

Unaudited Annual Accounts for the Year Ended 31st March 2019

17th June 2019

1 Purpose of report

The purpose of this report is to present the unaudited Annual Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2019.

2 Main Report

- 2.1 The unaudited Annual Accounts are presented in accordance with the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014 which requires that the Annual Accounts for the year 2018/19 be presented to the Board no later than 31st August, 2019. The Annual Accounts require to be presented to external audit by 30th June, 2019.
- 2.2 The unaudited Annual Accounts for 2018/19 have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
- 2.3 The unaudited Annual Accounts were authorised for issue on the 10th June 2019. The Statement of Responsibilities and Balance Sheet have been signed by the Treasurer.
- 2.4 The Statement of Responsibilities will be updated to reflect the Board's approval for signature of the Annual Accounts upon completion of the audit. The Board's appointed auditors, Scott Moncrieff will present the *Report to those charged with governance on the 2018/19 audit* at the Board's meeting on the 2nd September 2019. The Governance Statement and Remuneration Report included in the Annual Accounts will also require to be signed at this point.
- 2.5 The Annual Governance Statement includes details of the Governance Framework and a review of its effectiveness including the system of internal financial control. The Treasurer's opinion is that reasonable assurance can be placed on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Board's internal control system. This opinion is informed by the work of the Internal Audit, the Assessor's Certificate of Assurance on internal control and monitoring of controls by Board staff and External Audit.

- 2.6 The outturn for the year shows an under spend of £0.099m. The Management Commentary provides details and the main reasons for this under spend.
- 2.7 The general reserve balance at 31st March 2019 is £0.897m.
- 2.8 The Board should note that there will be a balance sheet adjustment of £0.160m to the Audited Annual Accounts 2018/19 which will be presented for approval in September 2019. This relates to the Pension Assets and Liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet. It will also require an adjustment to the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account and supporting disclosure notes.
- 2.9 This adjustment relates to pensions information provided by the Actuary which was received after the Unaudited Accounts were prepared and distributed to Constituent Council's to meet group account deadlines. This is a timing issue only and it is anticipated that this type of adjustment will be required on an annual basis. The Board should note that this adjustment affects unusable reserves only so will not change the general reserve balance reported above in paragraph 2.7.

3 Recommendations

It is recommended that the Board:

- 3.1 Notes the report;
- 3.2 Notes that the Audited Annual Accounts for 2018/19 will be re-presented to the Board on completion of the external audit.

**Hugh Dunn,
Treasurer.**

Appendices:	Unaudited Annual Accounts for the Year Ended 31st March 2019
Contact/Tel:	Mr. T.MacDonald: 0131 469 3078
Background Papers:	Held at the Office of Treasurer



LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

ELECTORAL REGISTRATION, VALUATION & COUNCIL TAX WITHIN LOTHIAN

Annual Accounts for the year to 31st March 2019

Unaudited



COUNCIL TAX



ELECTORAL REGISTRATION



VALUATION

Lothian Valuation Joint Board
17A South Gyle Crescent
EDINBURGH
EH12 9FL

Visit our website at : www.lothian-vjb.gov.uk

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

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LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MEMBERS AND OFFICIALS

Convener: Councillor David Key, City of Edinburgh Council

Vice-Convener: Councillor Andrew McGuire, West Lothian

All Board Members: City of Edinburgh Council (9), East Lothian Council (2), Midlothian Council (2) and West Lothian Council (3)

Edinburgh Council



Councillor Gavin Corbett

Councillor Phil Doggart

Councillor Karen Doran

Councillor David Key

Councillor George Gordon

Councillor Gillian Gloyer

Councillor Ricky Henderson

Councillor Jason Rust

Councillor Norman Work

East Lothian Council



Councillor Jim Goodfellow

Councillor Jane Henderson

Midlothian Council



Councillor Margot Russell

Councillor Kieran Munro

West Lothian Council



Councillor Dave King

Councillor Andrew McGuire

Councillor Damian Timson

Officials

Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer : Graeme Strachan

Chief Executive and Clerk : Andrew Kerr

Treasurer : Hugh Dunn, CPFA

Solicitor : Nick Smith

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Strategic Report

1. Basis of the Accounts

The Annual Accounts present the financial position and performance of the Board, for the year to 31st March 2019. The Annual Accounts have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) based Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code). This is to ensure that the Annual Accounts "present a true and fair view" of the financial position and transactions of the Board. The Annual Accounts have been prepared in accordance with the following fundamental accounting principles: relevance, reliability, comparability, understandability and materiality.

The accounting concepts of accruals, going-concern, and primacy of legislation requirements also apply. All figures in the Annual Accounts are rounded to thousand pounds (£'000) unless stated otherwise.

To show the net position of the Board, adjustments are made to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) to reflect differences in the accounting basis and funding basis under regulations. These adjustments ensure that the actual resources available to the Board are correctly accounted for in the Movement in Reserves Statement. These adjustments are shown in Note 7.

2. Statutory Background

The Lothian Valuation Joint Board was established under the Valuation Joint Boards (Scotland) Order 1995 and provides Valuation Appeals, Lands Valuation, Electoral Registration and Council Tax Valuation services. The Board comprises 16 members appointed from the constituency authorities of whom nine are elected from the City of Edinburgh Council, three from West Lothian and two each from East and Midlothian Councils.

Costs incurred by the Lothian Valuation Joint Board are apportioned in accordance with the non-domestic rateable subjects and dwellings valued for council tax within the area of each constituent authority. Expenditure is allocated 61.14% to The City of Edinburgh Council, 9.23% to Midlothian Council, 10.88% to East Lothian Council, and 18.75% to West Lothian Council.

3. The Lothian Valuation Joint Board's strategy and business model

The Lothian Valuation Joint Board is a local authority organisation providing a range of services to and on behalf of City of Edinburgh, West Lothian, Midlothian, and East Lothian Councils. The services provided represent duties embedded in statute and associated case law. Specifically they relate to the creation and maintenance of the Valuation Roll, Council Tax List and Electoral Register. The Board's strategy is to ensure best value while providing equitable, customer focused, high quality, professional valuation and electoral registration services for all its stakeholders. To support this aim annual Corporate and Service Plans, embedded within a Governance Framework, are created that indicate a detailed range of activities and objectives necessary to deliver services. These plans are supported where required with detailed project governance and management, specific service delivery timetables, and associated risk analysis.

4. Principal risks and uncertainties facing the Board.

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Board fall into two categories. Firstly, in common with the wider local authority community, there are uncertainties created by the ongoing environment of fiscal constraint within which services must be delivered. Set against this the Board has a range of statutory duties to enact and services to deliver. Failure to secure adequate funding places the delivery of these statutory services at considerable risk. A medium term budget strategy is under construction which aims to provide clarity on the projected financial forecast facing the Board in association with options for mitigation.

The second category relates to changes in legislation that impact on the services to be delivered. This can create pressures from both a financial and organisational perspective. The Barclay Review of NDR has in the main been adopted by Scottish Government in the form of a national NDR Reform strategy. This shall introduce the biggest changes to NDR services that have been enacted for many years. There are significant changes directly associated with the Valuation Roll function. This shall involve shortening the current 5 year revaluation cycle to a 3 year cycle and introduce significant alterations to the legislation which supports the Valuation Roll appeal process. Primary legislation shall be enacted during 2020 with the principle elements coming into force in 2022. The successful delivery of these changes represent a significant organisational challenge. Within the function of Electoral Registration the cost legacy created by the introduction of Individual Electoral Registration remains an ongoing risk. Cabinet Office shall continue to provide annual funding to cover this additional expenditure until 2020 at which time major changes shall be introduced to the annual household canvass aimed at reducing costs. Until it is established that these changes have been successful in removing additional costs, there remains budgetary risks to the Board in respect of delivery of the Electoral Service. In terms of Council Tax the system faces continual criticism and it is likely that further consultative processes shall emerge in the coming years concerning changes to the system. This uncertainty moving forward is a risk to the Board.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

5. Review of the Lothian Valuation Joint Board performance 2018/19

5.1 Financial Performance

The Board's expenditure was under requisition income by £0.099m for 2018/19, primarily resulting from the implementation of a new staffing structure from 1st April 2018 which resulted in savings arising from posts being filled partway through the financial year. Detailed variance explanations are provided below.

This review of financial performance is based on management accounting information, rather than the Annual Accounts, which are stated after adjustments to reflect IFRS based Code of Practice.

The outturn position, split between core Board duties and IER duties is summarised below:

	Core Revenue Budget			Individual Electoral Registration (IER)			Total		
	Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Actual	Variance
	2018/19 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2018/19 £'000
• Employees	4,378	4,234	(144)	59	33	(26)	4,437	4,267	(170)
• Property	520	539	19	0	0	0	520	539	19
• Transport and Plant	96	69	(27)	0	0	0	96	69	(27)
• Supplies and Services	750	786	36	216	186	(30)	966	972	6
• Third Party Payments	82	100	18	0	0	0	82	100	18
• Support services	67	67	0	0	0	0	67	67	0
Total gross expenditure	5,893	5,795	(98)	275	219	(56)	6,168	6,014	(154)
• Sales, fees & charges	(43)	(39)	4	0	0	0	(43)	(39)	4
• IER Grant	0	0	0	(275)	(219)	56	(275)	(219)	56
• IORB	(3)	(8)	(5)	0	0	0	(3)	(8)	(5)
Total income	(46)	(47)	(1)	(275)	(219)	56	(321)	(266)	55
Total net expenditure	5,847	5,748	(99)	0	0	0	5,847	5,748	(99)

For the year ended 31st March 2019, the Board had an under spend against budget on its Comprehensive Income and Expenditure account of £0.099m. Actual is 98.3% of budget.

The Board recorded income totalling £0.591m for 2018/19 in relation to IER grant provided by the Cabinet Office. Expenditure against this grant was £0.219m and therefore £0.372m was carried forward in to financial year 2019/20 to leave a balanced IER position for 2018/19. The carry-forward in to 19/20 mitigates the removal of Cabinet Office funding and legacy ongoing costs arising from IER.

