorities and understanding future service needs, the council will have to account for a number of key trends and factors including:

- the growing older population on the island requiring increasing levels of care
- the higher than average proportion of children and young people entitled to free school meals
- child poverty levels above the region average
- island children continuing to perform below the national average in GCSE results
- limited availability of private and affordable housing
- ongoing changes to the welfare system and council tax support
- uncertainty in the economy and levels of unemployment
- standards of health and mortality on the island

Resources, risks and uncertainties

These trends will create additional budget pressures as a result of increasing service needs. Thus far the council has been able to implement savings and efficiencies to bridge these funding gaps but there is a risk that as these gaps continue and increase, these savings may not be achieved.

PFI contracts for both highways and waste mean that the council is committed to funding levels for these services in the medium to long term. Although the provision of services under these contracts provides a saving to what it would cost the council to deliver them directly, the commitment to these contracts reduces the proportion of the council's costs which can be reduced or saved in future years.

In addition, income from fees and charges is already under pressure in some areas, such as car parking, and this and the risk of inflation being higher than expected will create additional pressures.

Whilst reserves and balances are healthy now, they are not a permanent source of funding as once spent, they are gone. Any use of reserves and balances now, adds to the gap in funding that we face in future years which is only expected to worsen.

7. Changes to Statutory Functions and future developments

There have been a number of changes to statutory functions within the council in 2013/14 and further developments are planned for the future. A brief outline is included here:

- Public health transferred from the NHS to local authorities from April 2013. Discussions are continuing with neighbouring authorities and Public Health England about the role of Director of Public Health on the Island.
- A review of the council's senior management structure deleted the post of Strategic Director of Resources and the duties of this post, together with the remit of the Head of Paid Service were combined into the Managing Directors role. Other changes to the senior management structure have also been made as detailed in the budget setting report made to council on 26.2.2014.
- A Strategic Partnership with Hampshire County Council was established in June 2013 as a result of the OFSTED report into Children's services in December 2012. This partnership includes the appointment of a Director of Children's Services (a statutory role) for the Isle of Wight. The partnership agreement is for a period of 5 years for all children's services for the Isle of Wight, and entails IWC staff reporting directly to Hampshire's managers and a range of input from support staff at Hampshire County Council. Regular reports on the progress of the partnership are made to the council's executive.
- The council worked with the tourism industry to develop a new private sector led tourist board (Destination Management Organisation (DMO)) to lead the development and growth of the industry. The council is committed to maintaining its financial support to the industry at the current level which equates to £3m over the nine years commencing 2012/13. The DMO has now been formally established and constituted as Visit Isle of Wight.
- From 1 April 2013 the Government introduced a new Business Rates Retention Scheme which changed the system of funding for local authorities. Although it allows councils to retain a share of their business rates locally, the associated reduction in the overall national spending limits results in a shortfall for the council.
- From 1 April 2013 all local authorities had to replace the previous nationally set council tax benefit scheme with a local council tax support scheme for all working age claimants. The costs of the new scheme are no longer met fully by Central Government and this resulted in an additional shortfall for the Isle of Wight Council. Following consultation a transitional scheme for the island was introduced with the full scheme implemented in April 2014.
- The council has entered into a joint venture arrangement with Perpetuus Tidal Energy Centre Ltd to develop a tidal energy testing facility off St Catherine's Point. As a shareholder in the newly established company, the council has significant influence over the strategic decision of the company and whilst the level of activity in 2013/14 is not sufficient to require group accounts, it may be necessary to produce group accounts in the future as the company grows. Further information about the council's relationship with the company and its impact on the council's accounts is included in note 41.
- The award of Assisted Area Status (AAS) for the whole Island will create an environment in which businesses can be encouraged to invest on the Isle of Wight. The work of the council has secured this status for 28 of the Island's 39 wards in the Government's draft proposals and the council will continue to promote the case for the inclusion of the remaining wards when the final decisions are taken in the early spring. The council will promote the benefits of AAS as part of its approach to securing inward investment.
- In 2015/16 there will be new arrangements for a pooled NHS and local authority Better Care Fund. This fund is to enable integration of health and care services. It is not new money however as it is resourced from existing funding streams (including capital grants received for disabled facilities grants and adult social care) and efficiencies in the acute sector of health. The NHS and local authorities must agree locally through health and wellbeing boards how the funding will be spent across health and care services.

- As part of the budget setting process for 2014/15, the council identified that there was potential to make savings from combining or merging the Fire and Rescue Service with another authority. Potential savings are not programmed until 2016/17 so that a business case can be developed and fully considered before a decision is made, but work is underway to consider this option.

8. Other sources of information

The council publishes a summary of the accounts (taken from this foreword) each year, and publishes details of individual financial transactions on a monthly basis in line with the Governments transparency guidelines. The accounts and other publications all form part of the councils overall annual financial and performance reporting framework which is available on the council's website www.iwight.com.

9. Summary from the Managing Director

The budget setting report to Cabinet and Council in February 2014 highlighted that the council continues to face an increasing financial challenge. The projected revenue gap over the financial years 2014/15 to 2016/17 is currently forecast at £28m. In addition, the ability of the council to increase its resources either through increasing council tax or locally generated income is extremely limited. The report also highlighted a number of budgets that were overspending in 2013/14 and at the time, it was reported that the projected year end position for 2013/14 was an overall overspend of £1.9m, however it was hoped that this could be managed down by year end.

Although the council has done well to achieve this and has ended 2013/14 with an underspend of £0.993 million, it is clear that the current level of services and activities are unaffordable and further significant reductions will need to be made to meet the on-going budget gap. The decision not to take the 1% council tax freeze grant and to increase council tax for 2014/15 by 1.99% does improve the position and the use of reserves and balances enables further time to deliver savings, but this only buys time and only bridges a gap for one year. In addition, the council also needs to invest and allocate resources to its priorities and the objectives that underpin the corporate vision.

In considering a way forward the council will need to strike a balance between the need to invest in capital infrastructure to improve services, directing revenue resources to the seven priorities, the level of council tax, the levels of fees and charges and the level of savings and service reductions and use of any available balances.

Dave Burbage
Managing Director

THE STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The authority's responsibilities

The authority is required to:

- make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this authority, that officer is the Head of Finance and Section 151 officer;
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- approve the statement of accounts.

The duties of the Chief Financial Officer are carried out by the Head of Finance and Section 151 officer.

The Head of Finance and Section 151 officer's responsibilities

The Head of Finance and Section 151 officer is responsible for the preparation of the authority's statement of accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code).

In preparing this statement of accounts, the Head of Finance and Section 151 officer has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- complied with the local authority code.

The Head of Finance and Section 151 officer has also:

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

I certify that the statement of accounts for the year ended 31 March 2014 required by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011 is set out on pages 18 to 154.

I further certify that the statement of accounts present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2014.

Stuart R Fraser

Head of Finance and Section 151 officer
(original signed)

Date: 18 September 2014

Chair of Audit Committee

Date: 25 September 2014

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (ie those that can be used to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services line shows the true economic cost of providing the council's services. More details of the cost of providing the council's services are shown in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement, which are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the general fund balance for council tax setting. The net increase/decrease before transfers to earmarked reserves line shows the balance on the statutory general fund before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the council.

	General fund balance £000	Earmarked general fund Reserves £000	Capital receipts reserve £000	Capital grants unapplied £000	Total usable reserves £000	Unusable reserves £000	Total authority reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2012 brought forward	8,550	20,478	127	601	29,756	(54,938)	(25,182)
Movement in reserves during 2012-13							
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	3,438	0	0	0	3,438	0	3,438
Other comprehensive income & expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	(24,277)	(24,277)
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	3,438	0	0	0	3,438	(24,277)	(20,839)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	4,616	0	448	(225)	4,839	(4,839)	0
Net increase/decrease before transfers to earmarked reserves	8,054	0	448	(225)	8,277	(29,116)	(20,839)
Transfers to/from earmarked reserves (Note 8)	(7,587)	7,587	0	0	0	0	0
Increase/decrease in 2012-13	467	7,587	448	(225)	8,277	(29,116)	(20,839)
Balance at 31 March 2013 carried forward	9,017	28,065	575	376	38,033	(84,054)	(46,021)

Isle of Wight Council Statement of Accounts 2013-14

	General fund balance £000	Earmarked general fund Reserves £000	Capital receipts reserve £000	Capital grants unapplied £000	Total usable reserves £000	Unusable reserves £000	Total authority reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2013 brought forward	9,017	28,065	575	376	38,033	(84,054)	(46,021)
Movement in reserves during 2013-14							
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	(41,401)	0	0	0	(41,401)	0	(41,401)
Other comprehensive income & expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	36,368	36,368
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(41,401)	0	0	0	(41,401)	36,368	(5,033)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	50,048	0	414	(196)	50,266	(50,266)	0
Net increase/decrease before transfers to earmarked reserves	8,647	0	414	(196)	8,865	(13,898)	(5,033)
Transfers to/from earmarked reserves (Note 8)	(8,647)	8,647	0	0	0	0	0
Increase/decrease in 2013-14	0	8,647	414	(196)	8,865	(13,898)	(5,033)
Balance at 31 March 2014 carried forward	9,017	36,712	989	180	46,898	(97,952)	(51,054)

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

This statement summarises the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from council tax and other revenue resources. Authorities raise income to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The net reserves are shown in the movement in reserves statement.

2012-13				2013-14		
Gross expenditure	Gross income	Net expenditure		Gross Expenditure	Gross income	Net Expenditure
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
			Continuing operations:			
121,829	(93,678)	28,151	Education & children's service	129,639	(91,532)	38,107
59,086	(15,579)	43,507	Adult social care	63,976	(17,307)	46,669
9,713	(3,320)	6,393	Cultural & related services	10,862	(4,003)	6,859
17,231	(1,758)	15,473	Environmental & regulatory services	15,916	(2,080)	13,836
5,301	(2,708)	2,593	Planning services	5,501	(3,211)	2,290
21,080	(5,869)	15,211	Highways & transport services	33,744	(6,575)	27,169
7,669	(211)	7,458	Fire & rescue services	8,283	(225)	8,058
63,175	(56,701)	6,474	Housing services (including Benefits)	63,098	(55,762)	7,336
17,540	(16,605)	935	Central services to the public	5,263	(3,759)	1,504
3,024	(2)	3,022	Corporate & democratic core	2,598	(1)	2,597
5,954	0	5,954	Non-distributed costs	960	0	960
331,602	(196,431)	135,171	Total cost of continuing services (excluding operations transferred from NHS)	339,840	(184,455)	155,385
			Acquired Services from NHS:			
-	-	-	Public Health	5,741	(5,937)	(196)
			Total cost of continuing services (including operations transferred from NHS)	345,581	(190,392)	155,189
10,093	0	10,093	Other operating expenditure (note 9)	24,421	0	24,421
31,048	(18,317)	12,731	Financing & investment income & expenditure (note 10)	38,182	(16,125)	22,057
0	(161,433)	(161,433)	Taxation & non-specific grant income (note 11)	0	(160,266)	(160,266)
372,743	(376,181)	(3,438)	(Surplus)/deficit on provision of services	408,184	(366,783)	41,401

Isle of Wight Council Statement of Accounts 2013-14

		(6,903)	Surplus on revaluation of non-current assets (note 25)			(15,222)
		3,985	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses on non-current assets charged to the revaluation reserve (note 25)			3,046
		27,195	Actuarial (gains)/losses on pension assets/liabilities (note 47)			(24,192)
		24,277	Other comprehensive income & expenditure			(36,368)
		20,839	Total comprehensive income & expenditure			5,033

BALANCE SHEET

The balance sheet shows the value as at the balance sheet date of the assets and liabilities held by the council. The net assets of the council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the council. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, ie those reserves that the council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example, the capital receipts reserve may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the revaluation reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the movement in reserves statement line 'adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

31 March 2013			31 March 2014
£000		Note	£000
345,729	Property, plant & equipment	12	351,762
1,696	Heritage assets	13	1,947
6,401	Investment property	14	2,596
682	Intangible assets	15	719
11	Long term investments	16	11
100	Long term debtors	16	1,986
354,619	Long term assets		359,021
5,620	Short-term investments	16	1,380
2,281	Assets held for sale	21	491
263	Inventories	18	167
21,088	Short term debtors	19	24,314
-	Cash and cash equivalents	20	4,104
29,252	Current assets		30,456
(2,635)	Cash and cash equivalents	20	-
(39,317)	Short term borrowing	16	(39,069)
(25,729)	Short term creditors	22	(22,063)
(2,186)	Short term provisions	23	(3,958)
(69,867)	Current liabilities		(65,090)
(2,249)	Long term creditors	16	(27,189)
(1,292)	Long term provisions	23	(1,746)
(111,888)	Long term borrowing	16	(115,388)
(238,814)	Other long term liabilities	16	(225,824)
(394)	Donated assets account	13	(394)
(5,388)	Capital grants receipts in advance	39	(4,900)
(360,025)	Long term liabilities		(375,441)
(46,021)	Net assets		(51,054)
38,033	Usable reserves	24	46,898
(84,054)	Unusable reserves	25	(97,952)
(46,021)	Total reserves		(51,054)

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 recipients of services provided by the council. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the council's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (ie borrowing) to the council.

2012-13		2013-14
£000		£000
3,438	Net Surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services	(41,401)
36,500	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	66,035
(25,703)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	(4,093)
14,235	Net cash flows from operating activities (Note 26)	20,541
(37,909)	Investing activities (note 28)	(14,097)
24,867	Financing activities (note 29)	295
1,193	Net increase or decrease in cash & cash equivalents	6,739
(3,828)	Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	(2,635)
(2,635)	Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (Note 20)	4,104

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 General principles

The statement of accounts summarises the council's transactions for the 2013-14 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2014. The council is required to prepare an annual statement of accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011 which those regulations require 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 2013-14 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2013-14, 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. In particular:

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

1.3 Acquired operations

On 1 April 2013, public health staff and services were transferred from primary care trusts (PCT) to local authorities. To discharge their new public health responsibilities, local authorities were provided with a ring-fenced public health grant.

Income and expenditure relating to this acquired operation has been shown separately in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. There are no prior year comparative figures as the service was previously undertaken by the Isle of Wight NHS PCT.

There were no assets and liabilities transferred that would impact on the balance sheet.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature within 24 hours from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the balance sheet and cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form part of the council's cash management.

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

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

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

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

1.6 Charges to revenue for non-current assets

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

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

The council is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the council in accordance with statutory guidance.

The council has adopted the following principles for the charging of the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP):

- for all capital expenditure incurred before 1 April 2008, the MRP is calculated at 4% of the capital financing requirement
- For capital expenditure financed by council borrowing after 1 April 2008, the MRP is calculated in accordance with the expected life of each asset as estimated either at the time of acquisition or upon becoming fully operational
- For capital expenditure financed by finance leases, the MRP is calculated in accordance with the write-down of the liability
- Financial loans and assistance are financed through prudential borrowing, thus increasing the council's capital financing requirement. The council has opted to set aside the repayment as a capital receipt so does not charge MRP on these items.

Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the contribution in the general fund balance by way of an adjusting transaction with the capital adjustment account in the movement in reserves statement for the difference between the two.

1.7 Employee benefits

1.7.1 Benefits payable during employment

Short-term employee benefits are those expected to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonus and non-monetary benefits (eg cars) for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the council. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, eg time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the end of the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rate applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to surplus or deficit on the provision of services, but then reversed out through the movement in reserves statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

1.7.2 Termination benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy. They are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service or, where applicable, to the non-distributed costs line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement at the earlier of when the council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the council recognises costs for a restructuring.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the general fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the council to the pension fund or the pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the movement in reserves statement, appropriations are required to and from the pensions reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at year-end.

1.7.3 Post-employment benefits

Employees of the council are members of four separate pension schemes:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by the Isle of Wight Council.
- The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE).
- The National Health Service (NHS) pension scheme
- The Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme, which is an unfunded scheme administered by the council and there are no investment assets held against the liabilities.

The local government, teachers' and NHS schemes provided defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the council.

However, the arrangements for the teachers' and NHS schemes mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified specifically to the council. These schemes are therefore accounted for as if they were defined contributions schemes and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the balance sheet. The children's & education services line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions in the year. The public health services line is charged in respect of the employers' contributions to the NHS pension scheme.

1.7.4 The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

- The liabilities of the Isle of Wight Council pension fund attributable to the council are included in the balance sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – ie an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates etc, and projections of projected earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 4.3% derived from a corporate bond yield curve constructed from yields on high quality bonds and recognising the weighted average term of the benefit obligation for the employer at the IAS19 valuation date. The corporate bond yield curve is constructed based on the constituents of the iBoxx £ Corporates AA index and using the UBS delta curve fitting methodology.
- The assets of the Isle of Wight Council Pension Fund attributed to the council are included in the balance sheet at their fair value:
 - quoted securities – current bid price
 - unquoted securities – professional estimate
 - unitised securities – current bid price
 - property – market value

- The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:
 - current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement to the services for which the employees worked
 - past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement as part of non-distributed costs
 - net interest on the defined benefit liability (asset), ie net interest expense for the authority – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the financing and investment income and expenditure line of the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. This is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined 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.
 - Remeasurements comprising:
 - the return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset). This is charged to the pensions reserve as other comprehensive income and expenditure
 - actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the pensions reserve as other comprehensive income and expenditure
 - contributions paid to the Isle of Wight Council pension fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

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

1.7.5 Discretionary benefits

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

1.7.6 The Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme

The Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme is administered by the council and is an unfunded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pensions liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments as they eventually fall due. The authority and employees pay contributions into a fund from which pension payments are made.

- The liabilities of the Fire-fighters' pension scheme attributable to the council are included in the balance sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – ie an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates etc, and projections of projected earnings for current employees.

- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 4.3% derived from a corporate bond yield curve constructed from yields on high quality bonds and recognising the weighted average term of the benefit obligation for the employer at the IAS19 valuation date. The corporate bond yield curve is constructed based on the constituents of the iBoxx £ Corporates AA index and using the UBS delta curve fitting methodology.
- The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:
 - current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement to the services for which the employees worked
 - past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement as part of non-distributed costs
 - net interest on the defined benefit liability, ie net interest expense for the authority – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability that arises from the passage of time charged to the financing and investment income and expenditure line of the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. This is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined liability at the beginning of the period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.
 - Remeasurements comprising:
 - the return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset). This is charged to the pensions reserve as other comprehensive income and expenditure
 - actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the pensions reserve as other comprehensive income and expenditure
 - contributions paid by the Isle of Wight Council – cash paid as employers' contributions to the Fire-fighters' pension scheme in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

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

In-year deficits on the Fire-fighters' pension scheme (ie the difference between employees' and employers' contributions and the amounts paid out as pensions) are reimbursed by Government grant.

1.8 Events after the reporting period

Events after the balance sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the statement of accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the statement of accounts is adjusted to reflect such events

- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the statement of accounts is not adjusted to reflect such events, but where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the event and their estimated financial effect.

Events taking place after the date of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the statement of accounts.

1.9 Financial instruments

1.9.1 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when the council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised.

For most of the borrowings that the council has, this means that the amount presented in the balance sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest); and interest charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

Gains and losses on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing are credited and debited to financing and investment income and expenditure line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement in the year of repurchase/settlement.

1.9.2 Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into two types:

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

1.9.3 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet when the council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the loans that the council has made, this means that the amount presented in the balance sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

The council made a number of loans to voluntary organisations and individuals in the past at less than market rates (soft loans). A review of soft loans has been undertaken and the amounts involved are not considered to be material for the purposes of the 2013-14 statement of accounts.

The council has adopted the Local Authority Mortgage Scheme (LAMS) cash backed scheme. The original advance has the substance of granting a loan and has been treated as capital expenditure. The advance has been recognised as a long-term debtor and repayment will be treated as a capital receipt. In the event that a future loss is incurred, the council will reduce the original advance and will treat such losses as a bad debt. Any bad debts incurred will be charged to financing and investment income and expenditure and will be reversed through the movement in reserves statement by an appropriation from the capital adjustment account. Income received from the advance will be credited to financing and investment income and expenditure.

1.9.4 Available-for-sale assets

Available-for-sale assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Where the asset has fixed or determinable payments, annual credits to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement for interest receivable are based on the amortised cost of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. Where there are no fixed or determinable payments, income (eg dividends) is credited to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement when it becomes receivable by the council.

Assets are maintained in the balance sheet at fair value. Values are based on the following principles:

- instruments with quoted market prices – the market price
- other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis
- equity shares with no quoted market prices – independent appraisal of company valuations.

Changes in fair value are balanced by an entry in the available-for-sale reserve and the gain/loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets. The exception is where impairment losses have been incurred – these are debited to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement, along with any net gain or loss for the asset accumulated in the available-for-sale reserve.

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

Any gains and losses that arise on the derecognition of the asset are credited or debited to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement, along with any accumulated gains or losses previously recognised in the available-for-sale reserve. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, the instrument is carried at cost (less any impairment losses).

1.10. Government grants and contributions

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

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

Amounts recognised as due to the council are not credited to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset in the form of the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the balance sheet as creditors. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line (attributable revenue grants and contributions) or taxation and non-specific grant income (non-ringfenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

Where capital grants are credited to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement, they are reversed out of the general fund balance in the movement in reserves statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the capital grants unapplied account.

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.

1.11. Heritage assets

The Heritage service holds historic items in perpetuity for the contribution to knowledge and culture, facilitating enjoyment and education. Many items have been donated, passed to the service to ensure their long term care and preservation. Others have been obtained using grant sources and have associated conditions governing their acquisition, care and display. The council has seven collections exhibited in museums across the Island and items not on display are preserved at the museum store together with a large number of heritage assets not held in museums such as monuments to support the primary objective of increasing the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the council's history and local area.

Heritage assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. Where the council does not have information on asset value, no attempt has been made to estimate the value of heritage assets. Where it is not practical, the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to heritage assets detailed below. The council's collection of heritage assets are accounted for as follows:

- **Museum social history**

The council considers that obtaining valuations for this collection exhibited within three of its museums would involve a disproportionate cost in comparison to the benefits to the users of the council's financial statements. These museums showcase a very small percentage of the council's collections and the rest are kept in the museum store. The social history collection comprises approximately 7,700 assets and will generally cover material of post-medieval date (16th century) to the present. Items recovered from an archaeological context will normally be housed within the archaeology collection and it is considered that due to the lack of any comparable market it is not possible to provide either cost or valuation information for these assets. Consequentially the council does not recognise the assets on the balance sheet.

- **Local government collection**

The collection of civic regalia was valued by Christies in 1993 and is deemed to be on a historic cost basis and is exhibited within three of the council's museums. These museums showcase a very small percentage of the council's collections and the rest are kept in the museum store. The collection currently comprises approximately 1,000 assets including objects and photographs. Civic regalia within the local government collection are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value; hence the council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

Acquisitions are made by purchase or donation. Acquisitions and donations are recognised at cost with reference to appropriate commercial markets using information from auction houses or other professionals valuers.

- **Art**

The art collection includes paintings, prints and watercolours, including the late 18th century Rowlandson Collection of sketches, and fine mid-19th century watercolours of local views exhibited within three of the council's museums. These museums showcase a very small percentage of the authority's collections and the rest are kept in the museum store. The collection currently comprises approximately 400 assets including the Rowlandson Collection. The Rowlandson paintings are valued using current insurance valuation with other paintings valued on historic cost basis using auction house valuations. The assets within the art collection are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value; hence the council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

Acquisitions are made by purchase or donation. Acquisitions are recognised at cost and revalued where there is sufficient evidence of market value such as insurance values. Donations are recognised at cost with reference to appropriate commercial markets for the paintings using information from auction houses or other professionals valuers.

- **Archaeology**

The archaeology collection comprises two major groups of material: collections on deposit or loan by various organisations, and collections largely acquired after 1981 from excavations and by other

means. The collection of treasures comprises 60 items and has been valued by British Museum Treasure Committee and is deemed to be on a historic cost basis, these assets are exhibited within three of the council's museums. These museums showcase a very small percentage of the council's collections and the rest are kept in the museum store. The collection currently comprises circa 48,000 items in total which are not valued as the council considers that obtaining valuations for the collection would involve a disproportionate cost in comparison to the benefits to the users of the council's financial statements.

Acquisitions are made by purchase or donations. Acquisitions and donations for treasures are recognised at cost with reference to appropriate commercial markets using information from auction houses or other professionals valuers.

- **Geology**

The council considers that obtaining valuations for the collection exhibited within the Dinosaur Isle museum and also stored at the museum store would involve a disproportionate cost in comparison to the benefits to the users of the council's financial statements. These museums showcase a very small percentage of the council's collections and the rest are kept in the museum store. The collection currently comprises approximately 30,000 geological specimens and the collection contains over 220 type, figured and cited specimens, notably the specimens of three dinosaurs, Neovenator, Eotyrannus and Yaverlandia. The council considers that, due to the lack of any comparable market, it is not possible to provide either cost or valuation information for these assets. Consequentially the council does not recognise the assets on the balance sheet.

- **Record Office collection**

This collection is exhibited within the Isle of Wight Records Office. The council does have local authority records and some items that have been gifted to the council, but a significant percentage of the most valuable and most used material is not in the council's ownership. This material is not being valued on the same basis as other collections, to do so would be disproportionate for the cost and time taken. Consequentially the council does not recognise the assets on the balance sheet.

- **Local collection books**

The council considers that obtaining valuations for this collection exhibited within Record Office and Library Headquarters would involve a disproportionate cost in comparison to the benefits to the users of the council's financial statements. These locations showcase a very small percentage of the council's collections and the rest are kept in the museum store. Due to lack of any comparable market it is not possible to provide either cost or valuation information for these assets. Consequentially the council does not recognise the assets on the balance sheet.

- **Heritage assets - general**

The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment for heritage assets, eg where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the council's general policies on impairments. The council will dispose of heritage assets in line with approved heritage service policies. The proceeds of such items are accounted for in accordance with the council's general provisions relating to the disposal of property, plant and equipment. Disposal proceeds are disclosed separately in the notes of financial statements and are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts.

The Isle of Wight Heritage Centre maintains acquisition and disposal policies and procedures for museum collections. These documents are available from the Isle of Wight Heritage Service.

1.12. Intangible fixed assets

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

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that the project is technically feasible and is intended to be completed (with adequate resources being available) and the council will be able to generate future economic benefits or deliver service potential by being able to sell or use the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributable to the asset and is restricted to that incurred during the development phase (research expenditure cannot be capitalised).

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

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the authority can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the council meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the other operating expenditure line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the general fund balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the general fund balance in the movement in reserves statement and posted to the capital adjustment account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the capital receipts reserve.

1.13 Interests in companies and other entities

The council has no material interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and that would require it to prepare group accounts.

1.14 Inventories

Inventories are included in the balance sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is assigned using the first in first out costing formula.

1.15 Investment property

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable parties at arms-length. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the financing and investment income line and result in a gain for the general fund balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the general fund balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the general fund balance in the movement in reserves statement and posted to the capital adjustment account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the capital receipts reserve.

1.16 Jointly controlled operations and jointly controlled assets

Jointly controlled operations are activities undertaken by the council in conjunction with other venturers that involve the use of the assets and resources of the venturers rather than the establishment of a separate entity. The council recognises on its balance sheet the assets that it controls and the liabilities that it incurs and debits and credits the comprehensive income and expenditure statement with the expenditure it incurs and the share of income it earns from the activity of the operation.

Jointly controlled assets are items of property, plant or equipment that are jointly controlled by the council and other venturers, with the assets being used to obtain benefits for the venturers. The joint venture does not involve the establishment of a separate entity. The council accounts for only its share of the jointly controlled assets, the liabilities and expenses that it incurs on its own behalf or

jointly with others in respect of its interest in the joint venture and income that it earns from the venture.

Section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006 enables the establishment of joint working arrangements between NHS bodies and local authorities. Pooled funds enable health bodies and local authorities to work collaboratively to address specific local health issues. Memorandum accounts are prepared relating to pooled budget agreements between the Isle of Wight Council and the Isle of Wight NHS Trust or the Isle of Wight Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

All relevant income and expenditure is included in the relevant division of service in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement and year-end balances are shared pro-rata on an agreed basis.

1.17 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. One of the key tests for classification of finance leases is that lease payments are substantially all of the fair value of the asset. The council has defined substantial as being where lease payments are at least 70% of the fair value of the asset. 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 the right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

1.17.1 The council as lessee

Finance leases

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

Lease payments are apportioned between:

- a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property, plant or equipment – applied to write down the lease liability, and
- a finance charge (debited to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement).

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

The council is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead, a prudent annual contribution is made from revenue funds towards the deemed capital investment in accordance with statutory requirements. Depreciation and revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution in the general fund balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the capital adjustment account in the movement in reserves statement for the difference between the two.

Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement as an expense of the services benefiting from use of the leased property, plant or equipment. Charges are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (eg there is a rent-free period at the commencement of the lease).

1.17.2 The council as lessor

Finance leases

The council has reviewed current lease arrangements and has concluded that currently there are no finance leases as lessor to be recognised in the accounts.

