



Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board

Assessor
for Central Scotland

Annual Accounts
2023-2024

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
Management Commentary	3
Statement of Responsibilities	19
Annual Governance Statement	21
Remuneration Report	25
Independent Auditor's Report	29
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	34
Movement in Reserves Statement	35
Balance Sheet	36
Notes to the Financial Statements	37

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY 2023/24

Introduction

This commentary sets the scene and context for the Financial Statements for Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board (the Board) for the year ended 31 March 2024. This commentary provides specific details in relation to the Board's financial position, its priorities and performance and our strategies and plans for achieving these objectives. The Management Commentary is required to present the collective view of those charged with governance and apply relevant sections of the Companies Act 2006 in respect of the preparation of a Strategic Report. The Annual Accounts have been compiled in accordance with the Code requirements which govern the format and content contained within them.

Strategic Context

Central Scotland Valuation Area covers three council areas of Clackmannanshire, Falkirk and Stirling. The Board's budgeted staffing for 2023/24 was 44.81 FTE. All employees are primarily based in Stirling at the administrative headquarters, Glendevon House, however, hybrid working, with employees in the office 40% of the time has been followed throughout the year. This arrangement was made permanent in September 2023 but is subject to review by the Board in September 2024.

Members and Officials

The Board comprises 15 elected members drawn from the three constituent authorities of Falkirk, Stirling and Clackmannanshire Councils. The following tables show the members of the Board throughout the 2023/24 financial year.

Appointed Members:-

Falkirk Council	Stirling Council	Clackmannanshire Council
Councillor D Balfour	Councillor D Gibson (to 28 th June 2023)	Councillor D Balsillie (Depute Convenor)
Councillor R Bissett	Councillor P Henke	Councillor M Benny
Councillor B Deakin	Councillor C Kane (from 29 th June 2023)	Councillor K Earle
Councillor A Nimmo (Convenor)	Councillor G McGarvey	
Councillor S Patrick	Councillor E Wattersone	
Councillor J Redmond (to 26 th March 24)		
Councillor A Ritchie		
Councillor J Robertson		
Councillor R Spears (from 27 th March 2024)		

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY 2023/24

The Board is supported by its Clerk, Colin Moodie from Falkirk Council and its Treasurer, Lindsay Sim from Clackmannanshire Council. Finance, Legal and HR services are currently provided by Clackmannanshire Council.

The Board also appoints an Assessor for the Valuation Area and bears the costs of the Assessor carrying out his statutory duties. The three Councils have also appointed the Assessor as Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) and again bears the costs of the ERO carrying out his statutory duties. The Assessor & ERO during 2023/24 was Pete Wildman. Pete Wildman retired from the position of Assessor & ERO with effect from 17 May 2024. He has been replaced by Mark Docherty.

The Assessor & ERO has three core statutory duties:

- Valuation of Lands and Heritages;
- Compiling the Valuation List, and
- Compiling the Register of Electors.

Further detail on each of these duties is provided below.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY 2023/24

1. Valuation of Lands and Heritages

The Valuation Roll contains every non-domestic property (unless exempted by statute) in the Valuation Area showing the rateable value of the property. Rateable value is effectively the estimated rental value of the property. As at 31 March 2024 there were 13,220 non-domestic properties in Central Scotland with a total rateable value of £368,485,880. The Roll includes commercial properties like shops and offices, industrial properties from small workshops to giants like the petrochemical works and the refinery at Grangemouth, and publicly owned properties such as schools and sport centres. The Assessor maintains survey records of each property and is obliged by law to carry out regular revaluations of non-domestic properties. The most recent revaluation came into effect on 1 April 2023. Between revaluations the Assessor must maintain the Roll to reflect new and altered properties.

Following the 2017 revaluation some 4,500 appeals were received which was approximately a 17% increase on the numbers received as a result of the 2010 revaluation. A planned programme of appeal disposal was agreed with the Secretary to the Central Scotland Valuation Appeal Panel to ensure all appeals were dealt with by the Valuation Appeal Panel by the statutory deadline. This was originally 31 December 2020 but due to the effects of the recent pandemic it was extended to 31 December 2021. All appeals were listed for hearing ahead of the deadline with the majority now resolved.

Some appeals were referred to the Lands Tribunal for Scotland and these will be listed for hearing in due course. In April 2023 the non-domestic rating work of the Lands Tribunal for Scotland was transferred to the Upper Tribunal of the Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service. The Upper Tribunal have been proactive in contacting both appellants and respondents to ensure that an accurate status of each transferred appeal has been obtained.

All appeals from the 2005 Valuation Roll have now been settled. These are currently with the Upper Tribunal. Eight appeals remain from the 2010 Valuation Roll and again these have been referred to the Upper Tribunal.

By the end of the financial year 2021/22, 5,845 Material Change of Circumstance (MCC) appeals lodged as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic were outstanding. The Scottish Government legislated during 2022/23 to remove Covid as a factor in valuation post 2 April 2020. As a result of this legislation a number of Covid MCC appeals were withdrawn and as at May 2024 only 495 remained outstanding according to our records. These appeals sit with the Local Taxation Chamber (LTC) of the First Tier Tribunal. During 2023/24 they wrote to all appellants to ascertain if they wished to continue with their appeal or not. At the present time we are awaiting the outcome of this reconciliation, we understand that there have been a number of withdrawals intimated to the LTC, the figure of 495 is likely to be overstated.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY 2023/24

Valuation of Lands and Heritages (continued)

As mentioned above the work of the local Valuation Appeal Panels transferred to the Local Taxation Chamber of the First Tier Tribunal on 1 April 2023, the transfer had originally been scheduled for 1 January 2023. At the same time the non-domestic rating work of the Lands Tribunal for Scotland transferred to the Upper Tribunal. This transfer has meant a work programme for us to reconcile our records of appeals with the Tribunals to ensure all appeals have been successfully transferred. As noted above we are still awaiting a final reconciliation from the LTC for transferred appeals, we have received a reconciliation file from the Upper Tribunal.

The latest revaluation took place on 1 April 2023, with a “tone” date of 1 April 2022. The “Tone” date is the point in time for rental and cost levels to be used to set the valuations. In the past this has been a date two years prior to the revaluation. The change in “tone” date is one of a number of recommendations from the Barclay Review that have been implemented at the new revaluation. The Barclay Review was a review of the non-domestic Rating System initiated by the Scottish Government and chaired by Ken Barclay. Other measures that have been implemented include the inclusion of certain elements of public parks in the Roll for the first time, the publication of a Draft Valuation Roll and the issue of Draft Valuation Notices, and the provision of rented property lists for certain subjects to increase transparency. Other changes at this revaluation include an expansion in the number of subjects whose valuations are now published online.

A further significant change was the introduction of a new proposal and appeal system for non-domestic subjects. This is a fundamental change from the previous single appeal system, and we are currently in the process of receiving proposals as a result of the revaluation. The deadline for lodging a proposal following the revaluation was originally 31 July 2023 but was extended to 31 August 2023 following representations to the Scottish Government by appellants and their agents. Following receipt of the proposals, they were checked to see if they were complete in terms of the legislative requirements. For those that weren't complete we contacted the appellant or their agent and asked them to supply any missing information. Following that exercise we had 976 proposals to determine by the statutory deadline of 30 September 2025. Using the new legislative requirements, a programmed timetable has been established to ensure that the work is complete by the statutory deadline. Progress is being made with the work, albeit that both ourselves and the agents are having to work with a new process.

The next revaluation is due on 1 April 2026, with a tone date of 1 April 2025, the Scottish Assessors Association has established a national project plan from which we have derived our own local project plan.