The principal reasons for the surplus against the core budget are variances in the following budgets:

• <u>Employees</u>	£'000 (144)
At its meeting of 6th February 2017 the Board was advised of the intention to undertake an organisational review exercise. This review was named the Transformation and Cultural Change Programme which resulted in a new staffing structure being implemented on the 1st April 2018. The saving in staffing costs during 2018/19 relates mainly to posts being filled partway through the financial year.	
• <u>Property</u>	19
Mainly due to utility charges, specifically a back-dated charge from the Board's energy provider.	
• <u>Transport costs</u>	(27)
Continuing process review on external survey work allowing a targeted approach which reduces travel expenses.	
• <u>Supplies and Services</u>	36
Primarily resulting from the requirement to replace handsets and telephony software incurring a one-off payment 18/19. There was also minor additional expenditure on ICT equipment.	
• <u>Third Party Payments</u>	18
Mainly additional costs relating to the costs associated with the Valuation Appeal Committee. These costs fluctuate in accordance with the workloads in respect of Revaluation 2017 appeal disposal.	
• <u>Income</u>	(1)
Additional general income.	
Total under spend	(99)

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

5. Review of the Lothian Valuation Joint Board performance 2017/18 (Contd.)

In accordance with paragraph 8 of the Valuation Joint Boards (Scotland) Order 1995, all under spending pertaining to the Board is retained in the form of a usable reserve. The audited usable reserve balance at 31st March 2018 was £0.798m. The £0.099m under spend for financial year 2018/19 has been transferred to the usable reserve. The reserve balance therefore stands at £0.897m.

5.2 Overview of performance targets in 2018/19

During 2018/19 the Board reached a good level of performance as defined by its Key Performance Indicators. The principal of these show that 93.75% (95.93% 2017/18; 93.86% 2016/17) of all new houses were entered onto the Council Tax List within three months following occupation and that 57.86% (63.10% 2017/18; 47.15% 2016/17) of all Valuation Roll amendments were made within three months following completion. During 2018/19 5,194 new houses were added to the Council Tax list while 1,867 value amendments were made to the Valuation Roll.

Following the 2017 Revaluation 13,000 appeals were lodged against rateable values appearing in the new Roll. As at 31st March 2019 50% of these appeals had been dealt with. The statutory deadline for disposal of all appeals is 31/12/2020.

The Electoral Register during 2018/19 was maintained throughout the year with 39,293 electors added, 38,448 deleted, and 1,309 subject to amendment. The 2018 household canvass continued the current trend of improving returns with a 75% return rate achieved, (74% 2017; 70% 2016).

The new process of registration under IER means that following the annual canvass many applications to register are still awaiting return and are not reflected in the electorate figures provided. The following electorate statistics therefore should be viewed as a snap shot, as at April 2019 662,308, April 2018 659,519; March 2017 657,858; April 2016 650,531; February 2015 660,030; March 2014 639,401.

6. The main trends and factors likely to affect the future development and performance

The main trends and factors likely to affect the development and performance of the Board are those that influence the future direction of service provision. This direction is driven by legislative changes enacted, new case law and following formal reviews. This creates uncertainty and is amplified when placed within the current environment of fiscal constraint that all local authority bodies are facing. Further changes to the Electoral Registration process, the Barclay Review of NDR, and the possibility of further review of Council Tax alternatives are all examples of organisational and service delivery challenges. During 2017/18 a Transformation and Cultural Change Programme was initiated aimed at positioning the Board within a positive forward looking environment where these challenges of change set against fiscal constraint could be properly met. An immediate fiscal gain was secured for 2018/19 creating a reduction in funding requisition of 4.4%. This Programme is ongoing and throughout 2019/20 projects seeking modernisation, process efficiencies, and cultural change shall continue. However, any fiscal saving and drive for modernisation must be set against the requirement for the Board to deliver its statutory duties and services to a high standard and to be properly positioned to undertake any legislative changes that shape and form future service. In general the picture is one of competing priorities; fiscal constraint and the need for savings; a change and modernisation strategy, and changing legislative requirement within which services are delivered.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

6. The main trends and factors likely to affect the future development and performance (Contd.)

The Board faces a number of challenges looking ahead. Potential financial pressures include:

- The Scottish Government has adopted the main recommendations contained within the Barclay Review of NDR and is progressing its own NDR Reform strategy. These have far reaching consequences for the Board. In particular the long standing five yearly process of revaluation shall be condensed into a three yearly cycle. This and other proposals shall require the NDR business model currently in operation within the Board to be reviewed and overhauled in order to meet this new statutory requirement. While the first revaluation under this three yearly cycle shall take place in 2022 planning, timetabling and investigations have already commenced. In respect of the Council Tax function, considerable uncertainty remains surrounding its ongoing viability as a taxation system without major overhaul. Until further consultation on possible changes or alternative approaches takes place, the future of Council Tax and the implications that arise remain a risk to the Board.
- Volatility within Government means that the risk of snap elections and referendums cannot be discounted. Many major national and international issues could give rise to electoral events. This places considerable pressure on all resources, in particular staffing and finances. The ability of the Board to cope with these demands, while other pressures to create savings and modernise are present, represents a risk.
- IER (Individual Electoral Registration) was introduced during 2014. While aimed at improving completeness and accuracy within the Register, and tackling perceived opportunities for fraud, it has left a legacy of increased costs associated with the registration process. Additional funding provided direct to the Board by the Cabinet Office reflects these ongoing costs. However the target date for this funding to cease is 2020 at which time either the costs must have been reduced to negligible levels or the Board shall face the requirement to seek additional funding from the constituent councils. Mitigating action is being taken both at a national level, where changes to registration process are due to be introduced during 2020, and at Board level opportunities to consume IER costs within core budget allocation are being assessed and adopted. However this financial risk arising from the introduction of IER remains significant to the Board moving forward until clarity on the financial impact of changes can be properly assessed.
- The 2017 Revaluation gave rise to receipt of 13,000 appeals, the highest ever following a revaluation exercise. Considerable pressure is being placed upon existing levels of resource required to dispose of these appeals within the statutory timetable while at the same time undertake the annual maintenance activities that support the Valuation Roll (NDR) function .

The Board acknowledges the financial pressures, service delivery challenges and uncertainties it faces. There exists a need to meet these challenges and provide the required services within a framework of financial sustainability while also ensuring sufficient flexibility to react to changes brought about by legislative intervention. Through the Transformation Programme, and in association with developing the medium term Budget Strategy, the Board shall continue to balance these competing priorities, pressures and risks against a backdrop of statutory service delivery.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The Board's Responsibilities

The Board is required:

- to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that the proper officer of the Board has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Board, that officer is the Treasurer;
- to manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of those resources and safeguard its assets;
- Ensure the Annual Accounts are prepared in accordance with legislation (The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014), and so far as is compatible with that legislation, in accordance with proper accounting practices (section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003).
- Approve the Annual Accounts for signature.

The Treasurer's Responsibilities

The Treasurer is responsible for the preparation of the Board's Annual 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 of Practice).

In preparing the Annual Accounts, the Treasurer has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with legislation;
- complied with the Code of Practice, except where stated in the Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements.

The Treasurer has also:

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

The Annual Accounts

The Annual Accounts present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Board as at 31st March 2019, and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2019.

Treasurer:
Hugh Dunn, CPFA

Date: 10th June 2019

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

This statement shows the movement in the year on different reserves held by the Board, analysed into Usable Reserves (that is, those that can be applied to fund expenditure) and Unusable Reserves. The Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Board's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from other statutory reserves undertaken by the Board.

2017/18 - Previous Year Comparative	Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Board Reserves
	General Fund Balance		
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening Balances at 1 April 2017	(1,011)	11,951	10,940
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	1,121	(7,292)	(6,171)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7.1)	(908)	908	0
Net (increase)/decrease before transfers to Other Statutory Reserves	213	(6,384)	(6,171)
(Increase)/Decrease in 2017/18	213	(6,384)	(6,171)
Balance at 31 March 2018 carried forward	(798)	5,567	4,769

2018/19 - Current Financial Year	Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Board Reserves
	General Fund Balance		
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening Balances at 1 April 2018	(798)	5,567	4,769
Movement in reserves during 2018/19			
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services	534	0	534
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	0	1,260	1,260
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	534	1,260	1,794
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7.1)	(633)	633	0
Net (increase)/decrease before transfers to Other Statutory Reserves	(99)	1,893	1,794
(Increase)/Decrease in 2018/19	(99)	1,893	1,794
Balance at 31 March 2019 carried forward	(897)	7,460	6,563

General Fund analysed over:	£'000
Amounts earmarked	0
Amounts uncommitted	(897)
Total General Fund Balance at 31 March 2019	(897)

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with the generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from requisitions. The Board receives requisitions to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost.

2017/18				2018/18		
Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000		Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000
6,924	(38)	6,886	Core budget	6,248	(39)	6,209
296	(269)	27	Individual electoral registration	234	(219)	16
7,220	(307)	6,913	Cost Of Services	6,482	(258)	6,224
			Financing and Investment Income:			
0	(3)	(3)	Interest & Investment income (Note 10.2)	0	(8)	(8)
1,699	0	1,699	Interest Cost on Defined Benefit Obligation (Note 21.5)	1,588	0	1,588
0	(1,370)	(1,370)	Interest Income on Plan Assets (Note 21.4)	0	(1,423)	(1,423)
1,699	(1,373)	326	Total Financing and Investment Income	1,588	(1,431)	157
			Non-Specific Grant Income:			
0	(6,118)	(6,118)	Constituent council requisitions (Note 25)	0	(5,847)	(5,847)
0	(6,118)	(6,118)	Total Non-Specific Grant Income	0	(5,847)	(5,847)
8,919	(7,798)	1,121	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services (Note 2)	8,070	(7,536)	534
			Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure:			
0	(1,935)	(1,935)	Change in Financial Assumptions (Note 21.5)	4,916	0	4,916
53	0	53	Change in Demographic Assumptions (Note 21.5)	0	0	0
0	(6,690)	(6,690)	Other Experience (Note 21.5)	63	0	63
1,280	0	1,280	Return on pension assets excl. amounts included in net int. (Note 21.4)	0	(3,719)	(3,719)
		0	Actuarial gains / losses on pension assets / liabilities			0
10,252	(16,423)	(6,171)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	13,049	(11,255)	1,794

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Board. The net assets of the Board (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Board. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, that is, those reserves that the Board may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use. The second category of reserves are those that the Board is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves include reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses, 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 2018 £'000		Notes	31 March 2019 £'000
363	Property, plant and equipment	8.1	304
67	Intangible assets	9	58
79	Long-term debtors	23	73
509	Long term assets		435
135	Short-term debtors	11	125
1,748	Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,715
1,883	Current assets		1,840
(738)	Short-term creditors	13	(645)
(738)	Current liabilities		(645)
(490)	Other long-term liabilities	24	(455)
(5,933)	Other long-term liabilities (Pensions)	21.3	(7,738)
(6,423)	Long-term liabilities		(8,193)
(4,769)	Net liabilities		(6,563)
(798)	Usable reserves	14	(897)
5,567	Unusable reserves	14	7,460
4,769	Total reserves		6,563

The unaudited Annual Accounts were authorised for issue by the Treasurer on the 10th June 2019.