Operating leases

Where the council grants an operating lease over a property or item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the balance sheet. Rental income is credited to the other operating expenditure line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. Credits are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (eg there is a premium paid at the commencement of the lease). Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease are charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

1.18 Overheads and support services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principles of the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2013-14 (SeRCOP). The total absorption costing principle is used – the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of:

- Corporate and democratic core – costs relating to the council's status as a multi-functional, democratic organisation
- Non distributed costs – the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early and any depreciation and impairment losses chargeable on assets held for sale.

These two cost categories are defined in SeRCOP and accounted for as separate headings in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement, as part of cost of services.

1.19 Property, plant and equipment

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

1.19.1 Recognition:- Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of property, plant or equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (ie repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred. A de-minimus threshold applies where expenditure meets the capital criteria, but the amount does not exceed £10,000. The council can decide to set aside this threshold, if appropriate, for such items as the purchase of land required to be identified as an asset to the council or where the item of expenditure is part of a capital project where the total amount exceeds the de-minimus.

1.19.2 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 council does not capitalise borrowing costs incurred whilst the assets are under construction.

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

Donated assets are measured initially at fair value. The difference between fair value and any consideration paid is credited to the Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, unless the donation has been made conditionally. Until conditions are satisfied, the gain is held in the Donated Assets Account. Where gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Assets are then carried in the balance sheet using the following measurement bases:

- infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost
- vehicles, plant and equipment - depreciated historical cost.
- shared ownership – discounted rental value as a proxy for existing use value (EUV).
- all other assets – fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV).

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

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

Assets included in the balance sheet at fair value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. A valuation is completed where capital expenditure exceeds £50,000 in year for land and building assets. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the revaluation reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

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

- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the revaluation reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains)
- where there is no balance in the revaluation reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

The revaluation reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the capital adjustment account.

1.19.3 Impairment

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

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

- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the revaluation reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains)
- where there is no balance in the revaluation reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

1.19.4 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 (ie freehold land, community assets and heritage assets) together with shared ownership properties and assets that are not yet available for use (ie assets under construction).

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- Buildings – straight-line allocation over the remainder useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer. Depreciation is calculated on the opening book value as additions over £50,000 are subject to revaluation in year. Additions in year and valuations in year depreciate from the start of the subsequent financial year.
- Vehicles, plant and equipment – opening cost value and additions in year over straight line allocation as advised by a suitably qualified officer
- Infrastructure – opening cost value and additions in year over straight line allocation as advised by a suitably qualified officer

Where an item of property, plant and equipment asset has major components, the components are depreciated separately and this is determined at the point of valuation and is estimated by the valuer.

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.

Depreciation is not charged on property, plant and equipment in the year of disposal.

1.19.5 Disposals and non-current assets held for sale

When it becomes probable that the net book value amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an asset held for sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell (net disposal proceeds). Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the other operating expenditure line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previous losses recognised in the surplus or deficit on provision of services. Depreciation is not charged to assets held for sale.

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

Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as assets held for sale.

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the net book value of the asset in the balance sheet (whether property, plant, equipment or assets held for sale) is written off to the other operating expenditure line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (ie netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated in the revaluation reserve are transferred to the capital adjustment account.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. Receipts are required to be credited to the capital receipts reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the reserve from the general fund balance in the movement in reserves statement.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge to council tax, as the cost of fixed assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the capital adjustment account from the general fund balance in the movement in reserves statement.

1.20 Private finance initiative (PFI) and similar contracts

PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the service passes to the PFI contractor. As the council is deemed to control the services that are provided under its integrated waste management PFI scheme and as ownership of the property, plant and equipment will pass to the council at the end of the contract for no additional charge, the council carries the assets used under the contracts on the balance sheet as part of property, plant and equipment.

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

Non-current assets recognised on the balance sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as property, plant and equipment owned by the council.

The amounts payable to the PFI operators each year (unitary charge) are analysed into six elements:-

- fair value of the services received during the year – debited to the relevant service in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement
- finance cost – an interest charge on the outstanding balance sheet liability, debited to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement
- payment towards liability – applied to write down the balance sheet liability towards the PFI operator (the profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease)
- payment towards the excess of capital investment over planned capital investment specified in the contract. Excess of capital investment is credited to deferred income on the balance sheet and credited to the relevant service in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement
- lifecycle replacement costs – 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.
- contingent rentals – increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

1.21 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

1.21.1 Provisions

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

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

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

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

Provisions are analysed between short and long-term for the purpose of balance sheet categorisation.

1.21.2 Landfill allowance schemes

Landfill allowances, whether allocated by DEFRA or purchased from another waste Disposal Authority (WDA) are recognised as current assets and are initially measured at fair value. Landfill allowances allocated by DEFRA are accounted for as a government grant.

After initial recognition, allowances are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

As landfill is used, a liability and an expense are recognised. The liability is discharged either by surrendering allowances or by payment of a cash penalty to DEFRA (or by a combination). The liability is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to meet the obligation, normally the market price of the number of allowances required to meet the liability at the reporting date. However, where some of the obligation will be met by paying a cash penalty to DEFRA, that part of its liability is measured at the cost of the penalty.

However, where a reliable estimate of fair value cannot be ascertained due to the absence of an active market, the value of allowances will be written down to nil.

1.21.3 Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet but are disclosed in a note to the accounts.

1.22 Reserves

The council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the general fund balance in the movement in reserves statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the general fund balance in the movement in reserves statement so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, retirement and employee benefits and which do not represent usable resources for the council. These reserves are explained in the relevant policies.

1.23 Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions, but that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset, has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement in the year. Where the council has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital resources or by borrowing, a transfer in the movement in reserves statement from the general fund balance to the capital adjustment account then reverses out the amounts charged so there is no impact on the level of council tax.

1.24 Accounting for Schools

There are currently five types of schools within the council's area:

- Community schools
- Voluntary Controlled schools
- Voluntary Aided schools
- Foundation/Trust schools
- Academy schools

The council's expenditure on schools is funded by grant monies provided by the Department for Education through the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). The schools budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an authority-wide basis and for the individual schools

budget, which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school. A deduction is made from the council's DSG by central government as a recoupment in respect of the conversion of maintained schools into academies. DSG is paid specifically to finance the schools budget and is consequently credited to the children's and education services line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. With the exception of academy schools therefore, school's income and expenditure is recognised in the council's comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

With regard to non-current assets, the council recognises property, plant and equipment relating to voluntary controlled schools on the balance sheet as control of the school is held by the council. Property, plant and equipment in voluntary aided schools are recognised on the balance sheet where legal ownership rests with the council and this is currently limited to playing field land where relevant. Property, plant and equipment in foundation, trust and academy schools are not recognised on the balance sheet where control has been transferred to the relevant governing body.

1.25 VAT

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

1.26 Carbon reduction commitment allowances

The council is required to participate in the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme. This scheme is currently in its introductory phase which will last until 31 March 2014. The council is required to purchase and surrender allowances, currently retrospectively, on the basis of emissions (ie carbon dioxide) produced as energy is used. As carbon dioxide is emitted (ie as energy is used), a liability and an expense are recognised. The liability will be discharged by surrendering allowances. The liability is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to meet the obligation, normally at the current market price of the number of allowances required to meet the liability at the reporting date. The cost to the council is recognised and reported in the costs of the council's services and is apportioned to services on the basis of energy consumption.

1.27 Collection fund

Billing authorities in England are required by statute to maintain a separate fund for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of council tax and non-domestic rates. The key features of the fund relevant to collection fund accounting in the financial statements are as follows:

Non-domestic rates

Billing authorities act as agents, collecting non-domestic rates on behalf of central government and, as principals, collecting rates for themselves. Non-domestic rates transactions and balances therefore need to be allocated between the billing authority and central government, applying agent and principal treatments as appropriate.

For non-domestic rates, top-up grant is made directly to the general fund and does not impact upon the collection fund.

Under the legislative framework for the collection fund, billing authorities and central government share proportionally the risks and rewards that the amount of non-domestic rates collected could be less or more than predicted. The effect of any bad debts written off, the movement in impairment allowance and year-end debtor or creditor balances are also shared proportionally. For these reasons, billing authorities act as agents of central government in collecting their attributable share of non-domestic rates.

Council tax

In its capacity as a billing authority, the council acts as an agent in that it collects and distributes council tax income on behalf of the major preceptor (Police & Crime Commissioner for Hampshire) and itself.

While the council tax income for the year credited to the collection fund is the accrued income for the year, regulations determine when it should be released from the collection funds and transferred to the general fund of the billing authority or paid out of the collection fund to a major preceptor.

Under the legislative framework for the collection fund, billing authorities and the Police & Crime Commissioner for Hampshire share proportionally the risks and rewards that the amount of council

tax collected could be less or more than predicted. The effect of any bad debts written off, the movement in impairment allowance and year-end debtor or creditor balances are also shared proportionally. For these reasons, billing authorities act as agents of the Hampshire Police & Crime Commissioner in collecting their attributable share of council tax.

While there remains a single collection fund, billing authorities are required to be able to separate the elements relating to council tax and non-domestic rates and calculate separate surplus and deficits on each.

Accrued non-domestic rate income, top-up grant and council tax income are recognised in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement on the taxation and non-specific grant income line. As a billing authority, the difference between the non-domestic rate and council tax income included in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the general fund is taken to the collection fund adjustment account and reported in the movement on reserves statement.

1.28 Reclassifiable transactions under IAS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements)

The council does not have any transactions in 2013-14 that are reclassifiable to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services under the requirements of IAS 1. All of the amounts in other comprehensive income and expenditure are not reclassifiable in the surplus or deficit on the provision of services.

2. Accounting standards that have been issued but have not yet been adopted

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2014-15 (the Code) has introduced changes in accounting policies which will need to be adopted by the council in the 2014-15 financial statements.

2.1 IFRS 10 Consolidated financial statements

This standard introduces a new definition of control, which is used to determine which entities are consolidated for the purposes of group accounts. This will have no impact on the financial statements of the council.

2.2 IFRS 11 Joint arrangements

This standard addresses the accounting for a 'joint arrangement', which is defined as a contractual arrangement over which two or more parties have joint control. These are classified as either a joint venture or a joint operation. Additionally, proportionate consolidation can no longer be used for jointly controlled entities. The council has no material joint venture arrangements at present.

2.3 IFRS 12 Disclosure of involvement with other entities

This is a consolidated disclosure standard requiring a range of disclosures about an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities. This will have no impact on the financial statements of the council.

2.4 IAS 27 Separate financial statements and IAS 28 Investments in associates and joint ventures

There is no impact on the financial statements resulting from changes to IAS 27 and IAS 28.

The above accounting standards will need to be considered and applied if the council produces group accounts in the future (see note 41).

2.5 IAS 32 Financial instruments: presentation

This relates to amended guidance when offsetting a financial asset and a financial liability. This will have no material impact on the financial statements of the council.

3. Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1, the council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the statement of accounts are:

- **Future funding of the council.**

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

- **Asset classifications**

The council has made judgements on whether assets are classified as investment property or property, plant and equipment. These judgements are based on the principal reason for the council holding the asset. If the asset is used in the delivery of services by the council or to fulfil a corporate objective then they are deemed to be property, plant and equipment assets. If assets are held principally for rental income or capital appreciation then this would indicate that the asset is an investment property. The classification determines the valuation method to be used.

- **Lease classifications**

The council has made judgements on whether its lease arrangements are operating leases or finance leases. These judgements are based on a series of tests designed to assess whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee. The results of the tests are taken as a whole and a decision has been made on classification. The accounting treatment for operating and finance leases is significantly different (see accounting policy on leases) and could have a significant effect on the accounts.

- **Contractual arrangements**

The council has made judgements on whether its contractual arrangements contain embedded leases (i.e. arrangements that are not legally leases but take the form of payments in return for the use of specific assets). The judgement made for these concerns the amount of use considered to be significant and recognised as a lease arrangement. For arrangements with more than 50% use of assets in contractual arrangements the council has considered this to be significant and recognised as assets to the council and a related liability to repay these over the contract period.

- **PFI schemes**

The council has made judgements relating to the control of services provided under the Waste Management and Highways PFI contracts. It has determined that the council controls these services and also to control the residual value of the assets at the end of the contracts. The accounting policies for PFI schemes and similar contracts have been applied to the arrangements and the assets are recognised as property, plant and equipment on the council's balance sheet.

- **School Land and Buildings**

The council has made judgements on whether the control of school land and buildings not owned by the council remain as property, plant and equipment. The council has decided that voluntary controlled schools will remain as property, plant and equipment as control of a school is held by the council. Voluntary aided schools will be recognised as property, plant and equipment where legal ownership rests with the council and currently this is limited to playing field land where relevant. Foundation, Trust and Academy schools are not recognised as property, plant and equipment where control has been transferred to the relevant governing body.

4. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for the revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The key judgements and estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

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Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Property, plant and equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets. The carrying value of property, plant and equipment at 31 March 2014 is £351.762 million.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the asset falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by £0.145 million for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.
Local Government Pension Scheme – Pensions Liability	The estimation of the net liability to pay retirement benefits depends on a number of complex judgements. In particular these judgements relate to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes to the age at which retirement benefits can be taken, mortality rates and the expected returns on pension fund assets. The council engages an actuary to provide expert advice about the assumptions to be applied and the sensitivity of the results. The carrying value of the Local Government Pension Scheme at 31 March 2014 is a deficit of £158.961 million.	The impact on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured in approximate terms. For example, a 0.5% decrease in the real discount rate would result in an increase of 9% to the employer liability for which the monetary value would be £49.927 million. A one year increase in member life expectancy would result in an increase of 3% to the employer liability for which the monetary value would be £16.307 million. A 0.5% increase in the salary increase rate would result in an increase of 3% to the employer liability for which the monetary value would be £13.708 million. A 0.5% increase in the pension increase rate would result in an increase of 7% to the employer liability for which the monetary value would be £35.645 million.
Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme – Pensions Liability	As with the Local Government Pension Scheme, the estimation of the net liability to pay retirement benefits depends on a number of complex judgements. The carrying value of the Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme at 31 March 2014 is a deficit of £67.000 million (excluding the top-up grant repayable).	The impact on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured in approximate terms. For example, a 0.1% decrease in the real discount rate would result in an increase of 2% to the employer liability for which the monetary value would be £1.200 million. A one year increase in member life expectancy would result in an increase of 3% to the employer liability for which the monetary value would be £2.000 million. A 0.5% increase in the salary increase rate would result in an increase of 1% to the employer liability for which the monetary value would be £1.000 million. A 0.5% increase in the pension increase rate would result in an increase of 8% to the employer liability for which the monetary value would be £5.400 million.
Allowance for non-payment of debtors (provision for bad debts)	The council has made allowances for the non-collection of outstanding debts of £2.643 million at 31 March 2014. The allowance for council tax and non-domestic rate arrears (total of £0.494 million) is based on an average of historic levels of write-off. The allowances for the remaining sundry debts (including housing benefit overpayments) are calculated on a sliding scale of percentages applied to the outstanding amounts based on an age profile and nature of the debts.	For collection fund arrears, variances between estimated and actual write-offs will have an impact on the surplus or deficit on the collection fund. For the remaining sundry debts (including housing benefit overpayments) a 5% increase in the percentage applied would require an adjustment to the allowance of £0.074 million.

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Insurance provision	<p>The services of a claims handling company is used to process claims made against the council. As significant claims can often take many years to be settled, outcomes cannot always be predicted with any great level of certainty. A provision for outstanding insurance liabilities at 31 March 2014 has been based on information contained within the council's in-house claims recording database and also an estimate of the amount liable to 'clawback' in respect of claims against policies taken out with the Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) prior to 1 April 1993. MMI went into 'run-off' in September 1992 and subsequently established a scheme of arrangement whereby claims paid since January 1994 will be subject to a total or partial 'clawback' in the event of insolvency. In November 2012, the directors of MMI triggered the company's scheme of arrangement following a Supreme Court judgement in March 2012 relating to mesothelioma claims. Under this scheme, Ernst & Young have taken over management of MMI's business, with the power to levy on scheme creditors in order to achieve a solvent run-off.</p>	<p>The insurance provision is being maintained at a level considered to be prudent in view of the information currently available. The impact of a significant claim paid from the provision would require a reassessment of the adequacy of the Provision and additional contributions may need to be made from the general fund if the provision was found to be insufficient to absorb such a claim. With regard to the MMI scheme, in future only 85% of claim amounts will be paid out and so the 15% shortfall will need to be self-funded by the council. In addition, it is possible that there will be further costs resulting from 'incurred but not reported' claims, although it is not possible to quantify the potential amounts. The potential liability relating to the MMI solvency position is based on a current assessment of the impact of industrial disease type claims. Should the solvency position deteriorate further, the council could face further calls on the amount in the provision.</p>
Accumulated absences account	<p>An accrual in respect of non-schools staff annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31 March 2014 has been based on 100% of staff. The accrual in respect of schools staff is calculated by using a formula which is based on the school holiday year. Differences between years can arise as a result of the dates of the Easter holidays. The carrying value at 31 March 2014 is £2.945 million.</p>	<p>Both current assets and unusable reserves on the balance sheet would be under or over stated if the estimate was proved not to be robust. The net worth on the balance sheet would therefore be under or over stated. The impact on the comprehensive income & expenditure statement is the movement between the balance sheet figures between the two years. However, the entries in the comprehensive income & expenditure statement are reversed out through the movement in reserves statement, so that there is no impact on the general fund balance.</p>
Non-domestic rate appeals	<p>Since the introduction of the business rates retention scheme on 1 April 2013, local authorities are required to make a provision for refunding ratepayers who have successfully appealed against the rateable value of their properties on the rating list. This will include amounts relating to non-domestic rates prior to 1 April 2013. The amount recognised as a provision in the collection fund (£3.156 million) is an estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the potential obligation up to 31 March 2014. A list of outstanding appeals has been obtained from the valuation office (VAO) and estimation techniques have been developed to determine potential success rates and a range of possible outcomes which could arise by analysing historical data. Further historical data has been used to estimate the likely rateable value reductions on successful appeals and the level of backdating applicable.</p>	<p>The collection fund statement shows how the appeals provision impacts on the non-domestic rate deficit at 31 March 2014. The council is required to separately disclose its respective share (50%) of this provision in the balance sheet. The provision has been apportioned between short and long-term provisions on the basis of an estimate. This apportionment has no impact on the overall balance sheet position. If the outcome of appeals is different than the amount estimated, then this will have an impact on the non-domestic rates surplus or deficit in the collection fund in a future year.</p>

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Highways PFI contract	PFI and similar arrangements have been considered to have an implied finance lease within the agreement. In assessing the lease applicable to the Highways PFI scheme, the council has estimated the implied interest rate within the leases to calculate the interest and principal payments. In addition, the future RPI increases within the contract have been estimated as remaining constant throughout the period of the contract. The inflation rate used in the calculation is based on RPIx and is 3.29% for year 1 of the contract and estimated as being 2.5% for years 2 to 25.	The impact of a 0.01% variation in the assumed interest rates used in calculating future service charges and lifecycle replacement costs would result in an increase or reduction of £0.682 million to the total cost of the scheme over the 25 year duration.

5. Material items of income and expense

5.1 2013-14 Disposals

The other operating expenditure line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement includes £22.500 million relating to losses on disposal of non-current assets. These losses primarily relate to the derecognition of components following replacement through the Highways PFI contract (£10.002 million) and the disposal of school sites (£9.322 million), including those schools which have transferred to academy status during 2013-14.

The carrying value of property, plant and equipment in the balance sheet has been reduced by £22.500 million as a result of these disposals.

Losses on disposal are charged to other operating expenditure in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement and then reversed through the movement in reserves statement with the result that there is no impact on the amount to be raised through local taxation.

5.2. Revaluation losses

During 2013-14, the council has recognised revaluation losses of £11.811 million in relation to land and buildings within property, plant and equipment. These have been charged to the relevant service line in the comprehensive income & expenditure statement and then reversed through the movement in reserves statement with the result that there is no impact on the council tax. The carrying value of property, plant and equipment in the balance sheet has been reduced by £11.811 million as a result of these revaluation losses.

Losses on revaluation are charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement and then reversed through the movement in reserves statement with the result that there is no impact on the amount to be raised through local taxation.

Further details are shown in note 45.

5.3 Pension assets/liabilities

The pension reserve at 31 March 2014 includes an actuarial gain of £24.192 million for 2013-14 which has resulted in a reduction in the negative position on the pension reserve from £238.814 million at 31 March 2013 to £225.824 million at 31 March 2014. The actuarial gain is included with other comprehensive income and expenditure in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

Gains or losses on actuarial valuations are credited or charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement and then reversed through the movement in reserves statement with the result that there is no impact on the amount to be raised through local taxation.

The notes to the Pension Reserve in note 25 and note 47 defined benefit pensions schemes give further details of the impact on the council's finances.

6. Events after the reporting period

The statement of accounts was authorised for issue by the Head of Finance and Section 151 officer on 18 September 2014. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes.

The financial statements and notes have not been adjusted for the following events which took place after 31 March 2014 as they provide information that is relevant to an understanding of the council's financial position but do not relate to conditions at that date:

- Cowes Enterprise College has transferred to academy status with effect from 1 September 2014. The carrying value of the land and buildings transferred is £40.198 million. Equipment with a carrying value of £2.422 million has also been transferred.
- Lanesend Primary School in Cowes has transferred to academy status with effect from 1 September 2014. The carrying value of land and buildings for the school is £3.8 million.

Academy status involves the granting of a statutory 125 lease and results in the disposal of the school from the authority's accounts with a subsequent loss on disposal as no cash proceeds are received upon this lease being granted.

7. Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations

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

2013-14 Adjustments	General fund balance £000	Capital receipts reserve £000	Capital grants unapplied £000	Movement in unusable reserves £000
Adjustments primarily involving the capital adjustment account:				
Reversal of items debited or credited to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement:				
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets and current assets held for sale	(12,461)	-	-	12,461
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant & Equipment	(14,892)	-	-	14,892
Movements in the market value of investment properties	(3,736)	-	-	3,736
Amortisation of intangible assets	(349)	-	-	349
Capital grants and contributions applied	7,446	-	-	(7,446)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(4,642)	-	-	4,642
Waste PFI deferred income	298	-	-	(298)
Ryde Gateway liability	201	-	-	(201)
Capital loans adjustment	22	-	-	(22)
Other adjustments	(71)	(7)	-	78
Amounts of non-current assets and current assets held for sale written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement	(22,500)	(2,175)	-	24,675
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement:				

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2013-14 Adjustments	General fund balance £000	Capital receipts reserve £000	Capital grants unapplied £000	Movement in unusable reserves £000
Provision for the financing of capital investment (minimum revenue provision:- MRP)	12,561	-	-	(12,561)
Capital expenditure charged against the general fund	367	-	-	(367)
Adjustments primarily involving the capital grants unapplied account:				
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement	92	-	(92)	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the capital adjustment account	-	-	288	(288)
Adjustments primarily involving the capital receipts reserve				
Use of the capital receipts reserves to finance new capital expenditure	-	1,771	-	(1,771)
Transfer from deferred capital receipts reserve upon receipt of cash	-	(1)	-	1
Reinstatement of aborted capital expenditure	-	(2)	-	2
Adjustments primarily involving the pensions reserve:				
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement (see Note 47)	(23,810)	-	-	23,810
Employers' pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners in the year	12,791	-	-	(12,791)
Firefighters' pension scheme – movement on top-up grant repayable (to)/from Government	(182)	-	-	182
Adjustments primarily involving the collection fund adjustment account:				
Amount by which council tax income credited to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	1,788	-	-	(1,788)
Amount by which non-domestic rate income credited to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement is different from non-domestic rate income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(2,807)	-	-	2,807
Adjustments primarily involving the accumulated absences account:				
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(164)	-	-	164
Total adjustments	(50,048)	(414)	196	50,266

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Comparative year: 2012-13 Adjustments	General fund balance £000	Capital receipts reserve £000	Capital grants unapplied £000	Movement in unusable reserves £000
Adjustments primarily involving the capital adjustment account:				
Reversal of items debited or credited to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement:				
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets and current assets held for sale	(23,779)	-	-	23,779
Movements in the market value of investment properties	488	-	-	(488)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(412)	-	-	412
Capital grants and contributions applied	24,061	-	-	(24,061)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(2,619)	-	-	2,619
Waste PFI deferred income	267	-	-	(267)
Ryde Gateway liability	201	-	-	(201)
Prior year adjustment – capital loan	13	-	-	(13)
Capital loan adjustment	7	(7)	-	0
Other adjustment	1	(1)	-	0
Amounts of non-current assets and current assets held for sale written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement	(8,157)	(2,927)	-	11,084
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement:				
Provision for the financing of capital investment (minimum revenue provision:- MRP)	9,256	-	-	(9,256)
Capital expenditure charged against the general fund	717	-	-	(717)
Adjustments primarily involving the capital grants unapplied account:				
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement	0	-	0	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the capital adjustment account	-	-	225	(225)
Adjustments primarily involving the capital receipts reserve				
Use of the capital receipts reserves to finance new capital expenditure	-	2,556	-	(2,556)
Contribution from the capital receipts to finance the payments to the Government housing capital receipts pool	0	0	-	-
Transfer from deferred capital receipts reserve upon receipt of cash	-	(2)	-	2
Reinstatement of aborted capital expenditure	-	(67)	-	67
Adjustments primarily involving the pensions reserve:				

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Comparative year: 2012-13 Adjustments	General fund balance £000	Capital receipts reserve £000	Capital grants unapplied £000	Movement in unusable reserves £000
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement (see Note 47)	(17,575)	-	-	17,575
Employers' pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners in the year	12,857	-	-	(12,857)
Firefighters' pension scheme – movement on top-up grant repayable (to)/from Government	(27)	-	-	27
Adjustments primarily involving the collection fund adjustment account:				
Amount by which council tax income credited to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	88	-	-	(88)
Adjustments primarily involving the accumulated absences account:				
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(3)	-	-	3
Total adjustments	(4,616)	(448)	225	4,839

8. Transfers to/from earmarked reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the general fund balance in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts transferred from earmarked reserves to meet general fund expenditure in 2013-14.

General Fund:	Balance at 1 April 2012 £000	Transfer out 2012/13 £000	Transfer in 2012/13 £000	Balance at 1 April 2013 £000	Transfer out 2013/14 £000	Transfer in 2013/14 £000	Balance at 31 March 2014 £000
Revenue carry-forward reserve	8,158	(8,158)	5,949	5,949	(5,949)	5,710	5,710
Balances held by schools under scheme of delegation	2,865	(106)	928	3,687	(552)	0	3,135
Repairs & renewal funds	883	0	247	1,130	(76)	63	1,117
Earmarked reserves – services	6,935	(2,468)	7,193	11,660	(4,081)	5,846	13,425
Insurance & risk funds	6,234	(131)	0	6,103	(138)	414	6,379
Highways PFI contract cashflow reserve	0	0	0	0	0	5,421	5,421
DSG budget deficit	(5,335)	0	4,099	(1,236)	(65)	1,301	0
Section 106 contributions reserve	738	(35)	69	772	(40)	159	891
Public Health earmarked reserve	0	0	0	0	0	634	634
Total	20,478	(10,898)	18,485	28,065	(10,901)	19,548	36,712

The revenue carry-forward reserve provides the finance for slipped expenditure to be carried forward into the next financial year.

School balances represent cumulative underspendings set aside by delegated budget holders under schemes for financing schools. The law requires that these underspendings are carried forward for future use by the school concerned.

The repairs and renewals funds comprises contingencies to meet significant items of unforeseen expenditure, together with service specific funds for equipment renewal.

The earmarked reserves - services includes reserves the council is required to maintain, such as the licensing account and the elections account; reserves to support specific projects, such as the job evaluation project; and reserves which support the delivery of corporate priorities, such as the waste procurement project. Specific sums have also been set aside to meet future requirements,

Insurance and risk funds provide the means to take categories of insurance risk in-house in the future and to meet various contingencies. These funds also recognise that the council faces a number of non-insurable risks that fall outside the scope of normal insurance cover including litigation, contract disputes and natural disasters. Rather than provide for these individually, with subsequent volatility within the revenue budget, the non-insurable risk element within these reserves currently provides for these potential liabilities.

The Highways PFI contract cashflow reserve results from an excess of funding over the unitary charge in the early years of the contract period. This excess is being earmarked in a specific reserve and the sums invested to provide funding for costs in future years of the contract when the costs will exceed the funding in line with the agreed scheme profile.

There was a deficit of £5.335 million on the DSG (Schools budget) in 2011-12. This was principally met from the 2012-13 DSG allocation with the balance of the deficit met from the 2013-14 allocation.

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The Section 106 contributions are held as reserves where there are no conditions requiring repayment in the event of stipulations not being met. Section 106 contributions are also held as creditors where such conditions exist.

The Public Health earmarked reserve has been created from underspent Public Health budgets in 2013-14 and will provide funding for on-going projects.

