

NEW FOREST
NATIONAL PARK

FINANCIAL REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2015**

NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
FINANCIAL REPORT - YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

CHAIRMAN OF THE AUTHORITY

Oliver Crosthwaite-Eyre

CHIEF EXECUTIVE Alison Barnes

CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER Bob Jackson, CPFA

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EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

Introduction

The purpose of this foreword is to provide a clear and understandable guide to the most significant matters reported in the financial statements.

Accounting Policies and Comparative Information

The accounting policies, on which the figures in the financial statements are based, are set out in Note 1 (p 25) immediately following the financial statements.

Financial Background

The current economic prospects look mixed, with the wider UK economy showing some signs of recovery but the prospects for the public finances continuing to look fairly poor; indeed the Chancellor himself has warned “the job is far from done”.

The Government cuts for many public sector organisations have continued with the most recent settlement announcement for this Authority giving a further cut of 1.7% for 2015-16. In real terms, the central government (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) support for National Park Authorities has been cut by nearly 40% since 2010. The Defra grant in 2014/15 was £3.091m; this compared with £3.379m for the previous year and is now projected to fall to £3.037m in 2015/16. The Government is also currently limiting public sector pay increases to 1% per annum for the foreseeable future (a 1% pay award was given to Authority Staff and Members in 2014/15).

Inflation (Consumer Prices Index) peaked at 5.2% in September 2011 but has been steadily falling since, moving below the Government’s 2.0% target in January 2014 and has more recently fallen to -0.1%. The Bank of England base rate has remained constant at 0.5% since March 2009. Any interest rate change is far from certain but most commentators are now predicting it may begin to rise around mid-2016. This directly impacts on the Authority’s ability to support its budget in the medium term through investment income.

Within the economic climate, this Financial Report gives a snapshot of the Authority’s financial performance up to 31 March 2015. However it should also be noted that the Authority has a robust Medium-Term Financial Plan in place and a prudent level of reserves; these give the Authority the time and flexibility to meet the pressures that it faces.

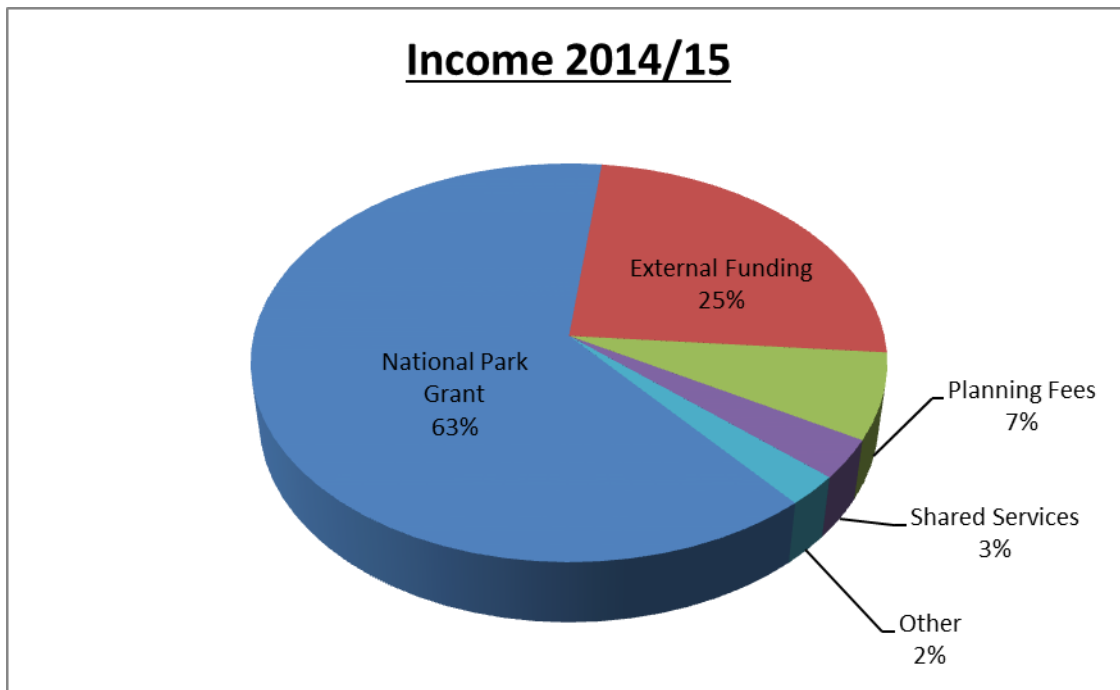
Financial Performance

The original 2014/15 expenditure budget was £5.230m and income was estimated at £4.9m (both figures include £1.4m for externally-funded projects).

The net 'saving' at year-end was £102,000 – this reduced the call on the Revenue Support Reserve to £3,000 (down from the original budget estimate of £105,000). This saving is detailed in the Authority's own reporting format in Note 7 (p.40). In addition, a net amount of £130,000 was funded from other Earmarked Reserves this year.

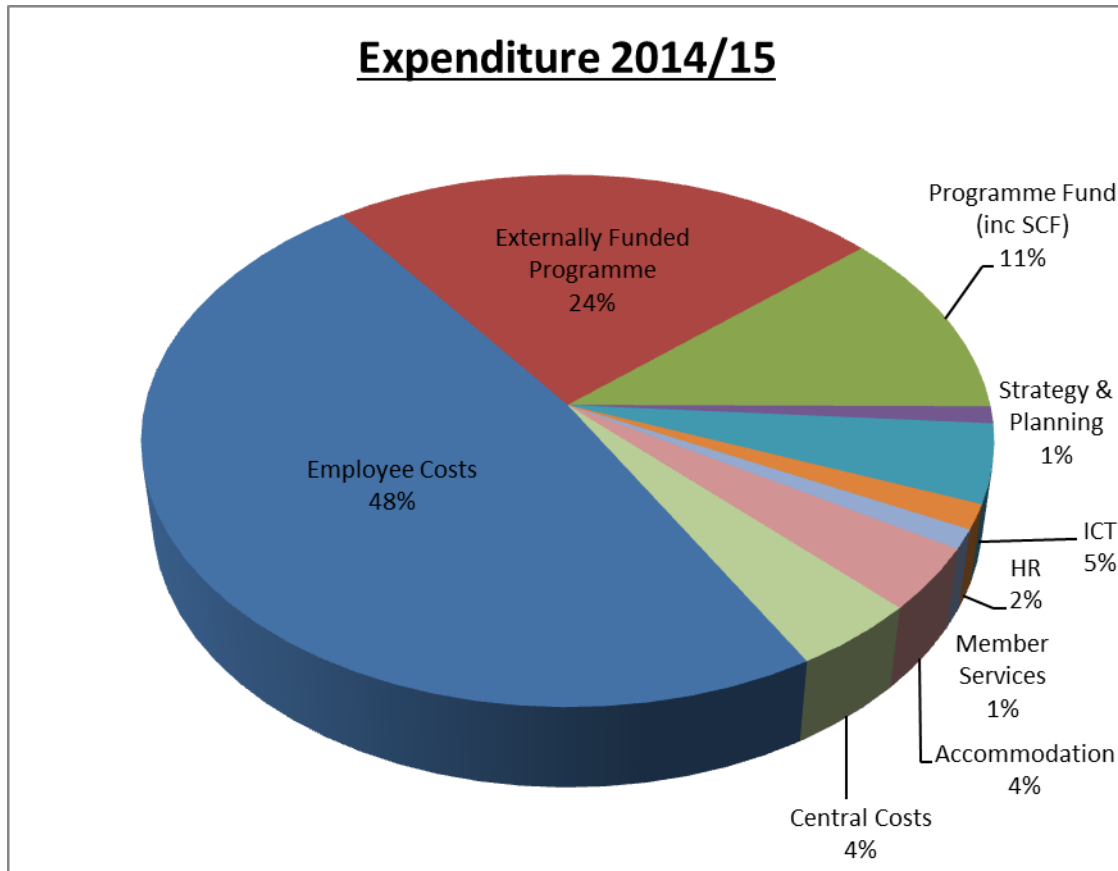
	Original Budget	Actual	Variance
	£000	£000	£000
Contribution to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(221)	(130)	91
Contribution to/(from) Revenue Support Reserve	(105)	(3)	102

This chart shows the income generated by the Authority in 2014/15:



The Authority is heavily reliant on its core Defra grant (£3.091m), making up 63% of total income. The Authority also generated £1.2million external funding, £340,000 in planning fees, £155,000 from shared services and £120,000 in other income.

This chart shows the expenditure of the Authority in 2014/15:



A significant proportion of the Authority's expenditure (48%) is for front-line and back-office staffing; this figure includes direct salaries plus on-costs (National Insurance & Pensions). The Authority also spent £580,000 on its Programme Fund and Sustainable Communities Fund projects, as well as the significant external and grant funding it generated this year.

General and Earmarked Reserves

The Authority's General Fund Balance is currently £0.3million, with a further £1.7million in other earmarked reserves.

Capital Spending

During 2014-15 the Authority incurred capital expenditure of £687,000 funded by capital grants, developers' contributions and the General Fund. Expenditure was incurred as follows:

Expenditure:	2013/14	2014/15
	£000	£000
Land	0	45
Computer Hardware	29	73
Computer Software	16	37
Other Equipment	43	22
Office Relocation	56	41
Affordable Housing	60	19
Open Space	0	46
Ecological Mitigation	0	6
Grant to External Body	693	398
	897	687
Financed by:		
Revenue Contributions to Capital	(88)	(132)
Developers Contributions	(60)	(71)
Capital Grants and Contributions	(749)	(484)
	(897)	(687)

Pension Scheme Assets and Liabilities

The pension liability is based on an actuarial valuation and represents the benefits that have been accrued by members of the local government pension scheme.

The Authority's Balance Sheet shows a net pension liability of £4.364m, deriving from assets valued at £7.238m compared to a liability estimated at £11.602m. Whilst this has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Authority as recorded in the Balance Sheet, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Authority remains healthy, as the deficit on the scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the working lives of employees.

The net pension liability has increased by £951,000 from 31 March 2014 (compared to a decrease of £280,000 the previous year).

Financial Statements

The financial statements and their purpose are summarised as follows:

- **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (page 20)**
This statement discloses the revenue expenditure and income by service for the year ended 31st March 2015. The statement shows the true economic (accounting) cost of providing those services, prior to any statutory amounts required to be charged through the accounts (which are shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement).
- **Balance Sheet (page 21)**
The Balance Sheet discloses the financial position of the Authority as at 31st March 2015. The net assets of the Authority (its assets less liabilities) are matched by reserves held by the Authority.
- **Movement in Reserves Statement (page 22-23)**
This statement discloses the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure) and other reserves.
- **Cash Flow Statement (page 24)**
The Cash Flow Statement discloses the inflows and outflows of cash arising from the activities of the Authority for the year ended 31st March 2015.
- **Notes to the Accounts (pages 25-70)**
The Notes disclose more detailed information on the figures provided in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account, Balance Sheet, Movement in Reserves Statement and Cash Flow Statement. Note 1 discloses the accounting policies used by the National Park Authority in compiling the financial statements.

Bob Jackson, CPFA
Chief Finance Officer
24th September 2015

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The Authority's Responsibilities

The Authority is required to:

- * Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Authority, that officer is the Chief Finance Officer;
- * Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- * Approve the Statement of Accounts.