Treasurer: _____
Hugh Dunn, CPFA

Date: _____
10th June 2019

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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

31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2018 £'000		31 March 2019 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
(441)		Cash received for goods and services	(260)	
(5)		Other local authorities	(3)	
(3)		Interest received	(8)	
(6,118)		Other operating cash receipts	(5,847)	
	(6,567)	Cash inflows generated from operating activities		(6,118)
4,579		Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	4,416	
1,749		Cash paid to suppliers of goods and services	1,703	
	6,328	Cash outflows generated from operating activities		6,119
	(239)	Net cash flows from operating activities (Note 15.1)		1
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
4		Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.	32	
	4	Net cash flows from investing activities		32
	(235)	Net (increase)/decrease in cash and cash equivalents (Note 15.2)		33
1st April £'000	1st April £'000		1st April £'000	1st April £'000
1,513		Cash and cash equivalents	1,748	
	1,513			1,748
31st March			31st March	
1,748		Cash and cash equivalents	1,715	
	1,748			1,715
	(235)	Net (increase)/decrease in cash and cash equivalents (Note 15.2)		33

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 General

The Annual Accounts have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) based Code of Practice in the United Kingdom (the Code). This is to ensure that the Annual Accounts "present a true and fair view" of the financial position and transactions of the Board.

The Annual Accounts have been prepared on an historic cost basis, modified by the valuation of pension assets and liabilities where appropriate.

1.2 Accruals of Expenditure and Income

Activity is accounted for in the year that it takes place and not simply when cash payment is made or received. This means that expenses are recorded when goods or services have been received and income is recorded when goods or services have been provided. This recording is irrespective of whether cash has actually been paid or received in the year.

1.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions, repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments maturing in three months or less from the date of acquisition and are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

1.4 Changes in Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors

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, or other events or conditions on the Board's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, that is, in the current and future years affected by the change. Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

1.5 Revenue Expenditure

Revenue expenditure is that which does not yield benefit beyond the year of account. In broad terms the revenue expenditure of the Board can be divided into two categories:

- employees;
- day-to-day operating expenses, includes costs incurred in respect of Transport, Premises, ICT, postage and general administration.

All revenue expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis.

Each year net revenue expenditure is met by way of requisitions on the City of Edinburgh, Midlothian, East Lothian and West Lothian Councils.

1.6 Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is presented as a fixed asset in the Balance Sheet. Capital expenditure is the expenditure on the acquisition of tangible or intangible assets which adds to and not merely maintains the value of an existing asset provided that it yields benefits to the Board and the services it provides for a period of more than one year. Capital expenditure is subject to a de-minimis level of £6,000.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Contd.)

1.7 Short Term Debtors and Short Term Creditors

The revenue and capital transactions of the Board are recorded on an accruals basis which means that amounts due to or from the Board, but still outstanding at the year end, are included in the accounts. Where there was insufficient information to provide actual figures, estimates have been included.

1.8 Value Added Tax

Value Added Tax is excluded from the Annual Accounts unless it is not recoverable from HM Revenues and Customs.

1.9 Non-Current Assets

a) *Intangible Assets*

Recognition:

- Intangible assets are non-current assets that have no physical substance but are identifiable and controlled by the Board and it can be established that there is an economic benefit or service potential associated with the item which will flow to the Board. This expenditure is mainly in relation to software licenses purchased by the Board. Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of intangible assets has been capitalised on an accruals basis.

Amortisation:

- Software licences classified as intangible assets. In most cases intangible assets are depreciated over the period of the licence, however, where the period of the licence is deemed 'infinite' the software has been depreciated based on an assessment of expected useful life.
- The amortisation policy at 31st March 2017 was not to provide for amortisation in the year of an asset's purchase. This has been amended from 1st April 2017 when amortisation has been provided for in the year of acquisition.
- Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line basis on the opening book value over the remaining useful life of the asset;

Measurement:

- Intangible assets are initially measured at cost and included in the Balance Sheet at net historical cost.

b) *Property, Plant and Equipment*

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items held for use by the Board in its provision of service and are expected to be used for more than one financial year. Property, plant and equipment are included in the Balance sheet in the following classes:

- Leasehold improvements;
- Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment

Recognition:

- Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of these non-current assets has been capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Board and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. This expenditure is subject to the application of a de-minimis level of £6,000.

Amortisation:

Amortisation is provided on all property, plant and equipment with a finite useful life (which can be determined at the time of acquisition or revaluation) according to the following policy:

- No amortisation is charged on freehold land;
- The amortisation policy at 31st March 2017 was not to provide for amortisation in the year of an asset's purchase. This has been amended from 1st April 2017 when amortisation has been provided for in the year of acquisition.
- Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line basis on the opening book value over the remaining useful life of the asset;

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Contd.)

1.9 Non-Current Assets (Contd.)

b) Property, Plant and Equipment (Contd.)

Depreciation (Contd.):

- Non-current assets are depreciated as follows:

Asset	Years
Property (Leasehold improvements) - 25 years (currently 13 years remaining) Depreciated over remaining life of asset	13
Vehicles, plant and equipment	5

Measurement:

Property, plant and equipment, and leasehold improvements are measured at depreciated historic cost, this been a proxy for fair value in line with the Code.

De-recognition:

An asset is de-recognised either on its disposal or where no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from de-recognition of an asset is included in "Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service" within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the asset is de-recognised. The gain or loss on de-recognition of property, plant and equipment assets is a reconciling item in the "Movement in Reserves Statement for the General Fund".

Impairment:

Assets are assessed at each year end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, that is, that the carrying value of an asset on the Balance sheet exceeds its recoverable amount. Where indications exist and any possible differences are material, the recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

1.10 Overheads and Support Services

The costs of support services are allocated on a basis appropriate to the service provided in order to match costs to service usage. Certain support service costs are provided under a Service Level Agreement between the Board and service provider.

1.11 Charges to Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for use of non-current assets

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the following amounts to record the real cost of holding non-current assets during the year:

- Depreciation attributable to the assets used by the Board;
- Impairment losses, if any, attributable to the clear consumption of economic benefits on property, plant and equipment used by the Board.

The Board is not required to raise requisitions on the constituent councils to cover depreciation or impairment losses. Depreciation and impairment losses are not proper charges under statutory accounting requirements and are therefore a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the General Fund by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Contd.)

1.12 Leases

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

a) Finance Leases

Leased-in assets

The Board has not identified any leased-in assets that fall under the definition of finance leases.

Leased-out assets

The Board has not identified any leased-out assets that fall under the definition of finance leases.

b) Operating Leases

Leased-in assets

Rental payments, net of benefits received, under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement on a straight line basis over the life of the lease.

Leased-out assets

The Board has not identified any leased-out assets that fall under the definition of operating leases.

1.13 Provisions

Provision is made within the Annual Accounts when the board has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, there is a probability of a transfer of economic benefit and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation. Provisions are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year in which the Board becomes aware of the obligation.

1.14 Contingent Liability

A contingent liability is defined as either a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, which are not wholly within the control of the Board or a present obligation that arises from past events, but it is not possible that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably. If such obligation exist, they are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are disclosed as a note to the Annual Accounts.

1.15 Contingent Assets

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the Board a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, which are not wholly within the control of the Board. If such assets exist, they are disclosed as a note to the Annual Accounts.

1.16 Employee Benefits

Cost of service includes a charge for annual leave to which employees are entitled, but have not taken as at the Balance Sheet date. The Board is not required to raise requisitions on constituent councils to cover the cost of accrued annual leave. These costs are therefore replaced by revenue provision in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the General Fund balance by way of an adjusting transaction with the Accumulated Absences Account.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Contd.)

1.17 Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Board to terminate employees' employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy. These amounts are charged on an accruals basis to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Board is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of an employee or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

1.18 Pensions

The Joint Board is an admitted body to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) which is administered by the Lothian Pension Fund. The LGPS is a defined benefit statutory scheme, administered in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme (Scotland) Regulations 1998, as amended.

The Annual Accounts have been prepared including pension costs, as determined under International Accounting standard 19 - Employee Benefits (IAS 19). The cost of service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement includes expenditure equivalent to the amounts of retirement benefits the Board has committed to pay during the year. Interest Cost on Defined Pension Obligation and Interest Income on Plan Assets have been included in the "Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services" within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Other comprehensive income and expenditure within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also now shows the financial effect of changes in financial assumptions, other experience and return on pension assets excluding amounts included in net interest.

The pension costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in respect of employees are not equal to contributions paid to the funded scheme for employees. The amount by which pension costs under IAS19 are different from the contributions due under the pension scheme regulations are disclosed in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the General Fund Balance.

Pension assets have been valued at bid value (purchase price), as required under IAS19.

Further costs arise in respect of certain pensions paid to retired employees on an unfunded basis. Under pension regulations, contribution rates are set to meet 100% of the overall liabilities of the Fund.

1.19 Revenue Contributions

Revenue contributions from constituent councils have been included in the Annual Accounts on an accruals basis.

1.20 Reserves

Reserves held on the Balance Sheet are classified as either usable or unusable. Usable reserves hold monies that can be applied to fund expenditure. Unusable reserves cannot be applied to fund expenditure.