From 2021, the Assessor has had powers to levy Civil Penalties on anyone who fails to respond to a request for information. We have issued Assessor Information Notices during 2023/24 that advise that a Civil Penalty can be levied in the event of non-return. The first Civil Penalty Notices were issued in May 2024.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY 2023/24

2. Compiling the Valuation List

All domestic properties are shown in the Valuation List. The Assessor places every domestic property in a valuation band based on the capital value that the property would have had at April 1991 and in line with statutory assumptions. The construction of new buildings has continued during the pandemic resulting in new entries being made to the Valuation List. Work also continues to review the bandings of properties which have been sold and those that have been extended since they were last banded. As at 1 April 2023 there were 147,544 domestic properties on the Council Tax Valuation List in Central Scotland and 726 new entries were added to the Valuation List during 2023/24, which is a decrease from 849 in 2022/23.

3. Compiling the Register of Electors

The Register of Electors is published annually and is a listing of every declared eligible elector in each local authority area set against the local address that satisfies the residence qualification. The Register is used for all Local Government, United Kingdom Parliamentary, and Scottish Parliamentary Elections. It is also used for Community Councils' elections and for referendums. In combination with data from other Electoral Registration Officers it is used to compile a register as required for National Park Elections. The Electoral Registration Officer is also required to publish an Open Register and to maintain Absent Voter Lists.

The new Register of Electors was published on 1 December 2023 with the number of Local Government electors increasing to 238,063. The Register contains details of 14 and 15 year olds, however, these details are not shown in published copies of the Register.

The annual canvass was carried out during 2023/24, this saw us matching our registers to Department for Work and Pensions and local databases. Where the other databases aligned with the Register for all electors in a property then that household only received a single communication. Where records did not align for all electors and if there was no response to the initial communication then follow up activity took place including door to door canvassing in the run up to the publication of the new register.

January 2023 saw the introduction of Voter Authority Certificates to support the introduction of the need to produce voter identity when voting at UK elections. It is only people who don't have another approved form of photo ID e.g. passport or photo driving license who need to apply. So far in Central Scotland take up of the new certificates have been low. We included an A5 flyer out with our canvass communication in summer 2023 to promote awareness as we anticipated that application numbers will increase ahead of the next UK Parliamentary Election which will take place on 4 July 2024.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY 2023/24

3. Compiling the Register of Electors (continued)

There were further changes in October 2023; with online absent vote applications being allowed for UK Parliament Elections, the removal of indefinite postal vote applications for UK Parliamentary elections was replaced with three yearly applications, and there were changes to UK Parliamentary proxy rules. We wrote out to all existing electors with an indefinite parliamentary proxy vote and advised them that they had to reapply for their proxy vote by 31 January 2024. An application form was included within the communication, any elector who did not respond by the deadline had their proxy arrangements for parliamentary elections cancelled.

On 16 January 2024 the rules around Overseas Electors were changed with the removal of the previous 15-year limit and the new ability to apply on the basis of previous residence if the elector wasn't previously registered.

The registers published on 1 December 2023 are based on the new parliamentary constituencies but in the event that a by-election is held on an old constituency boundary then we have ensured we can produce a register on the previous boundaries with no changes to polling districts.

Service Plan

In common with other public sector organisations, the Board also has to ensure that it complies fully with Health & Safety, Data Protection, Freedom of Information, Records Management and Equalities Duties. These duties represent a sizeable workload for the organisation.

The Board's current service plan covers the period 2022 to 2025. The service plan sets out the core statutory functions as outlined above and its objectives in relation to these functions. The plan also sets out the objectives in relation to: Corporate Governance, Accountability, Best Value, Equal Opportunities, Staffing and Personnel, Finance and Budgeting, Information Technology, Freedom of Information and Key Partnerships.

The main objectives during the period of the plan are as follows

Non – Domestic Rating

- Dispose of appeals arising from the 2017 Valuation Roll,
- Dispose of proposals and appeals arising from the 2023 Valuation Roll,
- Maintain the 2023 Valuation Roll,
- Prepare and work on the 2026 revaluation.

Council Tax

- Dispose of proposals and appeals arising from the Valuation List,
- Maintain the Valuation List.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY 2023/24

Service Plan (continued)

Register of Electors

- Prepare for and deliver the UK Parliamentary General Election,
- Deliver the changes introduced by the Elections Act 2022,
- Maintain the Register of Electors, Absent Voters List including delivery the annual canvass.

The Service Plan can be found using the following link:

https://www.saa.gov.uk/central/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/dlm_uploads/2023/06/Service-Plan-2022-2025.pdf

Cyber Security

There has also been significant resource needed to ensure that the Board has adequate Cyber Security arrangements in place as the workplace becomes increasingly digitised and the threat of a cyber incident ever increasing. The Board takes this matter seriously and engages with all relevant national bodies e.g. National Cyber Security Centre and the Scottish Government to ensure we are meeting current requirements. We have Cyber Essential plus accreditation and in addition, we carry out annual penetration testing and review all our IT policies on an annual basis. We anticipate that this will be an area of continued focus in 2024/25.

Climate Change

Work is ongoing to establish the carbon footprint of the organisation which will act as a baseline to measure future progress on reducing the footprint of the organisation. It is not anticipated that climate change will impact the Board's services directly but will impact on its use of resources to deliver its services.

Strategic Financial Planning

In the approved Budget for 2024/25, set in March 2024, the medium term forecast suggested an anticipated funding gap of £0.078m by 2028/29. The Board agreed to utilise £45k of reserves in setting its 2024/25 budget. After commitments the Board held usable reserves of £187k at 31 March 2024.

Although the financial position continues to be difficult, a healthy reserves position and confirmed funding from constituent authorities for 2024/25 enabled the Board to set a balanced budget for the financial year 2024/25 ensuring that the Board continues to operate over the medium term. As part of the 2022/23 Scottish Local Government Settlement, the Scottish Government reaffirmed their intention to continue to fund Barclay implementation costs for 2022/23 and up to 2024/25. In considering the above factors and the Board's continual track record of managing annual pressures and setting a balanced budget, the Board remains confident that it is a going concern.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY 2023/24

Strategic Financial Planning (continued)

The Assessor & ERO is taking steps to ensure that the Board's cost base is sustainable for the medium to long term, though this remains challenging given the limited areas for review. Areas previously identified to reduce costs included the following: - the scanning of all the domestic property files was completed by May 2019 and work is continuing, albeit at a significantly reduced level on scanning other records, the Board moved to smaller premises in June 2023 which reduced rental and property related costs, work continues to streamline, automate and digitise work processes and data inputs and good progress continues to be made with the SharePoint records management system.

There has continued to be changes in staffing throughout the organisation in 2023/24. The focus for the coming years will continue to be on optimising records management, reviewing internal business processes to ensure that the efficiency of service delivery is maximised and to keep the staffing structure under review so that it best meets the organisations needs. These priorities and actions are all reflected in the Management Team's three year service plan.

The balance sheet shows a net asset position for 2023/24 due to a surplus in the pension scheme. The pension scheme asset has increased in the year due to an increase in the net discount rate for the year to 31 March 2024 which is used in the valuation of the pension fund. The pension position is not expected to have a short term impact on the financial viability of the Board. The Assessor and Treasurer will continue to review the long term sustainability to meet the pension contributions as part of the budget process considering advice provided by the actuary.