9. Other operating expenditure

2012-13 £000		2013-14 £000
1,769	Parish & Town Council precepts	1,601
140	Levies	138
27	Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme – movement in top-up grant repayable to/(from) Government	182
8,157	(Gains)/losses on the disposal of non-current assets and current assets held for sale	22,500
10,093	Total	24,421

In addition to the 2013-14 precepts shown above, Parish and Town Councils were also paid a total of £0.270 million in respect of Council Tax Support grant resulting from the introduction of the Localised Council Tax Support scheme from 1 April 2013.

A levy of £0.105 million (£0.105 million in 2012-13) was paid to the Southern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority and £0.033 million (£0.035 million in 2012-13) was paid as a flood defence levy to the Environment Agency.

10. Financing and investment income & expenditure

2012-13 £000		2013-14 £000
6,512	Interest payable	7,743
6,870	Pension interest cost and expected return on pension assets	10,746
(46)	Interest receivable	(45)
(605)	Income & expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in fair value	3,613
12,731	Total	22,057

11. Taxation and non-specific grant incomes

2012-13 £000		2013-14 £000	
73,518	Council tax income (notes 2 & 4 to the collection fund)		63,979
-	Non-domestic rates retained income (note 5a to the collection fund)		15,329
59,052	Non-domestic rates distribution	-	
6,057	Non-ringfenced government grants	75,786	
22,806	Capital grants & contributions	5,172	
87,915	Total grant income (see note 39)		80,958
161,433	Total		160,266

The reduction in council tax income results from the introduction from 1 April 2013 of the council tax localisation scheme. Council tax support for 2013-14 onwards is awarded as a discount on taxpayers bills, rather than the claims granted being included as expenditure and the central government subsidy as income in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. There are related reductions from 2012-13 to 2013-14 in gross expenditure and gross income on the central services to the public line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. Central government subsidy for council tax support for 2013-14 onwards is included with the revenue support grant.

12. Property, plant & equipment

Movements on balances in 2013-14	Shared ownership £000	Other land & buildings £000	Vehicles, plant, furniture & equipment £000	Infrastructure assets £000	Community assets £000	Surplus assets £000	Assets under construction £000	Total property, plant & equipment £000	PFI assets included in property, plant & equipment £000
Cost or valuation									
At 1 April 2013	2,964	248,309	40,537	111,944	583	7,030	49,413	460,780	20,226
Highways PFI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,240
At 1 April 2013 including Highways PFI assets	2,964	248,309	40,537	111,944	583	7,030	49,413	460,780	107,466
Additions	0	13,092	2,922	26,139	25	16	2,590	44,784	30,748
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	368	(2,522)	0	0	0	(795)	0	(2,949)	3
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(14,555)	0	0	0	(277)	0	(14,832)	(4,433)
Derecognition	0	(13,492)	(1,015)	(20,257)	0	(128)	0	(34,892)	(20,418)
Assets reclassified (to)/from held for sale	11	(365)	(555)	0	0	509	0	(400)	0
Other movements	0	0	0	0	1	0	(189)	(188)	0
Reclassification	0	32,875	5,110	820	0	7,699	(46,926)	(422)	574
At 31 March 2014	3,343	263,342	46,999	118,646	609	14,054	4,888	451,881	113,940

The adjustments for Highways PFI assets are those assets which were incorporated into the Highways PFI contract at 1 April 2013.

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Accumulated depreciation & impairment 2013-14	Shared ownership £000	other land & buildings £000	Vehicles, plant, furniture & equipment £000	Infrastructure assets £000	Community assets £000	Surplus assets £000	Assets under construction £000	Total property, plant & equipment £000	PFI assets included in property, plant & equipment £000
Cost or valuation									
At 1 April 2013	0	(49,715)	(27,090)	(36,464)	(527)	(1,255)	0	(115,051)	(17,991)
Highways PFI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32,785)
At 1 April 2013 including Highways PFI assets	0	(49,715)	(27,090)	(36,464)	(527)	(1,255)	0	(115,051)	(50,776)
Depreciation charge	0	(3,798)	(3,876)	(6,379)	0	(262)	0	(14,315)	(5,709)
Depreciation written out to the revaluation reserve	0	6,848	0	0	0	631	0	7,479	0
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/deficit on the provision of services	0	1,837	0	0	0	0	0	1,837	21
Impairment losses or (reversals) written out to the revaluation reserve	0	7,327	0	0	0	46	0	7,373	0
Impairment losses or (reversals) recognised in the surplus/deficit on the provision of services	0	907	0	(954)	0	0	0	(47)	(671)
Derecognition	0	1,007	1,008	10,255	0	0	0	12,270	10,416
Assets reclassified (to)/from held for sale	0	29	545	0	0	(241)	0	333	0
Reclassification	0	349	0	0	0	(347)	0	2	0
At 31 March 2014	0	(35,209)	(29,413)	(33,542)	(527)	(1,428)	0	(100,119)	(46,719)

Net book value at 31 March 2014	3,343	228,133	17,586	85,104	82	12,626	4,888	351,762	67,221
Net book value at 31 March 2013	2,964	198,594	13,447	75,480	56	5,775	49,413	345,729	2,235

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Comparative Movements on balances in 2012-13	Shared ownership £000	Other land & buildings £000	Vehicles, plant, furniture & equipment £000	Infrastructure assets £000	Community assets £000	Surplus assets £000	Assets under construction £000	Total property, plant & equipment £000	PFI assets included in property, plant & equipment £000
Cost or valuation									
At 1 April 2012	1,661	240,243	43,034	109,200	1,148	7,828	37,547	440,661	21,343
Additions	0	14,090	1,583	4,415	18	2	23,088	43,196	133
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	1,355	243	304	0	0	144	0	2,046	304
Derecognition	0	(5,899)	(4,837)	(2,500)	0	(3,428)	0	(16,664)	(1,554)
Assets reclassified (to)/from held for sale	(52)	(3,701)	(157)	0	0	(4,418)	0	(8,328)	0
Other movements	0	(2)	(1)	0	0	0	(50)	(53)	0
Reclassification	0	3,335	611	829	(583)	6,902	(11,172)	(78)	0
At 31 March 2013	2,964	248,309	40,537	111,944	583	7,030	49,413	460,780	20,226

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Comparative Accumulated depreciation & impairment 2012-13	Shared ownership £000	other land & buildings £000	Vehicles, plant, furniture & equipment £000	Infrastructure assets £000	Community assets £000	Surplus assets £000	Assets under construction £000	Total property, plant & equipment £000	PFI assets included in property, plant & equipment £000
Cost or valuation									
At 1 April 2012	0	(46,804)	(27,577)	(30,982)	(346)	(322)	0	(106,031)	(18,802)
Depreciation charge	0	(3,579)	(4,045)	(5,735)	0	(89)	0	(13,448)	(351)
Depreciation written out to the revaluation reserve	0	2,020	(238)	0	0	29	0	1,811	(238)
Impairment losses or (reversals) written out to the revaluation reserve	0	972	0	(2,247)	(50)	(19)	0	(1,344)	0
Impairment losses or (reversals) recognised in the surplus/deficit on the provision of services	0	(4,821)	0	0	(210)	(325)	0	(5,356)	0
Derecognition	0	672	4,620	2,500	0	584	0	8,376	1,400
Assets reclassified (to)/from held for sale	0	788	150	0	0	(6)	0	932	0
Reclassification	0	1,037	0	0	79	(1,107)	0	9	0
At 31 March 2013	0	(49,715)	(27,090)	(36,464)	(527)	(1,255)	0	(115,051)	(17,991)

Net book value at 31 March 2013	2,964	198,594	13,447	75,480	56	5,775	49,413	345,729	2,235
Net book value at 31 March 2012	1,661	193,439	15,457	78,218	802	7,506	37,547	334,630	2,541

Depreciation

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

- Other land and buildings – straight-line allocation over the life of the property as estimated by the valuer (between 5 and 999 years. Based on depreciated value, 83.05% of properties fall within the 50 to 65 years range).
- Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment - straight-line allocation over the life of each class of assets in the balance sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer (between 3 and 60 years)
- Infrastructure - straight-line allocation over estimated life of the asset (between 5 and 120 years).

Capital commitments

At 31 March 2014, the council has entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of property, plant and equipment in 2014-15 budgeted to cost £5.780 million. The major commitments are:

- Broadband project - £4.980 million. The council has entered into a contract to invest £4.980 million of public subsidy, with £2.490 million funded by the council and the remainder match funded by BDUK.
- Solent Ocean Energy Centre - £0.800 million. The council has entered into a contract for £0.800 million which forms part of the council's investment in the Perpetuus Tidal Energy Centre, recoverable under a loan agreement.

Similar commitments at 31 March 2013 were £30.362 million which included £24.919 million as an estimate, based on the schedule of works as agreed within the Highways PFI contract, of items that were expected to be capitalised in 2013-14. Information on the future payments to be made under the Highways PFI scheme is included in note 44.

Effects of changes in estimates

In 2013-14, there have been no material changes to the council's accounting estimates for property, plant and equipment.

Revaluations

The council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all property, plant and equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years. The effective date of these valuations is 31 March as valuations are based on inspection of assets at year end.

The valuations of properties were undertaken by John E Prince FRICS, IRRV (Hons) of Principal Chartered Surveyors and Peter J Dewey FRICS of Lambournes Chartered Surveyors. Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Valuations of vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment are based on historic cost.

The significant assumptions applied in estimating the fair values are:

- Where there is no active market for land and buildings assets are valued on a depreciated replacement cost basis.
- Investment properties are valued annually on a fair value market value basis.
- Assets held for sale are valued at the lower of carrying value or net sale proceeds at reclassification
- Vehicles, plant and equipment, community assets, infrastructure assets and assets under construction are valued on acquisition value referred to as historic cost
- All other assets are valued on fair value existing use value basis.

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Valuation profile	Shared ownership £000	other land & buildings £000	Vehicles, plant, furniture & equipment £000	Infrastructure assets £000	Community assets £000	Surplus assets £000	Assets under construction £000	Total property, plant & equipment £000
Carried at historical cost	0	0	17,586	85,104	82	0	4,888	107,660
Valued at fair value as at:								
31 March 2014	3,343	129,539	0	0	0	6,126	0	139,008
31 March 2013	0	43,215	0	0	0	2,322	0	45,537
31 March 2012	0	21,061	0	0	0	1,710	0	22,771
31 March 2011	0	19,088	0	0	0	289	0	19,377
31 March 2010	0	15,230	0	0	0	2,179	0	17,409
Total	3,343	228,133	17,586	85,104	82	12,626	4,888	351,762

13. Heritage assets

Reconciliation of the carrying value of heritage assets held by the council:

Cost or valuation	Local government collection £000s	Art collection £000s	Archaeology treasure £000s	Total assets £000s
1 April 2010	136	1,262	48	1,446
31 March 2011	136	1,262	48	1,446
1 April 2011	136	1,262	48	1,446
31 March 2012	136	1,262	48	1,446
1 April 2012	136	1,262	48	1,446
Revaluations	0	250	0	250
31 March 2013	136	1,512	48	1,696
1 April 2013	136	1,512	48	1,696
Revaluations	0	251	0	251
31 March 2014	136	1,763	48	1,947

Analysed between cost/valuation and acquired/donated for each year:-

Cost or valuation	Local government collection £000s	Art collection £000s	Archaeology treasure £000s	Total assets £000s
Cost	136	262	48	446
Valuation	0	1,000	0	1,000
31 March 2011	136	1,262	48	1,446

Acquired	0	1,006	46	1,052
Donated	136	256	2	394
31 March 2011	136	1,262	48	1,446

Cost or valuation	Local government collection £000s	Art collection £000s	Archaeology treasure £000s	Total assets £000s
Cost	136	262	48	446
Valuation	0	1,000	0	1,000
31 March 2012	136	1,262	48	1,446

Acquired	0	1,006	46	1,052
Donated	136	256	2	394
31 March 2012	136	1,262	48	1,446

Cost or valuation	Local government collection £000s	Art collection £000s	Archaeology treasure £000s	Total assets £000s
Cost	136	262	48	446
Valuation	0	1,250	0	1,250
31 March 2013	136	1,512	48	1,696

Acquired	0	1,256	46	1,302
Donated	136	256	2	394
31 March 2013	136	1,512	48	1,696

Cost or valuation	Local government collection £000s	Art collection £000s	Archaeology treasure £000s	Total assets £000s
Cost	136	262	48	446
Valuation	0	1,501	0	1,501
31 March 2014	136	1,763	48	1,947

Acquired	0	1,507	46	1,553
Donated	136	256	2	394
31 March 2014	136	1,763	48	1,947

Local government collection

The collection of civic regalia was last valued in 1993 by Christies. The council has decided that this is a good indication of historic cost. Where it is not practicable to obtain a current valuation of heritage assets and cost information is available, the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting permits the asset to be carried at historical cost.

The most significant pieces in this collection are the John Cutts mace made in 1696/97; the Holmes mace made in 1766; and the mace of the Borough of Ryde made in 1888.

The use of historic cost does provide a limitation when determining the current value of these assets. If the current value of these assets were available, the balance sheet values are likely to be substantially different.

Art collection

The collection includes a collection of Rowlandsons paintings which are valued at £1.501 million based on an insurance valuation made at 31 March 2014. The collection was purchased for £0.825 million.

The remainder of the collection has been donated and part of the collection was valued by Shanklin Auction House in 2006 at £0.008 million. Another part of the collection was valued by Christies in 1991 at £0.254 million. The council has decided that these valuations by auction houses is a good indication of historic cost and where it is not practicable to obtain a current valuation of heritage assets and cost information is available, the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting permits the asset to be carried at historical cost.

The use of historic cost does provide a limitation when determining the current value of these assets. If the current value of these assets were available, the balance sheet values are likely to be substantially different.

Archaeology treasure

The collection of treasures was valued by British Museum Treasure Committee prior to purchase or donation. The council has decided that this is a good indication of historic cost and where it is not practicable to obtain a current valuation of heritage assets and cost information is available, the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting permits the asset to be carried at historical cost.

The most significant pieces in this collection have been acquired through grant funding, £0.046 million, with the most significant being an Anglo-Saxon gold pyramidal sword fitting.

The use of historic cost does provide a limitation when determining the current value of these assets. If the current value of these assets were available, the balance sheet values are likely to be substantially different.

Heritage assets: Five year summary of transactions

The Code of Practice for Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2013-14 requires that a five year summary of transactions relating to heritage assets be disclosed. However, this information need not be given where it is not practicable to do so. As there are no reliable records relating to 2009-10, it is not practicable to provide the information for the period before 1 April 2010.

14. Investment property

The following items of income and expense have been accounted for in the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement:

	2012-13 £000s	2013-14 £000s
Rental income from investment property	160	140
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	(42)	(17)
Net gain	118	123

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

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

	2012-13 £000s	2013-14 £000s
Balance at 1 April	5,853	6,401
Additions: Subsequent expenditure	0	9
Disposals	0	(125)
Net gains/losses from fair value adjustments	488	(3,736)
Transfer to property, plant & equipment	60	47
Balance at 31 March	6,401	2,596

15. Intangible assets

The council accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular information and communications technology system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of property, plant and equipment. Software development costs are recognised as part of the hardware item of property, plant and equipment. The intangible assets include both purchased licenses and internally generated software.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the council. The useful lives assigned to the major software suites used by the council are:

	Internally generated assets	Other assets
4 years	Isle of Wight Council website	-
5 years	-	Integrated children's system
10 years	-	SAP (Payroll/Human Resources/Accounts Payable/Accounts Receivable/Financial ledger)

The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £0.350 million was charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement in 2013-14. The majority of this was charged to support services (£0.198 million) and Adult social care (£0.129 million). The support services charge is absorbed as an overhead across all the service headings in the cost of services. It is not possible to quantify exactly how much of the amortisation is attributable to each service heading.

The movement on intangible asset balances during the year is as follows:

	2012-13			2013-14		
	Internally generated assets £000s	Other assets £000s	Total £000s	Internally generated assets £000s	Other assets £000s	Total £000s
Balance at 1 April						
Gross carrying amounts	307	3,011	3,318	307	3,250	3,557
Accumulated amortisation	(111)	(2,352)	(2,463)	(187)	(2,688)	(2,875)
Net carrying amount at 1 April	196	659	855	120	562	682
Additions:						
Internal development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchases	0	228	228	0	14	14
Assets reclassified from property, plant & equipment	0	11	11	373	0	373
Amortisation for the period	(76)	(336)	(412)	(206)	(144)	(350)
Disposals gross value	0	0	0	0	(92)	(92)
Disposals amortisation	0	0	0	0	92	92
Net carrying amount at 31 March	120	562	682	287	432	719
Comprising:						
Gross carrying amounts	307	3,250	3,557	680	3,172	3,852
Accumulated amortisation	(187)	(2,688)	(2,875)	(393)	(2,740)	(3,133)
Balance at 31 March	120	562	682	287	432	719

There is one item of capitalised software that is individually material to the financial statements:

	Carrying amount		Remaining amortisation period at 31 March 2014
	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000	
SAP system	347	289	5 years

The council does not revalue its software assets and holds these at historic cost less accumulated amortisation with annual reviews for impairment. With the exception of SAP, software licenses are not transferable so obtaining a current value is not possible. Obtaining a comparable cost for SAP has not been possible as the cost is negotiated at time of acquisition.

At 31 March 2014 there are no contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets.

16. Financial instruments

Classifications

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Non-exchange transactions, such as those relating to taxes and government grants, do not give rise to financial instruments.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is an obligation to transfer economic benefits controlled by the council and can be represented by a contractual obligation to deliver cash or financial assets or an obligation to exchange financial assets and liabilities with another entity that are potentially unfavourable to the council.

The council's financial liabilities held during the year are measured at amortised cost and comprised:

- long-term loans from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLC)
- a lender Option/borrower option (LOBO) loan
- short and long-term loans from other local authorities
- overdraft facilities with National Westminster Bank plc
- financial leases
- private finance initiative (PFI) contracts
- trade payables for goods and services received.

Financial assets

A financial asset is a right to future economic benefits controlled by the council that is represented by cash or other instruments of a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset. The financial assets held by the council during the year are held under the following two classifications:

Loans and receivables (financial assets that have fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market) comprising:

- cash in hand
- bank current and deposit accounts
- fixed term deposits with banks and building societies
- loans to other local authorities
- loans made to the Isle of Wight Council Pension Fund for cash flow purposes
- loans made for service purposes
- loan made in accordance with government scheme (Local Authority Mortgage Scheme)
- trade receivables for goods and services delivered

Available for sale financial assets (those that are quoted in an active market) comprising:

- a small number of equity investments

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The following categories of financial instrument are carried in the balance sheet:

	Long-term		Current	
	31 March 2013	31 March 2014	31 March 2013	31 March 2014
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Investments				
Short-term Investments	-	-	5,620	1,380
Cash equivalents	-	-	50	1,352
Available-for-sale financial assets	11	11	-	-
Total investments	11	11	5,670	2,732
Debtors				
Loans and receivables	100	1,986	-	-
Financial assets carried at contract amounts	-	-	28,796	16,292
Total debtors	100	1,986	28,796	16,292
Borrowings				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(111,888)	(115,388)	(39,317)	(39,069)
Total borrowings	(111,888)	(115,388)	(39,317)	(39,069)
Creditors				
PFI and finance lease liabilities	(1,867)	(27,035)	(1,323)	(1,846)
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	(382)	(154)	-	-
Financial liabilities carried at contract amount	-	-	(31,726)	(14,880)
Total creditors	(2,249)	(27,189)	(33,049)	(16,726)

Income, expense, gains and losses

	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000
Interest expense from financial liabilities measures at amortised cost	(6,512)	(7,743)
Total expense in surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(6,512)	(7,743)
Interest income from financial assets: loans and receivables	46	45
Total expense in surplus or deficit on the provision of services	46	45
Net loss for the year	(6,466)	(7,698)

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

- estimated ranges of interest rates at 31 March 2014 of 1.46% to 4.50% for loans from the PWLB, based on new lending rates for equivalent loans at that date
- no early repayment or impairment is recognised
- where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months, carrying amount is assumed to approximate fair value
- the fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair values calculated are as follows:

Liabilities	31 March 2013		31 March 2014	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial liabilities	184,254	219,428	171,183	196,051
Long-term creditors	2,249	2,249	27,189	27,189

The fair value of the liabilities is more than the carrying amount because the council's PWLB portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the prevailing rates at the balance sheet date. This shows a notional future loss (based on economic conditions at 31 March 2014) arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders above current market rates.

There is a Lender Option Borrower Option (LOBO) loan amounting to £5.000 million included in the financial liabilities figures. The lender has the option to request a change in the interest rate which could lead the council to make an early repayment. The lender has not exercised their option to change the interest rate. The fair value of the LOBO loan has been calculated by discounting the contractual cash flows over the whole life of the instrument at the appropriate interest swap rate at 31 March 2014, plus a margin for local authority credit risk and adding the value of embedded options.

Assets	31 March 2013		31 March 2014	
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Fair value
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Loans and receivables	34,477	34,477	19,035	19,035
Long-term debtors	100	100	1,986	1,986

Available for sale assets and assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are carried in the balance sheet at their fair value. These fair values are based on public price quotations where there is an active market for the instrument.

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

Other long-term liabilities

The liability relating to the defined benefit pension schemes (Local Government Pension Scheme and the Fire-fighters' Pension Fund) is £225.824 million (£238.814 million in 2012-13). These figures include the balance due to or from the Government in respect of the top-up grant.

17. Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

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

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

The council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. The procedures for risk management are set out in the Local Government Act 2003 and the associated regulations. These require the council to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice and the Investment Guidance issued through the Act. Overall these procedures require the council to manage risk in the following ways:

- by formally adopting the requirements of the Code of Practice;
- by approving annually in advance prudential indicators for the following three years limiting;
 - the council's overall borrowing
 - its maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates
 - the maturity structure of its debt
 - its maximum annual exposures to investments maturing beyond one year.
- by approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with the government guidance.

These are required to be reported and approved at or before the council's annual council tax setting budget meeting. These items are reported with the annual treasury management strategy which outlines the detailed approach to managing risk in relation to the council's financial instrument exposure.

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

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the council's customers. The risk is minimised through the annual investment strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria outlined above. The annual investment strategy also imposes a maximum sum to be invested with a financial institution located within each category.

The credit criteria in respect of financial assets held by the council are as detailed below:

- rating of A2 or better
- stable credit rating outlook

Customers for goods and services are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, with individual credit limits being set in accordance with internal ratings in accordance with parameters set by the council.

The council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in the bank of £1.352 million cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all of the council's deposits, but there was no evidence as at the 31 March 2014 that this was likely to crystallise.

The following analysis summarises the council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk on other financial assets, based on experience of default and uncollectability over the last five financial years, adjusted to reflect current market conditions.

	Amount at 31 March 2014	Historical experience of default	Historical experience adjusted for market conditions at 31 March 2014	Estimated maximum exposure to default & uncollectability at 31 March 2014	Estimated maximum exposure at 31 March 2013
	A	B	C	(A x C)	
	£000	%	%	£000	£000
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	2,732	0.00	0.00	0	0
Customers	5,865	9.50	24.34	1,427	996
Other debtors	7,777	0.00	0.00	0	0
			Total	1,427	996

The other debtors figure includes £2.737 million of deferred payments made in respect of care fees for clients in residential or nursing homes under the terms of both Section 22 of the Health and Social Services and Social Security Adjudications Act 2003 and Section 55 of the Health and Social Care Act 2001. The legislation allows the council to place a legal charge or to register an interest on the client's property and consequently the debt is covered by the value of the property.

The council's exposure to credit risk is managed in accordance with its annual treasury management strategy which for 2013-14 was approved by the council in February 2013. Amongst other controls, the strategy sets out the arrangements for managing credit risk (ie the risks of borrowers defaulting). The main controls used are:

- Using credit ratings to assess the credit standing of borrowers
- Defining a list of borrowers to which the council considers it secure to lend (the lending list)
- Defining limits to its exposure to any one institution or group of institutions
- Defining time limits as to how long the council will lend to particular institutions
- Considering advice from external treasury management advisors

In ordinary circumstances, these controls once set are sufficient to manage any credit risk. However due to the ongoing global economic situation, it has been necessary to monitor these controls more closely, including the following:

Credit ratings and outlook for each borrower are continuously monitored and reviewed on a monthly basis

- The lending list is reviewed as a result of credit ratings analysis and other intelligence information, including external treasury management advisor's information
- Borrowers' limits are changed in accordance with those reviews (in 2013-14 lending limits were revised throughout the year, depending on interest rates, security and external treasury management advisors recommendations)
- During the year, the council placed most of its surplus funds in instant access/call accounts with banks, to take advantage of higher interest rates.
- The strategy for treasury management activity is reviewed by the Managing Director, Head of Financial Management and other senior finance officers on a monthly basis. Appropriate actions have been taken as a result of those reviews

The council's treasury management strategy approved on 27 February 2013 is located on the council's website:- www.iwight.com

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period and the council does not expect any losses from any of its counterparties in relation to deposits. The amount shown as the exposure due to default and uncollectability is covered by the allowance for bad debts.

The authority does not generally allow credit for customers, such that £3.454 million is due for payment at 31 March 2014 from invoices raised through the council's accounts receivable system. This amount due can be analysed by age as follows:

	31 March 2013	31 March 2014
	£000	£000
Less than two months	2,206	2,162
Two to four months	201	153
Four months to one year	696	547
More than one year	443	592
Total	3,546	3,454

Liquidity risk

The council has a comprehensive cash flow management system that seeks to ensure that cash is available as needed. If unexpected movements occur, the council has ready access to borrowings from the money market and the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB). There is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments. Instead, the risk is that the council will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its borrowings at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The council sets limits on the proportion of its fixed rate borrowing during specified periods. The strategy is to ensure the careful planning of new loans taken out and (where it is economic to do so) making early repayments.

The council has a lender option/borrower option (LOBO) loan for a total of £5.000 million. Under the arrangement for this LOBO loan, the lenders have the option to increase the interest rate each year. If the lenders were to increase the interest rate, the authority has the right to repay the loan without penalty. In this case, it is possible that the council would have to pay higher interest if it chose to replace the loan. The lender has not exercised their option to change the interest rate.

With the exception of £31.000 million in temporary loans with other local authorities, a £5.000 million loan with a local authority which matures in July 2016 and money held on behalf of various Trust, Amenity and Safekeeping Funds, the remainder of the council's borrowing consists of fixed rate PWLB debt. The PWLB allows debt to be rescheduled prior to maturity, although this may necessitate paying a premium to PWLB. The maturity analysis of financial liabilities for external borrowing is as follows:

	31 March 2013	31 March 2014
	£000	£000
Less than one year	39,317	39,069
Between one and two years	1,500	2,500
Between two and five years	15,500	22,000
Between five and ten years	28,200	30,200
Between ten and fifteen years	36,688	37,688
Between fifteen and twenty years	17,000	17,000
Between twenty and twenty five years	12,000	5,000
More than twenty five years	1,000	1,000
Total external borrowing	151,205	154,457
Of which, Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)	112,974	112,974

The maturity analysis of the LOBO loan is shown below. This loan is included in the 'Less than one year' category above, together with accrued interest at 31 March and some other temporary loans held for internal cash management purposes.

Amount (£000)	Interest rate (%)	Final maturity date
5,000	4.27	25/11/2041

The council has deferred liabilities arising from a capital grant repayment, the integrated waste PFI scheme, the Highways PFI scheme and the acquisition of vehicles under finance leases.

The most significant deferred liability relates to the Highways PFI scheme (£27.014 million) and the integrated waste PFI scheme (£1.265 million) at 31 March 2014. As the additional costs of these projects, over and above the council's existing budgetary provision for highways and waste management, is met through government funding (PFI credits), there is no significant risk that the authority will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments to the PFI contractors.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities for deferred liabilities is as follows:

	31 March 2013	31 March 2014
	£000	£000
Less than one year	1,867	2,198
Between one and two years	1,651	685
Between two and five years	370	3,463
Between five and ten years	228	6,903
More than ten years	0	16,057
Total	4,116	29,306

All other payables are due to be paid in less than one year.

Market risk

Interest rate risk – the council is exposed to risk in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the council. For instance, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

- borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services will rise.
- borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the liability borrowing will fall
- investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services will rise
- investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall.

Borrowings are not carried at fair value, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the surplus or deficit on the provision of services or other comprehensive income and expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services and affect the general fund balance. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in other comprehensive income and expenditure.

The council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The annual treasury management strategy draws together the council's prudential indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. From this strategy, a prudential

indicator is set which provides minimum and maximum limits for fixed and variable rate exposure. There is an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget and market and forecast interest rates are monitored within the year to allow any adverse changes to be accommodated by adjusting exposures appropriately. The analysis will also advise whether new borrowing taken out is fixed or variable. During periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate loans will be repaid early to limit exposure to losses. The risk of loss is ameliorated by the fact that a proportion of government grants payable on financing costs will normally move with prevailing interest rates or the council's cost of borrowing and provide compensation for a proportion of any higher costs.