The Board operates the following usable reserves:

a) *General Fund*

This represents the balance of the surpluses or deficits arising from the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The Board changed its accounting policy in relation to unspent requisitions during 2015/16. In February 2018 the Board approved a formal reserves policy based on holding a general reserve with a minimum value of 3% of annual requisition. Balances held in excess of 3% require to be reviewed annually in-line with risk/identified commitments.

The Board operates the following unusable reserves:

b) *Capital Adjustment Account*

This provides a balancing mechanism between the different rates at which assets are depreciated and financed.

c) *Pension Reserve*

This represents the difference between the monies which the Board requires to meet its pension liability as calculated under International Accounting Standards 19, Employee Benefits (IAS 19) and the amount required to be charged to the General Fund in accordance with statutory requirement governing Local Government Pension Scheme.

d) *Accumulated Absences Account*

This represents the net monies which the Board requires to meet its short-term compensated absences for employees under IAS19.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Contd.)

1.21 Financial Instruments

a) *Financial Liabilities*

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to 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. As at 31st March, 2019, the Board had no borrowings.

b) *Financial Assets*

Loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual credits to 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. The Board holds its surplus funds with the City of Edinburgh Council in a pooled investment arrangement and does not place external deposits in its own name. These sums are presented in the Balance Sheet as the balance due from the City of Edinburgh Council and interest receivable from this investment is credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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, the asset is written down and a charge made to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Any gains and losses that arise on the de-recognition of the asset are credited/debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

1.22 Events After the Balance Sheet Date

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

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period - the Annual Accounts is adjusted to reflect such items;
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period - the Annual 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 Annual Accounts.

1.23 Exceptional Items

When items of income and expenditure are material, their nature and amount are disclosed separately, either on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement or in the notes to the accounts, depending on how significant the items are to an understanding of the Board's financial performance.

1.24 Going Concern

It is appropriate to adopt a going concern basis for the preparation of the Annual Accounts as the constituent authorities have a legal obligation under the 1995 Combined Area Amalgamation Scheme Order to provide the Joint Board with funding to meet all liabilities as they fall due.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

2. EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (requisitions from local authorities) by the Lothian Valuation Joint Board in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by the Lothian Valuation Joint Board in accordance with general accounting practice. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between service areas. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) (see page 8).

EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS							
Net Expend. Chargeable to the General Fund £000	2017/18		Net Expenditure in the CIES £000		2018/19		
	Adjustments £000				Net Expend. Chargeable to the General Fund £000	Adjustments £000	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000
6,331	555		6,886	Core Budget	5,748	461	6,209
0	27		27	Individual Electoral Registration	0	15	15
6,331	582		6,913	Net Cost of Services	5,748	476	6,224
				Other Income and Expenditure			
(6,118)	0		(6,118)	Constituent council requisitions	(5,847)	0	(5,847)
0	(3)		(3)	Interest and investment income	0	(8)	(8)
0	329		329	Net pension interest cost	0	165	165
213	908		1,121	(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	(99)	633	534
(1,011)				Opening General Fund Balance	(798)		
213				(Surplus) / Deficit on the provision of services	(99)		
(798)				Closing General Fund Balance at 31 March	(897)		

Notes to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis:

2.1 Adjustments from the General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts 2018/19:

	Adjusts. For Capital Purposes £000	Net Change for Pensions Adjusts. £000	Other Differences £000	Total Statutory Adjusts. £000	Presentation Adjusts. £000	Total Adjusts. £000
Core budget	68	364	20	452	8	460
Individual electoral registration	0	16	0	16	0	16
Net Cost of Services	68	380	20	468	8	476
Other Income and Expenditure						
Constituent council requisitions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest and investment income	0	0	0	0	(8)	(8)
Net pension interest cost	0	165	0	165	0	165
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	68	545	20	633	0	633

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

2. EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS (Contd.)

Notes to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis:

2.1 Adjustments from the General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts

- Adjustments for capital purposes include the removal of depreciation and impairment costs, and the inclusion of capital funded from current revenue.
- Net changes for pensions adjustment relates to the adjustment made for the removal of IAS19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income with the pension contributions.
- Other differences relate to the reversal of the value of entitlement to accrued leave.
- Presentational adjustments relate primarily to the presentation of interest on revenue balances.

2.2 Segmental Analysis of Expenditure and Income included in Expenditure and Funding Analysis

Expenditure and Income received on a segmental basis is analysed below:

	Core Budget	Individual Electoral Registration	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Expenditure			
Employee expenses	4,235	33	4,268
Other service expenses	1,493	186	1,679
Support service recharges	67	0	67
Total Expenditure	5,795	219	6,014
Income			
Revenues from external customers	(39)	(219)	(258)
Interest and investment income	(8)	0	(8)
Total Income	(47)	(219)	(266)
Net Cost of Services per EFA	5,748	0	5,748

2.3 Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

The Board's expenditure and income, as set out within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is analysed as follows:

	2017/18	2018/19
	£000	£000
Expenditure		
Employee expenses	5,321	4,667
Other service expenses	1,720	1,647
Support service recharges	66	67
Depreciation and impairment	113	101
Interest payments	1,699	1,588
Total Expenditure	8,919	8,070
Income		
Fees, charges and other service income	(307)	(258)
Interest and investment income	(1,373)	(1,431)
Income from constituent Councils	(6,118)	(5,847)
Government grants and other contributions	0	0
Total Income	(7,798)	(7,536)
(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,121	534

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

3. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT HAVE BEEN ISSUED BUT HAVE NOT YET BEEN ADOPTED

The Code requires the disclosure of information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. This applies to the adoption of the following new or amended standards within the 2019/20 Code. For 2018/19 the following accounting policy changes that need to be reported relate to:

- Amendments to IAS 40 Investment Property: Transfers of Investment Property,
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014-2016 Cycle,
- IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration,
- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments, and
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation.

The Code does not anticipate that the above amendments will have a material impact on the information provided in the Board's Annual Accounts.

4. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

5. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The Annual Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Board about the future or events that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors.

5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

Uncertainties

Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relations to individual assets. The current economic climate may mean that the Board restricts spending on repairs and maintenance which, in turn, may have an effect on the useful lives of the assets.

Effect if Actual Result Differs from Assumptions

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 would increase by £0.001m for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

5. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (Contd.)

5.2 Pension Liabilities

Uncertainties

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 Board with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

Effect if Actual Result Differs from Assumptions

Formal actuarial valuations are carried out every three years, where each employer's assets and liabilities are calculated on a detailed basis, using individual member data, for cash contribution setting purposes. The formal valuations for Scottish LGPS Funds were concluded by 31 March 2018 and the figures included in the 2018/19 Annual Accounts reflect the roll-forward position to 31st March 2019. The roll-forward allows for changes in financial assumptions, additional benefit accrual and estimated cash flows over the period. The balance sheet position has worsened over 2018/19. Corporate bond yields are lower at 31 March 2019 than 31 March 2018 which serves to increase the value placed on the obligations. The effect of this will have been partially offset by investment returns being greater than the 31 March 2018 discount rate.

Under accounting guidance, employers are expected to disclose the sensitivity of the valuation to key assumptions.

The costs of a pension arrangement require estimates regarding future experience. The financial assumptions used for reporting under the Accounting Standard are the responsibility of the Employer. These assumptions are largely prescribed at any point and reflect market conditions at the reporting date. Changes in market conditions that result in changes in the net discount rate (essentially the difference between the discount rate and the assumed rates of increase of salaries, deferred pension revaluation or pensions in payment), can have a significant effect on the value of the liabilities reported.

A reduction in the net discount rate will increase the assessed value of liabilities as a higher value is placed on benefits paid in the future. A rise in the net discount rate will have an opposite effect of similar magnitude.

There is also uncertainty around life expectancy of the UK population. The value of current and future pension benefits will depend on how long they are assumed to be in payment.

The following table shows the sensitivity of the results to the changes in the assumptions used to measure the scheme liabilities. Approximate percentage changes and monetary values are shown:

	Approximate % increase to Employer Obligations %	Approximate monetary value £000
0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	10%	6,771
0.5% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	2%	1,446
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	8%	5,153

6. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There are no events after the reporting period.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

7. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

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

2018/19 - Current Financial Year	Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves			
	General Fund Balance	Capital Adjustment Account	Pension Reserve	Accumulated Absence Account	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account					
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)					
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(75)	75	0	0	75
Depreciation of intangible assets	(25)	25	0	0	25
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the CIES					
Capital expenditure charged against General Fund Balance	32	(32)	0	0	(32)
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve					
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CIES	(1,388)	0	1,388	0	1,388
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	843	0	(843)	0	(843)
Adjustments primarily involving the Employee Statutory Adjustment Account					
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(20)	0	0	20	20
Total Adjustments	(633)	68	545	20	633

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

7. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS (Contd.)

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

2017/18 - Previous Year Comparative	Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves			Movement in Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Capital Adjustment Account	Pension Reserve	Accumulated Absence Account	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account					
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)					
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(94)	94	0	0	94
Depreciation of intangible assets	(20)	20	0	0	20
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the CIES					
Capital expenditure charged against General Fund Balance	4	(4)	0	0	(4)
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve					
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CIES	(1,589)	0	1,589	0	1,589
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	759	0	(759)	0	(759)
Adjustments primarily involving the Employee Statutory Adjustment Account					
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	32	0	0	(32)	(32)
Total Adjustments	(908)	110	830	(32)	908

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

8. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements on balances:

8.1 <u>Current Year Movements in 2018/19</u>	Leasehold Improvements £000's	Vehicles Plant and Equipment £000's	Total Property Plant and Equipment £000's
Cost or Valuation			
At 1st April 2018	432	340	772
Derecognised assets GBV reversal	0	(68)	(68)
Additions	0	16	16
At 31st March 2019	432	288	720
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1st April 2018	(185)	(224)	(409)
Derecognised assets depreciation reversal	0	68	68
Depreciation charge	(17)	(58)	(75)
At 31st March 2019	(202)	(214)	(416)
Net Book Value at 31st March 2019	230	74	304

8.2 <u>Previous Year Movements in 2017/18</u>	Leasehold Improvements £000's	Vehicles Plant and Equipment £000's	Total Property Plant and Equipment £000's
Cost or Valuation			
At 1st April 2017	432	446	878
Derecognised assets GBV reversal	0	(110)	(110)
Additions	0	4	4
At 31st March 2018	432	340	772
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1st April 2017	(167)	(258)	(425)
Derecognised assets depreciation reversal	0	110	110
Depreciation charge	(18)	(76)	(94)
At 31st March 2018	(185)	(224)	(409)
Net Book Value at 31st March 2018	247	116	363

8.3 Depreciation

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

- Leasehold improvements (buildings) - 25 years (currently 13 years remaining)
- Vehicles, plant and equipment - 5 years

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

8. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Contd.)