2. The Chief Finance Officer's Responsibilities

The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ('the Code of Practice').

In preparing the Statement of Accounts, the Chief Finance Officer has:

- * Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- * Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- * Complied with the Code of Practice;
- * Kept proper accounting records which were up to date;
- * Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities;
- * Taken measures to ensure that risk is appropriately managed.

3. The Chief Finance Officer's Certificate

I certify that the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2015 has been prepared in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011 and that it gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the New Forest National Park Authority as at 31 March 2015 and its income and expenditure for that year ended.

Bob Jackson, CPFA

Chief Finance Officer

24 September 2015

4. Approval of the Accounts by the Authority

I confirm that these accounts were approved and authorised for issue by Members of the Authority at the meeting held on the 24 September 2015.

Oliver Crosthwaite-Eyre

Chairman of the Authority

24 September 2015

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2014/15

Scope of responsibility

The New Forest National Park Authority is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively.

The Authority also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

In discharging this overall responsibility, the Authority is also responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of the Authority's functions and which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

The Authority approved and adopted a Code of Corporate Governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/Solace Framework Delivering Good Governance in Local Government. A review of compliance with the Code is carried out on an annual basis by the Chief Executive, Monitoring Officer and Chief Finance Officer. A copy of the Code is published on the Authority's website and can be obtained from Corporate Services.

This statement explains how the Authority has complied with the Code and also meets the requirements of Regulation 4(3) of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011 in relation to the publication of a statement of corporate governance.

The purpose of the governance framework

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values, by which the Authority is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads the community. It enables the Authority 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 system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to 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.

The system of internal control is based on an on-going process designed to identify and prioritise the risk to the achievement of the Authority's aims, objectives and policies, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

The Governance Framework

The Local Code of Corporate Governance describes the Authority's governance framework in relation to the six core principles below and demonstrates how it complies with these:

- a. Focusing on the purpose of the Authority and on outcomes for the community and creating and implementing a vision for the local area;
- b. Members and Officers working together to achieve a common purpose with clearly defined functions and roles;
- c. Promoting values for the Authority and demonstrating the values of good governance through upholding high standards of conduct and behaviour;
- d. Taking informed and transparent decisions, which are subject to effective scrutiny and managing risk;
- e. Developing the capacity and capability of members and officers to be effective; and
- f. Engaging with local people and other stakeholders to ensure robust public accountability.

This code was adopted by the Authority in June 2012.

Through carrying out its general statutory duties and responsibilities in connection with the two national park purposes, the Authority also seeks to work for and with the local community to foster the social and economic wellbeing of communities within the National Park.

Focusing on the purpose of the Authority and on outcomes for the community and creating and implementing a vision for the local area

The Authority's purposes, vision and intended outcomes for residents, visitors and other stakeholders are identified in a range of policy documents. The overarching vision for the management of the Authority during 2014/15 was set out in the Management Plan 2010 - 2015. The plan was developed following extensive community engagement.

The Authority's Business Plan 2011 – 2015, published in June 2011, set out the main framework for the work programme for the Authority over the four years based on objectives and actions from the Management Plan. The work programmes are aligned to the Authority's purposes and duty of Protect, Enjoy, Prosper and Aiming for Excellence. A more detailed annual Operational Plan set out how these objectives and actions would be delivered. Progress is monitored regularly by Executive Board and the Resources, Audit and Performance Committee. The Plan presents an account and assessment of the Authority's activities, alongside the separate reports of its financial position and performance.

The current National Park Management Plan was approved in 2010 as the overall strategic plan for all the key partner organisations in the New Forest. It is currently under review and this has taken the form of a light touch update focusing on the delivery of a set of priority actions for all partners during the period 2015 - 2020. The process is being overseen by a partnership group comprising the statutory bodies with responsibilities within the National Park and is proposed to be finalised in summer 2015. The new

Business Plan for the period 2015-18 has also been drafted and will be approved alongside the updated Management Plan in summer 2015.

Management information is produced to assist with the measurement of performance including a number of performance indicators. Budgetary control reports are reviewed monthly by the Budget Holders and on a regular basis by the Executive Board and Resources, Audit and Performance Committee. The Committee also considers the Authority's medium-term financial position. The Medium-Term Financial Plan aligns resources to their priorities. Where performance slips this is further examined and action taken where possible. The Authority continues to be very highly successful in attracting external funding into the area, leveraging around £13 for every £1 of funding we put towards partnership projects. It is also keenly investigating corporate partnerships (sponsorship) both internally and alongside the wider National Park family.

The Chief Executive reports to the Authority on the development and performance of the Authority overall. The Annual Report 2014/15, detailing the Authority's activities and achievements over this period is currently being drafted and will be considered at the Annual Authority meeting on 16 July 2015. In November 2012, the Authority participated in its most recent independent, peer-assessed, quadrennial 'National Park Authority Performance Assessment'. A copy of their final report, including recommendations, is available on the Authority's website.

The Authority has adopted and maintained a complaints procedure to enable complaints about the Authority's activities to be considered and responded to. Information on how to use the complaints procedure is available via a complaints leaflet and the Authority's website. Information on complaints received is considered by the Authority's Executive Board. Lessons for service improvement are identified wherever practicable.

The Authority is subject to a full and independent audit of the financial management arrangements in place for 2014/15. Audit reports are issued by the External Auditor and Internal Auditor to be considered by the Authority's Resources, Audit and Performance Committee.

The Authority undertakes Equality Impact Assessments, in which services are required to review policies and procedures to ensure those services are delivered, designed and continually monitored to meet the needs of the whole community.

Members and Officers working together to achieve a common purpose with clearly defined functions and roles

Standing Orders, Scheme of Delegations, Financial Regulations, Contract Standing Orders and other procedures describe how the Authority operates and how decisions are made to ensure that these are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people. All these key policies were kept under review during the year and amendments made as and when necessary.

Meetings of the Authority are held in public (save for individual items of a sensitive nature properly considered in confidential session) with publicly available agendas and minutes, members of the public may ask questions and make representations on relevant matters at meetings. Each of the committees has distinct terms of reference,

with each having a periodic review. Member attendance for the Authority and Committee meetings during the year was 78% (the same as 2013/14).

The roles and responsibilities of the Members and Officers are further defined in Member/Officer job descriptions and there is a Local Protocol for Member and Officer Relations. We have recently begun openly publishing Member attendance data on our website. The roles of Chief Executive, Monitoring Officer and Chief Finance Officer are filled, with each Officer understanding their relevant responsibilities.

The Authority has taken a decision to have a service level agreement (SLA) for the provision of the Chief Finance Officer in 2014/15, in order to ensure value for money. In reaching this decision the Authority took into account the governance requirements of CIPFA's Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2010). The Chief Finance Officer (CFO) function is performed by the Executive Director of New Forest District Council. There are agreed protocols for consultation with the CFO on key decisions and advice to the Authority and its committees. The CFO or a nominated deputy attends meetings of the Authority's Managers' Forum and Executive Board in order to ensure a sound understanding of the organisation's key priorities and risks. The role of the Monitoring Officer is performed in-house by the Senior Solicitor with a remaining nil-cost SLA with Hampshire for any additional specialist legal support required. All such service level agreements are reviewed and performance monitored.

Promoting values for the Authority and demonstrating the values of good governance through upholding high standards of conduct and behaviour

There are Codes of Conduct for Members and Officers in place and performance appraisal processes for Officers. Training is given to Members on the Code of Conduct and there is a Register of Members' Interests. The Authority has implemented a new standards regime for the conduct of Members following the implementation of the Localism Act 2011. There is currently a Standards Committee which monitors the ethical framework of the Authority.

There is an adopted Whistleblowing Policy, with confidential reporting arrangements in place to enable internal and external whistle-blowing which was updated in March 2014. There is also an Anti-fraud & Corruption Policy in place and a supplementary Anti-Money Laundering Policy was approved in June 2013. A group of staff also reviewed the Authority's core 'Values' during 2015.

The Monitoring Officer has recently reviewed the Authority's Standing Orders and Scheme of Delegations and these were updated to clarify the approval process for significant grant applications made by the Authority.

Taking informed and transparent decisions, which are subject to effective scrutiny and managing risk

There is a systematic strategy, framework and processes for managing risk. A risk register is maintained and reviewed regularly by Executive Board and half-yearly by the Resources, Audit and Performance Committee. This enables relevant risks to be identified and evaluated, with consideration given to appropriate mitigation strategies.

Members oversee the strategic direction and annual objectives. This enables relevant risks to be identified and evaluated, with consideration given to appropriate mitigation strategies.

In March 2014 the Resources, Audit and Performance Committee approved an Assurance Framework which specifies the sources of information on which the Authority relies to gain assurance that all key risks are identified and that controls are operating effectively. It also approved an Internal Audit Charter which clearly defines the purpose, authority and responsibility of the internal audit activity.

The Authority has fully complied with the Local Government Transparency Code released in October 2014 and, as such, has a designated page on its website containing all the information required to be published; in a number of cases the Authority has actually gone beyond the minimum requirements of the Code and published further information to better aid understanding and transparency.

Following significantly increased procurement activity, particularly due to the large externally-funded grant schemes, the Authority undertook to strengthen its resourcing, documentation and processes in this important area. This work has been highly successful with a new fixed-term post of Finance and Procurement Officer being employed in November 2014 alongside a full suite of revised procurement documentation, a new online 'e-tendering' system procured and a number of training sessions held for relevant staff and managers. The Authority is fully compliant with the new Public Contract Regulations 2015 (including measures to support SME applications).

Developing the capacity and capability of members and officers to be effective

Senior Officers' learning and development needs are identified and met through induction programmes and the appraisal system, which includes learning and development target areas. All new Members undergo a full internal induction programme and a general 'National Parks' induction is also now mandatory. In regard to existing Members, National Parks UK is currently working on establishing some appropriate on-going training programmes.

There have been a number of informal training sessions for Members and Members Days on various aspects of their responsibilities and to aid the development of policy.

The Authority seeks to continually train its Managers and Officers; in the last year the Authority has arranged training on employee performance monitoring (sessions for staff and managers), leadership coaching, data protection, continued a series of team workshops for the new Environment and Rural Economy team, held discovery days and many more specific personal development courses.

Engaging with local people and other stakeholders to ensure robust public accountability

The Authority has developed and maintained a range of relationships and arrangements with other agencies in the public, private and voluntary sectors, to ensure that they are able to engage with and contribute to the work of the Authority.

A Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) setting out how the National Park Authority would involve local communities and others in its work was approved by the Authority on 12 December 2013. Although the production of the SCI is a requirement of the Government's planning regulations, updating the document also provided an opportunity for the Authority to set out how people can get involved in the preparation of the Authority's other plans and strategies.

Member representation has continued with a number of external bodies such as the Court of Verderers, the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Government Association, Hampshire Senate, North Solent Shoreline Management Plan, New Forest Local Access Forum, New Forest Ninth Centenary Trust, New Forest Marque and Campaign for National Parks.

Partnership arrangements have been continued with the Ninth Centenary Trust for joint delivery of interpretation facilities in Lyndhurst, and with Camping in the Forest and Hampshire County Council for the provision of community rangers; the Authority had nearly 45,000 face-to-face contacts during the year to promote understanding of the National Park. Numerous events at schools and education centres have also taken place to help promote the understanding of the New Forest and engage with children.