Business Performance

The Board receives and monitors performance reports on a regular basis. The current arrangements have been in place since the core indicators were agreed with the then Scottish Executive and Accounts Commission in October 2000. Reports also include trend information covering the previous three years' performance. Key performance indicators measuring performance against targets for the last three years are set out in Exhibit 1 below. This summary indicates a slightly better performance between that achieved in 2022/23 for non-domestic properties and domestic work, and that is against the backdrop of the change in staffing, with the continued loss of experienced staff and the changes associated with the new proposals and appeals system. We have also had to undertake for the first time an audit of self-catering units in the Valuation Roll to ensure that they met the new statutory requirements. This proved to be a significant piece of work that was resource intensive and markedly impacted overall performance. This will now be an annual task, though the Scottish Government have made some statutory changes with the aim of making the process more streamlined.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY 2023/24

Business Performance (continues)

Exhibit 1: Performance against key targets 2021/22 to 2023/24

Indicator – Valuation Roll	2021/22 Target %	2021/22 Actual %	2022/23 Target %	2022/23 Actual %	2023/24 Target %	2023/24 Actual %
Changes made in less than 3 months	70	62	70	55	70	55
Changes made in less than 6 months	18	17	18	17	18	22
Changes made in more than 6 months	12	21	12	28	12	23

Indicator – Valuation List	2021/22 Target %	2021/22 Actual %	2022/23 Target %	2022/23 Actual %	2023/24 Target %	2023/24 Actual %
In less than 3 months	97	94	94	90	94	89
In less than 6 months	2	3	3	7	3	5
In more than 6 months	1	3	3	3	3	6

The targets for 2023/24 have remained the same as 2022/23 to reflect the volume of Covid MCC appeal work, the introduction of the new non-domestic proposals system, the move to three yearly revaluation and the new self-catering audit requirement. However, these targets may not be sustainable in the future due to increased statutory workload as discussed above whereby all performance targets may have to be radically re-assessed. Should such proposals be considered, these would involve consultation with our key partners and stakeholders. It should be noted that all the functions of the Assessor & ERO are statutory and prescribed.

Financial Performance 2023/24

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom and they present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Board and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2024. A brief explanation of each statement and its purpose is provided on pages 34-36. An Annual Governance Statement is also provided at page 21 and a Remuneration Report is included at page 25.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY 2023/24

Financial Performance 2023/24 (continued)

The final Outturn position in the management accounts reports an underspend of £(100)k. This is made up of total overspends of £178k:

Overspend Value £000	Narrative
30	Shortfall in salaries for 2023/24 due to pay award agreed in year and 2022/23 late pay award for Chief Officers
17	Additional charge for dilapidations of Hillside House over and above the amount previously provided for
50	Creation of a provision for the dilapidations of Glendevon House
39	Costs associated with the move to Glendevon House, including refit costs and professional fees
24	Increase in postages in line with previous years plus increase in charges for 2023/24
8	Telecommunications costs, including an annual fee for the telephone system and the purchase of replacement mobile phones due to being out of support
8	Increase in running costs associated to Glendevon House against estimated costs, including Service charge and insurance
2	Shortfall in Roll sales
178	Total Overspend

These are offset by underspends totalling £(278)k:

Underspend Value £000	Narrative
(122)	Vacancy Management due to delays in recruitment to fill posts and internal appointments creating further vacancies
(31)	Underspends in staffing costs associated with New Burdens funding. This will be carried forward as an Earmarked Reserve for 2024/25
(29)	Underspend on legal fees as the transfer of appeal work from the Valuation Appeal Panel to the Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service has resulted in a delay in cases being cited for hearing
(14)	10% of refit costs held back until work is signed off. Value at year end confirmed to be 2.5% therefore £3k is to be carried forward as an earmarked reserve for 2024/25
(12)	Overbudgeted for unknown costs associated to Glendevon House, including Electricity and Other Local Authorities
(14)	Underspends in Supplies & Services including Staff Training, Software Maintenance and Hardware Purchases
(9)	Income for the repayment of learning agreement fees
(12)	Refund attributed to the service charge reconciliation of Hillside House on the conclusion of the lease
(35)	Interest in revenue balances, with interest rates being more favourable than previous years
278	Total Underspend

The deficit on the provision of services for the financial year reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is £(26)k (page 34). However, this includes £(182)k of accounting adjustments which require to be reversed out in the Movement in Reserves Statement which results in a net contribution from reserves of £156k.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY 2023/24

Financial Performance 2023/24 (continued)

The table below reconciles the Outturn position to the (Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the Expenditure and Funding Analysis in note 6 on page 47.

		£000
Outturn Position		(100)
Funding from Reserves		256
Deficit		156
Adjustments between Funding & Accounting basis	Note 7	(182)
Surplus on Provision of Services		(26)

The usable reserves surplus brought forward from previous years is £397k. The usable reserves deficit in the year, per above, is £156k therefore the surplus carried forward to future years is £241k. This balance of £241k has been retained as a surplus attributable to the constituent authorities in usable reserves.

Of the £241k usable reserves balance at 31 March 2024, £76k was earmarked for specific purposes as approved by the Board in March 2024 when setting the budget, with an additional £3k earmarked at year end for the 2.5% balance of the refit costs, which has been held back until the work is signed off, bringing the total earmarked reserves to £79k. The committed balance can be summarised as follows:

Exhibit 2: Committed reserves 2023/24 at 31 March 2024

	Total
	£000
2024/25 Budget Funding	45
New Burdens Funding	31
2.5% Balance of Refit costs	3
Net Committed Reserves as at 31 March 2024	79

As a result of the above, of the £241k usable reserves, £162k is uncommitted, representing a level of 5.1% of budgeted net expenditure. When the Board approved the 2024/25 Budget on 1 March 2024, approval was given to maintain the minimum uncommitted reserve balance at a range of 3% to 6% of budgeted net expenditure to allow for year on year flexibility. The current level of 5.1% falls within this range and will continue to be reviewed during the year by the Board's Treasurer to ensure that this level is prudent to ensure the financial sustainability of the Board.

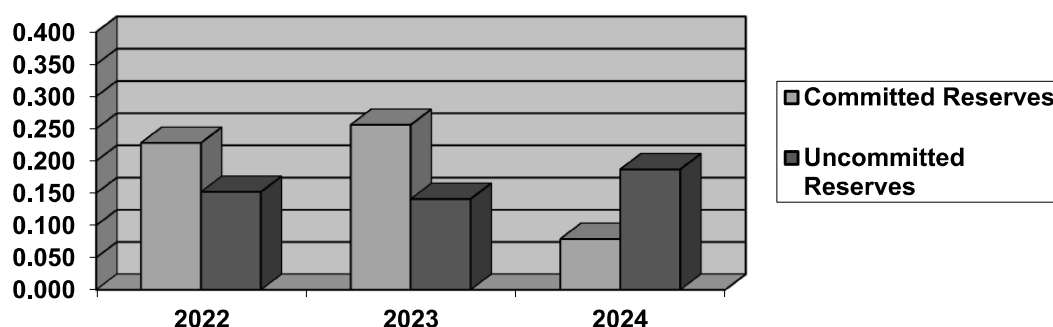
The movement in the Board's usable reserves position over the last three years (trend) is shown below:

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY 2023/24

Financial Performance 2023/24 (continued)

Exhibit 3: Trend in reserves position 2021/22-2023/24
million



A comprehensive analysis of the Board's reserves is provided in the Movement in Reserves Statement on page 35 and supporting notes.

Financial Ratios

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Directors of Finance Section recommends that certain financial ratios are included in the Management Commentary to assist the reader to assess the performance of the Board over the financial year and of the affordability of its ongoing commitments. The following table provides the indicators with an explanation of each, grouped into CIPFA categories for the various areas of financial activity.

Financial Indicator	Commentary	2022/23	2023/24
Reserves			
Uncommitted General Fund Reserve as a proportion of Annual Budgeted Net Expenditure	Reflects the level of funding available to manage financial risk/unplanned expenditure. The Board's Policy is between 3% and 6% of annual budgeted net expenditure which is considered appropriate in the context of the Board's financial and ongoing risk profile.	4.7%	5.1%
Movement in the Uncommitted General Fund Balance	Reflects the extent to which the Board is using its Uncommitted General Fund Reserve. Use of uncommitted reserves have not been required and any in year underspends are committed for future use.	(7.1)%	15.1%

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY 2023/24

Financial Ratios (continued)

Financial Indicator	Commentary	2022/23	2023/24
Financial Management			
Actual Outturn compared to Budgeted Expenditure	How closely expenditure compares to the budget is a reflection of the effectiveness of financial management. This indicator is based on the format of budget monitoring as reported throughout the year. The final outturn position was £100k underspend against a forecast underspend of £70k.	92.6%	96.9%

Treasury Management

The Boards treasury activities extend to cash management with cash balances being held by Clackmannanshire Council. These balances are managed in line with the policies and procedures operated by Clackmannanshire Council in relation to investments as set out in the Annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) 2023/24. Performance on these investments is also reported in the quarterly and Annual Report presented to the Council during the year.