8.4 Capital Commitments

At 31st March 2019, there were no capital commitments entered into by the Board.

8.5 Revaluations

Property, plant and equipment are shown in the balance sheet at depreciated historic cost. This does not comply with the Code, however, the difference is not considered material.

The significant assumptions applied in estimating the fair values are:

- the property was not inspected - this was neither practical nor considered by the valuer to be necessary for the purpose of the valuation;
- unless stated otherwise, all properties with greater than de-minimus value were assumed to be in reasonable state of repair and have a life expectancy of more than 50 years;
- the valuations were prepared using information from the City of Edinburgh Council's internal records as well as the Valuation Roll produced by the Lothian Valuation Joint Board.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

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

- 3 years:
- Dacoll Limited - Back-up software
 - Phoenix Software - GFI langard software
 - Trustmarque Solutions Ltd - Anti-virus software
- 5 years:
- Civica UK Ltd - Software to increase robustness
 - Trustmarque Solutions Ltd - Sharepoint software
 - Zerion - Canvass operation software
 - Trustmarque Solutions Ltd - Visual Studio and SQL server licences
- 10 years :
- Dacoll virtual environment - software/licences
 - Microsoft Office licences
 - Document & Data Disposal Module software

The carrying amount of intangible assets is depreciated on a straight-line basis. Amortisation of £0.025m was charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure during 2018/19.

The movement on Intangible Assets during the year is as follows:

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Balance at start of year:		
• Gross carrying amounts	136	136
• Accumulated amortisation	(50)	(69)
Net carrying amount at start of year	86	67
Additions	0	16
Amortisation for the period	(19)	(25)
Net carrying amount at end of year	67	58
Comprising:		
• Gross carrying amounts	136	152
• Accumulated amortisation	(69)	(94)
	67	58

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

10.1 In accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation; this note details the make up of financial instruments, both assets and liabilities, the key risks the Board is exposed to in its management of its financial instruments, and how these are managed. From 1st April 2012, the Board changed its Accounting Policy in respect of the transfer of assets to comply with amendments to IFRS 7 issued in October 2010. The standard does not have a material impact on the Annual Accounts of the Board.

10.2 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 government grants, do not give rise to financial instruments.

Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is an obligation to transfer economic benefits controlled by the Board 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 is potentially unfavourable to the Board.

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

- Trade payables for goods and services received.

Financial Assets

A financial asset is a right to future economic benefits controlled by the Board that is represented by cash, equity instruments or a contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets or a right to exchange financial assets and liabilities with another entity that is potentially favourable to the Board. The financial assets held by the Board during the year are accounted for under the following classifications:

Amortised cost comprising:

- Cash in hand,
- Cash and cash equivalents (Loans and receivables). The Board maintains its funds as part of the City of Edinburgh Council's group of bank accounts. Any cash balance is effectively lent to the Council, but is offset by expenditure undertaken by the City of Edinburgh Council on behalf of the Board. Interest is given on month end net indebtedness balances between the Council.
- Trade receivables for goods and services provided.

10.3 Financial Instruments - Balances

The financial liabilities disclosed in the Balance Sheet are analysed across the following categories

Financial Liabilities	Non-Current		Current	
	31st March 2018	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	31st March 2019
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	0	0	(2)	(13)

The creditors lines on the Balance Sheet include £0.013m (2017/18: £0.002m) short-term creditors that do not meet the definition of a financial liability as they relate to non-exchange transactions.

The financial assets disclosed in the Balance Sheet are analysed across the following categories:

Cash and Cash Equivalents	Non-Current		Current	
	31st March 2018	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	31st March 2019
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Loans and receivables	0	0	1,748	1,715
Debtors				
Trade debtors	0	0	0	0

The debtors lines on the Balance Sheet includes no short-term or long-term debtors.

10.4 Financial Instruments - Fair Values

Financial instruments, except those classified at amortised cost, are carried in the Balance Sheet at fair value. For most assets the fair value is taken from the market price.

Financial instruments classified at amortised cost are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair values have been estimated by calculating the net present value of the remaining contractual cash flows at 31st March 2019, using the following methods and assumptions:

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Contd.)

10.4 Financial Instruments - Fair Values (Contd.)

Financial instruments, except those classified at amortised cost, are carried in the Balance Sheet at fair value. For most assets the fair value is taken from the market price.

Financial instruments classified at amortised cost are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair values have been estimated by calculating the net present value of the remaining contractual cash flows at 31st March 2019, using the following methods and assumptions:

- Cash and cash equivalents – actual indebtedness balance. The Board maintains its funds as part of the City of Edinburgh Council's group of bank accounts. Loans to and from the City of Edinburgh Council are variable rate and repayable on demand. The fair value of these loans has therefore been taken to be their carry value.
- The fair value of short-term instruments, including trade payables and receivables, is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair values calculated are as follows:

	31 March 2018		31 March 2019	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	(2)	(2)	(13)	(13)
Trade debtors	0	0	0	0
Loans and receivables	1,748	1,748	1,715	1,715

10.5 Income, Expenses, Gains and Losses

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in relation to financial instruments are made up as follows:

	Financial Assets	Financial Assets
	measured at amortised cost	measured at amortised cost
Total expense and income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of services :	31st March 2018	31st March 2019
	£'000	£'000
Interest income	3	8

11. SHORT TERM DEBTORS

	2017/18	2018/19
	£'000	£'000
Debtors:		
• Trade Receivables	14	12
• Prepayments	121	113
	<u>135</u>	<u>125</u>

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The balance of cash and cash equivalents is made up of the following elements:

	2017/18	2018/19
	£'000	£'000
• Cash held by the Board	1	1
• Other local authorities	1,747	1,714
	<u>1,748</u>	<u>1,715</u>

13. SHORT TERM CREDITORS

	2017/18	2018/19
	£'000	£'000
Creditors:		
• Trade payables	(42)	(56)
• Other payables	(696)	(589)
	<u>(738)</u>	<u>(645)</u>

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

14. USABLE AND UNUSABLE RESERVES

<u>USABLE</u>		2017/18	2018/19
		£'000	£'000
14.1	General Fund Balance	(798)	(897)
		<u>(798)</u>	<u>(897)</u>

<u>UNUSABLE</u>		2017/18	2018/19
		£'000	£'000
14.2	Capital Adjustment Account	(429)	(361)
14.3	Pension Reserve	5,933	7,738
14.4	Accumulated Absence Account	63	83
		<u>5,567</u>	<u>7,460</u>

14.1 General Fund Balance

Movements in the Authority's usable reserve are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement. The General Fund balance represents the balance of the surpluses or deficits arising from the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The table below details the surplus or deficits arising annually since 2010/11. Prior to 2010/11 all surplus balances were refunded to constituent councils.

In February 2018 the Board approved a formal reserves policy based on holding a general reserve with a minimum value of 3% of annual requisition. Balances held in excess of 3% require to be reviewed annually in-line with risk/identified commitments.

<u>Year</u>	2017/18	2018/19	
	£'000	£'000	
2010/11	(228)	(228)	
2011/12	(42)	(42)	
2012/13	(127)	(127)	
2013/14	(24)	(24)	
2014/15	(175)	(175)	
2015/16	(153)	(153)	
2016/17	(262)	(262)	
2017/18	213	213	
2018/19	-	(99)	
		<u>(798)</u>	<u>(897)</u>

14.2 Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and Depreciations 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 Board as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

14. USABLE AND UNUSABLE RESERVES (Contd.)

14.2 Capital Adjustment Account (Contd.)

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Balance at 1st April	(538)	(429)
Reversal of items related to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
• Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	94	75
• Depreciation of intangible assets	19	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in year	(425)	(329)
Capital financing for the year:		
• Statutory provision for the financing of capital expenditure	(4)	(32)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31st March	(429)	(361)

14.3 Pension Reserve

The Pension 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 Board accounts for post employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Board 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 Board 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.

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Balance at 1st April	12,395	5,933
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(7,292)	1,260
Reversals 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.	1,589	1,388
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year.	(759)	(843)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31st March	5,933	7,738

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

14. USABLE AND UNUSABLE RESERVES (Contd.)

14.4 Accumulated Absences Account

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

	2017/18 £'000	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Balance at 1st April		94		63
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(94)		(63)	
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	63		83	
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		(31)		20
Balance at 31st March		63		83

15 CASH FLOW STATEMENT

15.1 Reconciliation between the General Fund Balance and the revenue activities net cash flow.

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Net (increase)/decrease in the General Fund Balance	213	(99)
Exclude accumulated absences	(31)	20
Exclude revenue contribution to capital	(4)	(32)
	178	(111)
(Decrease)/increase in revenue debtors	(137)	(10)
(Decrease)/increase in long term debtors	(6)	(6)
Decrease/(increase) in deferred credit	35	35
Decrease/(increase) in revenue creditors	(309)	93
Revenue activities net cash flow	(239)	1

15.2 Reconciliation of the movement in cash with the related items in the opening and closing balance sheets for the period.

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Due by/(to) the City of Edinburgh Council at 31st March	1,513	1,748
Due by/(to) the City of Edinburgh Council at 1st April	1,748	1,715
(Increase)/decrease in cash	(235)	33

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

16. MEMBERS ALLOWANCES

The Board paid the following amounts to members during the year. These figures include NI and Pensions.

	2017/18 £000's	2018/19 £000's
Salaries (incl. NI and Pensions)	7	9
Expenses	0	0
Total	7	9

17. EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

The Board has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Annual Accounts:

	2017/18 £000's	2018/19 £000's
External audit services carried out for the year	7	7

18. RELATED PARTIES

The Board is required to disclose material transactions with related parties - bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Board or to be controlled or influenced by the Board. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Board 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 Board.