The governance arrangements for the partnership with the Ninth Centenary Trust have been recently considered and approved by the Authority. The Authority continues to deliver nine Local Information Points in partnership with local businesses to provide information about the National Park for local communities and visitors. We still work with the Campaign for National Parks through their Mosaic outreach projects: staff are still in touch with black and ethnic minority groups in Southampton to help them visit and learn more about the National Park and we are two years into a three year project to increase citizenship, employability and engagement with the National Park by young people. Authority staff were also invited to become 'Dementia Friends' and undergo relevant training to further understand the issues involved and see what they could do to help.

The Authority has continued to facilitate the New Forest Consultative Panel, which is an advisory forum comprising representatives from over eighty organisations with an interest in the New Forest National Park and adjacent areas. It meets every two months to discuss topical issues and provide views to the National Park Authority and other statutory bodies. We also facilitate other Forums with wide representation from relevant organisations to help guide and communicate work programmes relating to dog walking, cycling, equine issues, animal accidents and recreation management.

The New Forest Land Advice Service has continued to provide wide-ranging support to land managers and young commoners during 2014/15.

The Authority has been instrumental in assisting local Parish and Town Councils in developing a communication structure to engage with the public and assist in training for Council members. It routinely consults Parish Councils for their views on all planning applications by providing them with an initial planning officer assessment alongside details of the application. Communication has been aided further with the successful Parish Quadrant meetings which are held throughout the year and the Member presence at Parish Councils.

The Authority publishes Park Life, Pocket Guide and an Annual Report to ensure regular communication on our work performance and issues and opportunities, together with events, press releases, regular email newsletters, website updates and social media posts.

In November 2012 the Authority was subject to an independent, peer-led performance assessment. Their summary conclusion was that *'The Authority is self-aware...(and) has applied itself to creating a step change in the way that it operates.....In particular it has applied considerable time, energy and effort to establishing good working relationships across the complex range of established organisations within the Forest. The distinctly different Authority is now recognised as positively changed by staff, Members, partners and communities alike and this outcome is a credit to the Authority's dedication and resolve to make improvements.'* The Authority has fully reviewed and considered all the feedback and recommendations from the report.

Continuous Improvement

The Authority aims to be clearly accountable for the effective delivery of services, through setting targets and measuring performance. Through the National Parks' Joint Improvement Group and local officer input, a revised and streamlined set of key national performance indicators has been agreed and implemented.

Objectives and targets are developed for each service, and performance reviewed against these. This has been particularly important due to the economic climate and being able to reach a balanced budget (including the planned use of reserves as appropriate) following the significant grant cuts. The Authority is also continuing to deliver its "Planning for the Future" programme ethos and has appointed a Member Task and Finish Group which focuses on efficiencies and working processes; this process will soon enter a further phase to guide the Authority through the next Comprehensive Spending Review which is due to take place later in 2015.

A small organisational restructure took place at the end of 2014/15 in response to a number of staffing changes and to meet budgetary restrictions prompted by reductions in Defra grant funding. The new structure ensures that the Authority is well placed to continue with its current level of work around the purposes and duty as well as continuing to foster and promote areas of increased joint working with partners and stakeholders.

Service level agreements with New Forest District Council provided the services of Chief Finance Officer, provision of strategic financial and HR advice, internal audit, and some accountancy services. The Authority also provides services to other local bodies through SLAs; these included archaeology, trees, rangers and ecology services during the last year. Further SLAs with NFDC for GIS and Building Conservation were agreed during the last year, which will come into effect during 2015/16.

Review of Effectiveness:

The Authority has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of Officers within the Authority who have the responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Internal Auditor's report and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.

Factors which influence the controls environment include: ethics, integrity, operating style and the way management and Members assign responsibility and authority.

The roles of the Authority, the Resources, Audit and Performance Committee and Internal Audit are explicit in maintaining the effectiveness of the governance framework.

The Authority's risk register has been maintained and now details eight key risks from across the organisation; this compares favourably with thirteen risks which were identified back in 2013/14. By way of example, in 2014/15 the Authority chose to move its banking arrangements due to the increasing perceived risks identified with its existing provider.

Of the sixty Actions/Outcomes in the 2014/15 Operational Plan, fifty four were shown as "green" at year-end, five as "amber" and one as "red". Of those six shown as amber or red, all have been addressed further in the 2015/16 Operational Plan and work schedules.

Major strategic plans and policies receive consideration by Members. A comprehensive scheme of delegation to Officers has been approved by Members, and makes clear that the role of Officers is to implement and give effect to strategies and policies approved by the Authority. An Internal Control Questionnaire was completed by managers and budget holders during 2014 and a full report on outcomes was provided to the Resources, Audit and Performance Committee in November.

Authority meetings are open to members of the press and public to attend and make presentments (save for individual items of a sensitive nature properly considered in confidential session). Agendas and minutes of meetings are available for inspection by the public both at the Authority's offices and via the Authority's website.

The Authority has maintained arrangements to ensure that its dealings are lawful and comply with financial regulations. The Authority's Solicitor considers all reports considered by Members, and is present at meetings to give advice to Members as

required. This assists in ensuring that the Authority discharges its functions in accordance with the law.

Members have a key role in providing assurance that the Authority's funds are used economically, efficiently and effectively in accordance with agreed policies. The Medium-Term Financial Plan and Budget is agreed annually by the Authority and budget monitoring reports are considered quarterly at meetings of the Resources, Audit and Performance Committee. The Authority's Accounts are subject to external audit on an annual basis and reported to the Authority at a public meeting.

There were two complaints made against Members during 2014/15 in relation to allegations of failure to comply with the Members' Code of Conduct; each complaint was investigated and no fault was found in either case.

All Member meetings of the Authority commence with an item regarding declaration of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests, with signed records of interests declared kept with the minutes of the meeting. A Register of Members' Interests is maintained, in accordance with the Local Government Act 2000.

The Internal Auditor's report for 2014/15 states "arrangements are in place to ensure there is an adequate and effective internal control environment." and continues "Where minor control weaknesses were identified during the year, management have agreed to take action. Internal Audit monitors progress made against these recommendations and is content that management are implementing the required actions to further strengthen controls."

Ernst & Young act as the Authority's external auditors and are responsible for reviewing and reporting on the Financial Report (Statement of Accounts) and arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources.

The Authority's Business Continuity Plan was updated and reviewed during 2013/14 and approved by the Authority's Executive Board. A limited simulation test of the key IT contingency features was carried out successfully by officers in January 2014 and an internal audit of the Plan in May 2014 produced a very positive audit with only one recommendation.

Officers have continued work on reviewing and updating the records management system for the Authority to meet statutory and best practice requirements. The design and implementation of this work has taken longer than expected and is now due to be completed during 2015/16.

Significant governance issues:

The Authority's Standing Orders and Scheme of Delegations were fully reviewed by the Monitoring Officer during the latter part of 2014 and one key amendment approved at the Authority meeting in January 2015 (to clarify the approval process for significant grant applications made by the Authority).

As mentioned previously, the Authority is currently renewing both the Management Plan for the National Park (to be delivered by and in consultation with a large number of partners and stakeholders) and the Authority's own Business Plan. Both documents will provide key strategic direction for the Authority over the coming years and will be approved during summer 2015.

During 2015/16 the Authority will be fully reviewing its Counter Fraud policies and procedures in light of the new code of practice from the Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy (CIPFA). It will also engage with CIPFA and others in relation to the new 'International Framework for Good Governance in the Public Sector' which is expected to be published soon.

CERTIFICATION

To the best of our knowledge, governance arrangements, as defined above have been in place within the Authority for the year ending 31 March 2015 and up to the date of approval of the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts.

We propose to take steps over the coming year to address those areas identified above to further enhance our governance arrangements. We are satisfied that these steps will address the need for improvements that were identified during the review of effectiveness and will monitor their implementation and operation as part of our next annual review.

Signed:

Oliver Crosthwaite-Eyre
Chairman

Date: 24 September 2015

Signed:.....

Alison Barnes
Chief Executive

Date: 24 September 2015

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

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COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2015

This account summarises the resources that have been generated and consumed in providing services and managing the Authority during the year. It includes all day-to-day expenses and related income on an accruals basis, as well as transactions measuring the value of long-term assets actually consumed and the real projected value of retirement benefits earned by employees in the year.

2013/14			Note	2014/15		
Gross Expenditure £000	Income £000	Net Expenditure £000		Gross Expenditure £000	Income £000	Net Expenditure £000
882	(348)	534	Conservation of the Natural Environment	857	(380)	477
543	(225)	318	Conservation of Cultural Heritage	413	(103)	310
1,281	(1,066)	215	Recreation Management and Transport	1,033	(850)	183
514	(20)	494	Promoting Understanding	475	(13)	462
153	(14)	139	Rangers, Estates and Volunteers	126	(22)	104
1,111	(330)	781	Development Control	1,070	(465)	605
499	0	499	Forward Planning and Communities	582	(19)	563
376	(4)	372	Corporate and Democratic Core	475	(6)	469
7	0	7	Non-Distributed Costs	0	0	0
56	(56)	0	Exceptional Item – Office Relocation	32	(47)	(15)
5,422	(2,063)	3,359	Net Cost of Services	5,063	(1,905)	3,158
			Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			
		(27)	Interest and Investment Income			(22)
		165	Net interest on the defined benefit liability (asset)			142
		(33)	Impairment of Investment			0
		105	Total Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			120
			Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income			
		(60)	Capital Grants and Contributions			(159)
		(3,379)	National Park Grant			(3,091)
		25	(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services			28
		(476)	Re-measurement of the defined benefit liability (asset)			841
		(451)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			869

Bob Jackson, CPFA - Chief Finance Officer

24 September 2015

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2015

2013/14		Note	2014/15	
£000	£000		£000	£000
			Long-term Assets	
	0		Property, Plant & Equipment	
	130	12		45
				174
			Investment Property	
	54	12		174
			Vehicles & Equipment	
			Intangible assets	
	54	13		64
			Equipment (Software)	
	184		Total Long-term Assets	
				283
			Current Assets	
2,009		22	1,758	
			Short-Term Investments	
4		14	0	
			Inventories	
984		15	585	
			Short-Term Debtors	
599		16	888	
			Cash and Cash Equivalents	
	3,596		Total Current Assets	
				3,231
	3,780		Total Assets	
				3,514
			Current liabilities	
(806)		17	(425)	
			Short-Term Creditors	
0		18	(26)	
			Developers Contributions – Receipts in Advance	
	(806)		Total Current Liabilities	
				(451)
			Long Term Liabilities	
(152)		18	(156)	
			Developers Contributions – Receipts in Advance	
(3,413)		10	(4,364)	
			Liability relating to Defined Benefit Pension Scheme	
	(3,565)		Total Long Term Liabilities	
				(4,520)
	2		Rounding	
				(1)
	(589)		Net Assets	
				(1,458)
			Usable Reserves:	
400		20	300	
			General Fund Balance	
1,723		20	1,691	
			Earmarked Reserves	
553		18/20	668	
			Developers Contributions Unapplied	
	2,676		Total Usable Reserves	
				2,659
			Unusable Reserves:	
184		21	283	
			Capital Adjustment Account	
(3,413)		21	(4,364)	
			Pensions Reserve	
(37)		21	(36)	
			Accumulated Absences Account	
	(3,266)		Total Unusable Reserves	
				(4,117)
	1		Rounding	
				0
	(589)		Total Reserves	
				(1,458)

Bob Jackson, CPFA - Chief Finance Officer

24 September 2015

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

This statement shows the movement in 2014/15 on the different reserves held by the Authority, analysed into 'useable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure) and other reserves. The Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Authority'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. The Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfer to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Authority.