Capital Expenditure

The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities governs the level of capital expenditure taking into account affordability, sustainability, the management of assets and the achievement of strategic objectives. It is the duty of the Board to determine and keep under review the maximum amount that it can afford to allocate to capital expenditure together with the associated revenue implications. In 2023/24, the Board invested £8k on assets including mobile phones and monitor arms which meet the definition of capital expenditure. The costs of this investment were met by Capital Funded from Current Revenue contributions (CFCR), i.e. from revenue budgets. The new assets are reflected in the Board's Balance sheet as an addition under Property, Plant and Equipment.

Net Pension Liability/Surplus

Pension Fund reporting regulations require an annual valuation of the net pension liability by fund actuaries. The calculation at March 2024 disclosed a surplus of £1.089m. The calculation is prepared for the purposes of International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS 19) reporting requirements and is not relevant for funding purposes and is simply a snapshot of the position at that time. The latest long-term actuarial funding valuation of the Fund for the purpose of setting employers' actual contributions was at 31 March 2023. The employers' pension contributions were set for 3 years in line with the actuarial advice and decreased by 3.5% to 21.5% and will remain at this rate for the 3 years from 2024/25 to 2026/27.

The pension valuation at 31 March 2024 recorded a decrease in the surplus of £(1.238)m, which is an adverse movement in the year. This was mainly due to an increase in the net discount rate which rose by 0.05% to 4.80% (2022/23: 4.75%) and the additional liability of £1.839m relating to the limit on the maximum amount of surplus which can be recognised on the balance sheet (asset ceiling).

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY 2023/24

Business Environment and Risks

The UK economy continued to experience financial challenges through 2023/24 with high inflation, the cost of living crisis and the conflicts in Europe and the Middle East which all impact on the funding available through UK and Scottish Governments. As experienced in the wider public sector, a key area of uncertainty for the Board remains the future levels of funding it will receive due to its reliance for a significant proportion of its funding from the Scottish Government through constituent authorities.

Given this operating context, the preparation of medium to long term financial plans are subject to a number of key risks and uncertainties which will have an impact on budget assumptions. The Board therefore, has to manage the financial and service delivery risks associated with the impact of real and potential cash term reductions in public sector funding, balanced against wage inflation, new responsibilities and increasing demands for services.

The Boards Risk Management Strategy and Risk Register sets out its policy in respect of business risk and provides a framework to structure the approach taken in the analysis of risks for each project that the Assessor and ERO undertakes. The risk register has been reviewed and is being reported to the Board at its meeting on the 28 June 2024. In this latest report, 13 Risks are included on the risk register with a score of 4 or greater, categorised into Technological, Professional, Financial and External.

- Technological risks focus on IT systems and software that play a key part in enabling staff to carry out their duties on a day to day basis and records are also held electronically. There are also risks around security of data with organisations seeing increases in cyber attacks. The Board recognises the need to ensure there are reasonable levels of data security for all functions. The Assessors continues to keep the cyber security and business continuity arrangements for the Valuation Joint Board under review.
- Professional risks mainly cover staff resourcing and the resilience, availability and capability of resources to carry out duties in line with relevant guidance, policies and legislation. Risks recognise that qualified staff in this area are not widely available however, tasks have to be undertaken within statutory deadlines.
- Financial risks relate to the availability of funding as noted above to ensure the Board has sufficient funding to carry out its duties and the monitoring of spend to ensure that budgets are not overspent.

The highest ranked risk on the risk register as per the latest report being presented to the Board at its meeting in June 2024 is Technological, relating to cyber security and the risk of computer virus/hacking attacks/ransomware. This has a risk score of 9, due to high likelihood and severity. To mitigate this risk, the Boards controls feature strict back up regimes and IT security measures. Actions to mitigate the risk on an ongoing basis include the review of IT security and monitoring by Systems Administrators, compliance with IT Security policies and regular staff training. The Board also takes part in the Scottish Government's Cyber Resilience programme and has response plans in place.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY 2023/24

Business Environment and Risks (continued)

The Annual Governance Statement (AGS) included within these accounts detail the Board's corporate governance arrangements. The AGS explains the system of internal control and highlights the key areas for improvement actions arising from the ongoing review of these arrangements, alongside the Management Team's regular review of the Board's Risk Register. The arrangements for the management of risk are reviewed annually and were reported to the Board at its meeting on the 28 June 2024.

The Board recognises the need to ensure there are reasonable levels of data security for all functions. The Assessors continues to keep the cyber security and business continuity arrangements for the Valuation Joint Board under review.

Public Sector Equality Duty

The Board is fully committed to embracing and implementing the principles and ethos of the Equality Act 2010 and its associated Regulations such as The Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties) (Scotland) Regulations 2012.

The Board published its Equality Report in October 2022. This report is in three parts, one for each of the following key areas:

- Equalities Mainstreaming;
- Workforce Monitoring, and
- Equalities Outcomes.

The report can be found on the Scottish Assessors Association website at:

https://www.saa.gov.uk/central/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/dlm_uploads/2022/11/Equality-Duty-Report-October-2022-1.pdf

Plans for the Future

The combination of anticipated cost pressures, coupled with reduced income and economic uncertainty, presents significant challenges and financial risks to the Board over the medium term. It is recognised that the scale of the financial challenge will require a continued review of aspects of service delivery if the Board is to maintain its financial stability moving forward.

This is more challenging given the high proportion of total expenditure which is concentrated in a few areas, the most significant of which is the Board's costs of employment, coupled with the statutory nature of the Assessor and ERO duties. This situation accentuates the need for a continued focus on financial sustainability. On this basis, the Assessor and Treasurer will engage with the Chief Financial Officers of each of the constituent authorities to review sustainability issues, against the background of the statutory requirement for the constituent authorities to defray the Board's expenses, ahead of budget setting for 2025/26. In the meantime, the ongoing funding pressures highlight the need for the Board to maintain stringent financial control and to continue to drive out efficiencies through the budget process.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY 2023/24

Plans for the Future (continued)

Looking ahead, key priorities for the Assessor and ERO include; the disposal of the appeals arising from the 2023 non-domestic revaluation, the disposal of the Covid-19 MCC appeals, and work to deliver the 2026 revaluation. The focus will also be on increasing the efficiency of both the Valuation and Electoral Registration Services.

It is clear that this is a period of significant activity for the organisation which will require close monitoring and management. The Assessor through his membership of the Scottish Assessors' Association will liaise with both the UK and Scottish Governments to ensure that they are fully appraised of the work and resources necessary to deliver the reforms created by the new legislation.

During 2024/25, the Board's Contract Standing Orders will be reviewed and a fraud policy will be developed. Work will also commence to agree a Service Level Agreement with Falkirk Council in respect of clerking services to the Board and to update the existing agreement with Clackmannanshire Council for the provision of HR, Finance and Legal Services. There is also an ongoing rolling programme to review and update the Board's personnel policies.

Where to Find More Information

An explanation of the financial statements which follow and their purpose are shown at the top of each page. Further information about the Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board can be found at www.saa.gov.uk/central

Acknowledgements

We would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the significant effort in producing the Annual Report and Financial Statements and to record our thanks to our colleagues for their continued hard work and support. We greatly appreciate the significant efforts of all who were involved.

Councillor Nimmo
Convenor of the Board
28 February 2025

Mark Docherty
Assessor
28 February 2025

Lindsay Sim
Treasurer
28 February 2025

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES 2023/24

The Valuation Joint Board's responsibilities

The Joint Board is required:-

- (1) to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs, and to secure that the proper officer of the Board has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs (section 95 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973). The designated officer is Clackmannanshire Council's Director of Finance who is also the Treasurer of the Valuation Joint Board;
- (2) to manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- (3) ensure the Annual Accounts are prepared in accordance with legislation (the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014), and so far as is compatible with that legislation, in accordance with proper accounting practices (section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003);
- (4) approve the Annual Accounts for signature.