18.1 Scottish Government

The Scottish Government is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Board operates. It provides the majority of the Board's funding in the form of grants to the constituent councils, and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Board has with other parties. Constituent councils provide funding to the Board at the start of each financial year.

18.2 Members

Members of the Board have direct control over the Board's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2018/19 shown in Note 16 and the Remuneration Report.

18.3 Other Parties

During the year, the Board entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	2017/18 £000's	2018/19 £000's
• The City of Edinburgh Council:		
Rates	111	115
Rent	305	305
Central support costs	66	67
Interest on revenue balances	(3)	(8)
Constituent council contribution	(3,741)	(3,575)
Constituent council requisition refund	112	0
Council Tax hearings	2	2
Vehicle hires	2	2
Printing	0	1
Trade Waste/maintenance	17	7
Refund of EU Referendum costs	0	0
Due from City of Edinburgh Council	1,747	1,714
Long term debtor - lease of office	79	73
Convener remuneration	5	6

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

18. RELATED PARTIES (Contd.)

18.3 Other Parties (Contd.)

	2017/18 £000's	2018/19 £000's
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cabinet Office 		
IER grant received	(619)	(591)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midlothian Council 		
Constituent council contribution	(562)	(540)
Constituent council requisition refund	17	0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Lothian Council 		
Constituent council contribution	(667)	(636)
Constituent council requisition refund	20	0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Lothian Council 		
Constituent council contribution	(1,148)	(1,096)
Constituent council requisition refund	34	0
Vice Convener remuneration	2	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clackmannanshire Council • Fife Council • Glasgow City Council • Renfrewshire Council • HM Revenue and Customs • Convention of Scottish Local Authorities • Lothian Buses PLC • Registers of Scotland • Scottish Court Service 	16 2 3 1 5 1 2 2 (3)	23 0 7 1 4 1 1 2 (3)

19. TERMINATION BENEFITS

No employees left during the 2018/19 incurring termination benefits. Two employees left during the year where exit packages were agreed and accounted for within the 2017/18 Annual Accounts. The Exit Packages note is shown on page 44.

20. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL FINANCING

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown below, 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 Board, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Board that has yet to be financed.

	2017/18 £000's	2018/19 £000's
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	0	0
Capital investment		
• Property, Plant and Equipment	4	16
• Intangible assets	0	16
Sources of finance		
• Direct revenue contributions	(4)	(32)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	0	0

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

21. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

21.1 Participation in Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its staff, the Board makes contributions towards the cost of post employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until the employees retire, the Board has a commitment to make the payments that needs to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The Board participates in the following post employment scheme:

- Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) - a funded defined benefit statutory scheme as administered by the City of Edinburgh Council's Lothian Pension Fund. The LGPS is administered in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme (Scotland) Regulations 1998, as amended.

The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) changed from a final salary scheme to a career average scheme on the 1 April 2015. All benefits built up in the LGPS for membership after 31 March 2015 are worked out under the rules of the new career average scheme. Before 1 April 2015 benefits were built up based on a final salary scheme. A funded defined benefit scheme, requires the Board and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets.

21.2 Transactions Relating to Post-employment Benefits

The Board recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of service when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge we are required to make 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 following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

	2017/18 £000	2017/18 £000	2018/19 £000	2018/19 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement				
Cost of services, comprising:				
Current service costs	1,247		1,189	
Past service costs	<u>13</u>		<u>34</u>	
		1,260		1,223
Financing and investment income:				
Net interest expense		<u>329</u>		<u>165</u>
Total post employee benefit charged to the surplus on the provision of services		1,589		1,388
Other post-employment benefits charges to the Comprehensive Income / Expenditure Statement				
Remeasurement of the net defined liability, comprising:				
Return on plan assets, excluding the amount incl. in the net interest expense above.	1,280		(3,719)	
Actuarial gains and (losses) arising on changes in financial and demographic assumptions	(1,882)		4,916	
Other experience	<u>(6,690)</u>		<u>63</u>	
		<u>(7,292)</u>		<u>1,260</u>
Total post-employment benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income / Expenditure Statement		<u>(5,703)</u>		<u>2,648</u>
Movement in Reserves Statement				
Reversal of net charges made to the surplus on the provision of services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code.		<u>6,462</u>		<u>(1,805)</u>
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:				
Employer's contributions payable to the scheme		679		760
Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits		<u>80</u>		<u>83</u>
		<u>759</u>		<u>843</u>

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

21. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES (Contd.)

21.3 Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the Board's obligations in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

	2017/18	2018/19
	£000	£000
Fair value of employer assets	52,764	57,833
Present value of funded liabilities	(56,872)	(63,650)
Present value of unfunded liabilities	(1,825)	(1,921)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	<u>(5,933)</u>	<u>(7,738)</u>

21.4 Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme Assets

	2017/18	2018/19
	£000	£000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	52,793	52,764
Interest income	1,370	1,423
Remeasurement gain / (loss):		
Return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	(1,280)	3,719
Contributions from employer	679	760
Contributions from employees into the scheme	207	198
Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits	80	83
Benefits paid	(1,005)	(1,031)
Unfunded benefits paid	(80)	(83)
Closing fair value of scheme assets	<u>52,764</u>	<u>57,833</u>

21.5 Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities

	2017/18	2018/19
	£000	£000
Present value of funded liabilities	(63,253)	(56,872)
Present value of unfunded liabilities	(1,935)	(1,825)
Opening balance at 1 April	<u>(65,188)</u>	<u>(58,697)</u>
Current service cost	(1,247)	(1,189)
Interest cost	(1,699)	(1,588)
Contributions from employees into the scheme	(207)	(198)
Remeasurement gain / (loss):		
Change in financial assumptions	1,935	(4,916)
Change in demographic assumptions	(53)	0
Other experience	6,690	(63)
Past service cost	(13)	(34)
Benefits paid	1,005	1,031
Unfunded benefits paid	80	83
Closing balance at 31 March	<u>(58,697)</u>	<u>(65,571)</u>

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

21. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES (Contd.)

21.6 Fair Value of Employer Assets

The following asset values are at bid value as required under IAS19.

The IAS19 asset split is based on the Plan's benchmark investment split.

	2017/18 £000	2017/18 %	2018/19 £000	2018/19 %
<u>Equity Securities</u>				
Consumer *	7,229.4	14	6,153.4	11
Manufacturing *	7,855.3	15	7,115.6	13
Energy and Utilities *	3,300.8	6	4,369.0	8
Financial Institutions *	4,687.6	9	4,865.3	8
Health and Care *	2,586.8	5	3,142.1	5
Information Technology *	3,216.8	6	1,883.7	3
Other *	<u>3,311.1</u>	6	<u>5,639.1</u>	10
Sub-total Equity Securities	<u>32,187.8</u>		<u>33,168.2</u>	
<u>Debt Securities:</u>				
Corporate Bonds (non-investment grade)	1,028.0	2	0.0	0
Corporate Bonds (investment grade)	0.0	0	0.0	0
UK Government *	5,115.4	10	5,876.1	10
Other	<u>0.0</u>	0	<u>0.0</u>	0
Sub-total Debt Securities	<u>6,143.4</u>		<u>5,876.1</u>	
<u>Private Equity</u>				
All *	168.2	0	0.0	0
All	<u>795.2</u>	2	<u>784.3</u>	1
Sub-total Private Equity	<u>963.4</u>		<u>784.3</u>	
<u>Real Estate:</u>				
UK Property	3,391.3	6	3,917.1	7
Overseas Property	<u>55.2</u>	0	<u>0.0</u>	0
Sub-total Real Estate	<u>3,446.5</u>		<u>3,917.1</u>	
<u>Investment Funds and Unit Trusts:</u>				
Equities *	507.1	1	571.3	1
Bonds	0.0	0	1,466.1	3
Infrastructure	6,253.4	12	7,178.8	12
Commodities *	0.0	0	0.0	0
Other	<u>120.5</u>	0	<u>0.0</u>	0
Sub-total Investment Funds and Unit Trusts	<u>6,881.0</u>		<u>9,216.2</u>	
<u>Derivatives:</u>				
Foreign Exchange *	<u>24.3</u>	0	<u>14.6</u>	0
Sub-total Derivatives	<u>24.3</u>		<u>14.6</u>	
<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>				
All *	<u>3,117.6</u>	6	<u>4,856.5</u>	8
Sub-total Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>3,117.6</u>		<u>4,856.5</u>	
Total Fair Value of Employer Assets	<u>52,764.0</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>57,833.0</u>	<u>100</u>

Scheme assets marked with an asterisk (*) have quoted prices in current active markets or were in active markets 2018/19.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

21. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES (Contd.)

21.7 Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Hymans Robertson, the independent actuaries to Lothian Pension Fund, have advised that the financial assumptions used to calculate the components of the pension expense for the year ended 31 March 2019 were those from the beginning of the year (i.e. 31 March 2018) and have not been changed during the year. The main assumptions in the calculations are:

<u>Average future life expectancies at age 65:</u>		2017/18	2018/19
Current pensioners	male	21.7 years	21.7 years
Current pensioners	female	24.3 years	24.3 years
Future pensioners	male	24.7 years	24.7 years
Future pensioners	female	27.5 years	27.5 years
<u>Financial assumptions:</u>		2017/18	2018/19
Pension increase rate		2.4%	2.5%
Salary increase rate		4.1%	4.2%
Discount rate		2.7%	2.4%

Estimation of defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out above. In order to quantify the impact of a change in the financial assumptions used, the Actuary has calculated and compared the value of the scheme liabilities as at 31 March 2019 on varying bases. The approach taken by the Actuary is consistent with that adopted to derive the IAS19 figures.

To quantify the uncertainty around life expectancy, the Actuary have calculated the difference in cost to the Employer of a one year increase in life expectancy. For sensitivity purposes, this is assumed to be an increase in the cost of benefits of broadly 3-5%. In practice the actual cost of a one year increase in life expectancy will depend on the structure of the revised assumption (i.e. if improvements to survival rates predominately apply at younger or older ages).