According to this assessment strategy, at 31 March 2014, if interest rates had been 1% higher with all other variables held constant, the financial effect would have been an increase in investment income of £0.094 million. The impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above, but with the movements being reversed. However, as investment interest rates remained below 1% for the duration of 2013-14, the impact would have been limited to the actual amount of investment income received (£0.037 million). The majority of external borrowing is at fixed rates through the PWLB or LOBO loans, but the impact of a 1% increase in temporary borrowing rates would have been an increase in interest payable of £0.255 million. The impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above, but with the movements being reversed. However, as temporary loan interest rates remained below 1% for the duration of 2013-14, the impact would have been limited to the actual amount of temporary loan interest paid (£0.138 million). Therefore, an increase or decrease in general interest rates would have had a minimal impact on the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. However, such a change would increase or decrease the fair value of fixed rate borrowing liabilities.

Price risk - The council has no equity shares or shareholdings. It therefore has no exposure to loss arising from movements in share prices.

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

18. Inventories

	Consumable stores		Maintenance materials		Stocks for resale		Total	
	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	93	90	161	23	206	150	460	263
Purchases	184	103	74	0	189	253	447	356
Sales	0	0	0	0	(347)	(389)	(347)	(389)
Profit transferred to CI&E statement	0	0	0	0	117	99	117	99
Recognised as an expense in the year	(187)	(139)	(213)	(23)	0	0	(400)	(162)
Written-off balances	0	0	0	0	(14)	0	(14)	0
Balance outstanding at year-end	90	54	22	0	151	113	263	167

19. Debtors

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Central Government bodies	4,030	3,684
Other local authorities	314	170
NHS bodies	8	160
Public Corporations	35	25
Other entities and individuals (see below)	16,701	20,275
Total	21,088	24,314

In 2012-13, the debtor balances relating to Isle of Wight NHS bodies were included with Central Government bodies as part of the Department for Health to be consistent with Whole of Government Accounts guidance. Balances relating to the Isle of Wight NHS Trust and Isle of Wight Clinical Commissioning Group for 2013-14 are shown under NHS bodies in accordance with updated guidance. The figure relating to Isle of Wight health bodies in 2012-13 was £0.909 million.

The other entities and individuals total is shown net of the impairment of debtors (provision for bad debts). Impairment is not anticipated on Central Government, other local authority, NHS bodies or Public Corporations debts. Impairment is reviewed annually and is a cumulative figure to cover all outstanding debtors. The other entities and individuals balances are further analysed as follows:

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Sundry debtors	8,066	11,170
Less: allowance for non-collection	(879)	(855)
Sundry debtors (net of allowance for non-collection)	7,187	10,315
Local taxpayers	3,525	4,807
Less: allowance for non-collection	(314)	(611)
Local taxpayers (net of allowance for non-collection)	3,211	4,196
Housing benefit overpayments	2,715	2,754
Less: allowance for non-collection	(1,187)	(1,177)
Housing benefit overpayments (net of allowance for non-collection)	1,528	1,577
Prepayments	4,775	4,187
Total Other entities and individuals	16,701	20,275

20. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Cash held by the council	15,020	4,623
Short-term deposits with banks	50	1,352
Bank current accounts overdrawn	(17,705)	(1,871)
Total	(2,635)	4,104

21. Assets held for sale

	Current	
	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000
Balance at 1 April	2,501	2,281
Assets newly classified as held for sale:		
Property, plant & equipment	8,013	570
Revaluation losses	0	(59)
Revaluation gains	155	22
Impairment (losses)/reversals	(4,976)	64
Additions	0	45
Assets declassified as held for sale:		
Property, plant & equipment	(616)	(503)
Assets sold	(2,796)	(1,929)
Balance at 31 March	2,281	491

Assets are reclassified from property, plant and equipment as assets held for sale where a sale is highly probable, the asset is being actively marketed, the sale is likely to be completed within one year from classification and the decision to sell is unlikely to be withdrawn.

Valuation of assets in this class are the lower of carrying value prior to reclassification and net proceeds. The CIPFA Code of Practice requires impairments to be charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement even if there is a retained balance on the revaluation reserve relating to the asset. Revaluation reserve balances are written-out upon disposal of the asset.

All of the assets held for sale meet the criteria for classification as current assets in both 2012-13 and 2013-14.

22. Creditors

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Central government bodies	4,801	2,189
Other local authorities	355	190
NHS bodies	1	1,512
Public corporations and trading funds	3	0
Other entities and individuals (see below)	20,569	18,172
Total	25,729	22,063

In 2012-13, the creditor balances relating to Isle of Wight NHS bodies were included with Central Government bodies as part of the Department for Health to be consistent with Whole of Government Accounts guidance. Balances relating to the Isle of Wight NHS Trust and Isle of Wight Clinical Commissioning Group for 2013-14 are shown under NHS bodies in accordance with updated guidance. The figure relating to Isle of Wight health bodies in 2012-13 was £0.582 million.

The other entities and individuals creditor balances are further analysed as follows:

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	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Sundry creditors	14,403	12,553
Local taxpayers	1,478	1,864
Receipts in advance	4,688	3,755
Total	20,569	18,172

23. Provisions

	Outstanding Insurance Claims £000	Employment related & other costs £000	Carbon Reduction Commitment £000	Non- domestic Rate appeals £000	Care related costs £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2013	2,792	520	166	0	0	3,478
Additional provision made in 2013-14	233	32	0	1,578	1,120	2,963
Amounts used in 2013-14	(228)	(496)	0	0	0	(724)
Unused amounts reversed in 2013-14	0	(7)	(6)	0	0	(13)
Balance at 31 March 2014	2,797	49	160	1,578	1,120	5,704

Analysis of provisions between short and long term:

	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000
Short-term provisions	2,186	3,958
Long-term provisions	1,292	1,746
Balance at 31 March	3,478	5,704

Outstanding insurance claims

The Insurance Provision at 31 March 2014 is based on an estimate of potential liabilities arising from outstanding claims. Of the total at 31 March 2014, £1.504 million relates to public and employers' liability and an assessment of the council's claims register has been made to establish the likely exposure. The provision also includes an estimate of the liability arising from the scheme of arrangement established by Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) (who were the council's insurers until 1992) in respect of the potential total or partial 'clawback' of claims paid since January 1994. In November 2012 the directors of MMI triggered the company's scheme of arrangement following a Supreme Court judgement relating to mesothelioma claims. Of the total insurance provision of £2.797 million, £1.292 million relates to the potential MMI clawback and has been treated as long-term.

Employment related and other costs

This provision is related to Fire service costs and includes an amount relating to the outcome of the Part-Time Workers (Prevention of Less Favourable Treatment) Regulations. This has resulted in an out of court settlement payable to retained fire-fighters and the balance of the council's potential liability has been estimated.

Carbon reduction commitment

The 2013-14 financial year is the third year for which there is an obligation to purchase and surrender carbon reduction commitment (CRC) allowances in relation to carbon dioxide emissions. Following the end of 2013-14, participating authorities will submit an annual report on their emissions for the

2013-14 financial year. The ordering of retrospective allowances is anticipated to take place from 3 June and 31 July 2014 and payment made between 2 and 20 September 2014. Allowances are allocated to participants between 2 September and 15 October 2014. These must then be surrendered to the administrators by 31 October 2014 in proportion to their reported emissions for the preceding scheme year and in accordance with the scheme requirements. A provision has therefore been recognised for the obligation to surrender allowances for the financial year 2013-14.

Non-domestic rates appeals

The Local Government Finance Act 2012 introduced a business rate retention scheme that enabled local authorities to retain a proportion of the business rates generated in their area. These new arrangements came into effect on 1 April 2013. At that date, appeals against rateable values were in progress and so an estimate has been made of the potential value of refunds to successful appellants. This includes amounts which may be backdated to a period prior to 2012-13. The government has committed to clear 95% of the appeals backlog by July 2015 and so the total has been apportioned between short and long-term, with £0.454 million being classified as long-term.

Care related costs

There have been significant delays in the care fee reviews for all adult social care services. This provision includes an estimate of the uplift on fees due for the 2013-14 financial year. Also included is an amount estimated for reimbursements relating to section 117 of the Mental Health Act.

It is expected that the costs relating to short-term liabilities will be incurred in 2014-15.

24. Usable reserves

Usable reserves are those which the council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use.

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000
General fund balance	9,017	9,017
Capital receipts reserve	575	989
Capital grants unapplied	376	180
Earmarked reserves (see note 8)	28,065	36,712
Total usable reserves	38,033	46,898

The movements on the council's usable reserves are detailed in the movement in the reserves statement.

25. Unusable reserves

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Revaluation reserve	52,801	60,364
Capital adjustment account	104,787	71,519
Pensions reserve	(238,814)	(225,824)
Deferred capital receipts reserve	48	47
Collection fund adjustment account	(95)	(1,113)
Accumulated absences account	(2,781)	(2,945)
Total unusable reserves	(84,054)	(97,952)

The movements on the council's unusable reserves are detailed below.

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve contains the gains made by the council arising from increases in the value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

- revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
- used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation or
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

The reserve contains only revaluation gains accumulated since 1 April 2007, the date that the reserve was created. Accumulated gains arising before that date are consolidated into the balance on the capital adjustment account.

2012-13 £000		Revaluation reserve	2013-14 £000	
	56,871	Balance at 1 April		52,801
6,903		Upward revaluation of assets	15,222	
(3,985)		Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the surplus/ deficit on the provision of services	(3,046)	
	2,918	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services		12,176
(892)		Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(880)	
(6,096)		Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	(3,733)	
	(6,988)	Amount written off to the capital adjustment account		(4,613)
	52,801	Balance at 31 March		60,364

Capital adjustment account

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

The account contains accumulated gains and losses on investment properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the council.

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

Note 7 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the account, apart from those involving the revaluation reserve.

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2012-13 £000		Capital adjustment account	2013-14 £000	
	97,976	Balance at 1 April		104,787
		Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement:		
(23,779)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets 	(12,461)	
0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revaluation losses on property, plant & equipment 	(14,892)	
(412)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amortisation of intangible assets 	(349)	
(2,619)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute 	(4,642)	
267		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write-down of PFI deferred income 	298	
201		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write-down of Ryde Gateway liability 	201	
13		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital loan adjustment 	15	
(11,084)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amounts of non-current assets written-off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement 	(24,675)	
	(37,413)			(56,505)
	6,988	Adjusting amounts written out of the revaluation reserve		4,613
	67,551	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year		52,895
		Capital financing applied in the year:		
2,556		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of capital receipts reserve to finance new capital expenditure 	1,771	
24,061		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital grants and contributions credited to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement that have been applied to capital financing 	7,446	
225		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of grants to capital financing from the capital grants unapplied account 	288	
9,256		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the general fund 	12,561	
717		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital expenditure charged against the general fund 	367	
	36,815			22,433
	488	Movements in the market value of investment properties debited or credited to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement		(3,736)
	(67)	Other movements		(73)
	104,787	Balance at 31 March		71,519

Pension reserve

The pensions reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. 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 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.

The details relating to the top-up grant repayable to or from the Government in respect of the Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme are included in the Fire-fighters' Pension Fund Account Note.

2012-13	Pension reserve	2013-14
£000		£000
206,874	Balance at 1 April	238,814
24,157	Actuarial (gains) and losses on pensions assets and liabilities	(24,192)
20,613	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement	23,810
(12,857)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(12,791)
27	Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme – movement on top-up grant repayable from Government	182
0	Other adjustment	1
238,814	Balance at 31 March	225,824

Deferred capital receipts reserve

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

2012-13	Deferred capital receipts reserve	2013-14
£000		£000
50	Balance at 1 April	48
0	Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement	0
(2)	Transfer to the capital receipts reserve upon receipt of cash	(1)
48	Balance at 31 March	47

Collection fund adjustment account

The collection fund adjustment account manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax and non-domestic rate income in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement as it falls due from local tax payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the general fund from the collection fund.

2012-13		Collection fund adjustment account	2013-14	
£000			£000	
183		Balance at 1 April		95
(88)		Amount by which council tax income credited to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements (note 4 to the collection fund)		(1,788)
-		Amount by which non-domestic rate income credited to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement is different from non-domestic rate income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements (note 5b to the collection fund)		2,806
95		Balance at 31 March		1,113

Accumulated absences account

The accumulated absences account absorbs the difference that would otherwise arise on the general fund balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, eg annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the general fund is neutralised by transfers to or from the account.

2012-13		Accumulated absences account	2013-14	
£000	£000		£000	£000
	2,778	Balance at 1 April		2,781
(2,778)		Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(2,781)	
2,781		Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	2,945	
	3	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIE statement on an accruals basis is different from the remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		164
	2,781	Balance at 31 March		2,945

26. Cash flow statement – operating activities

The cash flow for operating activities includes the following items:

2012-13		2013-14	
£000		£000	£000
3,438	Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services		(41,401)
	Adjustment of net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash items:-		
13,448	Depreciation	12,461	
10,331	Impairment and downward valuations	14,892	
412	Amortisation	349	
31	Increase/decrease in interest creditors	(13)	
(4,548)	Increase/decrease in creditors	(1,277)	
1,263	Increase/decrease in debtors	(2,311)	
197	Increase/decrease in inventories	96	
4,745	Movement in pension liability	11,201	
25	Contributions to/(from) provisions	2,226	
11,084	Carrying amount for non-current assets sold	24,675	
(488)	Movement in investment property values	3,736	
36,500			66,035
	Adjustment for items in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities:-		
(24,061)	Capital grants credited to surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(7,538)	
1,285	Net adjustment from the sale of short & long term investments	5,620	
(2,927)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(2,175)	
(25,703)			(4,093)
14,235	Net cash flows from operating activities		20,541

27. Cash flow statement – operating activities (interest)

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2012-13		2013-14
£000's		£000's
18,317	Interest received	16,125
(31,017)	Interest paid	(38,195)

28. Cash flow statement – investing activities

2012-13		2013-14
£000		£000
(46,204)	Purchase of property, plant & equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(19,027)
(5,620)	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	(1,380)
(6)	Other payments for investing activities	(1,889)
2,929	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	2,176
10,992	Other receipts from investing activities	6,023
(37,909)	Net cash flows from investing activities	(14,097)

29. Cash flow statement – financing activities

2012-13		2013-14
£000's		£000's
29,816	Cash receipts of short and long-term borrowing	36,075
2,558	Other receipts from financing activities	(1,569)
(6,022)	Repayments of short and long-term borrowing	(32,810)
0	Other payments for financing activities	145
(1,485)	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI contracts	(1,546)
24,867	Net cash flows from financing activities	295

30. Amounts reported for resource allocation decisions

The analysis of income and expenditure by service on the face of the comprehensive income and expenditure statement is that specified by the *Service Reporting Code of Practice*. However, decisions about resource allocation are taken by the council's cabinet on the basis of budget reports analysed across the directorate operational management structure. These reports are prepared on a different basis from the accounting policies used in the financial statements. In particular:

- no charges are made in relation to capital expenditure, whereas depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses in excess of the balance on the revaluation reserve and amortisations are charged to services in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement
- the cost of retirement benefits is based on cash flows (payment of employer's pensions contributions) rather than current service cost of benefits accrued in the year
- expenditure on support services are budgeted for centrally and not charged to directorates

Following the council's budget setting meeting for 2013-14 in February 2013, directorate services were allocated cash limited budgets. Performance of spend against budget was monitored throughout the year with monthly reports being presented to budget managers and directorate service boards. Quarterly summary finance and performance reports were presented to cabinet and reviewed by the overview and scrutiny committee. There was also a mid-year budget review report to cabinet outlining the council's financial position. In addition, a series of regular budget review boards monitored and critically examined the progress of savings targets. Action plans were implemented to relieve in-year pressures and these were the subject of regular detailed scrutiny.

The income and expenditure of the council's principal directorates recorded in the budget reports for the year are as follows:

Directorate income & expenditure 2013-14	Children's Services £000	Community Wellbeing & Social Care £000	Economy & Environment Services £000	Central & Resource Services £000	Total £000
Fees, charges & other service income	(7,252)	(15,563)	(12,668)	(5,469)	(40,952)
Government grants	(83,683)	(6,511)	(1,851)	(55,029)	(147,074)
Total income	(90,935)	(22,074)	(14,519)	(60,498)	(188,026)
Employee costs	74,800	15,000	16,459	11,984	118,243
Other service costs	42,756	58,638	35,818	57,795	195,007
Movement on reserves	739	4,811	6,034	(2,937)	8,647
Total expenditure	118,295	78,449	58,311	66,842	321,897
Net expenditure	27,360	56,375	43,792	6,344	133,871

The council's directorate management arrangements were restructured with effect from April 2013. In order to match the revised structure, the comparative analysis for 2012-13 has been restated from that presented in the 2012-13 statement of accounts:

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Directorate income & expenditure Comparative year: 2012-13 (restated)	Children's Services £000	Community Wellbeing & Social Care £000	Economy & Environment Services £000	Central & Resource Services £000	Total £000
Fees, charges & other service income	(6,597)	(13,514)	(12,159)	(4,545)	(36,815)
Government grants	(85,948)	(2,345)	(1,260)	(68,808)	(158,361)
Total income	(92,545)	(15,859)	(13,419)	(73,353)	(195,176)
Employee costs	72,049	14,057	19,365	11,900	117,371
Other service costs	36,683	52,945	29,134	71,297	190,059
Movement on reserves	3,333	4,446	2,068	(2,260)	7,587
Total expenditure	112,065	71,448	50,567	80,937	315,017
Net expenditure	19,520	55,589	37,148	7,584	119,841

Reconciliation of directorate income and expenditure to cost of services in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement

This reconciliation shows how the figures in the analysis of directorate income and expenditure relate to the amounts included in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000
Net expenditure in the directorate analysis	119,841	133,871
Amounts in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement not reported to management in the analysis	48,510	56,242
Amounts included in the analysis not included in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement	(20,444)	(21,438)
Allocation of recharges	(12,736)	(13,486)
Cost of Services in comprehensive income and expenditure statement	135,171	155,189

Reconciliation to subjective analysis

This reconciliation shows how the figures in the analysis of directorate income and expenditure relate to a subjective analysis of the surplus or deficit on the provision of services included in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

2013-14	Directorate analysis £000	Amounts not reported to management for decision making £000	Amounts not included in comprehensive I&E statement £000	Allocation of recharges £000	Cost of services £000	Corporate amounts £000	Total £000
Fees, charges & other service income	(40,952)	(407)	0	0	(41,359)	0	(41,359)
Interest and investment income	0	0	0	0	0	(16,125)	(16,125)
Income from council tax	0	0	0	0	0	(63,979)	(63,979)
Income from Business Rates retention	0	0	0	0	0	(15,329)	(15,329)
Government grants and contributions	(147,074)	(1,959)	0	0	(149,033)	(80,958)	(229,991)
Total income	(188,026)	(2,366)	0	0	(190,392)	(176,391)	(366,783)
Employee costs	118,243	13,228	(12,791)	0	118,680	0	118,680
Other service costs	195,007	4,192	0	0	199,199	182	199,381
Movement on reserves	8,647	0	(8,647)	0	0	0	0
Support service recharges	0	13,486	0	(13,486)	0	0	0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	0	27,702	0	0	27,702	0	27,702
Interest payments	0	0	0	0	0	38,182	38,182
Precepts & levies	0	0	0	0	0	1,739	1,739
Gain or loss on disposal of fixed assets	0	0	0	0	0	22,500	22,500
Total expenditure	321,897	58,608	(21,438)	(13,486)	345,581	62,603	408,184
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	133,871	56,242	(21,438)	(13,486)	155,189	(113,788)	41,401

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Comparative year: 2012-13	Directorate analysis £000	Amounts not reported to management for decision making £000	Amounts not included in comprehensive I&E statement £000	Allocation of recharges £000	Cost of services £000	Corporate amounts £000	Total £000
Fees, charges & other service income	(36,815)	(15)	0	0	(36,830)	0	(36,830)
Interest and investment income	0	0	0	0	0	(18,317)	(18,317)
Income from council tax	0	0	0	0	0	(73,518)	(73,518)
Government grants and contributions	(158,361)	(1,240)	0	0	(159,601)	(87,915)	(247,516)
Total income	(195,176)	(1,255)	0	0	(196,431)	(179,750)	(376,181)
Employee costs	117,371	10,707	(12,857)	0	115,221	0	115,221
Other service costs	190,059	2,131	0	0	192,190	27	192,217
Movement on reserves	7,587	0	(7,587)	0	0	0	0
Support service recharges	0	12,736	0	(12,736)	0	0	0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	0	24,191	0	0	24,191	0	24,191
Interest payments	0	0	0	0	0	31,048	31,048
Precepts & levies	0	0	0	0	0	1,909	1,909
Payments to housing capital receipts pool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gain or loss on disposal of fixed assets	0	0	0	0	0	8,157	8,157
Total expenditure	315,017	49,765	(20,444)	(12,736)	331,602	41,141	372,743
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	119,841	48,510	(20,444)	(12,736)	135,171	(138,609)	(3,438)

31. Trading operations

The *Service Reporting Code of Practice* sets out categories of trading operations which authorities should consider disclosing and detailing in a note to the accounts. For the financial year ending 31 March 2014, all such activities are included in the total cost of the relevant services and are therefore consolidated into the cost of services in the comprehensive income & expenditure statement. The amounts include depreciation, impairment and IAS 19 retirement benefit charges attributable to the particular service where applicable (unless otherwise stated). In certain instances, the council may subsidise a service in order to achieve specific service objectives.

Operation	Description		£000
Industrial units	The council let industrial units in a variety of locations.	Turnover	140
		Expenditure	32
		Agreed contribution to/(from) general fund:	
		2013-14	108
		2012-13	97
Cowes ferry	Cowes Floating Bridge contains the costs of providing the ferry link between East and West Cowes. Income is generated by charges for vehicles only with an estimated 1.5 million passengers carried annually.	Turnover	645
		Expenditure	635
		Agreed contribution to/(from) general fund:	
		2013-14	10
		2012-13	110
Parking services	This service covers the enforcement of all on-street waiting restrictions and the management of council controlled off-street parking areas. Income is derived from charges levied on users, in particular from ticket and permit sales together with penalty charge notices issued for contraventions. In accordance with the requirements of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, as amended by the Traffic Management Act 2004, the parking account surplus is invested in highways and public transport infrastructure and environmental improvements in the local area. During 2013-14 such investment included concessionary fares, subsidised bus services, community bus services, rights of way and environmental initiatives.	Parking income:	
		Ticket machine income	2,713
		Permit income	419
		Penalty charge notice income	633
		Other sources of income	12
		Turnover	3,777
		Expenditure	1,636
		2013-14 Parking account surplus	2,141
		2012-13 surplus	2,138
Bereavement services	Burial service and maintenance of twelve cemeteries and eleven closed churchyards, together with provision for a Crematorium service including maintenance of site and buildings. Income derived from cremation fees, charges and sales and cemetery burial fees and charges.	Turnover	1,072
		Expenditure	923
		Agreed contribution to/(from) general fund:	
		2013-14	149
		2012-13	(20)
Harbours and coastal	This includes Ryde Harbour, Ventnor Haven, and Whitegates Pontoon. Further details of income, expenditure, assets and liabilities relating to Ventnor Haven are shown within a separate statement of accounts which the council is required to prepare as the statutory harbour authority.	Turnover	86
		Expenditure	203
		Agreed contribution to/(from) general fund:	
		2013-14	(117)
		2012-13	(118)

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Operation	Description		£000
Leisure facilities	The running of Leisure facilities at Medina Leisure Centre, The Heights, Westridge Leisure Centre, Fairway and Ryde Sports Centres and Rew Valley in Ventnor. These are subsidised facilities, as is the case with many similar local authorities.	Turnover	1,964
		Expenditure	3,421
		Agreed contribution to/(from) general fund:	
		2013-14	(1,457)
		2012-13	(1,130)
Newport Harbour (including Folly Moorings)	This includes the Newport Harbour Estate and Folly Moorings. Further details of income, expenditure, assets and liabilities are shown within a separate statement of accounts which the council is required to prepare as the statutory harbour authority for Newport Harbour. The figures shown exclude a loss of £0.168 million which resulted from a revaluation of non-current assets during 2013-14.	Turnover	204
		Expenditure	202
		Agreed contribution to/(from) reserve:	
		2013-14	2
		2012-13	(15)

32. Agency services

Under various statutory powers an authority may agree with other local authorities, water companies and government departments to do work on their behalf. The council, as billing authority, acts as an agent for the government in collecting national non-domestic rates (NNDR). The council received an allowance from the government for the cost of collection of £0.250 million in 2013-14 (£0.250 million in 2012-13). There was no other significant agency work carried out during 2013-14.

33. Pooled budgets - National Health Service Act 2006 Section 75 Pooled Funds

Section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006 enables the establishment of joint working arrangements between NHS bodies and local authorities. Pooled funds enable health bodies and local authorities to work collaboratively to address specific local health issues. Memorandum accounts have been prepared relating to pooled budget agreements between the Isle of Wight Council, the Isle of Wight NHS Trust or the Isle of Wight Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) during 2013-14. All relevant income and expenditure has been included in the adult social care division of service in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement, excluding the element relating to the Isle of Wight NHS Trust or the Isle of Wight CCG.

Free nursing care - registered nursing care contribution (RNCC)

This agreement enables a single payment incorporating both the nursing and social care cost to be made to the Nursing Homes. The pooled budget arrangement is hosted by the Isle of Wight Council.

The following shows the pool income, expenditure and balance as at 31 March.

	2012-13	2013-14	
Amounts received from partners	£000	%	£000
Contribution from IW Council	3,667	73.5	4,417
Contribution from IW CCG	1,300	26.5	1,592
Total income	4,967	100.0	6,009
Amount spent from pool		£000	
IWC funded island clients	4,719	5,318	
IWC funded mainland clients	154	157	
RNCC island placed self-funders	702	766	
RNCC island self-funders placed by mainland authorities	42	31	
Other items	47	28	
Total expenditure	5,664		6,300
Amount remaining in pool	(697)		(291)
To be shared between partners based on agreed split (based on actual spend attributable to each partner)		%	
I W Council	(446)	63.1	(184)
I W CCG	(251)	36.9	(107)
Total	(697)	100.0	(291)

Occupational therapy pooled budget

This agreement provides a seamless occupational therapy service to simplify access to services for client groups and carers and further enhance delivery of safe, sound and supportive services. This pooled budget is hosted by the Isle of Wight NHS Trust. The following shows the pool income, expenditure and balance as at 31 March.

	2012-13	2013-14	
Amounts received from partners	£000	%	£000
Contribution from IW Council	576	35.9	610
Contribution from IW NHS Trust	1,080	64.1	1,090
Total income	1,656	100.0	1,700
Amount spent from pool		£000	
Actual expenditure incurred	1,610	1,655	
Total expenditure	1,610		1,655
Amount remaining in pool	46		45
To be shared between partners pro rata to contributions made		%	£000
I W Council	16	35.9	16
I W NHS Trust	30	64.1	29
Total	46	100.0	45

Integrated community equipment store pooled budget

This agreement has been entered into to provide a single integrated community equipment service. The pooled budget arrangement is hosted by the Isle of Wight Council. The following shows the pool income, expenditure and balance as at 31 March.