I confirm that the Annual Accounts were approved for signature by the Board at its meeting on 28 February 2025.

Councillor Nimmo
Convenor of the Board
28 February 2025

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES 2023/24

The Treasurer's responsibilities

The Treasurer is responsible for the preparation of the Valuation Joint Board's Financial Statements which, in accordance with proper practices as required by legislation and as set out in the terms of the CIPFA / LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, is required to present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Valuation Joint Board at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

In preparing the Annual Accounts, the Treasurer has:

- (1) selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- (2) made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- (3) complied with legislation, and
- (4) complied with the Code of Practice (in so far as it is compatible with legislation).

The Treasurer has also:

- (1) kept proper accounting records which were up to date, and
- (2) taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

I certify that the Financial Statements present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Board at the reporting date and the transactions of the Board for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Lindsay Sim
Treasurer
28 February 2025

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2023/24

Scope of Responsibility

The Valuation Joint Board and the Assessor & ERO are responsible for ensuring that 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 Board and the Assessor & ERO have a responsibility to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which the organisation's functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness. The Board also has a statutory duty to make arrangements to secure best value under the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003.

In discharging this overall responsibility, the Board and Assessor & ERO are responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of the organisation's affairs, and facilitating the effective exercise of their functions, which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

The Board and the Assessor & ERO have in place governance arrangements which are consistent with the principles of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Framework 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government'. The Board has noted revisions to this guidance published in 2016 and has incorporated changes to its governance framework. These arrangements are defined within the Valuation Joint Board's Code of Corporate Governance. This statement explains how the Board and the Assessor has complied with the Framework.

The Purpose of the Governance Framework

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

The system of internal controls is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risks to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risks of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal controls is an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Board's and Assessor & ERO's policies, aims and objectives and 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 responsibilities of the Valuation Joint Board and the Assessor & ERO are laid out in statute. These responsibilities, together with the corporate governance framework, are contained within the Code of Corporate Governance. The Code is further supported by the Standing Orders, Scheme of Delegation, Financial Regulations and Contract Standing Orders. During 2023/24 professional support was provided by Clackmannanshire Council on financial, legal and human resources. Clackmannanshire Council also provided Internal Audit services through a joint working agreement with Falkirk Council. Clerking services were provided by Falkirk Council.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2023/24

The Governance Framework

The Assessor & ERO is supported in meeting his statutory responsibilities by his Management Team, which has responsibility for all aspects of planning, managing, monitoring and reporting of statutory functions, service delivery and performance improvement. The Management Team in turn is supported by the Administration, Valuation, Best Value and IT Working Groups.

Hybrid working continues to be the norm with employees working approximately 40% of the week in Glendevon House and the remainder at home. Most meetings continue to be held remotely although Management Team meetings are now in person meetings. In addition the Management Team have continued to have brief catch up meetings, two to three times a week via online meetings to address any day to day issues that have arisen.

The Three Year Service Plan is the key corporate tool for making best use of financial, technological, human and other resources available. From the Three Year Service Plan project plans are prepared with progress monitored by the Management Team. A Project Log, which is reviewed at the monthly management meetings, serves as a tool to monitor progress, review the timing of projects and resource allocation and provides a de facto plan for the year. A performance framework is in place with standards and targets agreed. Ongoing monitoring against targets is undertaken by the Management Team and Valuation Joint Board.

The Board's financial management arrangements conform to the standards of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and the role of Treasurer and Section 95 Officer in 2023/24 was fulfilled by the Section 95 Officer from Clackmannanshire Council. The Board approves a financial budget annually, prior to the start of the financial year, and performance against budget is monitored regularly by both Senior Managers and the Board.

The Board has an approved Risk Management Strategy, which ensures that key strategic, business and operational risks are defined, monitored and mitigated against. Key business risks are regularly considered and reviewed by both the Management Team and the Board. In relation to the day to day operations, a framework of internal controls is in operation, to further mitigate against risks. The risk strategy includes data security and cyber security risks. These particular risks are managed by both technological measures and by robust data and IT policies supplemented by regular staff training.

The governance framework has been in place at the Valuation Joint Board for the year ended 31 March 2024 and up to the date of approval of the draft Annual Report and Financial Statements and complies with the principles of the CIPFA framework. Specifically, the governance framework ensures that financial management arrangements conform with the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2015).

The Board's internal audit service is provided by Clackmannanshire Council through a joint working agreement with Falkirk Council and operates in accordance with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards. Falkirk Council conforms to the requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Head of Internal Audit (2019).

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2023/24

Review of Effectiveness

The Board and the Assessor & ERO have responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of the governance framework including the system of internal control.

The process that has been applied in maintaining and reviewing the effectiveness of the governance framework includes the following:

- the internal management processes, including performance, risk and financial management and monitoring;
- an annual self assessment of the adequacy of the governance arrangements undertaken by the Assessor & ERO. This was assessed by Internal Audit who were content it had been fully and accurately completed;
- work undertaken by Internal Audit, including a reviews of the Electoral Register Annual Canvass and a Follow up of Outstanding Recommendations, and
- external audit review of the work of internal audit and comment on the corporate governance and financial sustainability, risk management and performance management arrangements.

A plan to ensure continuous improvement of the governance framework and system of internal control is in place.

Significant Governance Issues

There have been no governance issues identified to date during the year that are considered significant in relation to the overall governance framework. Internal Audit have reported substantial assurance in the effectiveness of the governance arrangements. The risk management strategy continues to be followed and risks monitored, a report on Risk Assessment was presented to the Board at its meeting on 28 June 2024. I am therefore satisfied that the arrangements continue to be regarded as fit for purpose in accordance with the principles of the CIPFA governance framework. Specific opportunities for improvements in governance and internal control identified as part of the assurance processes detailed above have been addressed or are included in improvement plans allocated to the relevant member of the Management Team.

Key areas for improvement

The key areas for improvement identified during the annual review include:

- Outstanding internal audit recommendations to be implemented and progress monitored,
- Introduction of a Fraud Policy

Work completed during the year.

The following were completed throughout the year:

- Service Plan 2023 to 2025 completed and published on website,
- Workforce Plan developed and approved,
- Internal Audit Plan 2023/24 completed.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2023/24

Update from previous years

There has been some progress to address issues identified in the 2020/21 review with the following items remaining outstanding:

- Agreement of an SLA for the provision of clerking services by Falkirk Council,
- Update Contract Standing Orders,
- Records Management Plan to be reviewed.

2023/24 has been a challenging year for the service, there have been further significant reforms in the non-domestic rating legislation. These include the new proposal and appeal system, the self-catering audit and the move to three yearly revaluations.

In addition to the changes in the non-domestic rating service there have also been changes in the electoral registration service with the changes to absent vote arrangements for parliamentary elections and the changes to the Overseas electors franchise. There has also been ongoing staff “churn” at all levels in the organisation and the relocation project has been ongoing throughout the year. The focus of the Management Team has been on the successful delivery of these significant operational changes.

The Board and its Management Team will work during 2024/25 to address the outstanding issues listed.

In conclusion, it is our opinion that the annual review of governance together with the work of internal audit, any comments received from external audit and certification of assurance from the Assessor & ERO provide sufficient evidence that the principles of good governance operated effectively and the Joint Board complied with its governance arrangements in all material respects and that internal controls have continued to operate effectively during 2023/24 and up to the date of this report. Systems are in place to continually review and improve the governance and internal control environment. Future actions will be taken as necessary to maintain and further enhance the Board’s governance arrangements.