<u>Change in assumptions at 31 March 2019:</u>	Approximate % increase to Employer	Approximate Monetary Amount
0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	10.0%	6,771
0.5% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	2.0%	1,446
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	8.0%	5,153

21.8 Analysis of projected amount to be charged to profit or loss for the period to 31 March 2020

	Assets £000	Obligations £000	Net (liability) / asset	
			£000	% of pay
Current service cost	0	(1,354)	(1,354)	-44.50%
Total Service Cost	0	(1,354)	(1,354)	-44.50%
Interest income on plan assets	1,385	0	1,385	45.50%
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	0	(1,578)	(1,578)	-51.90%
Total Net Interest Cost	1,385	(1,578)	(193)	-6.40%
Total included in Profit or Loss	1,385	(2,932)	(1,547)	-50.90%

The Board's estimated contribution to Lothian Pension Fund for 2019/20 is £0.665m.

21.9 Impact on the Authority's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The Board has agreed a contribution stability mechanism with the schemes actuary until 31st March 2021.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

22. LEASES

Operating Leases

The Board currently occupies land and buildings listed below by entering into the following operating lease:

17a South Gyle Crescent - offices		
	2017/18	2018/19
	£000's	£000's
The future minimum lease payments due in future years are:		
• Not later than 1 year	305	305
• Later than 1 year not later than 5 years	1,526	1,526
• Later than 5 years	2,442	2,137
	<u>4,273</u>	<u>3,968</u>

Car Leases

The Board operates an employee car leasing scheme. There were nine active leases in operation at 31st March 2019 and employees contributed £0.018m during 2018/19 towards the cost of car leasing. The Board is committed to paying the following sums in future years:

	2017/18	2018/19
	£000's	£000's
The future minimum lease payments due in future years are:		
• Not later than 1 year	30	23
• Later than 1 year not later than 5 years	25	27
	<u>55</u>	<u>50</u>

The Board has two operational leases. These relate to mobile phones/tablet devices and a Xerox photocopying agreement. The costs incurred under both for financial year 2017/18 were £5,720 and £7,902 respectively.

The Board has no finance lease obligations.

23. LONG TERM DEBTORS

The long term debtor is in respect of a cash incentive received by the Board on its relocation of offices to its new premises at 17a South Gyle Crescent. The cash incentive is amortised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. A 25 year lease was entered into in December 2006, the remaining life amounts to 15 years, consequently £5,642 will be written to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement each year.

	2017/18	2018/19
	£000's	£000's
• Cash incentive:		
Balance at 1st April	85	79
Amortised to Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(6)	(6)
Balance at 31st March	<u>79</u>	<u>73</u>

24. OTHER LONG TERM LIABILITIES

The Board relocated to its new offices in December 2006. As part of the agreement, the landlord agreed to pay a cash incentive of £0.400m on date of entry and £0.475m in 2011. This will be amortised on a straight line basis totalling £0.035m per annum over 25 years, the term of the lease.

	2017/18	2018/19
	£000's	£000's
Balance at 1st April	(525)	(490)
Amortised to Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	35	35
Balance at 31st March	<u>(490)</u>	<u>(455)</u>

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

25. CONSTITUENT COUNCIL REQUISITIONS

The net expenditure of the Board is a charge upon the City of Edinburgh Council, West, East and Midlothian Councils. The division of net expenditure borne by the constituent councils is made in accordance with the Valuations Joint Boards (Scotland) Order 1995.

	Amount due for 2018/19 £000's	Amount received 2018/19 £000's	Amount due (to)/from Constituent Councils 2018/19 £000's
City of Edinburgh Council	3,575	3,575	0
Midlothian Council	540	540	0
East Lothian Council	636	636	0
West Lothian Council	1,096	1,096	0
	<u>5,847</u>	<u>5,847</u>	<u>0</u>

26. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All Treasury Management is carried out on the Board's behalf by the City of Edinburgh Council. The Council complies with the CIPFA Prudential Code, and has adopted the CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice. The City of Edinburgh Council, on behalf of the Board, has overall risk management procedures that focus on the unpredictability of financial markets, and implementing restrictions to minimise these risks.

The Board's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks which have been assessed in order to determine whether or not such risks have, in order to comply with financial instrument accounting requirements, an impact on these Annual Accounts. For all of the financial risks, the impact on Annual Accounts was found to be immaterial. Each risk is detailed below along with an explanation as to why there is no financial effect arising:

- Re-financing risk - the possibility that the Board might be required to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms is considered immaterial because although the Board has powers to obtain loan finance, no such loans were held during the year;
- Market risk - the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Board as a result of changes in such measures as interest rate movements is considered immaterial because the finances of the Board are such that during the year there was no interest payable and interest receivable was immaterial;
- Credit risk - the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Board is considered immaterial on the basis of past experience and the fact that most debt payable to the Board is due from other public bodies;
- Liquidity risk - the possibility that the Board might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments is considered immaterial given the statutory responsibility that the Board has to have a balanced budget and that constituent authorities have to fund the activities of the Board;
- Price risk - the possibility that fluctuations in equity prices has a significant impact on the value of financial instruments held by the Board is considered immaterial because the Board does not generally invest in equity shares; and
- Foreign exchange risk - the possibility that fluctuations in exchange rates could result in loss to the Board is considered immaterial because there are no financial assets or liabilities held at the year end denominated in foreign currencies.

The Board holds its surplus funds with the City of Edinburgh Council and does not place external deposits in its own name. The balance held by and due from the City of Edinburgh Council at 31st March 2019 amounted to £1.715m (2017/18 £1.748m). No breaches of the Board's counterparty criteria occurred during the reporting period and the Board does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits. During the reporting period, the Board held no collateral as security.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Scope of Responsibility

Lothian Valuation Joint Board aims to ensure best value and provide equitable, customer focussed, high quality, professional valuation and electoral services for all its stakeholders.

The Board is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and appropriate standards, that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently, effectively and ethically. The Board also has a duty to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way its functions are carried out.

In discharging these overall responsibilities Elected Members and Senior Officers are responsible for implementing proper arrangements for the governance of the Board's affairs and facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, including arrangements for the management of risk.

The Board has approved and adopted a Local Code of Corporate Governance that is consistent with the principles, and reflects the requirements of the CIPFA/SOLACE framework Delivering Good Governance in Local Government and is supported by detailed evidence of compliance, which is regularly reviewed. A copy of the Schedule of Assurance for the Annual Governance Statement is on our website www.lothian-vjb.gov.uk or can be obtained from the Assessor.

This statement explains how Lothian Valuation Joint Board delivers good governance and reviews the effectiveness of those arrangements. It also includes a statement on internal financial control in accordance with proper practice.

The Board's Governance Framework

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

The framework reflects the arrangements in place to meet the core principles of good governance.

- Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values and respecting the rule of law;
- Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement;
- Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits;
- Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes;
- Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it;
- Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management.

A significant part of the governance framework is the system of internal control which is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Board's policies, aims and objectives. These are outlined in the Board's annual Corporate and Service Plan. This enables the Board to manage its key risks efficiently, effectively, economically and ethically.

Within the overall control arrangements, the system of internal financial control is intended to ensure that assets are safeguarded, transactions are authorised and properly recorded, and material errors or irregularities are either prevented or would be detected within a timely period. It is based on a framework of regular management information, financial regulations, administrative procedures and management supervision.

While the system of internal control is designed to manage risk at a reasonable level it cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable, and not absolute, assurance of effectiveness.

In May 2018, the Board introduced a Governance, Risk and Best Value Group. The first meeting with external stakeholders was held on 24th October 2018. Further meetings are scheduled during 2019/20. The Governance Group provides formal, transparent arrangements for monitoring corporate reporting, risk management and internal financial and core system controls within Lothian Valuation Joint Board. These arrangements support an appropriate relationship with the Board's external auditors and satisfy internal quality assurance and Joint Board requirements. An annual report by the Board's Head of Governance shall be presented to the Board on 17th June 2019 and will provide information on Governance activity undertaken during 2018/19.

Determining the Board's purpose, its vision for the local area and intended outcomes for the Community

The Board has communicated its vision in the Corporate and Service Plan. Delivery of the vision is the responsibility of the Board, the Assessor and Heads of Service. The Board has developed a partnership approach when working with other Authorities.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (Contd.)

Review of Effectiveness

The Board has put in place arrangements for monitoring each element of the framework and to provide evidence of compliance. A Principal Officer within Lothian Valuation Joint Board has been nominated to review the effectiveness of the arrangements and to report annually to the Board.

The review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal financial control is informed by:

- the work of Internal Auditors, based on the delivery of one internal audit review each year, follow-up to confirm effective implementation of previous internal audit findings raised and the status of any open internal audit findings;
- the Assessor's Certificate of Assurance on internal control;
- the operation and monitoring of controls by Board Managers; and
- the External Auditors in their Annual Audit Letter and other reports.

Throughout the year Elected Members and Officers have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the risk management framework and control and governance environment. These review mechanisms include:

- **The Lothian Valuation Joint Board** provides strategic leadership, determines policy aims and objectives and takes executive decisions not delegated to officers. It provides political accountability for the Board's performance.
- **Internal Audit** provides an independent and objective assurance service to the Board by delivering one audit each year and providing an opinion on the design and operating effectiveness of the key internal controls established to manage the Board's most significant risks.
- the **External Audit** undertaken by Scott-Moncrieff and reported in the Annual Audit Report to the Board.
- **The Strategic, Operational and Project Risk Registers** are reviewed as part of the Board's Corporate and Service Plan. The Corporate and Service Plan is approved by the Board. Key risks are reported quarterly to the Board, financial risks through budget reports and service risks through the Assessors Progress report. This ensures that actions can be considered to effectively manage the Board's highest risks.
- **The Monitoring Officer** is responsible to the Board for ensuring that agreed procedures are followed and that all applicable statutes and regulations are complied with.

Certification

In compliance with accounting practice, the Treasurer has provided the Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer with a statement on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Board's internal financial control system for the year ended 31st March 2019. It is the Treasurer's opinion that reasonable assurance can be placed upon the adequacy and effectiveness of the Board's internal control system.