	Note	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Developers Contributions Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Capital Adjustment Account	Pensions Reserve	Accumulated Absences Account	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
Balance as at 31 March 2014		400	1,723	553	2,676	184	(3,413)	(37)	(3,266)	(589)
Movement in reserves during 2014/15										
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services		(28)	0	0	(28)	0	0	0	0	(28)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		0	0	0	0	0	(841)	0	(841)	(841)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		(28)	0	0	(28)	0	(841)	0	(841)	(869)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(5)	(105)	0	115	10	99	(110)	1	(10)	0
Rounding		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Net Increase/(Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves		(132)	0	115	(17)	99	(951)	1	(851)	(868)
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(19)	32	(32)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase/(Decrease) in 2014/15		(100)	(32)	115	(17)	99	(951)	1	(851)	(868)
Balance as at 31 March 2015		300	1,691	668	2,659	283	(4,364)	(36)	(4,117)	(1,458)

The table below sets out the same information for the 2013/14 financial year for comparison:

	Note	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Developers Contributions Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Capital Adjustment Account	Pensions Reserve	Accumulated Absences Account	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
Balance as at 31 March 2013		400	1,647	493	2,540	170	(3,693)	(57)	(3,580)	(1,040)
Movement in reserves during 2013/14										
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services		(25)	0	0	(25)	0	0	0	0	(25)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		0	0	0	0	0	476	0	476	476
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		(25)	0	0	(25)	0	476	0	476	451
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(5)	102	0	60	162	14	(196)	20	(162)	0
Rounding		(1)	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	(1)
Net Increase/(Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves		76	0	60	136	14	280	20	314	451
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(19)	(76)	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase/(Decrease) in 2013/14		0	76	60	136	14	280	20	314	451
Balance as at 31 March 2014		400	1,723	553	2,676	184	(3,413)	(37)	(3,266)	(589)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2015

2013/14 £000		Notes	2014/15 £000
25	Net (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services		28
	Adjust net (surplus)/deficit on the Provision of Services for non-cash movements		
(74)	Depreciation / Impairments	9/12/13	(78)
(274)	(Increase)/Decrease in Creditors & Provisions		381
441	Increase/(Decrease) in Debtors		(399)
(4)	Increase/(Decrease) in Inventories		(4)
(569)	Pensions – Reverse charges made for retirement benefits in profit and loss	10	(500)
373	Pensions – Employers Contribution	10	390
0	Applied Grants – Developer Contributions	18	(71)
	Adjustments for items which are Investing or Financing Activities		
27	Investment Income		22
(55)	Net cash flows from Operating Activities		(231)
	Investing Activities		
(19)	Investment Income		(14)
88	Acquisition of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	12/13	132
60	(Increase)/Decrease in Developers' Contributions – Receipts in Advance	18	(31)
4,351	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments		5,452
(4,868)	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments		(5,594)
(388)	Net cash flows from Investing Activities		(55)
1	Roundings		(3)
(442)	Net (Increase)/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(289)
157	Cash and Cash Equivalents b/f	16	599
599	Cash and Cash Equivalents c/f	16	888
442	Movement in Cash and Cash Equivalents	22	289

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

i) General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Authority's transactions for the 2014/15 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2015. The Authority is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011. The Regulations require the accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2014/15 and the Best Value Accounting Code of Practice 2014/15 supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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

ii) Accruals of Income and Expenditure (Debtors and Creditors)

The accounts of the Authority are prepared on an accruals basis. This means that the sums due to or from the Authority during the year are included in the accounts, whether or not the cash has actually been received or paid in the year in question.

Accruals have been made for all known material revenue and capital debtors and creditors for goods and services supplied by and to the Authority during the year.

iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature or can be called within 24 hours and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

The Authority will treat the following as Cash and Cash Equivalents:

- Instant Access Call Accounts
- Instant Access Money Market Funds
- Deposits with one day to maturity

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

iv) Changes in Accounting Policies

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

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

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

v) Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services and support services are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding long-term assets during the year:

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

The Authority is not required to raise income to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. Charges are therefore mitigated by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

vi) Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

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

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Authority to terminate an Officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged to services on an accruals basis in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Authority is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an Officer or group of Officers or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Authority to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

Post-Employment Benefits

Employees of the Authority are members of the Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Hampshire County Council.

The scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the Authority.

Detailed regulations govern rates of contribution and scales of benefits, the latter normally being in the form of a lump sum and annual pension.

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

- The liabilities of the Hampshire pension fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates etc, and projections of projected earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 3.2% (based on the indicative rate of return on a high quality corporate bond).
- The assets of the Hampshire pension fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - quoted securities – current bid price;
 - unquoted securities – professional estimate;
 - unitised securities – current bid price;
 - property – market value.

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

Service Cost, comprising;

- current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked;
- past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs;
- net interest on the defined benefit liability (asset) – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time - debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Re-measurements, comprising;

- return on assets – excluding amounts included in the net interest on the defined benefit liability (asset) – debited to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure;
- actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – debited to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

Contributions paid to the Hampshire pension fund – cash paid as employer’s contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

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

The pension scheme is detailed in note 10 to the Financial Statements.

Discretionary Benefits – The Authority also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award, and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the Local Government Pensions Scheme.

vii) Exceptional Items

When items of income and expense are material, their nature and amount is 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 Authority's financial performance.

viii) Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities are measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost in the Balance Sheet.

Financial Assets are divided into two categories; Loans and Receivables and Available for Sale assets.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables (e.g. cash investments) are initially measured at their fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Income and Expenditure Account for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective interest rate for the instrument. For most of the loans that the Authority has made, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable and interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

ix) Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

Amounts recognised as due to the Authority are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account until conditions attached to the grants or contributions have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset acquired using the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

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

Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

x) Intangible Assets

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

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

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

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

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

xi) Inventories and Long Term Contracts

The Code of Practice requires stocks to be shown at the lower of actual cost or net realisable value. Care is taken to write out any obsolescent stocks.

xii) Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principles of the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2014/15 (SeRCOP). The total absorption costing principle is used – the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of:

- Corporate and Democratic Core – costs relating to the Authority's status as a multi-functional, democratic organisation;
- Non – Distributed Costs – the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early and past service costs arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years.

These categories are defined in SeRCOP and accounted for as separate headings in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, as part of Net Expenditure on Continuing Services.

Cost	Basis of Allocation
Central Department Salaries	Predominantly on estimated time spent by staff
Administrative Buildings	Employee Numbers
Computing facilities	Employee Numbers

xiii) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

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

A de minimis level is set for Property, Plant and Equipment assets below which expenditure is not capitalised.

<u>Category of Asset</u>	<u>De minimis level</u>
Land and buildings	£10,000
Vehicles, plant and equipment	£1,500

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

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

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

- Land and Buildings – fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV);
- Vehicles, Plant & Equipment – Depreciated Historical Cost.

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains or exceptionally to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

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

- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains);

- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. There were no gains arising before that date.

Impairment

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

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

- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains);
- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives.

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- land and buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property, as estimated by the Valuer;
- vehicles, plant and equipment – a percentage of the value of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer.

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

Revaluation gains are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been chargeable based on their historical cost

being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Depreciation is applied in the year in which the asset is acquired and is charged using the straight-line method.

The following table indicates the estimated remaining useful life of each type of asset owned by the Authority. Each category of asset consists of different assets with varying remaining lives and this table shows this range.

Type of Asset	Remaining Useful Asset Life at 31 March 2015
Property, Plant and Equipment	
Land	Indefinitely
Equipment - ICT Hardware	Up to 4 years
- Other Equipment	Up to 17 years
Vehicle - Van	Up to 5 years
Intangible Assets	
ICT Software	Up to 5 years

Disposals and Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previously losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as Assets Held for Sale.

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

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against useable reserves, as the cost of long-term assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment

Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

xiv) Reserves

The Authority sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

The reserves held at 31 March 2015 are reported in notes 20 and 21.

xv) Value Added Tax (VAT)

All VAT collected is payable to HM Revenue and Customs and VAT paid is recoverable. Income and expenditure in the Statement of Accounts excludes any amounts related to VAT other than any irrecoverable VAT which is charged to the service the supply related.

xvi) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Authority has one major lease, for its office accommodation, which has been classified as an operating lease.

Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the service(s) benefitting from use of the leased property, plant or equipment. The impact of any lease incentives, such as rent-free periods, is spread across the whole term of the lease.

xvii) Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset has been charged to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year. Where the Authority has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing resources, a transfer in the Movement in Reserves from the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts charged.

xviii) Provisions

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

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the Authority becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

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

xix) Revenue Recognition

The accounts of the Authority are prepared on an accruals basis. This means that the sums due to the Authority during the year are included in the accounts, whether or not the cash has actually been received in the year in question. In particular:

- Income from fees and charges is recognised when the Authority provides the relevant goods or services;
- Interest receivable on investments is accounted on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract;
- Where income has been recognised but cash has not been received, a debtor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

An exception to this policy is planning fee payments, when the period of charge does not coincide exactly with the end of the financial year. In this instance, income is accounted for as at the date when the planning application is registered on the Authority's planning system. This policy is consistently applied each year and therefore does not have a material effect on the year's accounts.

Note 2. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS YET TO BE ADOPTED

The Code requires the Authority to disclose appropriate information relating to the potential impacts of any accounting standards that have been issued but have yet to be adopted.

It is not considered that any upcoming changes in this regard will have a material impact on the financial statements of this Authority.

Note 3. JUDGEMENTS MADE IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

There were no such critical judgements made in 2014/15 that would have a significant effect on the amounts in the financial statements.

Note 4. UNCERTAINTIES RELATING TO ASSUMPTIONS AND ESTIMATES USED

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

The key judgements and estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities with the next financial year (excluding those that are carried at fair value based on recently observed market prices) are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions/Estimates
Pensions Liability	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 Authority with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	<p>The effects on the net pension's liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.1% increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension liability of £283,000.</p> <p>During 2014/15, the Authority's actuaries advised that the net pension liability (the amount showing on the balance sheet) had decreased by £39,000 as a result of previous estimates being corrected as a result of actual experience, and it increased by £1.48m attributable to updating of the financial assumptions used.</p>

Note 5. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS – GENERAL FUND

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
60	Adjustments on Developers Contributions Unapplied Net Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	115
	Adjustments on Capital Adjustment Account:	
88	Financing of Capital Expenditure - Revenue	132
749	Financing of Capital Expenditure – Capital Grants Applied	484
60	Financing of Capital Expenditure – Developers Contributions Applied	71
(74)	Depreciation and Impairment of Long-Term Assets	(78)
(809)	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	(510)
14		99
	Adjustments on Pensions Reserve:	
(569)	Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS19	(500)
373	Employer's contributions payable to the Hampshire Pension Fund	390
(196)		(110)
20	Adjustments on Accumulated Absence Account: (Increase)/Decrease in accrual	1
(102)	Net additional amount to be (credited)/debited to the General Fund Balance for the year	105

Note 6. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in 2014/15 was net expenditure £869,000, a rise of £1.3million from 2013/14. The key reasons for the variation are as follows:

	2013/14 £000	2014/15 £000	Variation £000
IAS19 Service Cost Pension Adjustments	(138)	(91)	47
Pensions: Re-measurement	(476)	841	1,317
Pensions: Net Interest	165	142	(23)
Items not Affecting Useable Reserves	(449)	892	1,341
National Park Grant	(3,379)	(3,091)	288
Capital Grants and Contributions	(60)	(114)	(54)
Impairment of Investment	(33)	0	33
Interest and Investment Income	(27)	(22)	5
Items Affecting Useable Reserves	(3,499)	(3,227)	272
Other (mainly affecting useable reserves)	3,497	3,204	(293)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(451)	869	1,320

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the analysis above denote that, following ongoing falls in its National Park Grant, the Authority has been required to make reductions in its Service expenditure. Net Cost of Services fell from £3.359 million in 2013/14 to £3.158 million in 2014/15.