Signed on behalf of the Valuation Joint Board

Mark Docherty
Assessor
28 February 2025

Councillor Nimmo
Convener of the Board
28 February 2025

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

REMUNERATION REPORT 2023/24

All information disclosed in the tables within the remuneration report have been audited by the external auditor and all other sections will be reviewed to ensure that the information is consistent with the financial statements.

The remuneration of Senior Officers of the Board is regulated by The Local Government (Scotland) Act. Section 27/5 states that the Assessor is to be appointed on reasonable terms by the Valuation Authority. The Local Valuation Joint Board (Scotland) Order 1995 Regulations 2 (2), Section 27 transferred the authority to the Board. Appointments of Senior Officers are also approved by the Board.

The following tables provide details of the remuneration paid to the Board's Senior Employees.

Remuneration of Senior Employees of the Board

Name and Post Title	Salary, fees and allowances 2023/24 £	Total Remuneration 2023/24 £	Total Remuneration 2022/23 £
Pete Wildman Assessor	116,223	116,223	109,593
Mark Docherty Divisional Assessor	82,762	82,762	77,391
Ann Gardner Divisional Assessor	82,762	82,762	63,950
Darryl Rae Divisional Assessor (Full year equivalent 2022/23 £78,041)	-	-	9,391

Note to Table above:

1. No taxable expenses, compensation for loss of employment or benefits other than in cash were paid to senior employees during 2022/23 or 2023/24.
2. D Rae – Divisional Assessor was in post until 16 May 2022;

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

REMUNERATION REPORT 2023/24

The Senior Employees included in the table above include any Joint Board employee:

- who has responsibility for management of the Board to the extent that the person has power to direct or control the major activities (including activities involving the expenditure of money) during the year to which the Report relates whether solely or collectively with other persons;
- who holds a post that is politically restricted by reason of section 2(1) (a), (b) or (c) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989; or
- whose annual remuneration is £150,000 or more.

The Treasurer is Lindsay Sim, who is the Chief Finance Officer, at Clackmannanshire Council. The Treasurer's remuneration is paid by Clackmannanshire Council.

Pension Benefits

Senior Employees

The pension entitlements of Senior Employees for the year to 31 March 2024 are shown in the table below, together with the contribution made by the Board to each Senior Employees' pension during the year.

Name and Post Title	In-Year Pension Contributions			Accrued Pension Benefits		
	For Year to 31 March 2024 £	For Year to 31 March 2023 £		As at 31 March 2024 £	As at 31 March 2023 £	Movement From 31 March 2023 £
Pete Wildman Assessor	29,056	26,850	Pension Lump Sum	62,000 83,000	56,000 79,000	6,000 4,000
Mark Docherty Divisional Assessor	20,691	18,961	Pension Lump Sum	43,000 61,000	38,000 58,000	5,000 3,000
Ann Gardner Divisional Assessor	20,691	15,668	Pension Lump Sum	39,000 56,000	34,000 53,000	5,000 3,000
Darryl Rae Divisional Assessor	-	2,301	Pension Lump Sum	- -	6,000 -	- -

All senior employees shown in the tables above are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the person has accrued as a consequence of their total local government service and not just their current appointment.

Where staff are no longer in employment at 31 March 2024 there is no increase in accrued pension benefit attributable.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

REMUNERATION REPORT 2023/24

Officers' Remuneration

The number of employees whose remuneration, excluding employer's pension contributions, was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 were:

Remuneration band	Number of Employees	
	2023/24	2022/23
£50,000 - £54,999	2	-
£55,000 - £59,999	-	3
£60,000 - £64,999	4	1
£65,000 - £69,999	-	-
£75,000 - £79,999	-	1
£80,000 - £85,000	2	-
£105,000 - £109,999	-	1
£115,000 - £119,999	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>

Termination Benefits and Exit Packages

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Board to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date, or where officer's commit to the termination of employment of an officer or group of officers, or where an offer is made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

There were no termination benefits or exit packages paid in 2023/24.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

REMUNERATION REPORT 2023/24

Senior Councillors

The remuneration of councillors is regulated by the 2007 regulations and these set out the remuneration payable to councillors with a responsibility of Convenor or Depute-Convenor of the Joint Board. The council of which the Convenor or Depute-Convenor is a member is required to pay their total remuneration and is then reimbursed for the element of the payment made on behalf of the Joint Board.

Name	Council	Position	Salary, fees and allowances 2023/24 £	Total remuneration 2023/24 £	Total remuneration 2022/23 £
Councillor A Nimmo	Falkirk Council	Convenor	6,929	6,929	5,049
Councillor D Balfour	Falkirk Council	Convenor (from 23 June 2017 to 4 May 2022) (Full year equivalent 2022/23 £6,732)	-	-	621
Councillor C Holden	Clackmannanshire Council	Depute Convenor (from 23 June 2017 to 4 May 2022) (Full year equivalent 2022/23 £3,278)	-	-	312

Note to Table above:

1. No taxable expenses, compensation for loss of employment or benefits other than in cash were paid to senior councillors during 2022/23 or 2023/24;
2. The Valuation Joint Board makes a contribution to the Council of £1k for the Convenor's pension contributions;
3. Pension liabilities sit with the Council, not the Valuation Joint Board, and
4. There is no payment for Councillor Balsillie as Depute Convenor as he is also paid as the Provost for Clackmannanshire Council which is higher than the payment for Depute Convenor therefore there is no additional payment for this role.

Signed on behalf of the Valuation Joint Board

Mark Docherty
Assessor
28 February 2025

Councillor Nimmo
Convenor of the Board
28 February 2025

Independent auditor's report to the members of Central Scotland VJB and the Accounts Commission

Reporting on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on financial statements

We certify that we have audited the financial statements in the annual accounts of Central Scotland VJB for the year ended 31 March 2024 under Part VII of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. The financial statements comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, Movement in Reserves Statement and Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting standards, as interpreted and adapted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023/24 (the 2023/24 Code).

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board as at 31 March 2024 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards, as interpreted and adapted by the 2023/24 Code; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014, and the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)), as required by the Code of Audit Practice approved by the Accounts Commission for Scotland. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We were appointed by the Accounts Commission on 18 May 2022. Our period of appointment is five years, covering 2022/23 to 2026/27 we are independent of the Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Non-audit services prohibited by the Ethical Standard were not provided to the Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern basis of accounting

We have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Valuation Joint Board's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

These conclusions are not intended to, nor do they, provide assurance on the Valuation Joint Board current or future financial sustainability. However, we report on the Valuation Joint Board arrangements for financial sustainability in a separate Annual Audit Report available from the [Audit Scotland website](#).

Risks of material misstatement

We report in our Annual Audit Report the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement that We identified and our judgements thereon.

Responsibilities of the Assessor and Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities, the assessor is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the financial reporting framework, and for such internal control as the assessor determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the assessor is responsible for assessing the Valuation Joint Board ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention to discontinue the Valuation Joint Board operations.

The Valuation Joint Board is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material

misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities outlined above to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Procedures include:

- using our understanding of the local government sector to identify that the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014, and the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 are significant in the context of the Central Scotland VJB;
- inquiring of the assessor as to other laws or regulations that may be expected to have a fundamental effect on the operations of the Central Scotland VJB;
- inquiring of the assessor concerning the Central Scotland VJB policies and procedures regarding compliance with the applicable legal and regulatory framework;
- discussions among our audit team on the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur; and

- considering whether the audit team collectively has the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the body operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. This includes the Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014
- Do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the body's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These include the Data Protection Act 2018 and relevant employment legislation.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud was in relation to the completeness and cut-off of non-payroll expenditure. The risk is that the non-payroll expenditure in relation to year-end transactions may be subject to potential manipulation where management may look to alter the financial position in the context of achievement of financial targets and balancing budgets. In response to this risk, we tested a sample of accruals, prepayments and invoices received around the year-end to assess whether they have been recorded in the correct period.