	2012-13	2013-14	
Amounts received from partners	£000	%	£000
Contribution from IW Council	395	16.6	113
Contribution from IW CCG	672	83.4	571
Total income	1,067	100.0	684
Amount spent from pool			
Actual expenditure incurred	1,052	684	
Total expenditure	1,052		684
Amount remaining in pool	15		0
To be shared between partners pro rata to contributions made			
I W Council	6		0
I W CCG	9		0
Total	15		0

34. Members' allowances

The council paid the following amounts to members of the council during the year:

	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000
Basic allowance & special responsibility allowances	458	444
Employers' national insurance & pension contributions paid on behalf of members	54	46
Travelling & subsistence allowance and reimbursements	29	24
Co-opted members	4	1
Total	545	515

35. Officers' remuneration

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

Post	Year	Salary	Expense Allowance	Compensation of loss of office	Remuneration excluding pension contributions	Pension contributions	Remuneration including pension contributions
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Director of Community Wellbeing & Social Care (i)	2013-14 2012-13	73,747 125,982	0 0	44,320 0	118,067 125,982	16,168 27,716	134,235 153,698
Director of Economy & Environment (ii)	2013-14 2012-13	75,604 110,367	0 0	0 0	75,604 110,367	16,168 24,252	91,772 134,619
Head of Corporate Governance & Monitoring Officer (iii & vi)	2013-14 2012-13	79,616 80,194	2,141 882	0 0	81,757 81,076	17,341 17,531	99,098 98,607
Strategic Director of Resources (iv)	2013-14 2012-13	26,889 90,543	0 0	0 0	26,889 90,543	N/A N/A	32,804 110,462
Managing Director & Head of Paid Services (iv)	2013-14 2012-13	77,950 -	0 -	0 -	77,950 -	0 -	77,950 -
Chief Fire Officer	2013-14 2012-13	97,640 98,459	2,507 1,262	0 0	100,147 99,721	20,782 20,880	120,929 120,601
Head of Financial Management & Section 151 officer (v)	2013-14 2012-13	73,721 -	0 -	0 -	73,721 -	16,205 -	89,926 -
Head of Human Resources & Organisational Development (v)	2013-14 2012-13	67,627 -	0 -	0 -	67,627 -	14,806 -	82,433 -
Head of Commissioning (v)	2013-14 2012-13	86,652 -	0 -	0 -	86,652 -	19,063 -	105,715 -
Head of Planning & Regulatory Services (v)	2013-14 2012-13	77,444 -	6 -	0 -	77,450 -	17,028 -	94,478 -
Head of Economy & Tourism (vi)	2013-14 2012-13	90,461 90,348	0 0	0 0	90,461 90,348	19,809 19,877	110,270 110,225
Director of Public Health/Chief Medical Officer (vii)	2013-14 2012-13	44,782 -	5 -	0 -	44,787 -	6,223 -	51,010 -
Acting Director of Public Health (viii)	2013-14 2012-13	68,000 -	0 -	0 -	68,000 -	9,520 -	77,520 -

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Notes to officers' remuneration

Note (i)	The post of Director of Community & Wellbeing became redundant on 31 October 2013.
Note (ii)	The Director of Economy & Environment left the employment of the council on 30 November 2013.
Note (iii)	The Head of Corporate Governance & Monitoring Officer works 4 days per week. The whole time equivalent salary is £86,652 and includes pay received as Deputy Director or Resources until the senior management restructuring on 1 March 2014. The whole time equivalent salary in this previous role in 2012-13 was £99,606. The expense allowances are taxable benefits paid to the postholder relating to election returning officer fees.
Note (iv)	For the period 1 April to 30 June 2013, the Strategic Director of Resources was paid under the terms of a contract for services arrangement which covered total employment costs including employers' national insurance and pension contributions and sickness. The total contract sum in 2013-14 was £35,100 (£123,500 in 2012-13) and the equivalent costs are commensurate with a direct employee are shown in the table. From 1 July 2013 the postholder became an employee of the council and was subsequently appointed to the post of Managing Director & Head of Paid Services on 1 March 2014. The cost shown under the Managing Director & Head of Paid Service heading is the total cost from 1 July 2013 to 31 March 2014. The annualised pay as Managing Director & Head of Paid Service is £99,606. No employers' pension contributions are paid in respect of the postholder.
Note (v)	Following the senior management restructuring effective from 1 March 2014, these postholders became part of the senior management team. For the purposes of this disclosure, the job titles as at 1 March 2014 are shown with the pay costs for the full year. The comparative year figures are included in the remuneration bandings disclosure for 2012-13.
Note (vi)	During 2012-13 and up to the senior management restructuring on 1 March 2014, the postholder was Assistant Director of Economic Development, Tourism & Leisure.
Note (vii)	The Director of Public Health/Chief Medical Officer left the employment of the council on 28 July 2013. The Public Health service was transferred to the council on 1 April 2013, so there is no prior year comparative.
Note (viii)	The Acting Director of Public Health acted in the capacity of the Director for the period 28 July 2013 to 9 February 2014. The pay costs for the full year are shown.

Other notes relating to senior employees:

Note (ix)	The post of Associate Director of Public Health has been filled on an agency contract. The contract value is £77,220 for up to six months from 10 February 2014 on a three days per week assignment basis. The amount due for the period to 31 March 2014 is £20,790.
Note (x)	The Director of Children's Services at Hampshire County Council (HCC) holds the role of Director of Children's Services under a partnership agreement which commenced on 1 July 2013. The remuneration details are disclosed in full by HCC and a recharge equivalent to 25% of costs are paid by the Isle of Wight Council. The amount recharged relating to this post in 2013-14 was £24,614 and represents the period from 1 November 2013. The costs of the first four months of the partnership were funded by a government grant.

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The council's other employees (including teachers) receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer's pension contributions but including termination payments where applicable) were paid the following amounts:

Remuneration band	2012-13			2013-14		
	Schools based employees	Other employees	Total number of employees	Schools based employees	Other employees	Total number of employees
£50,000 to £54,999	25	14	39	30	13	43
£55,000 to £59,999	16	9	25	10	6	16
£60,000 to £64,999	13	1	14	14	2	16
£65,000 to £69,999	3	5	8	4	1	5
£70,000 to £74,999	2	2	4	1	1	2
£75,000 to £79,999	2	2	4	3	1	4
£80,000 to £84,999	1	1	2	1	1	2
£85,000 to £89,999	0	1	1	1	1	2
£90,000 to £94,999	1	0	1	0	0	0
£95,000 to £99,999	0	0	0	1	0	1
£145,000 to £149,999	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	64	35	99	65	26	91

36. Termination benefits

The council terminated the contracts of a number of employees in 2013-14, incurring liabilities of £0.605 million. (£1.004 million in 2012-13).

The total costs in the table below represents exit packages that have been agreed, accrued for and charged to the council's comprehensive income and expenditure statement in the respective years. The cost of exit packages includes redundancy pay, the accrued costs of added years (pension strain) and other departure costs.

The numbers 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	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13 £	2013-14 £
£0 to £20,000	39	31	32	12	71	43	392,816	315,057
£20,001 to £40,000	2	2	1	1	3	3	83,230	75,001
£40,001 to £60,000	0	0	1	0	1	0	49,703	0
£60,001 to £80,000	1	2	0	1	1	3	74,639	187,540
£80,001 to £100,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	99,606
£100,001 to £105,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	101,164
£400,001 to £450,000	1	0	0	0	1	0	403,332	0
Total	43	37	34	14	77	51	1,003,720	778,368

The figures above include expenditure incurred amounting to £0.174 million in respect of members of staff who did not leave the employment of the council during 2013-14. This includes payments made to the pension fund in respect of two members of staff who have taken flexible retirement; a further member of staff who left in an earlier year, but where there was a delay in making the capitalised pension cost to the pension fund; and a member of staff who left in the previous year but the termination payment was made in 2013-14. The total of termination payments made during 2013-14 has been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

37. External audit costs

The council incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the statement of accounts, certification of grant claims and statutory inspections by the council's external auditors.

	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000	
Fees payable with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	181	169	
Fees payable to the appointed auditor for certification of grant claims and returns for the year	66	24	
Total of fees payable to the appointed auditor	247		193
Fees payable in respect of other services provided by the appointed auditor during the year	2		2
Rebate of fees previously paid to the Audit Commission	(15)		(23)
Total	234		172

The council's external auditor is Ernst and Young LLP.

The fees payable for the certification of claims in 2013-14 relate to grants received in that year. The 2012-13 comparative figure include fees paid relating to grants received in both 2011-12 and 2012-13 due to a change in the billing arrangements.

38. Dedicated schools grant

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

Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2013-14 are as follows:

Deployment of dedicated schools grant 2013-14	Central expenditure £000	Individual schools budget £000	Total £000
Final DSG for 2013-14 before Academy recoupment			86,841
Academy figure recouped for 2013-14			(14,154)
Total DSG after Academy recoupment for 2013-14			72,687
Brought forward from 2012-13			(1,301)
Carry-forward to 2014-15 agreed in advance			0
Agreed initial budget distribution in 2013-14	9,731	61,655	71,386
In-year adjustments	0	0	0
Final budget distribution for 2013-14	9,731	61,655	71,386
Less: Actual central expenditure	9,683		
Less: Actual ISB deployed to schools		61,703	
Plus: Local authority contribution for 2013-14	0	0	0
Carry forward to 2014-15	48	(48)	0

Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2012-13 are as follows:

Deployment of dedicated schools grant 2012-13	Central expenditure £000	Individual schools budget £000	Total £000
Final DSG for 2012-13 before Academy recoupment			86,249
Academy figure recouped for 2012-13			(13,450)
Total DSG after Academy recoupment for 2012-13			72,799
Brought forward from 2011-12			(5,335)
Carry-forward to 2013-14 agreed in advance			4

The figures in the above table reflect the final DSG distribution as announced by the Department for Education.

Agreed initial budget distribution in 2012-13	6,660	64,935	71,595
In-year adjustments	0	0	0
Final budget distribution for 2012-13	6,660	64,935	71,595
Less: Actual central expenditure	6,180		
Less: Actual ISB deployed to schools		64,916	
Plus: Local authority contribution for 2012-13	(1,800)	0	(1,800)
Carry forward of overspend to 2013-14	(1,320)	19	(1,301)

The figures in the above table reflect the final outturn position as reported by the council to the Department for Education on the section 251 return.

39. Grant income

The council credited the following grants and contributions to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement:

Credited to taxation and non-specific grant income	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000
Revenue grants:		
Revenue Support grant	(1,145)	(43,031)
Business rates redistribution grant	(59,052)	-
Business rates retention – top-up grant	-	(11,982)
Local services support grant	(615)	(297)
Waste PFI grant	(1,248)	(949)
Highways PFI grant	-	(14,989)
Council tax freeze grant	(1,795)	(725)
New homes bonus	(1,050)	(1,971)
Community Right to Challenge	(9)	(9)
Community Right to Bid	(5)	(7)
Town Team Partners	(10)	0
Local Authorities Central Spend Equivalent Grant	(180)	(240)
Business rates small business rate relief grant	-	(1,078)
Capitalisation provision redistribution grant	0	(227)
Localised Council tax support transition grant	-	(281)
Capital grants:		
Department for Education grants	(17,587)	(2,989)
Local transport plan & local sustainable transport grant	(3,844)	(523)
Fire service grant	(627)	(392)
Other capital grants	(748)	(1,268)
Total	(87,915)	(80,958)

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Credited to services	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000
Dedicated schools grant	(72,799)	(72,687)
Education services grant	0	(1,967)
Sixth form funding grant	(4,539)	(4,068)
Rent allowance & rent rebates subsidy	(53,918)	(52,957)
Council tax benefit subsidy	(13,397)	-
Housing benefit & council tax support administration grant	(1,486)	(1,218)
Early intervention grant	(5,619)	-
Public health grant	-	(5,922)
Pupil premium grant	(2,419)	(3,607)
Learning disability & health reform grant	(1,542)	-
Other revenue grants	(2,642)	(4,649)
Revenue expenditure funded by capital under statute (REFCUS):		
Disabled facilities grant	(940)	(741)
Department for Education REFCUS grants	(200)	(164)
Other REFCUS grants	(100)	(1,053)
Total	(159,601)	(149,033)

The council has received a number of grants, contributions and donations that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the money or property to be returned to the giver. The balances at year-end are included within current liabilities in the balance sheet and are as follows:

Capital grants & contributions receipts in advance	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000
Department for Education grants	(4,051)	(2,913)
Other grants	(302)	(1,000)
Contributions	(1,035)	(987)
Total	(5,388)	(4,900)

Revenue grants & contributions receipts in advance	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000
Housing benefit subsidy	(230)	(518)
Other schools grants	(83)	(38)
Other grants	(38)	(137)
Section 106 contributions	(1,044)	0
Total	(1,395)	(693)

40. Related parties 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. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the council might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the council.

Central Government

Central government has significant influence over the general operations of the council – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the council operates, provides 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 (eg council tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from government departments are set out in the segmental analysis in note 30 on reporting resources allocation decisions. Grant income is detailed in note 39.

Members and their family

Members of the council have direct control over the council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2013-14 is shown in note 34. During 2013-14, payments to the value of £9.2 million were made to organisations where members had declared an interest including £7.2 million to educational facilities where members or close family were employed. The remainder included payments of £0.825 million to Wight Home Care Ltd which is owned by the partner of a member. The contract covering these payments was let in 2011 before the member was elected to the council in May 2013. A further £0.602 million was paid to Five Rivers Child Care Ltd for fostering placements where an elected member is contracted as a foster carer. Elected members have no involvement in the child placement decision process. In addition, payments to the value of £1.2 million were made to organisations where members have been nominated by the council to hold positions on the governing body. Payments to the value of £19.3 million were also made to parish and town councils (payment of precept) where members were councillors, and to schools where members were governors. Full details of elected members' declarations of interests can be found on the council's website: www.iwight.com

Officers

The Director of Children's Services is provided by Hampshire County Council as part of the strategic partnership arrangement that was approved in July 2013.

The post of Associate Director of Public Health is filled on an agency contract basis.

Other Public Bodies (subject to common control by central government)

The council has a pooled budget arrangement with the Isle of Wight NHS Trust and the Isle of Wight Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) the provision of occupational therapy services, adaptations and equipment stores and free nursing care. The council hosts the budgets for adaptations and equipment stores and free nursing care. Transactions and balances outstanding in respect of the pooled budget arrangements are shown in note 33.

The council also has a strategic partnership agreement in place with Hampshire County Council for the provision of children's services. The council remains accountable for the provision of these services and the associated budgets. Payments of £0.371 million were made to Hampshire County Council in 2013-14 under this partnership agreement.

The Isle of Wight Council administers the Isle of Wight Council Pension fund which includes admitted bodies as detailed in the Isle of Wight Council Pension Fund accounts. The council charged the fund £0.286 million for expenses incurred in administering the fund.

Entities controlled or significantly influenced by the council

Payments of £0.231 million were made to the West Wight Sports Centre in 2013-14 relating mainly to an agreed subsidy and one-off capital grant for works to make the buildings more energy efficient. The charity recognises that they are substantially reliant on the council's subsidy to cover their operating deficit and are working to develop a more sustainable operating model with an understanding that the subsidy is likely to be withdrawn. Although a council member does hold a place on the centre's management committee as a trustee, this does not give the council significant influence over the strategic or operational decisions of the trust.

The council has a tenant/landlord relationship with the Riverside Centre Trust organisation. An elected member is appointed as a trustee and another member is employed by the trust. However, neither gives the council significant influence over the decisions of the trust.

The council holds a 2% shareholding in Cowes Yacht Haven which is the trading subsidiary of the Cowes Town Waterfront Trust Ltd. This does not give the council significant control or influence over the financial or operating decisions of the charity.

The council also holds shares in Perpetuus Tidal energy Centre Ltd under a legal shareholding agreement which does give the council a significant level of control over strategic decisions and thus the council is deemed to be a party to a Joint venture entity. A council officer has been appointed as a board member in line with the shareholder agreement. This is the subject of a more detailed disclosure in the group accounts note 41.

41. Group accounts

The council has invested in a joint venture company known as Perpetuus Tidal Energy Centre Ltd, with partners Perpetuus Energy Ltd and TB Partners LLP. This is to undertake the design and construction of a 20 megawatt grid connect and managed tidal energy facility for the test and demonstration for deployment of tidal stream technologies including on-shore facilities and infrastructure for the testing and proving of solutions for the generation of electricity. The council is investing £1 million over 2 years and holds 15% of the ordinary shares in the company. The shareholder legal agreement states that no major decisions shall be undertaken without the prior written consent of the Council and Perpetuus and as such the council is deemed to have control over the decisions of the company. Under accounting regulations this will require the council to prepare group accounts. This has not been necessary in 2013-14 whilst the company is being established, but once it begins trading the council will consider the materiality of any transactions and, if appropriate, consolidate them into the council's statement of accounts.

There are no other entities where the council's interest is such that it would give rise to the requirement to prepare group accounts. This position is reviewed and updated on an annual basis.

42. Capital expenditure and capital financing

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

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	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000
Balance carried forward	190,412	199,172
Adjustment to opening balance	-	30
Opening capital financing requirement	190,412	199,202
Capital investment:		
Property, plant and equipment	43,063	14,040
Investment properties	0	9
Intangible assets	228	14
Assets held for sale	0	45
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	2,619	4,642
Loans and financial assistance	-	1,702
Waste PFI assets brought onto balance sheet	133	73
Highways PFI assets brought onto balance sheet	0	30,675
Sources of finance:		
Capital receipts	(2,556)	(1,771)
Government grants and other contributions	(24,286)	(7,734)
Sums set-aside from revenue:		
Revenue contributions to capital	(717)	(367)
Ryde Gateway	(201)	(201)
Waste PFI deferred income	(267)	(298)
Statutory charge to revenue	(9,256)	(12,561)
Closing capital financing requirement	199,172	227,470
Explanation of movements in year		
Increase in underlying need to borrow (supported by government financial assistance)	3,574	0
Increase/(reduction) in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government financial assistance)	5,053	(2,446)
Assets acquired under PFI contracts	133	30,744
Increase/decrease in capital financing requirement	8,760	28,298

43. Leases

Council as lessee

The council has acquired vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment assets under finance leases. The rentals payable under these arrangements in 2013-14 were £0.347 million (£0.366 million in 2012-13), charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure account as £0.067 million finance costs (charged to interest payable) and £0.280 million relating to the write-down of obligations to the lessor (charged as part of the appropriation to the capital adjustment account in the movement in reserves statement). Finance lease rentals extending beyond the primary lease period are treated as contingent rent, as the future use of the asset at the inception of the lease agreement is unknown. Contingent rentals are expensed in the year and in 2013-14 the rental was £0.001 million (£0.007

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million in 2012-13). Financial resources for contingent rentals are provided through a budget based upon estimated demand and approved as part of the council's annual budget process.

Carrying amount of assets	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Balance at 1 April	1,152	832
Additions	0	0
Depreciation	(267)	(250)
Disposal	(53)	0
Balance at 31 March	832	582

Liability	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Not later than one year	347	273	280	224
Later than one year and not later than five years	707	459	584	373
Later than five years	762	737	176	164
	1,816	1,469	1,040	761
Less: future finance charges	(776)	(708)	-	-
Total	1,040	761	1,040	761

Included in:	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Current borrowings	280	224
non-current borrowings	760	537
Total	1,040	761

Operating leases

The council has the right to use vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment assets financed under the terms of operating leases. The rentals payable under these arrangements in 2013-14 were £1.935 million (£1.950 million in 2012-13), charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. In addition to vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment, these leases also include properties for homelessness accommodation which are leased for durations of between three and five years from private landlords. The council receives income towards the costs of these operating leases from housing benefits and other contributions. Such contributions credited to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement in 2013-14 amounted to £0.724 million (£0.691 million in 2012-13).

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

Leases expiring	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Not later than one year	1,185	1,092
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,827	2,364
Later than five years	681	518
Total	3,693	3,974

The expenditure charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement during the year in relation to these leases was:

	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000
Minimum lease payments	1,926	1,917
Contingent rents	25	18
Total	1,951	1,935
Sub-lease income receivable	(691)	(724)
Total	1,260	1,211

Council as lessor

The council has leased out property to third parties under the terms of operating leases. The rentals received under the arrangements in 2013-14 was £0.839 million (£0.846 million in 2012-13), credited to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. Lease agreements on a weekly, monthly and annual basis are excluded from minimum lease payments.

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

- For the provision of community services, such as sports facilities, tourism services and community centres
- For economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses.

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

	Minimum lease payments	
	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Not later than one year	617	603
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,932	1,869
Later than five years	17,013	16,646
Total	19,562	19,118

The minimum lease payments do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2013-14 £0.034 million in contingent rents were received by the council (2012-13 £0.047 million).

44. Private finance initiatives and similar contractsWaste PFI contract

The council entered into a long-term contract with Island Waste Services Ltd under the government's Private Finance Initiative (PFI) scheme in 1997. The contract, which was for a fully integrated waste collection, waste disposal and recycling service commenced on 27 October 1997 and was intended to be for a 12 year period to end in October 2009; subsequently the contract was extended by 6 years and is now due to end on 26 October 2015. The value of the contract is in excess of £95 million over the 18 year period. The additional costs of this integrated waste management project, over and above the council's existing budgetary provision for waste management, is met through government funding (PFI credits).

Within the waste PFI contract, the council has acquired fixed assets under a finance lease arrangement. The rentals payable under these arrangements in 2013-14 were £1.174 million (£1.174 million in 2012-13), charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement as £0.132 million finance cost (charged to interest payable) and £1.042 million relating to the write-down of obligations to the lessor which has been charged as part of the appropriation to the capital adjustment account in the movement in reserves statement. The fair value of services is calculated as £5.276 million (£5.226 million in 2012-13) and is charged to the environmental and regulatory services line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. Government grant of £0.949 million (£1.248 million in 2012-13) has been credited to taxation and non-specific grant income in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

The following values of assets are held under finance leases by the council, accounted for as part of property, plant and equipment:-

	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000
Value at 1 April	2,541	2,235
Additions	133	74
Revaluations	66	0
Depreciation	(351)	(194)
Impairment	0	0
Disposals	(154)	0
Total assets at 31 March	2,235	2,115

Since 2009-10, Island Waste has invested £1.181 million in excess of the planned capital investment within the PFI contract. This is accounted for as deferred income and amortised over the remainder of the contract. The balance of the deferred income at 31 March 2014 is £0.158 million (£0.383 million in 2012-13) and this is treated as an asset, with the corresponding entry credited to deferred income and written-down to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement over the remainder of the contract. The profile of this deferred income at 31 March 2014 accounted for as short or long-term liabilities are as follows:-

	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000
Not later than one year	267	146
Later than one year and not later than five years	116	12
Total	383	158

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The movement in the finance rental at 31 March accounted for as short and long-term liabilities are as follows:-

	2012-13 £000	2013-14 £000
Value at 1 April	3,131	2,149
Finance additions	0	0
Finance charge	192	132
Finance lease rental	(1,174)	(1,175)
Finance lease outstanding at 31 March	2,149	1,106

Outstanding obligations to make payments under the Waste PFI scheme at 31 March 2014, separated into repayments of liability, interest, service and operating lease charges are as follows:-

	Repayment of liability £000	Interest £000	Service Charges £000	Operating lease £000	Total £000
Payable in 2014-15	1,106	68	5,644	272	7,090
Payable within 2 to 5 years	0	0	3,977	159	4,136
Total	1,106	68	9,621	431	11,226

The waste PFI contract ends in October 2015 and will not be extended. The council's waste contract procurement team are now in the process of procuring a new contract. The three sites currently leased to the service provider will return to the council at the termination of the current contract. It is intended that these sites will be offered to the potential new service provider as part of the new contract. There are also a number of plant, equipment and vehicle assets that may be returned to the council at the end of the contract, although the majority of these assets are at 'end of life' or will be by 2015.

Highways PFI

The Highways PFI contract commenced on 1 April 2013 and is a 25 year project. This project involves the comprehensive upgrade of the Island's road, footway and cycleway network, together with associated assets, over a 7 year Core Investment Period and then maintaining them over the remaining life of the contract. The PFI is financed through a government grant and the council also makes an annual contribution. The contract is with Island Roads Services Ltd, comprised of VINCI Concessions and Meridiam Investments, and the sub-contract is with Ringway Island Roads Ltd.

Within the highways PFI contract, the council has acquired fixed assets under a finance lease agreement. The rentals payable under these arrangements in 2013-14 were £4.642 million charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement as £0.985 million finance costs (charged to interest payable) and £3.657 million relating to the write-down of obligations to the lessor which has been charged as part of the appropriation to the capital adjustment account in the movement in reserve statement. The fair value of services is calculated as £12.003 million and is charged to the highways and transport services line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. Government grant of £14.989 million has been credited to taxation and non-specific grant income in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

The statements below do not have prior year comparatives as 2013-14 was the first year of the contract.

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The following values of assets are held under finance leases by the council, accounted for as part of property, plant and equipment:-

	2013-14 £000
Value at 1 April	54,455
Additions	30,674
Reclassifications	574
Revaluation gains	3
Revaluations losses	(4,412)
Depreciation	(5,515)
Impairment	(671)
Disposals	(10,002)
Total assets at 31 March	65,106

The movement in the finance rental at 31 March accounted for as short and long-term liabilities are as follows:-

	2013-14 £000
Value at 1 April	0
Finance additions	30,671
Finance charge	985
Finance lease rental	(4,642)
Finance lease outstanding at 31 March	27,014

The finance lease outstanding of £27.014 million has been apportioned into short and long-term liabilities on the basis of the age profile of the repayment of liability shown below.

Outstanding obligations to make payments under the Highways PFI scheme at 31 March 2014, separated into repayments of liability, interest, service charges, operating lease charges lifecycle replacement costs and contingent rental are as follows:-

	Repayment of liability £000	Interest £000	Service charges £000	Operating lease £000	Lifecycle replacement costs £000	Contingent rental £000	Total £000
Payable in 2014-15	2,773	3,298	12,132	6	0	(325)	17,884
Payable within 2 to 5 years	20,890	29,576	49,962	0	0	277	100,705
Payable within 6 to 10 years	36,675	44,311	57,740	0	11,863	3,864	154,453
Payable within 11 to 15 years	28,814	33,271	62,701	0	13,398	6,851	145,035
Payable within 16 to 20 years	26,874	20,322	68,555	0	41,720	609	158,080
Payable within 20 to 25 years	31,482	6,746	56,335	0	40,938	1,500	137,001
Total	147,508	137,524	307,425	6	107,919	12,776	713,158

45. Revaluation losses

During 2013-14, the council has recognised revaluation losses of £11.811 million in relation to land and buildings within property, plant and equipment. The most significant losses relate to building assets at County Hall, Newport (£3.727 million), St Christopher House, Newport (which is part of the Highways PFI contract) (£3.415 million), Cowes Enterprise College (£2.431 million) and Stag Lane Depot, Newport (£0.929 million).

Asset valuations are based upon a number of factors such as the condition of buildings, likely useful life and income generation estimates from the use of land based assets. The recoverable amount of these assets has been reduced to their current value as estimated by a professional valuer. This is based on fair value in existing use to the council where there is an active market. Where there is no active market for assets, such as schools, the valuation is based on depreciated replacement cost. As there were no balances of revaluation gains in the revaluation reserve for assets values reduced when revalued, the resultant revaluation losses have been charged to the appropriate service line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement and reversed out through the movement in reserves statement.

46. Pension schemes accounted for as defined contribution schemes

Teachers employed by the authority 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 authority contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries.

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

In 2013-14, the council paid £4.205 million to teachers' pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits, representing 14.1% of pensionable pay. (2012-13 £4.237 million and 14.1%). There were no contributions remaining payable at year-end.

The council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. These benefits are accounted for on a defined benefit basis and detailed in note 47.

On 1 April 2013 public health staff and services were transferred from primary care trusts (PCTs) to local authorities. Under these new arrangements, staff performing public health functions who were compulsorily transferred from the PCTs to local authorities and who had access to the NHS Pension Scheme on 31 March 2013 retained access to that scheme on transfer at 1 April 2013. The NHS pension scheme is an unfunded, defined benefit scheme that covers NHS employers and is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme. In the NHS, the scheme is accounted for as if it were a defined contribution scheme. The council is not able to identify its share of underlying financial position and performance of the scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of this statement of accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2013-14, the council paid £0.054 million to NHS pensions in respect of retirement benefits, representing 14% of pensionable pay.

47. 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 make the payments that needs to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The authority participates in two post-employment schemes:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme is administered by the council and 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 pensions liabilities with investment assets.
- the Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme is administered by the council and is an unfunded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pensions liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments as they eventually fall due. The authority and employees pay contributions into a fund from which pension payments are made. Under the Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme (Amendment)(England) Order 2006, the fund is topped up by Government grant if the contributions are insufficient to meet the cost of pension payment, while any surplus in the fund is repayable to Central Government. Regular fire-fighters employed before 6 April 2006 were eligible for membership of the Firefighters' Pension Scheme (FPS). This scheme is now closed. A New Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme (NFPS) was introduced for regular and retained firefighters employed since 6 April 2006. These two schemes have been combined for the purpose of the disclosures shown on the following pages.

Transactions relating to post-employment benefits

The cost of retirement benefits are recognised 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 made against the council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the general fund via the movement in reserves statement. The transactions below have been made in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement and the general fund balance via the movement in reserves statement during the year.

	Local Government Pension Scheme £000		Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme £000		Total £000	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement						
Cost of services:						
Current service cost	(9,204)	(11,419)	(1,200)	(1,500)	(10,404)	(12,919)
Past service costs (including curtailments)	(601)	(445)	0	0	(601)	(445)
Fire Service injury pensions	-	-	300	300	300	300
Financing and investment income and expenditure						
Interest cost on defined benefit liability	(21,993)	(23,986)	(2,500)	(2,700)	(24,493)	(26,686)
Interest income on plan assets	14,585	15,940	-	-	14,585	15,940
Movement on top-up grant repayable (to)/from Government	-	-	27	182	27	182
Total post-employment benefit charged to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(17,213)	(19,910)	(3,373)	(3,718)	(20,586)	(23,628)
Other post-employment benefit charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement						
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:						

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Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	38,469	15,820	-	-	38,469	15,820
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	0	897	0	(1,600)	0	(703)
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(56,468)	(13,436)	(6,000)	(2,500)	(62,468)	(15,936)
Other experience gains and losses	42	24,811	(200)	200	(158)	25,011
Total post-employment benefit charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement	(35,170)	8,182	(9,573)	(7,618)	(44,743)	564
Movement in reserves statement:						
Reversal of net charges made to the surplus or deficit for the provision of services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	5,656	8,219	2,100	2,800	7,756	11,019
Movement on top-up grant repayable to/(from) Government	-	-	(27)	(182)	(27)	(182)
Actual amount charged against the general fund balance for pensions in the year:						
Employers' contributions payable to the scheme (including unfunded benefits)	11,557	11,691	-	-	11,557	11,691
Retirement benefits payable to pensioners (net of member contributions)	-	-	1,300	1,100	1,300	1,100

Due to revised reporting arrangements relating to IAS19 Employee Benefits, the 2012-13 comparative figures have been adjusted to meet the new requirements. The impact of this change is a reduction of £3.038 million in interest income credited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement and a corresponding increase in the amount credited to other comprehensive income and expenditure. The total comprehensive income and expenditure figure is unchanged. The comprehensive income and expenditure statement has not been adjusted for these changes as the council views the restatement as immaterial.