Development Control (Significant increase in income for 2014/15)

The significant increase in income within 'Development Control' in 2014/15 is due to a small number of larger planning applications being received (which in turn garner a higher fee). Overall numbers of planning applications have remained fairly consistent over the last few years.

Office Relocation (shown as an Exceptional Item in Net Cost of Services)

In November 2011, the Authority moved into shared accommodation at Lymington Town Hall (owned by New Forest District Council) and was given a £750,000 grant by Defra to fund the move and refurbish the building. Given that this constituted a large transaction and to avoid it skewing other comparisons between financial years, all the expenditure and income related to the move and subsequent works are shown as a separate item in Net Cost of Services on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement - expenditure in 2014/15 was £41,000 (£56,000 in 2013/14). The remaining balance of £5,500 has now been placed in an earmarked reserve for future building maintenance (with the agreement of Defra).

Note 7. AMOUNTS REPORTED FOR RESOURCE ALLOCATION DECISIONS

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account has been prepared to reflect the Service Expenditure Analysis in accordance with CIPFA's Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP). This table shows the figures in the internal reporting format of the Authority:

	Externally-Funded Programme	Programme Fund (inc SDF)	Strategy & Planning	Central Costs	Employee Costs	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
2014/15:						
Fees, charges and other service income	0	0	(341)	(50)	(168)	(559)
Government grants	(1,135)	0	0	(47)	0	(1,182)
Other grants and contribs.	(86)	0	0	(123)	0	(209)
Total Income	(1,221)	0	(341)	(220)	(168)	(1,950)
Employee expenses	0	0	0	0	3,346	3,346
Other service expenses	1,221	575	52	788	0	2,636
Total Expenditure	1,221	575	52	788	3,346	5,982
Net Expenditure	0	575	(289)	568	3,178	4,032
Original Budget	0	501	(142)	566	3,209	4,134
(Saving)/Overspend	0	74	(147)	2	(31)	(102)

	Externally-Funded Programme	Programme Fund (inc SDF)	Strategy & Planning	Central Costs	Employee Costs	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
2013/14:						
Fees, charges and other service income	0	0	(227)	(33)	(126)	(386)
Government grants	(1,489)	0	0	(70)	0	(1,559)
Other grants and contribs.	(56)	0	0	(62)	0	(118)
Total Income	(1,545)	0	(227)	(165)	(126)	(2,063)
Employee expenses	0	0	0	0	2,378	2,378
Other service expenses	1,545	520	74	563	0	2,702
Total Expenditure	1,545	520	74	563	2,378	5,080
Net Expenditure	0	520	(153)	398	2,252	3,017
Original Budget	0	529	(94)	381	2,370	3,186
(Saving)/Overspend	0	(9)	(59)	17	(118)	(169)

	2013/14	2014/15
	£000	£000
Net expenditure in the Portfolio Analysis	3,017	4,032
Amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement not reported to management for decision making	342	(874)
Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	3,359	3,158

2014/15	Portfolio Analysis		Cost of Services		Total
	£000	Amounts not reported to management for decision making £000	£000	Corporate Amounts £000	
Fees, charges and other service income	(559)	0	(559)	0	(559)
Interest and investment income	0	0	0	(22)	(22)
Government grants and contributions	(1,182)	0	(1,182)	(3,091)	(4,273)
Other grants and contributions	(209)	0	(209)	(159)	(368)
Total Income	(1,950)	0	(1,950)	(3,272)	(5,222)
Employee expenses	3,346	(952)	2,394	142	2,536
Other service expenses	2,636	0	2,636	0	2,636
Depreciation	0	78	78	0	78
Impairment	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditure	5,982	(874)	5,108	142	5,250
Rounding	0	0	0	0	0
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	4,032	(874)	3,158	(3,130)	28

2013/14	Portfolio Analysis		Cost of Services		Total
	£000	Amounts not reported to management for decision making £000	£000	Corporate Amounts £000	
Fees, charges and other service income	(386)	0	(386)	0	(386)
Interest and investment income	0	0	0	(27)	(27)
Government grants and contributions	(1,559)	0	(1,559)	(3,379)	(4,938)
Other grants and contributions	(118)	0	(118)	(60)	(178)
Total Income	(2,063)	0	(2,063)	(3,466)	(5,529)
Employee expenses	2,377	268	2,645	165	2,810
Other service expenses	2,702	0	2,702	0	2,702
Depreciation	0	74	74	0	74
Impairment	0	0	0	(33)	(33)
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditure	5,079	342	5,421	132	5,553
Rounding	1	0	1	0	1
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	3,017	342	3,359	(3,334)	25

Note 8. GRANT INCOME

New Forest National Park Authority received a Parliament approved grant of £3,090,850 from the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2013/14 was £3,378,520).

Details of other grants and contributions received during the year are shown in the table below:

2013/14 £000			2014/15 £000
	Service Specific Revenue Grants and Contributions (included in cost of services)		
(56)	Office Relocation Project	Dept for Env, Food & Rural Affairs	(47)
(157)	Higher Level Stewardship (HLS)	Forestry Commission	(154)
(48)	HLS - Beaulieu Road	Forestry Commission	0
(17)	HLS - Beaulieu Road	Misc	0
(50)	New Forest Land Advice Service	Natural England & Forestry Commission	(35)
(8)	New Forest Land Advice Service	Non-Government Contributions	0
(40)	New Forest Produce	New Forest Produce Ltd	(42)
(158)	New Forest Remembers	National Heritage Memorial Fund (Lottery)	(33)
(7)	New Forest Remembers	Esso Petroleum Ltd & New Forest Centre	0
0	World War 1 Project	Esso Petroleum Ltd	(5)
(455)	Local Sust Transport Fund	HCC (DfT)	(458)
(534)	New Forest Family Cycling Exp	HCC (DfT)	(293)
0	New Forest Family Cycling Exp	Marchwood Power Ltd	(10)
(5)	Landscape Partnership	National Heritage Memorial Fund (Lottery)	(93)
0	Landscape Partnership	Other Government Contributions	(63)
0	Landscape Partnership	Non-Government Contributions	(5)
(30)	Community Wildlife Plans	Rural Payments Agency & Sustainable Communities Fund	(29)
(20)	Catchment Projects	Environment Agency	0
(14)	Modernisation & Inspire Grants	Dept for Env, Food & Rural Affairs	0
(18)	Other	Miscellaneous	(27)
(1,617)			(1,294)
	Capital Grants and Contributions		
0	Donated Asset – Land at Bransgore	Frampton Estates Ltd	(45)
(60)	Developers Contributions	Miscellaneous	(130)
(60)			(175)
(1,677)	Total Grant and Contributions Income		(1,469)

Note 9. IMPAIRMENTS

Long-Term Assets

The value of each asset is reviewed at the end of each year for evidence of reductions in value. Where impairment is identified the loss is generally charged to the relevant revenue account or written off against any revaluation gains in the revaluation reserve.

Note 10. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEME

a) Participation in Pension Scheme

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

The Authority participates in the Hampshire County Council administered Local Government Pension Scheme ("the Fund"). This is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Authority and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with the investment assets.

The Hampshire Pension Scheme is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the Pension Fund Panel of Hampshire County Council. Policy is determined in accordance with the Pensions Fund Regulations. The investment managers of the fund are appointed by the Panel.

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

b) Transactions Relating to Post-employment Benefits

The Authority recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However the charge required to be made against the General Fund is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account within the Movement in Reserves Statement on the General Fund balance. 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:

	2013/14	2014/15
	£000	£000
<u>Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account</u>		
Cost of Services:		
Current service cost	398	358
Past service cost	6	0
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:		
Net interest expense	165	142
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	569	500
Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	593	(603)
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(305)	0
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(495)	1,483
Actuarial gains and losses due to liability experience	(269)	(39)
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	93	1,341
<u>Movement in Reserves Statement</u>		
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	280	(951)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:	373	390
Employers' contributions payable to the scheme		

c) Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the Authority's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

Assets and Liabilities	31 March 2011	31 March 2012	31 March 2013	31 March 2014	31 March 2015
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Present Value of the defined benefit obligation	(7,031)	(8,375)	(9,387)	(9,183)	(11,602)
Fair Value of plan assets	4,064	4,695	5,694	5,770	7,238
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(2,967)	(3,680)	(3,693)	(3,413)	(4,364)

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme (plan) Assets:

	2013/14	2014/15
	£000	£000
Opening fair value at 1 April	5,694	5,770
Interest Income	277	267
Re-measurement gain/(loss)	(593)	603
Contributions by the Employer	373	390
Contributions by Participants	144	157
Net Benefits Paid Out	(125)	51
Closing fair value at 31 March	5,770	7,238

Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (defined benefit obligation):

Funded Liabilities	2013/14	2014/15
	£000	£000
Opening present value at 1 April	(9,387)	(9,183)
Current Service Cost	(398)	(358)
Interest Cost	(442)	(409)
Contributions by Participants	(144)	(157)
Re-measurement (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial Gains/(Losses) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	305	0
Actuarial Gains/(Losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions	495	(1,483)
Actuarial Gains/(Losses) due to liability experience	269	39
Net Benefits Paid Out	125	(51)
Past Service Costs	(6)	0
Closing present value at 31 March	(9,183)	(11,602)

Local Government Pension Scheme assets (fair value) comprised:

31 March 2014		Assets	31 March 2015	
£000	%		£000	%
3,508	60.8	Equities	4,184	57.8
1,362	23.6	Government Bonds	1,838	25.4
92	1.6	Corporate Bonds	116	1.6
433	7.5	Property	579	8.0
219	3.8	Cash	268	3.7
156	2.7	Other	253	3.5
5,770	100	Total	7,238	100

d) Basis and Risks for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc.

Asset volatility – The liabilities used for accounting purposes are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to corporate bond yields. If assets underperform that yield, this will create a deficit in the accounts. The Fund holds a significant proportion of growth assets which, while expected to outperform corporate bonds in the long-term, creates volatility and risk in the short-term in relation to the accounting figures.

Changes in bond yield – A decrease in corporate bond yields will increase the value placed on the liabilities for accounting purposes, although this will be marginally offset by the increase in the assets as a result.

Inflation risk – The majority of the pension liabilities are linked to either pay or price inflation. Higher inflation expectations will lead to a higher liability value. The assets are either unaffected or loosely correlated with inflation, meaning that an increase in inflation will increase the deficit.

Life expectancy – The majority of the Fund's obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member following retirement, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the liabilities.