In common with audits under ISAs (UK) we are required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments, assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulation described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatements due to fraud;
- enquiring of management, internal audit and external legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of noncompliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing internal audit reports

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is affected by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of the Central Scotland VJB controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed.

Irregularities that result from fraud are inherently more difficult to detect than irregularities that result from error as fraud may involve collusion, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. The capability of the audit to detect fraud and other irregularities depends on factors such as the skillfulness of the perpetrator, the frequency and extent of manipulation, the degree of collusion involved, the relative size of individual amounts manipulated, and the seniority of those individuals involved.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Reporting on other requirements

Opinion prescribed by the Accounts Commission on the audited parts of the Remuneration Report

We have audited the parts of the Remuneration Report described as audited. In our opinion, the audited parts of the Remuneration Report have been properly prepared in accordance with The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014.

Other information

The assessor is responsible for the other information in the annual accounts. The other information comprises the Management Commentary, Annual Governance Statement, Statement of Responsibilities and the unaudited part of the Remuneration Report.

Our responsibility is to read all the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial

statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and We do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon except on the Management Commentary and Annual Governance Statement to the extent explicitly stated in the following opinions prescribed by the Accounts Commission.

Opinions prescribed by the Accounts Commission on the Management Commentary and Annual Governance Statement

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Management Commentary for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and that report has been prepared in accordance with statutory guidance issued under the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003; and
- the information given in the Annual Governance Statement for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and that report has been prepared in accordance with the Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework (2016).

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We are required by the Accounts Commission to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements and the audited part of the Remuneration Report are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations We require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Conclusions on wider scope responsibilities

In addition to our responsibilities for the annual accounts, our conclusions on the wider scope responsibilities specified in the Code of Audit Practice, including those in respect of Best Value, are set out in our Annual Audit Report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the parties to whom it is addressed in accordance with Part VII of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 and for no other purpose. In accordance with paragraph 108 of the Code of Audit Practice, we do not undertake to have responsibilities to members or officers, in their individual capacities, or to third parties.

Ian Howse, CPFA (for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP)
Fusion Point 2
Dumballs Road
Cardiff
CF10 5BF
United Kingdom

28 February 2025 

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

This statement shows the accounting cost of providing services and managing the Board during the year. It includes, on an accruals basis, all of the Board's day-to-day expenses and related income. It also includes transactions measuring the value of non-current assets actually consumed during the year and the real projected value of retirement benefits earned by employees during the year. The statement shows the accounting cost in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the cost according to the statutory regulations that specify the net expenditure that local authorities need to take into account. The required adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations are shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2022/23			2023/24			
Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000	Note	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000
2,525	0	2,525	Employee costs	2,282	0	2,282
204	0	204	Property Costs	325	0	325
411	0	411	Supplies & Services	393	0	393
88	0	88	Support Services	90	0	90
19	0	19	Third Party Payments	20	0	20
5	0	5	Transport Costs	9	0	9
27	0	27	Capital Charges	26	0	26
	(35)	(35)	Other Income	0	(75)	(75)
3,279	(35)	3,244	Cost of Services	3,145	(75)	3,070
			Finance & Investment Income & Expenditure			
0	(4)	(4)	Interest receivable 8	0	(35)	(35)
150	0	150	Pension Interest 8	(113)	0	(113)
			Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income			
	(2,890)	(2,890)	Requisitions from Member Authorities 17		(2,948)	(2,948)
3,429	(2,929)	500	(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	3,032	(3,058)	(26)
(8,196)	0	(8,196)	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit asset 19	1,434	0	1,434
(8,196)	0	(8,196)	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	1,434	0	1,434
(4,767)	(2,929)	(7,696)	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	4,466	(3,058)	1,408

Figures shown in brackets represent income or gains and figures without brackets represent expenditure or losses.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2023/24

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Board, analysed into 'usable reserves' (those that can be applied to fund expenditure) and 'unusable reserves'. The Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the 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 Reserves Balance. The Net Increase/(Decrease) shows the statutory Reserves Balance.

	Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Reserves £000
Balance at 1 April 2022	380	(5,344)	(4,964)
<u>Movement in Reserves during 2022/23</u>			
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(500)	8,196	7,696
Adjustments between Accounting basis and funding Basis under regulations (note 7)	517	(517)	-
Increase in Year	17	7,679	7,696
Balance at 31 March 2023 carried forward	397	2,335	2,732
Balance at 1 April 2023	397	2,335	2,732
<u>Movement in Reserves during 2023/24</u>			
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	26	(1,434)	(1,408)
Adjustments between Accounting basis & funding Basis under regulations (note 7)	(182)	182	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Year	(156)	(1,252)	(1,408)
Balance at 31 March 2024 carried forward	241	1,083	1,324

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Board. The net assets/(liabilities) (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, those reserves that the Board may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use. The second category of reserves is those that the Board is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

31 March 2023 £000		Note	31 March 2024 £000
40	Property, Plant & Equipment	9	23
1	Intangible Assets	10	-
<u>2,562</u>	Surplus in pension scheme	19	<u>1,303</u>
<u>2,603</u>	Non-Current Assets		<u>1,326</u>
60	Debtors & Prepayments	11	230
<u>1,009</u>	Cash held by Clackmannanshire Council		<u>554</u>
1,069	Current Assets		784
(462)	Creditors	12	(522)
(243)	Provision	13	-
<u>(705)</u>	Current Liabilities		<u>(522)</u>
(235)	Deficit in pension scheme	19	(214)
<u>-</u>	Provision	13	<u>(50)</u>
(235)	Long Term Liabilities		(264)
<u>2,732</u>	Net Assets/(Liabilities)		<u>1,324</u>
397	Usable reserves – General Fund		241
<u>2,335</u>	Unusable Reserves	15	<u>1,083</u>
<u>2,732</u>	Total Reserves		<u>1,324</u>

The unaudited Financial Statements were issued on 28 June 2024 and the audited Financial Statements were authorised for issue on 28 February 2025.

Lindsay Sim
Treasurer
28 February 2025

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

<u>Notes</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. Accounting Policies	38
2. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies	45
3. Assumptions Made about the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation and Uncertainty	45
4. Changes to Accounting Standards	45
5. Events After the Reporting Period	47
6. Expenditure and Funding Analysis	47
7. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations	51
8. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	53
9. Property, Plant and Equipment	53
10. Intangible Assets	54
11. Debtors	55
12. Creditors	55
13. Provisions	55
14. Operating Leases	57
15. Unusable Reserves	57
16. Non Cash Movements	59
17. Material Items of Income and Expense	60
18. External Audit Costs	60
19. Defined Benefit Pension Schemes	60
20. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising From Financial Instruments	66
21. Related Parties	67
22. Funds held on behalf of other bodies	68
23. Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	69

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

1) Accounting Policies

a) General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Board's transactions for the 2023/24 financial year and its position at the year end of 31 March 2024. The Board is required to prepare Annual Accounts by the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014, section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 requires they be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023/24 supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the 2003 Act. In line with the code of practice the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis of accounting.

The Annual Accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently in the current and prior years.

b) Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- Revenue from contracts with service recipients, whether for the provision of services or the sale of goods, is recognised when the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations in the contract.
- Revenue is measured at the full amount receivable (net of any impairment losses) as they are non-contractual, non-exchange transactions and there can be no difference between the delivery and payment dates.
- expenses in relation to services received (including those rendered by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received, rather than when payments are made; and
- where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet.

c) Cash held by Clackmannanshire Council

The Board does not have its own bank account and Cash is held by Clackmannanshire Council on behalf of the Board. These cash balances are managed in line with the policies and procedures operated by Clackmannanshire Council in relation to investments as set out in the Annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) 2023/24. Performance on these investments is also reported in the quarterly and Annual Report presented to the Council during the year.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

d) Prior period adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, 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 Board's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior year as if the new policy had always been applied.

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

e) Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

The following amounts are debited to record the cost of holding non-current assets during the year:

- depreciation attributable to the assets; and
- amortisation of intangible assets.