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the council's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

	Local Government Pension Scheme £000		Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme £000		Total £000	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(534,893)	(543,576)	(60,300)	(67,000)	(595,193)	(610,576)
Fair value of plan assets	356,058	384,615	0	0	356,058	384,615
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(178,835)	(158,961)	(60,300)	(67,000)	(239,135)	(225,961)

The above totals exclude the Fire-fighters' Scheme top-up grant repayable by central government. At 31 March 2014 £0.139 million has been included within the balance sheet as a debtor (2012-13 debtor of £0.321 million).

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Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme assets:-

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme		Total	
	£000		£000		£000	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Opening fair value of scheme assets	304,648	356,058	0	0	304,648	356,058
Interest income	14,585	15,940	-	-	14,585	15,940
Re-measurement gains/loss:						
Return on plan assets excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	38,469	15,820	-	-	38,469	15,820
Contributions by employer	10,166	10,303	1,300	1,100	11,466	11,403
Contributions from scheme participants	2,830	2,746	300	400	3,130	3,146
Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits paid	1,391	1,389	-	-	1,391	1,389
Benefits paid	(14,640)	(16,252)	(1,600)	(1,500)	(16,240)	(17,752)
Unfunded benefits paid	(1,391)	(1,389)	-	-	(1,391)	(1,389)
Transfers in from other schemes	-	-	0	0	0	0
Contributions towards injury pensions	-	-	300	300	300	300
Injury award expenditure	-	-	(300)	(300)	(300)	(300)
Closing fair value of scheme assets	356,058	384,615	0	0	356,058	384,615
Top-up grant debtor	-	-	321	139	321	139
Closing balance at 31 March	356,058	384,615	321	139	356,379	384,754

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

	Funded liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme		Unfunded liabilities: Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme		Total	
	£000		£000		£000	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Opening balance at 1 April	(459,870)	(534,893)	(52,000)	(60,300)	(511,870)	(595,193)
Current service cost	(9,204)	(11,419)	(1,200)	(1,500)	(10,404)	(12,919)
Interest cost	(21,993)	(23,986)	(2,500)	(2,700)	(24,493)	(26,686)
Contributions by scheme participants	(2,830)	(2,746)	(300)	(400)	(3,130)	(3,146)
Re-measurement gains/loss:						
Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0	897	0	(1,600)	0	(703)
Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(56,468)	(13,436)	(6,000)	(2,500)	(62,468)	(15,936)
Other experience gains/loss	42	24,811	(200)	200	(158)	25,011
Past service costs (including curtailments)	(601)	(445)	0	0	(601)	(445)
Benefits paid	14,640	16,252	1,600	1,500	16,240	17,752
Unfunded benefits paid	1,391	1,389	-	-	1,391	1,389
Transfers in from other schemes	-	-	0	0	0	0
Injury award expenditure	-	-	300	300	300	300
Closing balance at 31 March	(534,893)	(543,576)	(60,300)	(67,000)	(595,193)	(610,576)

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Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised:

	Fair value of scheme assets			
	2012-13		2013-14	
	Quoted prices in active markets	Percentage of total assets	Quoted prices in active markets	Percentage of total assets
	£000	%	£000	%
Cash and cash equivalents	4,450.7	1%	5,426.9	1%
Equity securities:				
Consumer	30,469.3	9%	17,428.5	5%
Energy & Utilities	2,615.6	1%	5,828.6	1%
Financial Institutions	28,585.5	8%	12,289.3	3%
Health & Care	9,430.1	3%	8,736.2	2%
Information Technology	5,201.1	1%	2,282.9	1%
Other	51,885.0	15%	40,728.0	11%
Real Estate	17,199.9	5%	18,174.1	5%
Investment Funds & Unit Trusts:				
Equities	129,739.7	36%	138,004.7	36%
Bonds	76,480.1	21%	75,333.4	19%
Other	0.0	0%	60,381.8	16%
Total assets	356,057.0	100%	384,614.4	100%

Basis for estimating assets and liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on the actuarial basis using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. Both fund liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the Local Government Scheme being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2013.

The significant assumptions used the actuary have been:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Mortality assumptions: (at age 65 for Local Government Scheme and at age 60 for Fire-fighters' scheme):				
Longevity for current pensioners (years):				
Men	22.9	22.4	28.1	29.3
Women	25.7	24.5	31.0	31.5
Longevity for future pensioners (years):				
Men	24.9	23.8	29.7	30.9
Women	27.7	26.7	32.5	33.0
Pension increase rate (CPI)	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
Market derived RPI	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
Rate of increase in salaries	5.1%	4.6%	3.8%	3.8%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.5%	4.3%	4.5%	4.3%
Commutation assumptions:-				
Take-up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum – pre April 2008 service	25%	25%	-	-
Take-up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum – post April 2008 service	63%	63%	-	-
Take-up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum	-	-	90%	90%

The Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme has no assets to cover its liabilities.

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

Change in assumptions at 31 March 2014	Impact on the defined benefit obligation in the scheme	
	Approximate % increase to employer liability	Approximate monetary amount
	%	£000
0.5% decrease in real discount rate	9%	49,927
1 year increase in member life expectancy	3%	16,307
0.5% increase in the salary increase rate	3%	13,708
0.5% increase in the pension increase rate	7%	35,645

Impact on the council's cash flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' 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% of the next 20 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be completed on 31 March 2016.

The scheme will need to take account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Under the Act, the Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales and the other main existing public service schemes may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31 March 2014. The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings schemes to pay pensions and other benefits to certain public servants.

The total contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the council in the year to 31 March 2015 is £9.605 million. Due to the unfunded nature of the Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme, the contributions in the year to 31 March 2015 made by the council will be dependent on the benefits paid in the year, the employee contributions and transfers-in received.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is shown below:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Fire-fighters' Pension Scheme	
	Liability split %	Weighted average duration (years)	Liability split %	Weighted average duration (years)
Active members	36.2%	25.4	46.7%	25.4
Deferred members	18.2%	23.6	0.0%	0.0
Pensioner members	45.6%	12.0	53.3%	12.7
Total	100.0%	18.3	100.0%	18.7
Injury pensions				
Contingent liabilities	-	-	26.2%	25.4
Injury pension liabilities	-	-	73.8%	14.3
Total	-	-	100.0%	17.2

Further details relating to the Isle of Wight Council Pension Fund are contained within the Pension Fund section of these accounts.

48. Contingent liabilities

The council has indemnified the South Wight Housing Association in respect of the cost of any defects that would have led to a reduction in the transfer valuation of the former South Wight Borough council housing stock, had a full survey been made on an individual property basis. The potential liability has not been quantified, but since the time elapsed since the transfer is over twenty years, there is a diminishing probability of a claim against the council.

49. Trust funds and other balances

The council administers a number of trust funds and balances on behalf of others which are not included in the balance sheet. These include cash held in safekeeping for children in care and amenity funds set up to provide facilities at particular establishments from the proceeds of fund raising and bequests. The main trust funds are as follows:-

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- The Brenda James Trust Fund, which was established with the object of the advancement of music education on the Isle of Wight for the benefit of pupils and young musicians, has a balance of £0.087 million at 31 March 2014 (£0.088 million on 31 March 2013).
- The charity of Tom Woolgar, which was established in 1929 to give relief to the poor and aged in the Borough of Newport, has a balance of £0.045 million at 31 March 2014 (£0.041 million on 31 March 2013). This fund is administered by Newport Parish Council on behalf of the Isle of Wight Council.

	31 March 2013	31 March 2014
	£000s	£000s
Trust Funds etc	134	139
Cash in Safekeeping	55	120
Amenity Funds	103	104
Total	292	363

50. Authorisation of accounts for issue

The Head of Finance and Section 151 officer authorised the draft financial statements for issue on 30 June 2014 and re-authorised them following completion of the audit on 18 September 2014.

THE COLLECTION FUND

The council has a statutory requirement to operate a collection fund as a separate account to the general fund. The purpose of the collection fund is to separately identify the income and expenditure relating to council tax and non-domestic rates. The administrative costs associated with the collection process are charged to the general fund.

Collection fund surpluses or deficits declared by the billing authority in relation to council tax are apportioned to the relevant precepting bodies in the subsequent financial year in their respective proportions. For the Isle of Wight Council, the council tax precepting body is the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire.

In 2013-14, the local government finance regime was revised with the introduction of the retained business rate scheme. The main aim of the scheme is to give councils a greater incentive to grow businesses in their area. However, it also increases the financial risk due to non-collection and the volatility of the non-domestic rates tax base.

The scheme allows the council to retain a proportion of the total non-domestic rates received. The Isle of Wight Council share is 50% with the other 50% being paid to Central Government.

Collection fund surpluses or deficits declared by the billing authority in relation to non-domestic rates are apportioned to the relevant precepting bodies in the subsequent financial year in their respective proportions.

The CIPFA code of practice stipulates that a collection fund income and expenditure account is included in the council's accounts. The collection fund balance sheet is incorporated into the council's consolidated balance sheet.

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Collection Fund 2013-14	Non-domestic Rates	Council Tax	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Income			
Council Tax receivable (note 3)		(71,494)	(71,494)
Non-domestic rates receivable (note 1)	(34,016)		(34,016)
Transitional Protection Payments receivable	(57)		(57)
Total income	(34,073)	(71,494)	(105,567)
Expenditure			
Apportionment of Previous Year Surplus/(Deficit):			
Central Government	0		0
Isle of Wight Council	0	(108)	(108)
Police & Crime Commissioner		(12)	(12)
	0	(120)	(120)
Precepts, Demands and Shares:			
Central Government (note 1)	16,883		16,883
Isle of Wight Council (notes 1 & 3)	16,883	62,299	79,182
Police & Crime Commissioner (note 3)		7,118	7,118
	33,766	69,417	103,183
Charges to the Collection Fund:			
Write-offs of uncollectable amounts	153	156	309
Increase in Bad Debt Provision	14	49	63
Increase in Provision for appeals	3,156		3,156
Cost of Collection	250		250
	3,573	205	3,778
(Surplus)/Deficit arising during the year	3,266	(1,992)	1,274
(Surplus)/Deficit brought forward at 1 April	0	106	106
(Surplus)/Deficit carried forward at 31 March (notes 3 & 5a)	3,266	(1,886)	1,380

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Collection Fund 2012-13		
	£000	£000
Income		
Council tax (note 3)		(68,530)
Transfers from general fund:-		
Council tax benefits	(13,275)	
Contribution re: discretionary relief (business rates)	(71)	
		(13,346)
Income collectable from business ratepayers		(34,010)
Contribution towards previous year's collection fund deficit		
Isle of Wight Council	(158)	
Police & Crime Commissioner	(18)	
		(176)
		(116,062)
Expenditure		
Isle of Wight Council precept (including Parish & Town Councils) (note 3)		73,588
Police & Crime Commissioner precept		8,144
Business rate:-		
Payment to national pool	33,460	
Costs of collection	250	
Bad and doubtful debts:-		
Council tax:		
Write-offs	143	
Provisions	9	
		152
Business rates:		
Write-offs	259	
Provisions	112	
		371
		115,965
Collection fund balance at 31st March		
Deficit on fund at start of year		203
(Surplus)/deficit for year		(97)
Deficit on fund carried forward (note 3)		106

Notes to the collection fund**1. National Non-Domestic Rates (Business Rates)**

The council collects non-domestic rates for its area based on rateable values provided by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) multiplied by a uniform business rate set nationally by central government. Prior to 2013-14, the total amount due, less certain allowances, was paid to a central pool administered by central government. This was then distributed to local authorities on the basis of a standard amount per head of population.

In 2013-14, the administration of business rates changed following the introduction of the business rates retention scheme which aims to give councils a greater incentive to grow businesses but also increases the financial risk due to non-collection and the volatility. Instead of paying non-domestic rates to the central pool, local authorities retain a proportion of the total collectable rate due. For the Isle of Wight Council, the share is 50%, with the other 50% paid to central government as preceptor.

The non-domestic rates payable for 2013-14 were estimated before the start of the financial year as £33.765 million, to be divided equally between the Isle of Wight Council and central government. These sums have been charged to the collection fund in year.

Shares of 2013-14 non-domestic rates income estimated at 31 January 2013	£000s
Isle of Wight Council	16,883
Central Government	16,883
Total	33,766

When the scheme was introduced, central government set a baseline level for each authority identifying the expected level of retained non-domestic rates and a top-up or tariff amount to ensure that all authorities receive their baseline amounts. Tariffs due from authorities payable to central government are used to finance the top-ups to those authorities who did not achieve their targeted baseline funding. The Isle of Wight Council received a top-up grant of £11.982 million in 2013-14 (see note 39) which is credited to the general fund.

In addition to the management of non-domestic rates, authorities are required to finance appeals made in respect of rateable values as defined by the VOA. As such, authorities are required to make a provision in respect of outstanding appeals at 31 March 2014. In many cases, a successful appeal will be on the rateable value arising from the 2010 revaluation and so there will need to be a backdated adjustment for any overpayment due. The total provision charged to the collection fund is £3.156 million and council's proportion of 50% has been apportioned between the short and long-term provisions in the balance sheet.

The total non-domestic rateable value at 31 March 2014 was £91.527 million (£92.071 million at 31 March 2013) and the non-domestic rate multiplier for the year was 47.1p (45.8p in 2012-13). A reduced multiplier of 46.2p (45.0p in 2012-13) was applicable where there was eligibility for small business rate relief. The gross yield for the year was £42.263 million (£41.589 million in 2012-13) and the net yield was £34.210 million (£34.010 million in 2012-13). Several nationally defined adjustments and reliefs contribute towards this reduction as shown below:-

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	2012-13		2013-14	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Gross Non-domestic rate yield at 31 March		41,589		42,263
Less:-				
Mandatory relief to charities etc	(2,277)		(2,480)	
Empty rate relief	(1,064)		(979)	
Small Business Rate relief	(4,043)		(4,649)	
Transitional relief	(195)		57	
Interest on refunds	0		(2)	
		(7,579)		(8,053)
Net Non-domestic rate yield at 31 March		34,010		34,210

2. Council tax

Council tax derives from charges raised according to the value of residential properties, which have been classified into nine valuations bands (A to H). Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to be taken from the collection fund by the council for the forthcoming year and dividing this by the council tax base, which is the equivalent number of Band D properties.

The council tax base for 2013-14 was 47,060 (55,682 in 2012-13). This reduction between financial years followed the implementation of the government's council tax localisation scheme which resulted in councils no longer receiving central government subsidy for council tax benefit awarded. The new council tax reduction scheme is administered by each authority and involves council tax support being awarded as a discount, thereby reducing the tax base.

The following details the number of properties in each valuation band of the tax base for 2013-14:-

Band	Chargeable dwellings (net of council tax support scheme)	Relevant Proportion	Band D equivalents
Band A (disabled)	13	5/9	7
Band A	4,734	6/9	3,156
Band B	10,831	7/9	8,424
Band C	12,965	8/9	11,525
Band D	10,728	9/9	10,728
Band E	6,013	11/9	7,350
Band F	2,778	13/9	4,013
Band G	1,321	15/9	2,202
Band H	111	18/9	223
Total	49,494		47,628
Less reduction for bad debts & valuation changes			(568)
2013-14 Council tax base			47,060
Council tax per Band D property (£)			1,289.80
Isle of Wight Council: Council tax precept (£000)			60,698

3. Precepts made on the fund (Council tax)

	2012-13		2013-14	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Isle of Wight Council: Council tax requirement (note 2)	71,819		60,698	
Parish & Town Council precepts	1,769		1,601	
Isle of Wight Council precept (including Parish & Town Councils)		73,588		62,299
Share of estimated collection fund deficit as 31 March in previous year		(158)		(108)
Isle of Wight Council: budget requirement		73,430		62,191
Police & Crime Commissioner: Council tax requirement	8,144		7,118	
Share of estimated collection fund deficit as 31 March in previous year	(18)		(12)	
Police & Crime Commissioner: budget requirement		8,126		7,106
Total precepts		81,556		69,297

Council Tax income analysis

	2012-13		2013-14	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Council Tax gross debit	93,126		94,134	
Discounts	(8,260)		(8,654)	
Exemptions	(3,061)		(1,517)	
Council Tax Support	-		(12,469)	
Net debit		81,805		71,494
Council Tax Benefits		(13,275)		-
Council Tax income		68,530		71,494

Council Tax surplus/(deficit) analysis

	2012-13		2013-14	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Net debit (actual)	81,805		71,494	
Less: Net debit (estimated)	81,556		69,297	
Increase in net debit		249		2,197
Contribution to allowance for bad debts		(152)		(205)
Collection Fund deficit brought forward		(203)		(106)
Council Tax surplus/(deficit) carried forward		(106)		1,886

4. Reconciliation with Isle of Wight Council's note 11 to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement and note 25 Collection Fund adjustment account (Council tax)

2012-13	Isle of Wight Council £000	Police & Crime Commissioner £000	Total £000
Demand/Precept	73,430	8,126	81,556
Share of 31 March 2013 surplus (note 25)	88	9	97
Total (note 11)	73,518	8,135	81,653
Share of deficit carried forward at 31 March 2013	(95)	(11)	(106)

2013-14	Isle of Wight Council £000	Police & Crime Commissioner £000	Total £000
Demand/Precept	62,191	7,106	69,297
Share of 31 March 2014 surplus (note 25)	1,788	204	1,992
Total (note 11)	63,979	7,310	71,289
Share of surplus carried forward at 31 March 2014	1,693	193	1,886

5a. Reconciliation with Isle of Wight Council's note 11 to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement (Non-Domestic Rates)

2013-14	Isle of Wight Council £000	Central Government £000	Total £000
Estimate of retained income at 31 January 2013	16,883	16,883	33,766
Share of deficit at 31 March 2014	(1,633)	(1,633)	(3,266)
Renewable energy rates retained	79	-	79
Total (note 11)	15,329	15,250	30,579
Share of deficit carried forward at 31 March 2014	(1,633)	(1,633)	(3,266)

5b. Reconciliation with Isle of Wight Council's note 25 Collection Fund adjustment account (Non-Domestic Rates)

The figure shown in note 25 Collection fund adjustment account is the amount by which non-domestic rate income credited to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement is different from non-domestic rate income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements. This figure includes an allowance for the spreading of the estimated cost of appeals made prior to the introduction of the retained non-domestic rate scheme (1 April 2013) over five years, as permitted by regulations. The non-domestic rates income from specified renewable energy projects is retained by the council, as permitted by regulations.

2013-14	Isle of Wight Council £000
Share of deficit at 31 March 2014	(1,633)
Renewable energy rates retained	79
Allowance for spreading the estimated cost of backdated appeals included in provision	(1,252)
Total (note 25)	(2,806)

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL FIREFIGHTERS' PENSION FUND

The council, acting as a fire and rescue authority, administers and pays fire-fighters' pensions. Employee and employer contributions are paid into the pension fund from which benefit payments are made. The scheme is an unfunded scheme, consequently the fund has no investment assets and is balanced to nil each year by the receipt of a top-up grant from the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), or by paying over the surplus to the DCLG. The benefits payable from the fund are firefighters' pensions.

The fund was established for authorities in England under the Firefighters' Pension Scheme (Amendment) (England) Order 2006 (SI 2006 No 1810). Employees' and employers' contribution levels are based on percentages of pensionable pay set nationally by the DCLG and are subject to triennial revaluation by the Government Actuary's Department.

Regular firefighters employed before 6 April 2006 were eligible for membership of the Firefighters' Pension Scheme (FPS). This scheme is now closed. A New Firefighters' Pension Scheme (NFPS) was introduced for regular and retained firefighters employed since 6 April 2006. These two schemes have been combined for the purpose of the firefighters' pension fund account and the net assets statement.

Accounting Policies

1. As the pension fund has no investment assets and does not account for benefits payable in the future, there are no accounting policies that diverge from those set out in the main statement of accounting policies.
2. The net assets statement does not include liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the balance sheet date. The council's liability calculated under IAS 19 is disclosed in note 47 to the financial statements.

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2012-13	FIREFIGHTERS' PENSION FUND ACCOUNT	2013-14	
£000		£000	£000
	Contributions receivable:		
	Fire authority:		
(506)	Employers' contributions in relation to pensionable pay	(510)	
(306)	Firefighters' contributions	(344)	
(812)			(854)
	Benefits payable:		
1,413	Pensions	1,457	
170	Commutations and lump sum retirement benefits	0	
1,583			1,457
	Transfers out:		
34	Individual transfers out to other schemes		0
34			0
805	Net amount payable for the year		603
(805)	Top-up grant payable by the Government		(603)
0			0

2012-13	NET ASSETS STATEMENT	2013-14
£000		£000
	Current assets	
321	Debtors - top-up receivable from the Government	139
	Current liabilities	
(321)	Amount owing to general fund	(139)
0		0

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL PENSION FUND

2012-13 £000	FUND ACCOUNT	Notes	2013-14 £000
	Dealings with members, employers and others directly involved in the fund		
15,691	Contributions	7	16,948
506	Transfers in from other pension funds	8	717
16	Other income	9	13
16,213			17,678
(18,307)	Benefits	10	(18,578)
(1,247)	Payments to and on account of leavers	11	(364)
(422)	Administrative expenses	12	(491)
(19,976)			(19,433)
(3,763)	Net withdrawals from dealings with members		(1,755)
	Returns on investments		
9,738	Investment income	13	9,621
(517)	Taxes on income	14	(523)
49,465	Profit and losses on disposal of investments and changes in the market value of investments	17	32,820
(1,177)	Investment management expenses	15	(2,022)
(6)	Interest payable	16	(13)
57,503	Net returns on investments		39,883
53,740	Net increase in the net assets available for benefits during the year		38,128

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL PENSION FUND

2013 £000	NET ASSETS STATEMENT AS AT 31 MARCH	Notes	2014 £000
386,669	Investment assets	17	422,920
4,364	Cash deposits	17	5,703
391,033			428,623
(15)	Investment liabilities	17	(1,097)
(2,020)	Borrowings	18	(1,380)
-	Long term assets	22	10
337	Current assets	23	693
(1,505)	Current liabilities	24	(891)
387,830	Net assets of the fund available to fund benefits at the period end		425,958

The fund's financial statements do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the period end. The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is disclosed at note 21.

Isle of Wight Council Pension Fund

Notes to the accounts

1. Description of the fund

The Isle of Wight Council Pension Fund (“the fund”) is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and is administered by Isle of Wight Council (“the council”). The council is the reporting entity for this pension fund.

The following description of the fund is a summary. For more detail, reference should be made to the Isle of Wight Council Pension Fund Annual Report 2013-14 and the underlying statutory powers underpinning the scheme, namely the Superannuation Act 1972 and the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations.

a) General

The fund is governed by the Superannuation Act 1972. The fund is administered in accordance with the following secondary legislation:

- the LGPS (Benefits, Membership and Contributions) Regulations 2007 (as amended)
- the LGPS (Administration) Regulations 2008 (as amended)
- the LGPS (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009.

It is a contributory defined benefit pension scheme administered by Isle of Wight Council to provide pensions and other benefits for the majority of local government employees throughout the Isle of Wight, and a range of other scheduled and admitted bodies on the Isle of Wight. Teachers and fire-fighters are not included as they come within other national pension schemes.

The fund is overseen by the Isle of Wight Pension Fund Committee (“the committee”), which is a committee of Isle of Wight Council.

b) Membership

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

Organisations participating in the Isle of Wight Council Pension Fund include:

- Scheduled bodies, which are local authorities and similar bodies whose staff are automatically entitled to be members of the fund.
- Admitted bodies, which are other organisations that participate in the fund under an admission agreement between the fund and the relevant organisation. Admitted bodies include voluntary, charitable and similar bodies or private contractors undertaking a local authority function following outsourcing to the private sector.

The scheduled bodies of the fund with active members at 31 March 2014 are:

Chale Parish Council	Ryde Town Council
Cowes Town Council	Sandown Bay Academy
Isle of Wight College	St Blasius Primary Academy (NEW)
Newport Parish Council	Weston Primary Academy
Northwood Parish Council	Wootton Bridge Parish Council
Northwood Primary Academy (NEW)	Yarmouth Town Council
Ryde Academy	

The admitted bodies of the fund with active members at 31 March 2014 are:

The Childrens Society	Southern Vectis
Cowes Harbour Commissioners	Spectrum Housing Limited
Island Roads Limited (NEW)	Spurgeons
Island Youth Water Activities Centre (NEW)	St Catherine’s School Ltd
Isle of Wight Society for the Blind	Trustees of Carisbrooke Castle Museum
Planet Ice (IOW) Ltd	Ventnor Botanic Gardens

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Riverside Centre Ltd
Southern Housing Limited

Visit IOW Limited
Yarmouth (IW) Harbour Commissioners

The membership of the scheme is shown below:

Year ended 31 March 2014

	Administering Authority	Scheduled Bodies	Admitted Bodies	Total
Number of employers with active members	1	13	16	30
Number of contributors (Active members)	3,338	550	179	4,067
Number of frozen refunds ¹	604	10	4	618
Number of deferred pensioners ²	4,514	235	94	4,843
Number of pensioners	2,961	126	115	3,202
Number of widows/dependant pensioners	450	19	16	485
	11,867	940	408	13,215

Year ended 31 March 2013

	Administering Authority	Scheduled Bodies	Admitted Bodies	Total
Number of employers with active members	1	11	14	26
Number of contributors (Active members)	3,344	404	135	3,883
Number of frozen refunds ¹	607	10	4	621
Number of deferred pensioners ²	4,326	227	91	4,644
Number of pensioners	2,866	112	108	3,086
Number of widows/dependant pensioners	439	16	17	472
	11,582	769	355	12,706

¹ Frozen refunds are former employees who do not have any pension entitlement apart from a return of the contributions paid into the Scheme during their employment but have not yet claimed the refund

² A deferred pensioner is a former employee who has accrued pension rights within the Scheme but has not yet reached retirement age to enable them to access their benefits or transferred their accrued rights to another Scheme/provider

c) Funding

Benefits are funded by contributions and investment earnings. Contributions are made by active members of the fund in accordance with the LGPS (Benefits, Membership and Contributions) Regulations 2007.

The pay bands and rates applicable for the year ended 31 March 2014 are detailed below.

Range (Annual full-time equivalent pay)	Contribution rate
Up to £13,700	5.5%
More than £13,701 and up to £16,100	5.8%
More than £16,101 and up to £20,800	5.9%
More than £20,801 and up to £34,700	6.5%
More than £34,701 and up to £46,500	6.8%
More than £46,501 and up to £87,100	7.2%
More than £87,100	7.5%

Employee contributions are matched by employers' contributions which are set based on triennial actuarial valuations. The last such valuation was at 31 March 2013. The current and future employer contribution rates as determined by that valuation are detailed in note 20.

d) Benefits

Pension benefits under the LGPS are based on pensionable pay and length of pensionable service.

Note 6 (Events after the balance sheet date) contains a table summarising the benefits under the current scheme arrangements in comparison with those under the new LGPS 2014 scheme effective from 1 April 2014.

There are a range of other benefits provided under the scheme including early retirement, disability pensions and death benefits. For more details, please refer to the Pensions Office website: <http://www.iwight.com/council/OtherServices/Pensions-IWC>

Benefits are index-linked in order to keep pace with inflation. In June 2010, the Government announced that the method of indexation would change from the retail prices index to the consumer prices index. This change took effect from 1 April 2011.

2. Basis of preparation

The Statement of Accounts summarises the fund's transactions for the 2013-14 financial year and its position at year-end as at 31 March 2014. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2013/14* which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the UK public sector.

The accounts summarise the transactions of the fund and report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits. The accounts do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the financial year. The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits, valued on an International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19 basis, is disclosed at note 21 of these accounts.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

Fund account – revenue recognition

a) Contribution income

Normal contributions, both from the members and from the employer, are accounted for on an accruals basis at the percentage rate recommended by the actuary in the payroll period to which they relate.

Employers' augmentation contributions and pension strain contributions are accounted for in the period in which the liability arises. Any amount due in year but unpaid will be classed as a current financial asset. Amounts not due until future years are classed as long-term financial assets.

b) Transfers to and from other schemes

Transfer values represent the amounts received and paid during the year for members who have either joined or left the fund during the financial year and are calculated in accordance with the LGPS Regulations (see notes 8 and 11).

Individual transfers in/out are accounted for when paid/received, which is normally when the member liability is accepted or discharged.

Transfers in from members wishing to use the proceeds of their additional voluntary contributions (see below) to purchase scheme benefits are accounted for on a receipts basis and are included in Transfers In (see note 8).