Exiting employers – Employers who leave the Fund may have to make an exit payment to meet any shortfall in assets against their pension liabilities. If the employer is not able to meet this exit payment, the liability may in certain circumstances fall on other employers in the Fund.

The figures in this note have been prepared/estimated by Aon Hewitt Ltd, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the Hampshire Pension Fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 1 April 2013.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

Financial Assumptions	31 March 2014	31 March 2015
	%	%
Rate of inflation – CPI	2.4	1.8
Rate of inflation – RPI	3.4	2.9
Rate of increase in salaries	3.9	3.3
Rate of increase in pensions	2.4	1.8
Rate of increase in deferred pensions	2.4	1.8
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.4	3.2

Mortality Assumptions	31 March 2014	31 March 2015
	Years	Years
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:		
Males	24.4	24.5
Females	26.2	26.3
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:		
Males	26.5	26.6
Females	28.5	28.6

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

Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the scheme (as at 31 March 2015)	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
	£000	£000
Longevity (increase or decrease in 1 year)	(305)	304
Rate of inflation (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	207	(203)
Rate of increase in salaries (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	83	(82)
Rate of increase in pensions (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	207	(203)
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	(283)	290

Further information on the Hampshire Pension Fund can be obtained from:
Pensions Services
Hampshire County Council
The Castle
Winchester
SO23 8UB Telephone: (01962) 845588

Note 11. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING

Capital expenditure may be paid for (financed) in various ways including borrowing, the use of internal resources, the receipt of grants or contributions and directly from revenue income.

A requirement of capital accounting is that the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) needs to be calculated. The CFR shows the overall indebtedness of the Authority.

This table sets out the transactions required for the financing of capital expenditure for 2014/15:

	2013/14	2014/15
	£000	£000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	0	0
Capital Investment		
Property, Plant & Equipment Assets	72	140
Intangible Assets	16	37
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under statute	809	509
Sources of Finance		
Revenue Provision	(88)	(132)
Developers Contributions	(60)	(71)
Capital Grants & Contributions	(749)	(483)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	0	0

Note 12. PROPERTY, VEHICLES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

a) Valuation of Non-Current Assets

Expenditure on long term assets is capitalised provided that it yields benefits to the Authority for more than one financial year. Expenditure that does not increase the value of an asset is charged to revenue as it is incurred.

b) Analysis of Assets

The following list shows the range and number of assets owned by the Authority.

	2013/14	2014/15
Land	0	1
Vehicles	2	3
Other Equipment	55	58
ICT Hardware	159	162
ICT Software	16	20
TOTAL	232	244

c) Valuation of assets carried at Current Value

The following statement shows the Authority's valuation of long-term assets. The basis for valuation is set out in the statement of accounting policies.

The valuations show the gross current value after depreciation is applied.

	Valued at Historic Cost	Valued at Current value in 2005-06	Change in value in 2006-07 to 2011-12	Change in value in 2013/14	Change in value in 2014/15	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Land and Buildings	45	165	(165)	-	-	45
Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	174	-	-	-	-	174
Total	219	165	(165)	-	-	219

d) Movements on Non-Current Assets during the year

On 8 July 2014 the Authority was gifted a piece of land in Bransgore by Frampton Estates Ltd. The land was given on a 999-year lease for a peppercorn rent but restricting its future use to that for affordable housing.

The land is being held as an Investment Property and the Authority is looking to build two affordable homes on the plot later in 2015 (planning permission and building regulation approval have already been sought and granted).

For accounting purposes the Authority has had the land valued at year-end by Caroline Egan MRICS, a registered valuer at Hampshire County Council. The market value of the site was calculated on a 'residual value' basis i.e. an assessment was made of the value of the scheme when completed and then the costs of development were deducted. The market value identified was £45,000 and this has been capitalised and added to the Balance Sheet of the Authority.

2013/14	Investment Property	2014/15
£000		£000
0	Certified valuation at 31 March 2014	0
0	Accumulated depreciation & impairment	0
0	Net book value of assets at 31 March 2014	0
	Movements:	
0	Additions	45
0	Disposals	0
0	Depreciation	0
0	Depreciation w/b on Disposals	0
0	Net book value of assets at 31 March 2015	45

2013/14	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	2014/15
£000		£000
361	Valuation at 31 March 2014	403
(253)	Accumulated depreciation & impairment	(273)
108	Net book value of assets at 31 March 2014	130
	Movements:	
72	Additions	95
(30)	Disposals	(9)
(50)	Depreciation	(51)
30	Depreciation w/b on Disposals	9
130	Net book value of assets at 31 March 2015	174

Note 13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The intangible assets comprise wholly of computer software licences. These are recorded at historic cost and are depreciated over their lives (estimated at 5 years) on a straight-line basis, commencing from date of acquisition. The depreciation charged for intangible assets in 2014/15 was £26,935.

2013/14	Intangible Assets	2014/15
£000		£000
330	Valuation at 31 March 2014	341
(268)	Accumulated depreciation & impairment	(287)
62	Net book value of assets at 31 March 2014	54
	Movements:	
16	Additions	37
(5)	Disposals	0
(24)	Depreciation	(27)
5	Depreciation w/b on Disposals	0
54	Net book value of assets at 31 March 2015	64

Note 14. INVENTORIES

At 31 March 2015 the Authority held no goods for resale.

	2013/14	2014/15
	£000	£000
Balance at start of year	8	4
Purchases	0	0
Sales	(2)	(3)
Written Off Amount	(2)	(1)
Balance at end of year	4	0

Note 15. DEBTORS

An analysis of the Authority's debtors as at 31 March is shown below. It relates to sums of money owed to the Authority for goods and services supplied during the year, but not paid for by 31 March, or where the Authority has paid for goods and services in advance of this date but where service provision is not receivable until the next financial year.

	2013/14	2014/15
	£000	£000
Government Departments	187	88
New Forest District Council	75	77
Hampshire County Council*	682	331
Other Local Authorities	8	0
Public Corporations and Trading Funds	2	1
Other Debtors	30	87
Rounding	0	1
	984	585

*The significant change between years is due to a large transaction owed to the Authority by Hampshire County Council in regard to the New Forest Family Cycling Experiences project for the last quarter of 2013/14.

Note 16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This table shows the movement in cash in hand, at the bank and in deposits available within 24 hours during the year.

	At 1 April 2014	Cash change in year	At 31 March 2015
	£000	£000	£000
Cash in bank / (overdraft)	(1)	181	180
Cash Equivalent – Instant Access Account	500	(500)	0
Cash Equivalent – Money Market Fund	100	608	708
	599	289	888

Note 17. CREDITORS

An analysis of the Authority's current liabilities as of 31 March is shown below. It relates to sums of money owed by the Authority for goods and services received during the year, but not paid for by 31 March, or where the Authority has been paid for goods and services in advance of this date but where service provision is not due until the next financial year.

	2013/14	2014/15
	£000	£000
Short-Term Creditors:		
New Forest District Council	132	105
Hampshire County Council	54	6
Government Departments*	163	26
Other Local Authority	9	15
Other creditors*	448	272
Rounding	0	1
Total Creditors	806	425

*The substantial changes between years is due to significant grant payments owed by the Authority to creditors in regard to the New Forest Family Cycling Experiences project for the last quarter of 2013/14.

Note 18. DEVELOPERS CONTRIBUTIONS

This account reflects developers' contributions received that will be released to finance future years capital expenditure.

	2013/14	2014/15
	£000	£000
Opening Balance at 1 April	(710)	(710)
Total Contributions Received	(60)	(216)
Contributions Released	60	71
Closing Balance at 31 March	(710)	(855)

The developers' contributions shown on the Balance Sheet are split dependant on their repayment status. If they do not have any specified repayment conditions they are shown as Developers Contributions Unapplied under Usable Reserves, or else they are classed as Liabilities. The split is shown below:

	2013/14	Changes from Long- to Short-Term	New Receipts	Financing of Expenditure	2014/15
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Creditors	(5)	0	0	0	(5)
Short Term Liabilities	0	(16)	(29)	19	(26)
Long Term Liabilities	(152)	16	(57)	37	(156)
Developers Contributions Unapplied	(553)	0	(130)	15	(668)
Total Developers Contributions Held	(710)	0	(216)	71	(855)

Note 19. TRANSFERS TO/FROM EARMARKED RESERVES

The Authority has created a number of earmarked reserves to cover expenditure in future years. This table details those reserves and their movement during the year.

	Balance 1 April 2013 £000	Transfers 13/14	Balance 1 April 2014 £000	Transfers 14/15 £000	Balance 31 March 2015 £000
Sustainable Development	(323)	(12)	(335)	154	(181)
Historic Buildings	(20)	20	0	0	0
ICT Replacement	(87)	27	(60)	21	(39)
Climate Change	(31)	8	(23)	0	(23)
Habitats	(17)	0	(17)	0	(17)
Rockford Farm	(50)	0	(50)	4	(46)
Community Wildlife	(6)	6	0	0	0
Natural England	(10)	10	0	0	0
Secondment					
Access Works	(8)	3	(5)	5	0
Land Advice Service	(25)	(6)	(31)	(9)	(40)
NF Centre Upgrade	0	(15)	(15)	0	(15)
Back-Scanning	0	(35)	(35)	15	(20)
Procurement System	0	(7)	(7)	7	0
Data Quality	0	(25)	(25)	5	(20)
WWII Legacy	0	(8)	(8)	0	(8)
GREAT Countryside	0	(7)	(7)	7	0
Higher Level Stewardship	0	(22)	(22)	0	(22)
Landscape Partnership	0	(18)	(18)	(2)	(20)
NF Transport	0	(30)	(30)	(24)	(54)
Communications	0	(15)	(15)	(15)	(30)
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	(7)	(7)
Corporate Partnerships	0	0	0	(13)	(13)
Navitus Bay	0	0	0	(19)	(19)
Capital / Major Projects	(250)	0	(250)	(567)	(817)
Planning / Risk Reserve	(300)	0	(300)	150	(150)
Revenue Support Reserve	(520)	50	(470)	320	(150)
Total	(1,647)	(76)	(1,723)	32	(1,691)

Note 20. USABLE RESERVES

The Authority retains a General Fund Reserve to cover contingencies and unforeseen expenditure. This table shows the movement in the year together with other usable reserves. The balance will largely be used to fund future years' expenditure.

	Balance at 1 April 2013	Net Movement 13/14	Balance at 1 April 2014	Net Movement 14/15	Balance at 31 March 2015
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
General Fund	(400)	0	(400)	100	(300)
Earmarked Reserves (Note 19)	(1,647)	(76)	(1,723)	32	(1,691)
Developers Contributions Unapplied (Note 18)	(493)	(60)	(553)	(115)	(668)
Total	(2,540)	(136)	(2,676)	17	(2,659)

Note 21. UNUSABLE RESERVES

Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing their acquisition or enhancement under statutory provisions. The account is debited with the costs of depreciation, impairment and amortisations as assets are consumed and credited with the amounts set aside by the Authority for the financing of capital expenditure.

The account contains accumulated gains and losses on Property, Plant and Equipment assets arising before 1 April 2007. The balance on the Capital Adjustment Account is matched by long-term assets within the balance sheet and does not represent actual funds available to the Authority.