A review was undertaken of the Schedule of Assurance prepared by management. The review did not identify any instances of non-compliance. One instance of partial compliance was identified; this in respect of arrangements in place to encourage 'customer' feedback and engagement. An Improvement Plan is proposed. Work is ongoing on this with some engagement measures already implemented in 2018/19. During 2018/19 no significant Internal Audit findings were raised in relation to the governance and scrutiny performed by the Board.

From this year's review there is evidence that the Code is operating effectively with overall compliance by the Board in all significant areas of its corporate governance arrangements.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

REMUNERATION REPORT

The Remuneration Report provides details of the Board's remuneration policy for its senior employees and states how remuneration arrangements are managed. Senior employees within the Board are defined as those having the responsibility for the management of the Board to the extent that they can direct or control the major activities of the Board. This includes activities involving the expenditure of money, during the year to which the report relates, whether solely or collectively with other persons.

As well as providing details of the Board's remuneration policy, the Remuneration Report will also show:

- Details of the number of employees whose remuneration was £50,000 or more, which will be disclosed in pay bands of £5,000;
- Details of remuneration paid to senior employees of the Board for 2018/19;
- Details of the Board's senior employees who participate in the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by the Lothian Pension Fund, and the benefits provided under the scheme.

1. Audit of Remuneration Report

Auditors are required by ISA 720A to read the remuneration report to identify any:

- material inconsistencies with the financial statements;
- information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by auditors in the course of performing the audit, or that is otherwise misleading.

Scott-Moncrieff have reported in their annual report that the auditable part of the Remuneration Report has been properly prepared in accordance with The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014.

2. Remuneration policy

The Lothian Valuation Joint Board is responsible for approving the remuneration level of the Assessor and Electoral Registration Office. The post of Depute Assessor was removed from 1st April 2018 following the approval of a new staffing structure as part of the Transformation and Cultural Change Programme. The Scottish Joint Negotiating Committee (SJNC) for Local authority Services sets the salaries for the Chief Officials of Scottish local authorities and is responsible for agreeing annual inflationary increases. The post of Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer was reviewed at the creation of the Joint Board in 1996. Advice on such matters is received from the Human Resources division of the City of Edinburgh Council and from the Executive Director of Resources, City of Edinburgh Council.

The salaries of all other employees is set by reference to the Scottish Joint Council for Local Government Employees for all other categories of staff. The Board's Scheme of Delegation provides the Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer with delegated authority to appoint employees within agreed staffing and expenditure levels. The City of Edinburgh Council provides remuneration advice and assistance to the Board on request.

The Convener and Vice-Convener of the Board are remunerated by the Council of which they are a council member. The remuneration of councillors is regulated by the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004 (Remuneration) Regulations 2007 (SSI No. 2007/183) as amended by the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004 (Remuneration and Severance Payments) Amendment Regulations 2015.

The Board has an arrangement with each council that remunerates the Convener and Vice-Convener to reimburse the Council for the additional costs of that councillor arising from them being a Convener or Vice-Convener of the Board. The disclosures made in this report are limited to the amounts paid to the council by the Board for remuneration and does not reflect the full value of the remuneration that may be paid to the councillor.

All other members of the Board are remunerated by the Council of which they are a council member.

The position of Chief Executive is provided and remunerated by the City of Edinburgh Council.

3. Pension Entitlement of Senior Employees

The Board's senior employees participate in the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by the Lothian Pension Fund. This is a final salary pension scheme which means that pension benefits are based on the final year's pay and the number of years that person has been a member of the scheme. The scheme's normal retirement age for employees is 65.

From 1 April 2009 a five tier contribution system was introduced with contributions from scheme members being based on how much pay falls in to each tier. This is designed to give more equality between the cost and benefits of scheme membership. Prior to 2009 contribution rates were set at 6% for all non manual employees.

The tiers and members contributions rates for 2018/19 are as follows:

On earnings up to and including £21,300 (5.5%), on earnings above £21,300 and up to £26,100 (7.25%), on earnings above £26,100 and up to £35,700 (8.5%), on earnings above £35,700 and up to £47,600 (9.5%) and on earnings above £47,600 (12%).

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

REMUNERATION REPORT (Contd.)

3. Pension Entitlement of Senior Employees (Contd.)

From April 2015, when allocating contribution rates to members, pensionable pay means the actual pensionable pay, regardless of hours worked.

There is no automatic entitlement to a lump sum for members who joined the scheme post April 2009. Members may opt to give up (commute) pension for lump sum or bigger lump sum up to the limit set by the Finance Act 2004.

The value of the accrued benefits has been calculated on the basis of the age at which the person will first become entitled to receive a pension on retirement without reduction on account of its payment at that age; without exercising any option to commute pension entitlement into a lump sum; and without any adjustment for the effects of future inflation - assuming that the person left the related employment or service as at 31st March in the year to which the value relates.

The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the person has accrued as consequence of their total local government service, and not just their current appointment.

4. Remuneration by Pay Band

Details of the Board's employees receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year, excluding employer's NI and pension contributions are:

Remuneration Band	Number of Employees	
	2017/18	2018/19
£50,000 - £54,999	3	3
£55,000 - £59,999	1	-
£60,000 - £64,999	2	1
£65,000 - £69,999	1	2
£70,000 - £74,999	-	-
£75,000 - £79,999	1	-
£80,000 - £84,999	1	1
£85,000 - £89,999	1	-
£90,000 - £94,999	-	-
£95,000 - £99,999	2	-
£100,000 - £104,999	-	-
£105,000 - £109,999	-	-
£110,000 - £114,999	-	-
£115,000 - £119,999	-	-
£120,000 - £124,999	1	1
£125,000 - £129,999	-	-
£130,000 - £134,999	1	-
Totals	14	8

5. Remuneration paid to Senior Employees

The table below details remuneration paid to senior employees within the Board. Senior Employees are defined as having the responsibility for management of the Board to the extent that they can direct or control the major activities of the Board. This includes activities involving the expenditure of money, during the year to which the report relates, whether solely or collectively with other persons.

Name and Post Title	Salary, Fees and Allowances 31 March 2018	Salary, Fees and Allowances 31 March 2019
	£	£
G. Strachan - Assessor and Electoral Reg Officer	120,747	121,145
N. Chapman - Depute Assessor (Interim) *	97,158	0
Total	217,905	121,145

* appointed interim Depute Assessor from 01.01.17 until 31.03.18. Post removed from 01.04.18 so no remuneration included against this post for 2018/19.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

REMUNERATION REPORT (Contd.)

6. Pension Entitlement of Senior Employees

<u>In-year pension contributions</u>		For year to 31 March 2018	For year to 31 March 2019
Name and Post Title		£	£
G. Strachan - Assessor and Electoral Reg Officer		25,120	25,718
N. Chapman - Depute Assessor (Interim) *		20,166	0
<u>Accrued Pension Benefits</u>		As at 31 March 2019	Difference from 31 March 2018
Name and Post Title		£'000	£'000
G. Strachan - Assessor and Electoral Reg Officer			
	Pension	64	3
	Lump sum	128	0

* appointed interim Depute Assessor from 01.01.17 until 31.03.18. Post removed from 01.04.18 so no pension included against this post for 2018/19.

All senior employees shown in the tables above are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme.

The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the person has accrued as a consequence of their total local government service, not solely their current appointment.

7. Remuneration of Convener and Vice Conveners

The following table provides details of the remuneration paid to the Board's Convener and Vice-Convener by the Board, excluding NI and Pensions.

Name and Post Title	Salary, fees and allowances	Taxable Expenses	Total Remun. 2018/19	Total Remun. 2017/18
N.Work - Convener *	£ 0	£ 0	£ 0	£ 965
D.Key - Convener *	4,251	0	4,251	2,595
M. Russell - Vice Convener **	0	0	0	286
A. McGuire - Vice Convener **	3,189	0	3,189	1,956
	<u>7,440</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7,440</u>	<u>5,802</u>

* N. Work Convener until 21.08.17. Thereafter D.Key appointed Convener
 ** M.Russell Vice Convener until 21.08.17. Thereafter A.McGuire appointed Vice Convener.

LOTHIAN VALUATION JOINT BOARD

REMUNERATION REPORT (Contd.)

8. Pension Entitlement of Convener and Vice Convener

<u>In-year pension contributions</u>	For year to 31 March 2018	For year to 31 March 2019	
<u>Name and Post Title</u>	£	£	
N.Work - Convener (former)	5,503	0	*
D.Key - Convener	4,304	4,631	*
A.McGuire - Vice Convener (not in LPF)	0	0	*
		Difference from	
<u>Accrued Pension Benefits</u>	As at 31 March 2019	31 March 2018	
<u>Name and Post Title</u>			
D.Key - Convener	Pension	3	1
	Lump sum	0	0

* includes full pension entitlement as a Councillor, not just that in respect of Convener/Vice Convener of the Lothian Valuation Joint Board. No pension shown for N. Work 2018/19 as he was no longer the Board's Convener.

9. Exit Packages

The following information details the number, and total cost, of exit packages agreed and approved by 31st March 2019, grouped in rising bands of £20,000 up to £100,000.

Exit packages include compulsory and voluntary redundancy costs, pension contributions in respect of added years, ex-gratia payments and other departure costs.

Exit Packages Band	Number of Employees		Total Cost	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
£0 - £20,000	4	0	£ 57,059	£ 0
£20,001 - £40,000	4	0	120,236	0
£40,001 - £60,000	3	0	144,386	0
£60,001 - £80,000	1	0	63,422	0
£80,001 - £100,000	1	0	85,404	0
Totals	13	0	470,507	0

Costs are in respect of voluntary retirements which were approved on the basis of Regulation 30 (Rule of 85) of the Pension Fund Regulations.

10. Trade Union (Facility Time Publication Requirements) Regulations 2017

The Lothian Valuation Joint Board is required to report from 1st April 2017 a range of information on facility time made available to its employees who are trade union representatives. For the reporting year 2018/19, the equivalent of 0.05 FTE (1 individual) of paid facility time was made available, with an associated cost of £2,813. This sum equates to 0.07% of Lothian Valuation Joint Board's overall paybill. Of the total time made available, no individual spent 100% of time during the year on trade union-related activities, only between 0% and 50%.