Bulk (group) transfers are accounted for on an accruals basis in accordance with the terms of the transfer agreement.

c) Investment income

i) Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the fund accounts as it accrues, using the effective interest rate of the financial instrument as at the date of acquisition or origination. Income includes the amortisation of any discount or premium, transaction costs or other differences between the initial carrying amount of the instrument and its amount at maturity calculated on an effective interest rate basis.

ii) Dividend income

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

iii) Distributions from pooled funds

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

iv) Movements in the net market value of investments

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

Fund account – expense items

d) Benefits payable

Pensions and lump-sum benefits payable include all amounts known to be due as at the end of the financial year. Any amounts due but unpaid are disclosed in the net assets statement as current liabilities.

e) Taxation

The fund is a registered public service scheme under section 1(1) of Schedule 36 of the Finance Act 2004 and as such is exempt from UK income tax on interest received and from capital gains tax on the proceeds of investments sold. Income from overseas investments suffers from withholding tax in the country of origin, unless exemption is permitted. Irrecoverable tax is accounted for as a fund expense as it arises.

f) Administrative expenses

All administrative expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All staff costs of the pensions administration team are charged direct to the fund. Management, accommodation and other overheads are apportioned to the fund in accordance with council policy.

g) Investment management expenses

All investment management expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis.

Fees of the external investment managers and custodian are agreed in the respective mandates governing their appointments. Broadly these are based on the market values of the investments under their management and therefore increase or reduce as the value of these investments change.

In addition the fund has negotiated with the following managers that an element of their fee be performance related:

- Newton Investment Management Limited – Global Equities
- Majedie Asset Management Limited – UK Equities

Performance-related fees were £903.5 thousand in 2013-14 (2012-13: £58.0 thousand)

Where an investment manager's fee note has not been received by the balance sheet date, an estimate based on the market value of their mandate as at the end of the year is used for inclusion in the fund account. In 2013-14 no fees are based on such estimates (2012-13: nil)

The cost of obtaining investment advice from external consultants is included in investment management charges.

The costs of the council's in-house fund management team are charged direct to the fund and a proportion of the council's costs representing management time spent by officers on investment management is also charged to the fund.

h) VAT

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

Net assets statement

i) Financial assets

Financial assets are included in the net assets statement on a fair value basis at the reporting date. A financial asset is recognised in the net assets statement on the date the fund becomes party to the contractual acquisition of the asset. From this date any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the asset are recognised by the fund.

The values of investments as shown in the net assets statement have been determined as follows:

i) Market-quoted investments

The value of an investment for which there is a readily available market price is determined by the bid market price ruling on the final day of the accounting period.

ii) Pooled investment vehicles

Pooled investment vehicles are valued at closing bid price, if both bid and offer prices are published; or if single priced, at the closing single price. In the case of pooled investment vehicles that are accumulation funds, change in market value also includes income which is reinvested in the fund, net of applicable withholding tax.

j) Foreign currency transactions

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

k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand deposits.

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

l) Financial liabilities

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

m) Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is assessed on a triennial basis by the scheme actuary in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19 and relevant actuarial standards.

As permitted under IAS 26, the fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised

retirement benefits by way of a note to the net assets statement (note 21).

n) Additional Voluntary Contributions

Isle of Wight Council Pension Fund provides an additional voluntary contributions (AVC) scheme for its members, the assets of which are invested separately from those of the pension fund. The fund has appointed Prudential Life and Pensions as its AVC provider. AVCs are paid to the AVC provider by employers and are specifically for providing additional benefits for individual contributors. Each AVC contributor receives an annual statement showing the amount held in their accounts and the movements in the year.

AVCs are not included in the accounts in accordance with section 4(2)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment Funds) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/3093) but are disclosed as a note only (note 25).

o) Events After the Balance Sheet Date

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

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

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

p) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

i) Provisions

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

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

When payments are eventually made they are charged to the provision carried in the net assets statement. 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.

ii) Contingent Liabilities

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

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the net assets statement but disclosed in note 27 to the accounts.

iii) Contingent Assets

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

Contingent assets are not recognised in the net assets statement but disclosed in note 27 to the accounts where it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

4. Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Pension fund liability

The pension fund liability is calculated every three years by the appointed actuary, with annual updates in the intervening years. The methodology used is in line with accepted guidelines and in accordance with IAS 19. Assumptions underpinning the valuations are agreed with the actuary and summarised in note 20. This estimate is subject to significant variances based on changes to the underlying assumptions.

5. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for the revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The key judgements and estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to items in the notes to the accounts within the next financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the fund with expert advice about the assumptions to be provided.	The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance: A 0.5% increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension fund deficit of £43m. A 0.5% increase in assumed earnings inflation would increase the deficit by approximately £12m. A 0.5% increase in assumed price inflation/pension increases would increase the deficit by approximately £34m. A one-year increase in assumed life expectancy would increase the deficit by approximately £15m

6. Events after the balance sheet date

LGPS2014

New regulations have been issued setting out the details of the new LGPS scheme effective from 1 April 2014.

Contributions

From that date, the employee contribution rate payable will be based on actual pensionable pay (not the annual full time equivalent). Pension contributions will also be payable on non-contractual overtime. Also from 1 April 2014, employees can elect to pay into the 50/50 section of the fund, paying half the normal contributions and building up half the normal pension benefit.

The pay bands and rates applicable for the year ended 31 March 2015 are detailed below:

Range (Actual pensionable pay)	Contribution rate
Up to £13,500	5.5%
More than £13,501 and up to £21,000	5.8%
More than £21,001 and up to £34,000	6.5%

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More than £34,001 and up to £43,000	6.8%
More than £43,001 and up to £60,000	8.5%
More than £60,001 and up to £85,000	9.9%
More than £85,001 and up to £100,000	10.5%
More than £100,001 and up to £150,000	11.4%
More than £150,000	12.5%

Benefits

- All pensions in payment or built up before April 2014 will be fully protected. If you are currently in receipt of a pension or have left with a deferred pension these changes do not affect you. If you are currently a contributing scheme member your pre April 2014 pension will still be based on final salary at retirement, and current Normal Pension Age.
- For service accruing after April 2014, pensions will be based on Career Average Revalued Earnings (CARE), rather than final salary.
- Each year worked will be worth 1/49 x CARE.
- There will continue to be no automatic lump sum, but (as currently) a lump sum of £12 will be paid for each £1 of pension given up.
- The normal pension age, at which benefits will be payable without reduction, will change from 65 to the individual member's State Retirement Age.

Further details on the new LGPS scheme can be found here: <http://lgps2014.org/>

The table below (prepared by Hymans Robertson as part of their report dated 26 March 2014, on the actuarial valuation of the fund as at 31 March 2013) sets out a summary of the non-discretionary benefits under both the existing scheme in force until 31 March 2014, and the new scheme effective from 1 April 2014 (LGPS 2014).

Provision	Benefit Structure To 31 March 2008	Benefit Structure From 1 April 2008	Benefit Structure From 1 April 2014
Normal retirement age (NRA)	Age 65.	Age 65.	Equal to the individual member's State Pension Age (minimum 65).
Earliest retirement age (ERA) on which immediate unreduced benefits can be paid on voluntary retirement	As per NRA (age 65). Protections apply to active members in the scheme immediately prior to 1 October 2006 who would have been entitled to immediate payment of unreduced benefits prior to 65, due to: The benefits relating to various segments of scheme membership are protected as set out in Schedule 2 to the Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2008 and associated GAD guidance.		As per NRA (minimum age 65). Protections apply to active members in the scheme for pensions earned up to 1 April 2014, due to: a) Accrued benefits relating to pre April 2014 service at age 65. b) Continued 'Rule of 85' protection for qualifying members. c) Members within 10 years of existing NRA at 1 April 2012 – no change to when they can retire and no decrease in pension they receive at existing NRA.
Member contributions	Officers - 6% of pensionable pay Manual Workers – 5% of pensionable pay if has protected lower rates rights or 6% for post 31 March 1998 entrants or former entrants with no protected rights.	Banded rates (5.5%-7.5%) depending upon level of full-time equivalent pay. A mechanism for sharing any increased scheme costs between employers and scheme members is included in the LGPS regulations.	Banded rates (5.5%-12.5%) depending upon level of actual pay. A mechanism for sharing any increased scheme costs between employers and scheme members will be included in the LGPS regulations in due course.

Provision	Benefit Structure To 31 March 2008	Benefit Structure From 1 April 2008	Benefit Structure From 1 April 2014
Pensionable pay	All salary, wages, fees and other payments in respect of the employment, excluding non-contractual overtime and some other specified amounts. Some scheme members may be covered by special agreements.		Pay including non-contractual overtime and additional hours.
Final pay	The pensionable pay in the year up to the date of leaving the scheme. Alternative methods used in some cases, e.g. where there has been a break in service or a drop in pensionable pay. Will be required for the statutory underpin and in respect of the final salary link that may apply in respect of certain members of the CARE scheme who have pre April 2014 accrual.		Not applicable
Period of scheme membership	Total years and days of service during which a member contributes to the Fund. (e.g. transfers from other pension arrangements, augmentation, or from April 2008 the award of additional pension). For part time members, the membership is proportionate with regard to their contractual hours and a full time equivalent). Additional periods may be granted dependent on member circumstances.		Not applicable
Normal retirement benefits at NRA	Annual Retirement Pension - 1/80th of final pay for each year of scheme membership. Lump Sum Retirement Grant - 3/80th of final pay for each year of scheme membership. Additional lump sum can be provided by commutation of pension (within overriding limits) on a basis of £12 additional lump sum for each £1 of pension surrendered.	Annual Retirement Pension - 1/60th of final pay for each year of scheme membership. Lump Sum Retirement Grant – none except by commutation of pension.	Scheme membership from 1 April 2014: Annual Retirement Pension - 1/49th of pensionable pay (or assumed pensionable pay) for each year of scheme membership. Lump Sum Retirement Grant – none except by commutation of pension
Option to increase retirement lump sum benefit	In addition to the standard retirement grant any lump sum is to be provided by commutation of pension. The terms for the conversion of pension in to lump sum is £12 of lump sum for every £1 of annual pension surrendered.	No automatic lump sum. Any lump sum is to be provided by commutation of pension. The terms for the conversion of pension in to lump sum is £12 of lump sum for every £1 of annual pension surrendered.	No automatic lump sum. Any lump sum is to be provided by commutation of pension. The terms for the conversion of pension in to lump sum is £12 of lump sum for every £1 of annual pension surrendered.
Voluntary early retirement benefits (non ill-health)	On retirement after age 60, subject to reduction on account of early payment in some circumstances (in accordance with ERA protections).		On retirement after age 55, subject to reduction on account of early payment in some circumstances (in accordance with ERA protections).

Provision	Benefit Structure To 31 March 2008	Benefit Structure From 1 April 2008	Benefit Structure From 1 April 2014
Employer's consent early retirement benefits (non ill-health)	On retirement after age 55 with employer's consent. Benefits paid on redundancy or efficiency grounds are paid with no actuarial reduction. Otherwise, benefits are subject to reduction on account of early payment, unless this is waived by the employer.		Not applicable Benefits paid on redundancy or efficiency grounds are paid with no actuarial reduction. Otherwise, benefits are subject to reduction on account of early payment, unless this is waived by the employer.
Ill-health benefits	As a result of permanent ill-health or incapacity. Immediate payment of unreduced benefits. Enhancement to scheme membership, dependent on actual membership. Enhancement seldom more than 6 years 243 days.	As a result of permanent ill-health or incapacity and a reduced likelihood of obtaining gainful employment (local government or otherwise) before age 65. Immediate payment of unreduced benefits. Enhanced to scheme membership, dependent on severity of ill health. 100% of prospective membership to age 65 where no likelihood of undertaking any gainful employment prior to age 65; 25% of prospective membership to age 65 where likelihood of obtaining gainful employment after 3 years of leaving, but before age 65; or 0% of prospective membership where there is a likelihood of undertaking gainful employment within 3 years of leaving employment	As a result of permanent ill-health or incapacity and a reduced likelihood of obtaining gainful employment (local government or otherwise) before NRA. Immediate payment of unreduced benefits. Enhanced to scheme membership, dependent on severity of ill health. 100% of prospective membership to age 65 where no likelihood of undertaking any gainful employment prior to age 65; 25% of prospective membership to age 65 where likelihood of obtaining gainful employment after 3 years of leaving, but before age 65; or 0% of prospective membership where there is a likelihood of undertaking gainful employment within 3 years of leaving employment.

Provision	Benefit Structure To 31 March 2008	Benefit Structure From 1 April 2008	Benefit Structure From 1 April 2014
Flexible retirement	<p>After 5th April 2006, a member who has attained the age of 50, with his employer's consent, reduces the hours he works, or the grade in which he is employed, may elect in writing to the appropriate administering authority that such benefits may, with his employer's consent, be paid to him notwithstanding that he has not retired from that employment. Benefits are paid immediately and subject to actuarial reduction unless the reduction is waived by the employer.</p>	<p>A member who has attained the age of 55 and who, with his employer's consent, reduces the hours he works, or the grade in which he is employed, may make a request in writing to the appropriate administering authority to receive all or part of his benefits, Benefits are paid immediately and subject to actuarial reduction unless the reduction is waived by the employer.</p>	
Pension increases	<p>All pensions in payment, deferred pensions and dependant's pensions other than benefits arising from the payment of additional voluntary contributions are increased annually. Pensions are increased partially under the Pensions (Increases) Act and partially in accordance with statutory requirements (depending on the proportions relating to pre 88 GMP, post 88 GMP and excess over GMP).</p>		
Death after retirement	<p>A spouse's or civil partner's pension of one half of the member's pension (generally post 1 April 1972 service for widowers' pension and post 6 April 1988 for civil partners) is payable; plus If the member dies within five years of retiring and before age 75 the balance of five years' pension payments will be paid in the form of a lump sum; plus Children's pensions may also be payable.</p>	<p>A spouse's, civil partner's or nominated cohabiting partner's pension payable at a rate of 1/160th of the member's total membership multiplied by final pay (generally post 1 April 1972 service for widowers' pension and post 6 April 1988 for civil partners and nominated cohabiting partners) is payable; plus If the member dies within ten years of retiring and before age 75 the balance of ten years' pension payments will be paid in the form of a lump sum; plus Children's pensions may also be payable.</p>	

Provision	Benefit Structure To 31 March 2008	Benefit Structure From 1 April 2008	Benefit Structure From 1 April 2014
Death in service	A lump sum of two times final pay; plus A spouse's or civil partner's pension of one half of the ill-health retirement pension that would have been paid to the scheme member if he had retired on the day of death (generally post 1 April 1972 service for widowers' pension and post 6 April 1988 for civil partners); plus Children's pensions may also be payable.	A lump sum of three times final pay; plus A spouse's, civil partner's or cohabiting partner's pension payable at a rate of 1/160th of the member's total (augmented to age 65) membership (generally post 1 April 1972 service for widowers' pension and post 6 April 1988 for civil partners and nominated cohabiting partners), multiplied by final pay; plus Children's pensions may also be payable.	
Leaving service options	If the member has completed three months' or more scheme membership, deferred benefits with calculation and payment conditions similar to general retirement provisions ; or A transfer payment to either a new employer's scheme or a suitable insurance policy, equivalent in value to the deferred pension; or If the member has completed less than three months' scheme membership, a return of the member's contributions with interest, less a State Scheme premium deduction and less tax at the rate of 20%.		If the member has completed two years or more scheme membership, deferred benefits with calculation and payment conditions similar to general retirement provisions ; or A transfer payment to either a new employer's scheme or a suitable insurance policy, equivalent in value to the deferred pension; or If the member has completed less than two years scheme membership, a return of the member's contributions with interest, less a State Scheme premium deduction and less tax at the rate of 20%.
State pension scheme	The Fund is contracted-out of the State Second Pension and the benefits payable to each member are guaranteed to be not less than those required to enable the Fund to be contracted-out.		
Assumed pensionable pay	Not applicable		This applies in cases of reduced contractual pay (CPP) resulting from sickness, child related and reserve forces absence, whereby the amount added to the CPP is the assumed pensionable pay rather than the reduced rate of pay actually received.
50/50 option	Not applicable		Optional arrangement allowing 50% of main benefits to be accrued on a 50% contribution rate.

Other than the above, there are no post balance sheet events recorded prior to the authorised for issue date and any events that occurred after this date have not been recognised in the statement of accounts.

7. Contributions receivable**By category:**

2012-13 £000		2013-14 £000
	<u>Employers</u>	
11,761	Normal	12,073
192	Special (Capitalisation)	733
384	Additional (deficit funding and cessations)	745
12,337		13,551
	<u>Members</u>	
3,332	Normal	3,378
22	Additional	19
3,354		3,397
15,691		16,948

By authority:

2012-13 £000		2013-14 £000
12,922	Administering authority	13,148
1,532	Scheduled bodies	1,715
1,237	Admitted bodies	2,085
15,691		16,948

8. Transfers in from other pension funds

2012-13 £000		2013-14 £000
-	Group transfers	-
506	Individual transfers	717
506		717

9. Other income

2012-13 £000		2013-14 £000
16	Miscellaneous income	13
-	Contribution Equivalent Premiums	-
16		13

Contribution Equivalent Premiums (CEPs) are sums relating to National Insurance Contributions payable when an employee leaves the pension fund without entitlement to benefits. Sums are held as a contingent asset and/or liability and these amounts remain so until the relevant employee requests a refund of contributions payable, a transfer is made to another pension fund or the employee returns to the employ of the Isle of Wight Council (see note 27).

10. Benefits payable**By category:**

2012-13 £000		2013-14 £000
14,585	Pensions	15,323
3,440	Commutation of pension and lump sum retirement benefits	2,960
282	Lump sum death benefits	295
18,307		18,578

By authority:

2012-13 £000		2013-14 £000
16,711	Administering authority	16,880
547	Scheduled bodies	600
1,049	Admitted bodies	1,098
18,307		18,578

11. Payments to and on account of leavers

2012-13 £000		2013-14 £000
-	Refund of contributions	2
-	Group transfers	-
1,247	Individual transfers	362
1,247		364

12. Administrative expenses

2012-13 £000		2013-14 £000
257	Administering authority	286
77	IT costs	98
19	External audit fees	21
61	Actuarial fees	84
8	Other expenses	2
422		491

13. Investment income

2012-13 £000		2013-14 £000
5,340	Equity dividends	5,259
	Income from pooled investment vehicles:	
763	- Property	856
3,492	- Bonds	3,476
35	- Unit Trusts	29
6	Interest on cash deposits	1
102	Other	-
9,738		9,621

14. Taxation

2012-13 £000		2013-14 £000
517	Withholding tax - equities	523
517		523

15. Investment management

2012-13 £000		2013-14 £000
1,123	Management fees	1,965
16	Custodian fees	19
9	Performance monitoring fees	9
29	Investment consultancy	29
1,177		2,022

The management fees disclosed above include all investment management fees directly incurred by the fund including those charges on pooled fund investments.

16. Interest payable

2012-13 £000		2013-14 £000
6	Interest on short term borrowing	13
6		13

17. Investments

Market value 31 March 2013 £000		Market value 31 March 2014 £000
	Investment assets	
140,671	Equities	98,153
245,182	Pooled Investment Vehicles	324,354
4,364	Cash deposits	5,703
668	Investment income due	280
72	Amounts receivable for sales	99
76	Recoverable withholding tax	34
391,033	Total investment assets	428,623
	Investment liabilities	
(15)	Amounts payable for purchases	(1,097)
(15)	Total investment liabilities	(1,097)
391,018	Net investment assets	427,526

17a) Reconciliation of movements in investments

	Market value 1 April 2013	Purchases during the year	Sales during the year	Change in market value during the year	Market value 31 March 2014
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Equities	140,671	57,889	(122,048)	21,641	98,153
Pooled Investment Vehicles					
Global Equities	132,584	-	-	9,208	141,792
Property	18,876	-	-	1,670	20,546
Bonds	83,929	3,476	-	(2,422)	84,983
Diversified Growth Fund	-	66,066	-	589	66,655
Unit Trusts	9,793	600	(2,165)	2,150	10,378
	385,853	128,031	(124,213)	32,836	422,507
Cash with custodian	4,364			(16)	5,703
Amounts receivable for sales of investments	72				99
Investment income due	668				280
Recoverable withholding tax	76				34
Amounts payable for purchases of investments	(15)				(1,097)
Net investment assets	391,018			32,820	427,526

	Market value 1 April 2012	Purchases during the year	Sales during the year	Change in market value during the year	Market value 31 March 2013
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Equities	117,935	48,793	(46,132)	20,075	140,671
Pooled Investment Vehicles					
Global Equities	106,962	-	-	25,622	132,584
Property	18,888	402	-	(414)	18,876
Bonds	77,103	3,492	-	3,334	83,929
Unit Trusts	9,103	114	(283)	859	9,793
	329,991	52,801	(46,415)	49,476	385,853
Cash with custodian	4,335			(11)	4,364
Amounts receivable for sales of investments	42				72
Investment income due	512				668
Recoverable withholding tax	101				76
Amounts payable for purchases of investments	(66)				(15)
Net investment assets	334,915			49,465	391,018

17b) Analysis of investments

31 March 2013 £000			31 March 2014 £000	
		EQUITIES		
		UK		
130,806		Quoted		81,007
		Overseas		
9,865		Quoted		17,146
140,671				98,153
		POOLED FUNDS – ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS		
		UK		
245,182		Quoted		324,354
245,182				324,354
385,853				422,507

Investments analysed by fund manager

Market value 31 March 2013			Market value 31 March 2014	
£000	%		£000	%
83,929	21.5	Schroder Investment Management – Bonds	84,984	19.9
59,842	15.3	Schroder Investment Management – UK Equities	-	0.0
19,618	5.0	Schroder Investment Management – Property	22,165	5.2
132,584	33.9	Newton Investment Management – Overseas Equities	141,792	33.2
94,969	24.3	Majedie Asset Management – UK Equities	111,895	26.1
-	0.0	Baillie Gifford – Diversified Growth Fund	66,655	15.6
390,942			427,491	
76	0.0	Recoverable withholding tax	34	0.0
391,018			427,526	

All the above companies are registered in the United Kingdom.

The following investments represent more than 5% of the total net assets of the fund

Market value 31 March 2013			Market value 31 March 2014	
£000	% of total fund		£000	% of total fund
132,584	34.19	Newton International Growth X Account	141,792	33.29
83,929	21.64	Schroder Institutional Sterling Broad Market X Account	84,983	19.95
-	0.00	Baillie Gifford – Diversified Growth Fund	66,655	15.65

The following investments represent more than 5% of their asset class

Market value 31 March 2013			Market value 31 March 2014	
£000	% of asset class		£000	% of asset class
		Equities		
5,793	4.11	Royal Dutch Shell	9,925	10.11
7,898	5.61	BP plc	8,419	8.58
6,308	4.48	GlaxoSmithKline plc	6,426	6.55
8,547	6.07	Vodafone Group	4,532	4.62

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Market value 31 March 2013			Market value 31 March 2014	
£000	% of asset class		£000	% of asset class
		Pooled Investment Vehicles		
		Global Equities		
132,584	100.00	Newton International Growth X Account	141,792	100.00
		Bonds		
83,929	100.00	Schroder Institutional Sterling Broad Market X Account	84,983	100.00
		Property		
18,876	100.00	Schroder UK Property Fund	20,546	100.00
		Diversified Growth Funds		
-	0.00	Baillie Gifford	66,655	100.00
		Unit Trusts		
7,977	81.46	Majedie Asset Management Special Situations Investment Fund	10,378	100.00
1,218	12.44	Schroder Recovery Fund A Inc	-	0.00
598	6.10	Schroder Institutional UK Smaller Companies Fund	-	0.00

18. Financial instruments

18a) Classification of financial instruments

Accounting policies describe how different asset classes of financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognised. The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities (excluding cash) by category and net assets heading. No financial assets were reclassified during the period.

31 March 2013				31 March 2014		
Fair value through profit and loss	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at amortised cost		Fair value through profit and loss	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at amortised cost
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
			Financial assets			
140,671			Equities	98,153		
245,182			Pooled investment vehicles	324,354		
	4,364		Cash		5,718	
816			Other investment balances	413		
	6		Debtors		11	
386,669	4,370	-		422,920	5,729	-
			Financial liabilities			
(15)			Other investment balances	(1,097)		
		(414)	Creditors			(629)
		(2,020)	Borrowings			(1,380)
(15)	-	(2,434)		(1,097)	-	(2,009)
386,654	4,370	(2,434)		421,823	5,729	(2,009)

18b) Net gains and losses on financial instruments

31 March 2013 £000		31 March 2014 £000
	Financial assets	
49,476	Fair value through profit and loss	32,836
(11)	Loans and receivables	(16)
	Financial liabilities	
-	Fair value through profit and loss	-
-	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	-
49,465	Total	32,820

18c) Fair value of financial instruments

The following table summarises the carrying values of the financial assets and financial liabilities by class of instrument compared to their fair values.

31 March 2013			31 March 2014	
Carrying value	Fair value		Carrying value	Fair value
£000	£000		£000	£000
		Financial assets		
386,669	386,669	Fair value through profit and loss	422,920	422,920
4,370	4,370	Loans and receivables	5,729	5,729
391,039	391,039	Total financial assets	428,649	428,649
		Financial liabilities		
(15)	(15)	Fair value through profit and loss	(1,097)	(1,097)
(2,434)	(2,434)	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(2,009)	(2,009)
(2,449)	(2,449)	Total financial liabilities	(3,106)	(3,106)

The carrying value of financial instruments and liabilities is the market value prevailing at the balance sheet dates.

The fund has not entered into any financial guarantees that are required to be accounted for as financial instruments.

18d) Valuation of financial instruments carried at fair value

The valuation of financial instruments has been classified into three levels, according to the quality and reliability of information available to determine fair values.

Level 1

Financial instruments quoted at Level 1 are those where the fair values are derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Products classified as level 1 comprise quoted equities, quoted fixed securities, quoted index linked securities and unit trusts.

Listed investments are shown at bid prices. The bid value of the investment is based on the bid market quotation of the relevant stock exchange.

Level 2

Financial instruments at Level 2 are those where quoted market prices are not available; for example, where an instrument is traded in a market that is not considered to be active, or where valuation techniques are used to determine fair value and where these techniques use inputs that are based significantly on observable market data.

Level 3

Financial instruments at Level 3 are those where at least one input that could have a significant impact on the instrument's valuation is not based on observable market data.

Such instruments would include unquoted equity investments and hedge fund of funds, which are valued using various valuation techniques that require significant judgement in determining appropriate assumptions.

At 31 March 2014, the fund does not have any investments which should be classified as Level 3.

The following table provides an analysis of the fund's financial assets and liabilities (by class) measured at fair value according to the fair value hierarchy:

At 31 March 2014			
Type of Asset	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	£000	£000	£000
Equities	98,153	-	-
Pooled Investment Vehicles:			
Global Equities	141,792	-	-
Property	-	20,546	-
Bonds	84,984	-	-
Diversified Growth Fund	-	66,555	-
Unit Trusts	10,377	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,703	-	-
TOTAL	341,009	87,101	-

At 31 March 2013			
Type of Asset	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	£000	£000	£000
Equities	140,671	-	-
Pooled Investment Vehicles:			
Global Equities	132,584	-	-
Property	-	18,876	-
Bonds	83,929	-	-
Unit Trusts	9,793	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,364	-	-
TOTAL	371,341	18,876	-

19. Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

Risk and risk management

The fund's objective is to generate positive investment returns for a given level of risk. Therefore the fund holds financial instruments such as securities (equities, bonds), collective investment schemes (or pooled funds) and cash and cash equivalents. In addition debtors and creditors arise as a result of its operations. The value of these financial instruments in the financial statements approximates to their fair value.

The main risks from the fund's holding of financial instruments are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Market risk includes price risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk.

Responsibility for the fund's risk management strategy rests with the pension fund committee. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the council's pensions operations. Policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in activity and market conditions.

The Fund's investments are held by J P Morgan Chase Bank NA, who act as custodian on behalf of the Fund.

Because the fund adopts a long term investment strategy, the high level risks described below will not alter significantly during the year unless there are significant strategic or tactical changes in the portfolio.

a) Market risk

Market risk represents the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, interest rates or currencies. The fund is exposed through its investments in equities, bonds and investment funds, to all these market risks. The aim of the investment strategy is to manage and control market risk within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return from the investment portfolio.

In general, excessive volatility in market risk is managed through the diversification of the investments held by asset class, investment mandate guidelines and investment managers. The risk arising from

exposure to specific markets is limited by the strategic asset allocation, which is regularly monitored by the committee.

The fund's investments are managed on behalf of the fund by the appointed investment managers. Each investment manager is required to invest the assets managed by them in accordance with the terms of their investment guidelines or pooled fund prospectus. The committee has determined that the investment management structure is appropriate and is in accordance with its investment strategy. The committee regularly monitors each investment manager and considers and takes advice on the nature of the investments made and associated risks.

Other price risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of factors other than interest rate or foreign currency movements, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument, its issuer or factors affecting the market in general.