Capital Adjustment Account	2013/14	2014/15
	£000	£000
Opening Balance at 1 April	(170)	(184)
Depreciation Charge	74	78
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under statute	809	510
Financing of Capital Expenditure from Revenue Resources	(88)	(132)
Financing of Capital Expenditure from Developers Contributions	(60)	(71)
Financing of Capital Expenditure from Capital Grants	(749)	(484)
Closing Balance at 31 March	(184)	(283)

Other Unusable Reserves:

Pensions Reserve	2013/14	2014/15
	£000	£000
Opening Balance at 1 April	3,693	3,413
Movement in Year (See Note 10)	(280)	951
Closing Balance at 31 March	3,413	4,364

Accumulated Absence Account	2013/14	2014/15
	£000	£000
Opening Balance at 1 April	57	37
Movement in Year – Increase/(Decrease)	(20)	(1)
Closing Balance at 31 March	37	36

Note 22. FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Financing and Management of Liquid Resources

This table shows the movement in temporary investments during the year.

	Balance at 1 April 2014	Movement in year	Balance at 31 March 2015
	£000	£000	£000
Temporary Investments	2,000	(250)	1,750
Accrued Interest	9	(1)	8
Cash & Cash Equivalents	599	289	888
	2,608	38	2,646

Long-Term Investments

Money Market Investment

Under capital accounting rules the Authority is permitted to lend a proportion of its funds for more than 364 days.

No loans had more than 364 days to run to maturity at the 31 March 2015 and no payments from the default of an Icelandic Bank in 2008 were estimated during that period.

Financial Instruments Balances

The borrowings and investments disclosed in the balance sheet are made up of the following categories of financial instruments:

	Long-Term		Short-Term	
	31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2015 £000
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	0	0	0	0
Trade Creditors	0	0	702	362
Total Borrowings	0	0	702	362
Loans and Receivables	0	0	2,000	1,750
Accrued Interest	0	0	9	8
Trade Debtors	0	0	808	424
Loans & receivables at amortised cost	0	0	2,817	2,182
Financial Assets at fair value through the I&E a/c	0	0	0	0
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0	0	599	888
Total Investments	0	0	3,416	3,070

Accrued Interest is already accounted for in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account. The fair value adjustment is a note to the Accounts only and no accounting entry is required.

Gains and Losses Account

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account in relation to financial instruments are set out in the following table:-

	2013/14		2014/15	
	Financial Liabilities – amortised cost £000	Loans and Receivables £000	Financial Liabilities – amortised cost £000	Loans and Receivables £000
Interest Expense	0	0	0	0
Impairment Gains	0	(33)	0	0
Interest Income	0	(27)	0	(22)
Rounding	0	1	0	0
Net Gain/(Loss) for the year	0	(59)	0	(22)

Due to the impairment of a temporary investment with an Icelandic Bank, the net impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account has been included under impairment losses in the Gains and Losses Account table above.

Fair value of Assets and Liabilities carried at Amortised Cost

Financial assets are represented by loans and receivables and are carried on the balance sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments, using the following assumptions:-

- For loans receivable prevailing benchmark market rates have been used to provide the fair value;
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised other than the impairment issues with the Icelandic bank in default;
- Where an instrument has a maturity of less than 12 months or is a trade or money market deposit, the fair value is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair values calculated are as follows:-

	31 March 2014		31 March 2015	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	0	0	0	0
Trade Creditors	702	702	349	362
Total Borrowings	702	702	349	362
Money Market Investments shorter than 1 year	2,009	2,009	1,758	1,758
Money Market Investments longer than 1 year	0	0	0	0
Bonds	0	0	0	0
Trade Debtors	808	808	424	424
Total Loans and Receivables	2,817	2,817	2,182	2,182
Cash and Cash Equivalents	599	599	888	888
Total Investments	3,416	3,416	3,070	3,070

Note 23. LEASES

During 2011/12 the Authority moved into shared premises at Lymington Town Hall with New Forest District Council (the owners) and signed a 15 year lease. The premises are not owned by the Authority and therefore no asset is recorded in the Authority's accounts.

An initial rent-free period was negotiated within the lease and this has been treated as a lease incentive in accordance with Authority's accounting policies. This saving has therefore been spread across the whole term of the lease. Consequently an £4,000 rent-free saving was made to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in addition to the actual payments made on the property (which totalled £100,000). The total expense for the year was therefore £96,000.

Future minimum lease payments due under the non-cancellable lease in future years are:

Lease Rental Payments for:	31 March 2014	31 March 2015
	£000	£000
Not later than one year	100	100
Later than one year but not later than 5 years	400	400
Later than 5 years	508	408
Total Lease Payments	1,008	908

During 2014/15 the Authority was given a donated asset (land) on a 999-year lease – further details of this transaction can be found in Note 12(d).

Note 24. MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

During 2014/15 payments to Members of the National Park amounted to £54,096 compared to £54,359 the previous year. These figures include all allowances plus travel and subsistence payments.

Name	Allowance (£)	Expenses (£)	Total (£)	Appointed by
S Arnold	1,825	251	2,076	Parish
O Crosthwaite-Eyre (Authority Chairman)	4,988	0	4,988	Secretary of State – National
R Frampton	0	0	0	Parish
D Harrison (Deputy Chair of Resources Committee)	2,738	845	3,583	Hampshire County Council
E Heron (Authority Deputy Chairman)	3,163	0	3,163	Hampshire County Council
I Hibberd	1,825	0	1,825	Test Valley Borough Council
M Holding	2,624	0	2,624	New Forest District Council
P Jackman	1,825	0	1,825	New Forest District Council
J Johnson (former Authority Chairman)	2,812	692	3,504	Wiltshire County Council
C Langdon	1,825	0	1,825	Hampshire County Council
K Mans	1,825	0	1,825	Hampshire County Council
P Marshall	1,825	202	2,027	Secretary of State – National
C Maton	1,825	0	1,825	Parish
J Moore (Independent Member)	131	0	131	Standards Committee - Independent
A Neill	1,531	105	1,636	Secretary of State – National
J Pemberton (Chair of Resources Committee)	3,650	0	3,650	Secretary of State - National
L Randall (Deputy Chair of Planning Committee)	2,738	0	2,738	Wiltshire County Council
B Rickman	1,825	0	1,825	New Forest District Council
J Sanger	1,931	640	2,571	Parish
A Sherman (Independent Member)	131	0	131	Standards Committee - Independent
M Spain	1,831	989	2,820	Secretary of State - National
K Thornber	1,825	0	1,825	Hampshire County Council
J Webb	1,825	0	1,825	Secretary of State - National
P Wyeth (Chair of Planning Committee)	3,650	204	3,854	New Forest District Council
Roundings	(1)	1	0	
TOTAL 2014/15	50,167	3,929	54,096	
Comparator 2013/14	49,545	4,814	54,359	

Note 25. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

The following table sets out the remuneration disclosures for Senior Officers whose salary is less than £150,000 but equal to or more than £50,000 for 2014/15:

Post holder information (Post title)	Notes	Salary (including Fees & Allowances)	Bonuses	Compensation for loss of office	Benefits in Kind	Total Remuneration excluding pension contributions 2014/15	Pension contribution (13.1%)*	Total Remuneration including pension contributions 2014/15
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive		97,671	0	0	0	97,671	12,227	109,898
Executive Director Strategy and Planning		66,666	0	0	0	66,666	8,307	74,973
Senior Solicitor and Monitoring Officer	1	38,273	0	0	0	38,273	5,014	43,287

Note 1: The Senior Solicitor and Monitoring Officer is a part-time post; the annualised full-time salary for this post would have been £50,438.

Note 2: The Chief Finance Officer role is covered through a Service Level Agreement with New Forest District Council and as such does not appear in the table above.

* The current rates and adjustments certificate for the Hampshire Pension Fund certifies a common rate for all employers of 19.7% of pensionable pay. Individual adjustments are added or subtracted from the common rate to produce individual employer rates. The individual adjustment for the New Forest National Park Authority gives a contribution rate of 13.1% of pensionable pay plus an additional monetary amount relating to all scheme members of £123,500 for 2014/15.

The following table sets out the comparative position shown in the above table for 2013/14:

Post holder information (Post title)	Notes	Salary (including Fees & Allowances)	Bonuses	Compensation for loss of office	Benefits in Kind	Total Remuneration excluding pension contributions 2013-14	Pension contribution (13.1%)*	Total Remuneration including pension contributions 2013-14
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive		96,747	0	0	0	96,747	12,106	108,853
Executive Director Strategy and Planning		66,038	0	0	0	66,038	8,225	74,263
Director of Delivery and Performance	1	30,265	0	0	0	30,265	3,613	33,878
Senior Solicitor and Monitoring Officer	2	39,601	0	0	0	39,601	5,188	44,789

Note 1: The Director of Delivery and Performance left post on 26th September 2013; the annualised salary for this post would have been £56,413.

Note 2: The Senior Solicitor and Monitoring Officer is a part-time post; the annualised full-time salary for this post would have been £50,438.

Note 3: The Chief Finance Officer role is covered through a Service Level Agreement with New Forest District Council and as such does not appear in the table above.

* The current rates and adjustments certificate for the Hampshire Pension Fund certifies a common rate for all employers of 19.7% of pensionable pay. Individual adjustments are added or subtracted from the common rate to produce individual employer rates. The individual adjustment for the New Forest National Park Authority gives a contribution rate of 13.1% of pensionable pay plus an additional monetary amount relating to all scheme members of £113,500 for 2013/14.

Note 26. TERMINATION BENEFITS

Exit Package Cost Band (including special payments)	Number of Compulsory Redundancies		Number of Other Departures Agreed		Total Number of Exit Packages by Cost Band		Total Cost of Exit Packages in Each Band (£)	
	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15
£0 - £20,000	1	1	1	1	2	2	22,963	6,611
Total	1	1	1	1	2	2	22,963	6,611

Note 27. EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

The Authority incurred the following fees relating to external audit:

	2013/14 £000	2014/15 £ 000
Fees payable with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor Ernst & Young	13	13
Audit Rebate	(1)*	0
Fees payable for the certification of grant claims	0	0
Fees payable in respect of other services provided by the appointed auditor	0	0
	12	13

* A rebate of £1,365 relating to the 2013/14 financial year was received by the Authority in September 2014.

Note 28. RELATED PARTIES

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

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the Authority. It is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Authority operates, provides the majority of funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Authority has with other parties. Details of transactions with government departments are set out in this document.

During 2014/15 New Forest District Council provided some financial services (including the role of CFO), Human Resources and Health & Safety support to the Authority including the roles of S151 Officer and Internal Audit; the total cost of these services in 2014/15 was £79,000 (£116,000 in 2013/14). The Authority also leases its offices from the Council and has other various transactions with it; total expenditure for the year was approximately £363,000 (£400,000 in 2013/14). During 2014/15 the Authority provided Tree and Ecology services to New Forest District Council; the total cost of these services was £115,000 (£105,000 in 2013/14).

There was one related party transaction in 2014/15 – during the year a piece of land in Bransgore was gifted to the Authority (on a 999-year lease for the use of Affordable Housing) by Frampton Estates Ltd which is owned by a Member of the Authority, namely Mr. Richard Frampton. There were no other material transactions with any Chief Officers, Members or any other related parties during the year.

Note 29. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Authority is not aware of any contingent liabilities.

Note 30. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Key Risks

As with any organisation, the Authority's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks in the application of financial instruments. The Authority does not require debt financing and currently does not have any debt exposure. As such the key risks are in relation to financial assets and are:

- Credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Authority;
- Liquidity risk – the possibility that the Authority might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments;
- Re-financing risk – the possibility that the Authority might be requiring to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms;

- Market risk - the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Authority as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates movements.