Other price risk arises from uncertainty about the future value of the financial instruments that the fund holds. All investments present a risk of loss of capital, the maximum risk being determined by the fair value of the financial instruments. The investment managers mitigate this risk through diversification in line with their own investment strategies and mandate guidelines.

Other price risk - sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the fund's investments to changes in market prices has been analysed using the volatility of return experienced by each investment portfolio during the reporting period. The volatility data is broadly consistent with a one-standard deviation movement in the value of the assets. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Movements in market prices would have increased or decreased the net assets, as held by the fund's custodian, by the amounts shown below.

	Value as at 31 March 2014	Volatility of return	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£000	%	£000	£000
Cash & cash equivalents	5,703	0.0	5,703	5,703
Investment portfolio assets				
Equities – UK	81,007	4.5	84,654	77,359
Equities – overseas	17,146	10.0	18,858	15,434
Pooled investment vehicles:				
Global equities	141,792	2.2	144,954	138,630
Property	20,546	2.7	21,097	19,995
Bonds	84,984	1.5	86,298	83,670
Diversified Growth Fund	66,655	4.9	69,931	63,378
Unit Trusts	10,377	10.1	11,426	9,328
Amounts receivable for sales	99	0.0	99	99
Investment income due	280	0.0	280	280
Recoverable withholding tax	34	0.0	34	34
Amounts payable for purchases	(1,097)	0.0	(1,097)	(1,097)
Total	427,526		442,237	412,813

	Value as at 31 March 2013	Volatility of return	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£000	%	£000	£000
Cash & cash equivalents	4,364	0.0	4,364	4,364
Investment portfolio assets				
Equities – UK	130,806	5.0	137,342	124,271
Equities – overseas	9,865	34.7	13,290	6,441
Pooled investment vehicles:				
Global equities	132,584	6.9	141,785	123,383
Property	18,876	0.3	18,941	18,810
Bonds	83,929	2.3	85,836	82,022
Unit Trusts	9,793	5.3	10,314	9,271
Amounts receivable for sales	72	0.0	72	72
Investment income due	668	0.0	668	668
Recoverable withholding tax	76	0.0	76	76
Amounts payable for purchases	(15)	0.0	(15)	(15)
Total	391,018		412,673	369,363

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates which will affect the value of fixed interest and index linked securities. The amount of income receivable from cash balances will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates.

Interest rate risk - sensitivity analysis

The fund does not directly hold any fixed interest securities; hence a change in interest rates will not impact on the fair value of assets.

Changes in interest rates do not impact on the fair value of cash balances, but they will impact on the interest income earned.

c) Currency risk

Currency risk represents the risk that the fair value of financial instruments when expressed in sterling, the fund's base currency, will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The fund is exposed to currency risk on investments denominated in a currency other than sterling. For a sterling based investor, when sterling weakens, the sterling value of foreign currency denominated investments rises. As sterling strengthens, the sterling value of foreign currency denominated investment falls.

The following table summarises the fund's currency exposure as at 31 March 2014, and as at the previous period end:

	Asset value as at 31 March 2014	Asset value as at 31 March 2013
	£'000	£'000
Equities	17,079	9,865
Investment income due	52	80
	17,131	9,945

Currency risk – sensitivity analysis

Following analysis of historical data, the council considers the likely volatility associated with foreign exchange movements to be 3.61% (2012-13: 3.44%) (as measured by one standard deviation), based on historical movements on the month-end exchange rates over a rolling 36-month period.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

Movements in the relative strength of the pound against the various currencies in which the fund holds investments would increase/decrease the net assets available to pay benefits as follows:

	Value as at 31 March 2014	Value on increase +3.61%	Value on decrease -3.61%
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equities	17,079	17,696	16,463
Investment income due	52	54	51
	17,131	17,750	16,514

	Value as at 31 March 2013	Value on increase +3.44%	Value on decrease -3.44%
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equities	9,865	10,205	9,526
Investment income due	80	83	78
	9,945	10,288	9,604

d) Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the risk that the counterparty to a transaction or financial instrument will fail to meet an obligation and cause the fund to incur a financial loss. This is often referred to as counterparty risk.

The fund is exposed to credit risk through its underlying investments (including cash balances) and the transactions it undertakes to manage its investments. The careful selection and monitoring of counterparties including brokers, custodian and investment managers minimises credit risk that may occur though the failure to settle transactions in a timely manner.

Contractual credit risk is represented by the net payment or receipt that remains outstanding, and the cost of replacing the position in the event of a counterparty default. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the custodian may affect the fund's access to its assets. However, all assets held by the custodian are ring-fenced as "client assets" and therefore cannot be claimed by creditors of the custodian. The fund manages its risk by monitoring the credit quality and financial position of the custodian.

The fund does not hold any fixed interest securities directly, hence has limited credit risk through its underlying investments in bonds.

Another source of credit risk is the cash balances held to meet operational requirements or by the managers at their discretion. Internally held cash is managed on the fund's behalf by the council's treasury management team in line with the council's Treasury Management Strategy which sets out the permitted counterparties and limits. The fund invests surplus cash held with the custodian in diversified money market funds.

The fund does not engage in securities lending activities, hence is not exposed to the counterparty risk of the collateral provided by borrowers against the securities lent.

The fund does not have any foreign exchange contracts, hence is not subject to credit risk in relation to the counterparties of the contracts.

The council believes it has managed its exposure to credit risk, and has had no experience of default or uncollectable deposits over the past five financial years.

e) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

A substantial portion of the fund's investments consist of readily realisable securities, in particular equities and fixed income investments, even though a significant proportion is held in pooled funds. However, the main liability of the fund is the benefits payable which fall due over a long period and the investment strategy reflects the long term nature of these liabilities. Therefore the fund is able to manage the liquidity risk that arises from its investments in less liquid asset classes such as property which are subject to longer redemption periods and cannot be considered as liquid as the other

investments.

The fund maintains a cash balance to meet working requirements, which is supported by an available credit line from the Isle of Wight Council. Note 26 includes details of borrowing from the council for this purpose.

Management prepares periodic cash flow forecasts to understand and manage the timing of the fund's cash flows. The appropriate strategic level of cash balances to be held forms part of the fund investment strategy.

All financial liabilities at 31 March 2014 are due within one year.

Refinancing risk

The key risk is that the council will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its pension fund financial instruments at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The council does not have any financial instruments that have a refinancing risk as part of its treasury management and investment strategies.

20. Funding arrangements

In line with the Local Government Pension Scheme (Administration) Regulations 2008, the fund's actuary undertakes a funding valuation every three years for the purpose of setting employer contribution rates for the forthcoming triennial period. The fund's triennial actuarial valuation applicable to the year ended 31 March 2014 was undertaken as at 31 March 2010. The most recent valuation was undertaken as at 31 March 2013.

The funding policy is set out in the Fund's Funding Strategy Statement (FSS). In summary, the key funding principles are as follows:

- To ensure the long term solvency of the Pension fund and of the share of the Pension Funds attributable to individual employers;
- To ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet all benefits as they fall due for payment;
- Not to restrain unnecessarily the Investment Strategy of the Pension Fund so that the Administering Authority can seek to maximise investment returns (and hence meet the costs of benefits) for an appropriate level of risk;
- To help employers recognise and manage pension liabilities as they accrue with consideration to the effect on the operation of their business where the Administering Authority considers this appropriate;
- To minimize the degree of short term change in the level of each employer's contributions where the Administering Authority considers it reasonable to do so;
- To use reasonable measures to reduce the risk to other employers and ultimately to the Council taxpayer from and employer defaulting on its pension obligations;
- To address the different characteristics of the disparate employers to the extent that this is practical and cost-effective; and
- To minimise the cost of the Scheme to employers.

The FSS sets out how the Administering Authority seeks to balance the conflicting aims of securing the solvency of the Fund and keeping employer contributions stable. For employers whose covenant was considered by the Administering Authority to be sufficiently strong, contributions have been stabilised below the theoretical rate required to return their portion of the Fund to full funding over 21 years if the valuation assumptions are borne out. Asset-liability modelling has been carried out which demonstrate that if these contribution rates are paid and future contribution changes are constrained as set out in the modelling, there is still as sufficiently high likelihood that the Fund will return to full funding over 21 years.

2010 valuation

At the March 2010 valuation, the fund was assessed as 75.3% funded, compared to the previous valuation of 80.2%. The resulting deficit at the 2010 valuation was £97 million (2007: £64.9 million deficit).

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Individual employer's contributions for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2014 were set in accordance with the Fund's funding policy as set out in its FSS.

Minimum Total Contribution Rates expressed as a percentage of pensionable pay are as set out below:-

Employer Name	Minimum Contributions for the Year Ending 31 March		
	2012	2013	2014
	% of pay	% of pay	% of pay
Isle of Wight Council	22.0	22.0	22.0
Isle of Wight College (from 1 August)	20.2	21.7	22.8
Spectrum Housing Group (Medina HA)	24.6	26.6	28.6
Southern Housing Group (South Wight HA)	20.8	20.8	20.8
Yarmouth Harbour Commissioners	21.6	21.6	21.6
Cowes Harbour Commissioners	24.3	24.3	24.3
St Catherine's School Ltd	40.0	45.0	50.6
IOW Society for the Blind	45.1	45.1	45.1
Riverside Centre Ltd	15.9	15.9	15.9
Trustees of Carisbrooke Castle Museum	25.0	25.0	25.0
Planet Ice (IOW) Ltd	15.1	15.1	15.1
Osel Enterprises Ltd	22.0	22.0	22.0

In addition, certain employers make a lump sum contribution:

Employer Name	Minimum Contributions for the Year Ending 31 March		
	2012	2013	2014
	Lump sum £000	Lump sum £000	Lump sum £000
Southern Housing Group (South Wight HA)	132	132	132
Yarmouth Harbour Commissioners	42	44	47

The liabilities were assessed using an accrued benefits method which takes into account pensionable membership up to the calculation date, and makes an allowance for expected future salary growth to retirement or expected earlier date of leaving pensionable membership.

Financial Assumptions

Assumption	Derivation	Rate at 31 March 2010	
		Nominal	Real
Price Inflation (CPI)	Market expectation of long term future inflation as measured by the difference between yields on fixed and index linked Government bonds as at the valuation date, less 0.5% p.a.	3.3%	-
Pay Increases*	CPI plus 2.0% p.a.	5.3%	2.0%
Gilt Based Discount Rate	The yield on fixed interest (nominal) and index linked (real) Government bonds	4.5%	1.2%
Funding basis discount rate	"Gilt based" discount rate plus an asset out-performance assumption of 1.6% p.a.	6.1%	2.8%

* 1% p.a. for 2010-11 and 2011-12, reverting to 5.3% thereafter. Plus an allowance for promotional pay increases.

(Explanatory note: The pay increases shown above are for the purposes of the actuarial valuation only and not a reflection of what actual pay rises will be in the short-term. The assumptions are consistent with other assumptions used in the actuarial valuation and reflect longer term trends.)

Mortality assumptions

Future life expectancy based on the actuary's fund-specific mortality review was:

	Males	Females
Current Pensioners	22.9 years	25.7 years
Future Pensioners	24.9 years	27.7 years

* based on members aged 45 at the valuation date.

2013 valuation

At the March 2013 valuation, the fund was assessed as 77.7% funded, compared to the previous valuation of 75.3%. The resulting deficit at the 2013 valuation was £111 million (2010: £97 million deficit).

Individual employer's contributions for the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2017 were set in accordance with the Fund's funding policy as set out in its FSS.

Minimum Total Contribution Rates expressed as a percentage of pensionable pay are as set out below:-

Employer Name	Minimum Contributions for the Year Ending 31 March		
	2015	2016	2017
	% of pay	% of pay	% of pay
Isle of Wight Council	22.0	23.0	23.5
St Catherine's School Ltd	20.3	20.3	20.3
IOW Society for the Blind	45.1	45.1	45.1
Riverside Centre Ltd	26.5	26.5	26.5
Planet Ice (IOW) Ltd	21.1	21.1	21.1
Yarmouth Harbour Commissioners	21.6	21.6	21.6
Cowes Harbour Commissioners	21.0	21.0	21.0
Trustees of Carisbrooke Castle Museum	22.3	22.3	22.3
Southern Housing Group	25.7	25.7	25.7
Spectrum Housing Group	20.5	20.5	20.5
Isle of Wight College (from 1 August)	23.8	23.8	23.8
Spurgeons	17.5	17.5	17.5
Children's Society	21.4	21.4	21.4
Ryde Academy	20.3	20.3	20.3
Sandown Bay Academy	21.3	21.3	21.3
Southern Vectis (Wightbus)	27.7	27.7	27.7
Weston Academy	17.4	17.4	17.4
Ventnor Botanical Gardens	18.9	18.9	18.9
Visit Isle of Wight	23.5	23.5	23.5

In addition, certain employers make a lump sum contribution:

Employer Name	Minimum Contributions for the Year Ending 31 March		
	2015	2016	2017
	Lump sum £000	Lump sum £000	Lump sum £000
St Catherine's School Ltd	44	44	44
IOW Society for the Blind	41	41	41
Yarmouth Harbour Commissioners	53	56	59
Cowes Harbour Commissioners	20	20	20
Southern Housing Group	122	122	122
Spectrum Housing Group	109	109	109
Ryde Academy	60	60	60
Sandown Bay Academy	132	132	132
Southern Vectis (Wightbus)	1	1	1
Weston Academy	4	4	4

The liabilities were assessed using an accrued benefits method which takes into account pensionable membership up to the calculation date, and makes an allowance for expected future salary growth to retirement or expected earlier date of leaving pensionable membership.

Financial Assumptions

Assumption	Rate at 31 March 2013	
	Nominal	Real
Discount rate	4.6%	2.1%
Salary Increases *	4.3%	1.8%
Price inflation/Pension Increases	2.5%	-

* Plus an allowance for promotional pay increases.

(Explanatory note: The pay increases shown above are for the purposes of the actuarial valuation only and not a reflection of what actual pay rises will be in the short-term. The assumptions are consistent with other assumptions used in the actuarial valuation and reflect longer term trends.)

Mortality assumptions

The key demographic assumption was the allowance made for longevity. The life expectancy assumptions are based on the Fund's VitaCurves with improvements in line with the CMI 2010 model, assuming the current rate of improvements has reached a peak and will converge to a long term rate of 1.25% p.a.

Based on these assumptions, the average future life expectancies at age 65 are as follows:

	Males	Females
Current Pensioners	22.4 years	24.5 years
Future Pensioners *	23.8 years	26.7 years

* based on members aged 45 at the valuation date.

Copies of the 2010 and 2013 valuation reports and the Funding Strategy Statement are available on request from the Finance Department of the Isle of Wight Council, administering authority to the fund.

21. Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

In addition to the triennial funding valuation, the fund's actuary also undertakes a valuation of the pension fund liabilities, on an IAS19 basis, every year using the same base data as the funding valuation rolled forward to the current financial year, taking account of changes in membership numbers and updating assumptions to the current year.

In order to assess the value of the benefits on this basis, the actuary has updated the actuarial

assumptions, set out below, from those used for funding purposes (see note 20). The actuary has also valued ill health and death benefits in line with IAS19.

Year ended	31 March 2014 £ m	31 March 2013 £ m
Present value of Promised Retirement Benefits	599	564

The fund accounts do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits in the future.

Liabilities have been projected using a roll forward approximation from the latest formal funding valuation as at 31 March 2013. It is estimated that this liability at 31 March 2014 comprises £219 million (2013: £272 million) in respect of employee members, £105 million (2013: £90 million) in respect of deferred pensioners and £275 million (2013: £202 million) in respect of pensioners. The approximation involved in the roll forward model means that the split of scheme liabilities between the three classes of member may not be reliable.

Assumptions

The assumptions used are those adopted for the Administering Authority's IAS19 report as required by the Code of Practice. These are given below. It is estimated that the impact of the change of assumptions to 31 March 2014 is to increase the actuarial present value by £14 million.

Financial assumptions

Year ended	31 March 2014 % p.a.	31 March 2013 % p.a.
Pension Increase Rate	2.8%	2.8%
Salary Increase Rate *	4.6%	5.1%
Discount Rate	4.3%	4.5%

* Salary increases are 1% p.a. nominal until 31 March 2015 reverting to the long term rate thereafter.

(Explanatory note: The pay increases shown above are for the purposes of the actuarial valuation only and not a reflection of what actual pay rises will be in the short-term. The assumptions are consistent with other assumptions used in the actuarial valuation and reflect longer term trends.)

Longevity assumption

	Males	Females
Current Pensioners	22.4 years	24.5 years
Future Pensioners *	23.8 years	26.7 years

* Future pensioners are assumed to be currently aged 45

Please note that the assumptions have changed since the previous IAS26 disclosure for the Fund.

Commutation assumption

An allowance is included for future retirements to elect to take 25% of the maximum additional tax-free cash up to HMRC limits for pre-April 2008 service and 63% of the maximum tax-free cash for post-April 2008 service.

22. Long term assets

31 March 2013 £000		31 March 2014 £000
	Debtors	
-	• Contributions due - employers	10
-		10

Analysis of debtors

31 March 2013 £000		31 March 2014 £000
-	Local authorities	10
-		-

23. Current assets

31 March 2013 £000		31 March 2014 £000
	Debtors	
43	• Contributions due - employees	120
228	• Contributions due - employers	508
60	• Taxation	39
6	• Sundry debtors	11
-	Cash balances	15
337		693

Analysis of debtors

31 March 2013 £000		31 March 2014 £000
60	Central government bodies	39
58	Local authorities	10
219	Other entities and individuals	629
337		678

24. Current liabilities

31 March 2013 £000		31 March 2014 £000
	Creditors	
169	• Taxation	193
1,013	• Accruals	612
37	• Sundry creditors	86
286	Short term provisions	-
1,505		891

Analysis of creditors

31 March 2013 £000		31 March 2014 £000
169	Central government bodies	193
66	Local authorities	78
984	Other entities and individuals	620
1,219		891

25. Additional voluntary contributions (AVCS)

Market value 31 March 2013 £000		Market value 31 March 2014 £000
1,132	Prudential Life and Pensions	995

AVCs of £90.5 thousand were separately invested with Prudential Life and Pensions (2012-13: £99.6 thousand).

26. Related party transactions**Isle of Wight Council**

The Isle of Wight Council Pension Fund is administered by Isle of Wight Council. Consequently there is a strong relationship between the council and the pension fund.

The council incurred costs of £286 thousand (2012-13: £257 thousand) in relation to the administration of the fund and was subsequently reimbursed by the fund for these expenses. The council is also the single largest employer of members of the pension fund and contributed £10.4

million (2012-13: £10.1 million) to the fund in 2013-14. All monies owing to the fund, with the exception of deferred balances in respect of pension strain costs totalling £14 thousand (2013: £58 thousand), were paid during the year.

During the year, the pension fund borrowed funds from the council to support its working cash flow requirements; interest was charged on these borrowings at the broker local authority interest rate relevant to the amount and duration of the borrowing at the time it was made. The maximum amount borrowed during 2013-14 was £2.7 million (2012-13: £2.1 million). The balance due to the council at 31 March 2014 is £1.38 million (2013: £2.02 million), repayable within 1 month. Interest of £3.4 thousand (2012-13: £5.6 thousand) was paid on these borrowings.

Governance

There are three members of the pension fund committee who are in receipt of pension benefits from the Isle of Wight Council Pension Fund (Cllrs Barry, Blezzard and Kendall). In addition committee members Cllrs Barry, Jones-Evans, Kendall and Warlow are active members of the pension fund.

Each member of the pension fund committee is required to declare their interests at each meeting.

Council members named in note 29 form the Pension Fund Committee as trustees.

Key Management Personnel

Paragraph 3.9.4.3 of the Code exempts local authorities from the key management personnel disclosure requirements of IAS 24, on the basis that the disclosure requirements for officer remuneration and members allowances detailed in section 3.4 of the Code (which are derived from the requirements of Regulation 7(2)-(4) of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011) satisfy the key management personnel disclosure requirements of paragraph 16 of IAS24. This applies in equal measure to the accounts of the Isle of Wight Council Pension Fund.

The disclosures required by Regulation 7(2)-(4) of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011 can be found in the main accounts of Isle of Wight Council.

IAS 24 defines key management personnel as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any directors (whether executive or otherwise) of the entity.

The fund is advised by the Managing Director. As he is not a member of the Isle of Wight Council Pension Fund, no separate disclosures are made in the fund accounts.

27. Contingent assets and liabilities

At 31 March 2014 there were contingencies relating to Contribution Equivalent Premiums (CEPs) amounting to a net sum of £142 thousand (2013: £142 thousand) due to the Pension Fund. Assets amounted to £186 thousand and liabilities totalled £44 thousand (2013: £186 thousand and £44 thousand respectively). The sums do not form part of the net assets of the fund. Refunds and payments will only be made on application by the employee.

In 2006 a decision was taken by the Investment Panel to join in a Class Action against the HMRC to recover tax credits on overseas dividends. A sum of £880 thousand has been estimated as the possible benefit to the pension fund. This case is on-going. The sums do not form part of the net assets of the fund.

28. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments as at 31 March 2014 (2013: nil)

29. Trustees report 2013-14

The trustees of the pension fund are the members for the time being of the Pension Fund Committee, who at 31 March 2014 were Councillors Blezzard (chair), Barry, Hutchinson, Jones-Evans, Kendall, Pitcher and Warlow. Subsequent to the year end Cllr Jones-Evans has resigned from the committee, and has been replaced by Cllr Eccles.

The committee is advised by the Managing Director, Mercer Limited, the fund's investment

consultants, and Hymans Robertson LLP, the fund's actuaries. In addition, non-voting representatives from the admitted bodies and the staff union attend the committee.

Investment Performance

The net assets of the fund at 31 March 2014 were £426.0 million, a rise of 9.8% on the 31 March 2013 valuation of £387.8 million. The fund's total investments out-performed the agreed benchmarks by 5.0% during the year, due to continuing strong performance by Majedie in UK equities.

Funding Level

The Fund's last triennial actuarial valuation was undertaken at 31 March 2013, showing a funding level of 77.7%, compared to 75.3% at the previous valuation at 31 March 2010. The results of this latest valuation, in terms of revised contribution rates, were implemented with effect from April 2014.

The actuary's funding projection report at 31 March 2014 showed that the notional funding level had increased to 86.7% (2013: 77.7%). This is largely as a result of an increase in bond yields, and subsequent higher discount rate, which places a lower value on the Fund's liabilities, and asset performance being greater than expected.

Governance

The Committee continues to keep its governance arrangements under review. It regularly reviews its risk register to identify, monitor and control, as far as possible, the risks to the fund. It also considered an internal audit report on the administration of the pension scheme.

In accordance with the training plan developed in the previous year, training sessions were held before each committee meeting, including an overview of the fund and the role of the committee (for the new committee members), holding fund managers to account, governance changes as a result of the Public Sector Pensions Act 2013, risk management in the context of the Bond portfolio, and current investment and actuarial issues.

In 2013-14, the committee implemented the previous year's decision to pursue a Diversified Growth Fund allocation, and reduce the fund's exposure to UK equities, appointing Baillie Gifford as fund manager. It also agreed to undertake a procurement exercise for global custodian services. It received reports on, and agreed, the Statement of Investment Principles, Funding Strategy Statement and Governance Compliance Statement; received reports on the progress and results of the 2013 triennial valuation; and received regular updates on proposed changes to the Local Government Pension Scheme following the Hutton review of public service pensions, including LGPS 2014 and the Public Services Pension Act, which received Royal Assent in April 2013.

In addition, the Committee continues to receive presentations from its fund managers on the fund's investment performance as well as performance benchmarking and advice from its independent adviser, Mercer Limited.

Glossary of terms

Accounting policies

The principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices that specify how the effect of transactions and other events are to be reflected in the financial statements.

Accruals concept

Income and expenditure are recognised as they are earned or incurred, not as money is paid or received.

Amortisation

An accounting technique of recognising a cost or item of income in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement over a period of years rather than when the initial payment is made. Its purpose is to charge/credit the cost/income over the accounting periods that gain benefit for the respective item.

Capital charge

A charge to service revenue accounts to reflect the cost of fixed assets used in the provision of services (eg depreciation).

Capital expenditure

Expenditure that is incurred to create or add value to a fixed asset.

Capitalised pension cost

An additional amount payable by a service to the pension fund where an employee who is below pensionable age has taken early retirement following redundancy without any actuarial reduction being made to their pension. Minimum age limits apply and granting is at the discretion of the employer. Under statute and local arrangement, the amounts payable to the pension fund can be spread over a period not exceeding five years.

Capital receipt

The proceeds from the sale of capital asset which, subject to various limitations, can be used to finance capital expenditure, be invested, or repay outstanding debt on assets originally financed through borrowing.

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 within 24 hours from the date of acquisition.

Collection fund

A fund administered by the council which records receipts from council tax and non-domestic rates, and payments to the precepting bodies (Isle of Wight Council, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire and Central Government).

Community assets

Assets that the council intends to hold indefinitely and which may have some restrictions on their disposal. Eg parks and historic buildings.

Consistency concept

This concept requires that there should be a consistent method of accounting treatment of like items within each accounting period and from one accounting period to the next.

Council tax

A banded property tax that is levied on domestic properties. The banding is based on property values at as 1991.

Credit risk

The possibility that one party to a financial instrument will fail to meet their contractual obligation, causing a loss to the other party.

Creditor

An amount owed by the council for work done, goods received or services rendered, but for which no payment has been made.

Current assets

Asset expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period (including cash or cash equivalents).

Debtors

An amount owed to the council for work done, goods supplied or services rendered, but for which no payment has been received.

Defined benefit scheme

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme. Usually, the scheme rules define the benefits independently of the contributions payable, and the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be funded or unfunded (including notionally funded).

Defined contribution scheme

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme into which an employer pays regular contributions fixed as an amount or as a percentage of pay and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the scheme does not have sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Depreciation

The measure of the deterioration, consumption or other reduction in a fixed asset either as a result of its use, ageing or obsolescence.

Depreciated replacement cost

A valuation measure where insufficient market-based evidence of fair value is available because an asset is specialised and/or rarely sold.

Fair value

The amount that would be paid for an asset in its existing use. This is defined as the estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arms-length transaction, after proper marketing.

Finance lease

An agreement that transfers all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset. The payments usually cover the full cost of the asset together with a return for the cost of finance. Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases are recognised on the balance sheet at the commencement of the lease and are matched by a liability for the obligation.

Financial instrument

A contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. The term covers both financial assets and financial liabilities and includes both the most straightforward financial assets such as trade receivables (debtors) and trade payables (creditors) and the most complex ones such as derivatives.

General fund

The total services of the council except for the Collection Fund, the Isle of Wight Council Pension Fund and the Fire-fighters' Pension Fund.

Impairment

A reduction in the value of a non-current asset below its carrying amount on the balance sheet.

Intangible asset

Assets that do not have a physical substance but are identified and controlled by the entity through custody or legal rights. Examples of intangible assets are patents and software licences.

Investment property

Property (land or a building, or part of a building, or both) held solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both.

Materiality

An item is material if its omission, non-disclosure or misstatement in the financial statements could be expected to lead to a distorted view given by the financial statements.

Net book value

The amount at which assets are included in the balance sheet ie their historical cost or current value less the cumulative amount provided for depreciation and impairment.

National non-domestic rates (business rates)

A levy on business properties based on a Government determined rate in the pound which is applied to a rateable value of the property. Local authorities collect the sums due and retain a proportion of the sums received, with the remaining proportions shared between precepting bodies.

Non-current assets

An asset held by the authority for a period greater than one year and is not expected to be disposed of within one year.

Operating lease

An agreement in which the council derives the use of an asset in exchange for rental payments, although the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are not substantially transferred to the council.

Precepts

The amount levied by another body, such as the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire and Central Government that is collected by the council on their behalf.

Private finance initiative

A contract in which the private sector is responsible for supplying services that are linked to the provision of a major asset which previously had been provided by the council. The council will pay for the provision of this service, which is linked to availability, performance and levels of usage.

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 for more than one financial year.

Provisions

Amounts charged to revenue during the year for costs with uncertain timing, although a reliable estimate of the cost involved can be made.

Prudence concept

This concept requires that revenue is not anticipated until realisation can be assessed. Provision is made for all known liabilities whether the amount is certain or can only be estimated in the light of the information available.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLb)

A government agency which provides loans to authorities at favourable rates.

Reserves

Specific amounts can be set-aside as earmarked reserves for future policy purposes or to over contingencies. Certain reserves are maintained to manage the accounting process for non-current assets, financial instruments, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources.

Remuneration

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

Revenue expenditure

The cost of running local authority services within the financial year, for example staffing costs, supplies and transport.

Revenue support grant (RSG)

This a Government grant paid to the council to finance general expenditure. It is based on the Government's assessment of how much an authority needs to spend in order to provide a standard level of service. It is calculated along-side the non-domestic rate redistribution and is collectively referred to as formula grant.

Specific government grants

These are designed to aid particular services and may be revenue or capital in nature. They may have specified conditions attached to them which determine that they can only be used to fund expenditure which is incurred in pursuit of defined objectives (known as ring-fenced grants).