Overall Procedures for Managing Risk

The Authority's overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets, and implementing restrictions to minimise these risks. The procedures for risk management are set out through a legal framework set out in the *Local Government Act 2003* and the associated regulations. These require the Authority to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice and Investment Guidance issued through the Act. Overall these procedures require the Authority to manage risk in the following ways:

- by formally adopting the requirements of the Code of Practice;
- by the adoption of a Treasury Policy Statement and treasury management clauses within its financial regulations;
- by approving annually in advance prudential indicators for the following three years limiting:
 - the Authority's overall borrowing;
 - its maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates;
 - its maximum and minimum exposures to the maturity structure of its debt;
 - its maximum annual exposures to investments maturing beyond a year;
- by approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with the Government Guidance.

These are required to be reported and approved at or before the Authority's annual budget setting. These items are reported with the Annual Treasury Management Strategy which outlines the detailed approach to managing risk in relation to the Authority's financial instrument exposure. Actual performance is reported after each year, as is the half-year performance.

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

Credit Risk

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

This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, in accordance with the Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poors Ratings Services. The Annual Investment Strategy also considers maximum amounts and periods for which investments can be made with a financial institution located within each category. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria.

The Authority's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies (£2m) cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all of the Authority's deposits, but there was no evidence as at 31 March 2015 that this was likely to crystallise.

The following analysis summarises the Authority's maximum exposure to credit risk on other financial assets, based on experience of default, adjusted to reflect current market conditions.

	Amount at 31 March 2015 £000	Historical experience of default %	Market Conditions at 31 March 2015 %	Estimated maximum exposure to default £000
Bonds	0	0	0	0
Trade Debtors	424	0.71	0.71	3
Total	424			3

Whilst the current credit crisis in international markets has raised the overall possibility of default, the Authority maintains strict credit criteria for investment counterparties.

All of the Authority's deposits were allocated to institutions domiciled in the UK.

The Authority does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors, such that all of the balance is past its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2015 £000
Less than three months	808	424
Three months to one year	0	0
More than one year	0	0
Total	808	424

Collateral – During the reporting period the Authority held no collateral as security.

Liquidity Risk

The Authority manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures set out above (under 'Overall Procedures for Managing Risk' - the setting and approval of prudential indicators and the approval of the treasury and investment strategy reports), and through cash flow management procedures required by the Code of Practice. This seeks to ensure that cash is available when it is needed.

In the event of an unexpected cash requirement the Authority has ready access to borrowings from the Money Markets to cover any day to day cash flow need. The Authority is also required to provide a balanced budget through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

Refinancing and Maturity Risk

The Authority maintains an investment portfolio. Whilst the cash procedures set out in earlier notes are considered against the refinancing risk procedures, longer term risk to the Authority relates to managing the exposure to replacing financial instruments as they mature. This risk relates to the maturing of longer financial assets.

The approved prudential indicators limit investments placed for greater than one year in duration and are the key parameters used to address this risk. The Authority approved treasury and investment strategies address the main risks and the central treasury team address the operational risks within the approved parameters. This includes monitoring the maturity profile of investments to ensure sufficient liquidity is available for the Authority's day to day cash flow needs, and the spread of longer term investments provide stability of maturities and returns in relation to the longer term cash flow needs.

The Authority has no longer-term financial liabilities. The maturity analysis of financial assets is as follows:

	31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2015 £000
Less than one year	2,609	2,646
Between one and two years	0	0
Between two and three years	0	0
More than three years	0	0
Total	2,609	2,646

The cash flow expectations, in relation to the investment with the Icelandic bank in default, are reflected in the phasing of repayments identified in the table above.

Market Risk

Interest rate risk – The Authority is exposed to interest rate movements on its investments. Movements in interest rates have an impact on the Authority. For instance, a rise in variable and fixed interest rates would have the following effects:-

- Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Income and Expenditure Account would rise; and
- Investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets would fall. Where investments are straight forward fixed rate investments the investment will be valued at amortised cost, effectively the principal investment, and the interest is credited to the Income and Expenditure Account. Where investments have short maturity periods the effect will be similar to that for variable rate investments as the replacement investments would generate more income to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account.

Changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate investments will be posted to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account and directly affect the General Fund Balance pound for pound. Movements in the fair value of any fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in the Statement of Recognised Gains and Losses, unless the investments have been designated as Fair Value through the Income and Expenditure Account, in which case gains and losses will be posted to the Income and Expenditure Account.

The Authority has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The annual treasury management strategy draws together the Authority's prudential indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. From this strategy a prudential indicator is set which provides maximum and minimum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The central treasury team will monitor market and forecast interest rates within the year to adjust exposures appropriately. For instance during periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate investments may be taken for longer periods to secure better long-term returns.

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

	£000s
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	0
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(26)
Impact on Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account	(26)

The approximate impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed.

Price Risk – The Authority has no equity shares or shareholdings. It therefore has no exposure to loss arising from movements in share prices.

Foreign Exchange Risk - The Authority has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. It therefore has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

Note 31. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Icelandic Investment

The Authority had an investment with an Icelandic Bank (Heritable) when it was placed into Administration on 7 October 2008. The Authority has received £486,000 (94%) of the original amount due at the date of Administration (£517,000).

As at 31 March 2015 it was not anticipated that any more payments would be made to creditors from the final administration of the bank.

However, since this time, correspondence has been received indicating a further payment is likely to be made in August 2015 bringing the total amount returned up to between 98% and 100% of the original sum due (equating to a further £20-30,000 for this Authority). As these events occurred after the balance sheet date and were conditional on events that took place after that date, no adjustment/allowance has been made for this potential additional amount within the Accounts.

Note 32. AUTHORISATION OF ACCOUNTS FOR ISSUE

This Statement of Accounts has been authorised for issue on 24 September 2015 by Mr Oliver Crosthwaite-Eyre (Chairman) and Mr Bob Jackson, CPFA (Chief Finance Officer). The accounts reflect all known post balance sheet events up to the authorised for issue date.

Glossary

Accruals Basis

Accounting for income and expenditure during the financial year in which they are earned or incurred, not when money is received or paid.

Actuary

A person or firm who analyses the assets and future liabilities of a pension fund and calculates the employers' contributions required to cover existing and future costs.

Amortisation

The process of writing down the cost of an asset or liability through depreciation or repayment of the principle over a suitable period of time.

Capital Adjustment Account

The account that reflects the difference between the costs of long-term assets consumed and the capital financing set aside to pay for them.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition or creation of a long-term asset or expenditure that adds to the value of an existing assets (not merely maintenance).

Contingent Liability

A potential liability that is uncertain due to the outcome of an event that is yet to occur.

Creditor

An individual or body to which the Authority owes money as at the Balance Sheet date.

Current Asset

An asset that is disposable or realisable within one year.

Current Liability

A liability that is due to be settled within one year.

Current Service Costs

The increase in the present value of pension liabilities expected to arise from employee service within the given period.

Debtor

An individual or body that owes money to the Authority as at the Balance Sheet date.

Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

A pension scheme whereby the pensioner's benefits are specified, usually relating to the length of service and salary.

Depreciation

The measure of wearing out, consumption or other reduction, in the useful economic life of a long-term asset. This can arise from use, the passage of time or obsolescence through change.

Developer Contributions

Where a development is judged to increase costs on the wider Community, a planning authority can request an appropriate payment as a condition of gaining planning permission. These are often called 'Section 106' agreements, after the relevant statute. Funds can be requested for 'Open Space' and/or 'Affordable Housing' and/or 'Transport' and/or 'Ecological Mitigation' needs.

Donated Asset

Assets that are received or acquired as gifts from other entities are termed as donated assets.

Earmarked Reserve

This is an amount in the Authority's accounts which has been set aside for a specific purpose.

Equities

Shares in a company (UK or overseas).

Fair Value

The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable & willing parties in an arm's-length transaction.

Financial Instrument

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.

General Fund

The excess income over expenditure in the Income and Expenditure Account after adjusting for movements to and from reserves and other non-cash items. This balance is needed as a cushion against unforeseen expenditure.

Impairment Loss

A loss arising from an event that significantly reduces an asset's value.

Intangible Asset

An asset that does not have physical substance but is identifiable and controlled by the Authority, bringing benefit for a period greater than one year (often ICT software).

Inventory

Goods that are acquired in advance of their use or resale. Their value at year-end is shown on the Balance Sheet and any sales/usage is charged through the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

The LGPS is a nationwide scheme for employees working in local government; the scheme for this Authority is administered by Hampshire County Council.

Long-term Asset

An asset that is held for a period greater than one year and used for the provision of services.

Net Book Value (NBV)

The value of an asset as recorded in the accounts – equating to the net current replacement or original cost less depreciation to date.

Operating Lease

A lease whereby the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased goods remain with the lessor (the owner of the asset).

Past Service Cost

The increase in pension liabilities from prior periods of employee service, arising out of new or improved retirement benefits.

Provisions

An estimated figure within the accounts for liabilities that are known to exist but cannot be measured accurately.

Related Party

An organisation, body or individual that has the potential to control or significantly influence the Authority, or to be controlled or influenced by the Authority.

Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute (REFCUS)

Expenditure that is classified as capital expenditure but does not result in the creation or enhancement of a long-term asset held by the Authority. Such expenditure is treated as revenue expenditure and charged to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Straight-line Basis (Depreciation)

Dividing a sum equally over a number of years

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

Opinion on the Authority's financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of New Forest National Park Authority for the year ended 31 March 2015 under the Audit Commission Act 1998 (as transitionally saved). The Authority's financial statements comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes 1 to 32.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2014/15.

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

Respective responsibilities of the Chief Finance Officer and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Chief Finance Officer's Responsibilities set out on page 7, the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Financial Report for the year ended 31 March 2015, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2014/15, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Authority's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Chief Finance Officer; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Financial Report for the year ended 31 March 2015 to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of New Forest National Park Authority as at 31 March 2015 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2014/15.

Opinion on other matters

In our opinion, the information given in the Financial Report for the year ended 31 March 2015 for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we report by exception

We report to you if:

- in our opinion the annual governance statement does not comply with 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: a Framework' published by CIPFA/SOLACE in June 2007 (updated as at December 2012);
- we issue a report in the public interest under section 8 of the Audit Commission Act 1998;
- we designate under section 11 of the Audit Commission Act 1998 any recommendation as one that requires the Authority to consider it at a public meeting and to decide what action to take in response; or
- we exercise any other special powers of the auditor under the Audit Commission Act 1998.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Other matters on which we are required to conclude

We are required under Section 5 of the Audit Commission Act 1998 to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We are also required by the Audit Commission's Code of Audit Practice to report any matters that prevent us being satisfied that the audited body has put in place such arrangements.

We have undertaken our audit in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice and, having regard to the guidance issued by the Audit Commission in October 2014, we have considered the results of the following:

- our review of the annual governance statement; and
- our locally determined risk-based work on the medium term financial strategy.

As a result, we have concluded that there are no matters to report.

Certificate

We certify that we have completed the audit of the accounts of New Forest National Park Authority in accordance with the requirements of the Audit Commission Act 1998 and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the Audit Commission.

Helen Thompson
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Appointed Auditor
Southampton
28 September 2015