The Board is required to make an annual provision from revenue to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement, depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

f) Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits (those that fall due wholly within 12 months of the year end), such as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees, are recognised as an expense in the year in which employees render service to the Board. An accrual is made against services in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for the cost of holiday entitlements and other forms of leave earned by employees but not taken before the year-end and which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the remuneration rates applicable in the following financial year. Any accrual made is required under statute to be reversed out of the General Fund Balance by a credit to the Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

Post Employment Benefits

Employees of the Board are members of The Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Falkirk Council.

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

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

- The liabilities of the Falkirk Pension Fund attributable to the Board are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc, and projections of projected earnings for current employees;
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate based on the gross redemption yield on the iBoxx Sterling Corporate Index, AA cover 15 years;
- The assets of the Falkirk pension fund attributable to the Board are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - quoted securities – current bid price;
 - unquoted securities – professional estimate;
 - unitised securities – current bid price; and
 - property – market value.
- The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into seven components:
 - current service cost – the increase/decrease 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/decrease in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
 - interest cost – the expected increase/decrease in the present value of liabilities during the year as they move one year closer to being paid – debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
 - expected return on assets – the annual investment return on the fund assets attributable to the Board, based on an average of the expected long-term return – credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

- gains/losses on settlements and curtailments – the result of actions to relieve the Board of liabilities or events that reduce/increase the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees – debited/credited to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement; and
- contributions paid to the Falkirk 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 Board 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 on the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits earned by employees. Where there is a positive balance on the reserve, there is no benefit to the General Fund through this treatment.

Discretionary Benefits

The Board 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 Pension Scheme.

The Valuation Joint Board is a recognised 'employing authority' within the meaning of the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Regulations.

g) Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Board 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 Board.

Intangible assets are measured at cost less amortisation and any provisions for impairment.

Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets are held by the Board can be determined by reference to an active market.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

The amortisation amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life (assumed five years) 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 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. The Board's policy is to write off intangible assets over five years, in line with their useful life.

h) 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 Board and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- the purchase price;
- 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; and
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Assets are then carried in the Balance Sheet using fair value, the amount determined by that which would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value - EUV) or where there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost is used as an estimate of fair value. The assets within these financial statements are carried at depreciated replacement cost.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

Disposals

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the 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 appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. The Board's policy is to write off the assets over three years, in line with their useful life.

i) Reserves

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 in that year to score against the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge.

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments and retirement benefits and do not represent usable resources.

j) Events After the Balance Sheet date

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the Balance Sheet date and the date when the Annual Accounts are authorised for issue.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

Two types of events can be identified:

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

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

k) VAT

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

l) 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 Board when there is reasonable assurance that:

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

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

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

2) Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

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

- There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding from Local Government. However, the Board has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the activities of the Board might be impaired as a result of a need to reduce levels of service provision and as such remains a going concern.

3) Assumptions Made About the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made about the future or that which are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Board's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2024 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Uncertainties</u>	<u>Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions</u>
Pensions Asset	Estimation of the net asset to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Board with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pension asset of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.1% decrease in the real discount rate would result in an increase in the pension obligation of £0.359m (reducing the net pension asset), and a 0.1% increase in the pension increase rate (CPI) would result in an increase in the pension obligation of £0.336m (reducing the net pension asset).

4) Accounting Standards Issued not yet Adopted

The Code requires the disclosure of information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. This applies to the adoption of the following new or amended standards within the 2024/25 Code:

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

4) Accounting Standards Issued not yet Adopted (continued)

- IFRS 16 (Leases) - the impact in future years from the implementation of this standard is that the leased asset, along with the lease liability, will appear on the Board's balance sheet. The Board will adopt this standard in 2024/25 in line with the mandatory adoption deadline therefore there is no impact on the 2023/24 financial statements.
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1) issued in January 2020. The amendments:
 - specify that an entity's right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting period
 - clarify that classification is unaffected by management's intentions or expectations about whether the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement
 - clarify how lending conditions affect classification, and
 - clarify requirements for classifying liabilities an entity will or may settle by issuing its own equity instruments.
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16) issued in September 2022. The amendments to IFRS 16 add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions.
- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1) issued in October 2022. The amendments improved the information an entity provides when its right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months is subject to compliance with covenants.
- International Tax Reform: Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12) issued in May 2023. Pillar Two applies to multinational groups with a minimum level of turnover. The amendments introduced:
 - a temporary exception to the requirements to recognise and disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes, and
 - targeted disclosure requirements for affected entities.
- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7) issued in May 2023. The amendments require an entity to provide additional disclosures about its supplier finance arrangements. The IASB developed the new requirements to provide users of financial statements with information to enable them to:

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

4) Accounting Standards Issued not yet Adopted (continued)

- assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity's liabilities and cash flows, and
- understand the effect of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's exposure to liquidity risk and how the entity might be affected if the arrangements were no longer available to it.

The Code requires implementation of these from 1 April 2024, therefore there is no impact on the 2023/24 financial statements. With the exception of IFRS16 Leases, there is also no expected material impact from the adoption of these new or amended standards in 2024/25.

5) Events after the Reporting Period

The audited Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the Treasurer on 28 September 2024. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the Financial Statements or Notes.

6) Expenditure and Funding Analysis

This note shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources in comparison with those resources consumed or earned in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2022/23			2023/24		
Net Expenditure Chargeable To Reserves	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure In the CI&E Statement	Net Expenditure Chargeable to Reserves	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the CI&E Statement
£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
(13)	367	354	Cost of Services	191	122
(4)	150	146	Other Income & Expenditure	(35)	(148)
(17)	517	500	(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	156	(26)
		(380)	Opening Balance on Reserves	(397)	
		(17)	Plus (Surplus)/Deficit on usable reserves balance in year	156	
		(397)	Closing Balance at 31 March	(241)	

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis brings together the net expenditure based on the management reporting structure and compares this against the net expenditure that is reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in line with the Accounting Framework.

2023/24	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £000	Adjustments for Pensions Adjustments £000	Total Adjustments £000
Net Cost of Services	18	(87)	(69)
Other Income and Expenditure From the Funding Analysis	-	(113)	(113)
Difference between surplus or Deficit and CI&E Surplus or Deficit	18	(200)	(182)
2022/23	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £000	Adjustments for Pensions Adjustments £000	Total Adjustments £000
Net Cost of Services	9	358	367
Other Income and Expenditure From the Funding Analysis	-	150	150
Difference between surplus or Deficit and CI&E Surplus or Deficit	9	508	517

Within costs of services there are costs included of £22k (2022/23: £42k) that were not reported during the in-year monitoring. These are as a result of Capital Financing Costs, £26k (2022/23: £27k) and Compensating Absences Account Adjustments, £(4k) (2022/23: £15k).

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

Amounts reported for resource allocation

Income and Expenditure

	2022/23	2023/24
	£000	£000
Fees, charges and other income	(39)	(110)
Council Contributions	(2,890)	(2,948)
Total Income	(2,929)	(3,058)
Employee Costs	2,167	2,369
Other operating costs	745	845
Total Operating Expenses	2,912	3,214
Net Cost of Services	(17)	156

Reconciliation to Net Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

	2022/23	2023/24
	£000	£000
Net Cost of Services	(17)	156
Add amounts not reported in service management accounts*	517	(182)
	500	(26)

*This includes depreciation and IAS19 pension adjustments

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis 2023/24

	Management Accounts £000	Not Reported In Management Accounts £000	Net Cost of Service £000
Fees, charges and other income	(110)	-	(110)
Council Contributions	(2,948)	-	(2,948)
Total Income	(3,058)	-	(3,058)
Employee Costs	2,369	(87)	2,282
Other operating costs	845	(8)	837
Depreciation	-	26	26
Interest Payments	-	(113)	(113)
Total Operating Expenses	3,214	(182)	3,032
Net Cost of Services	156	(182)	(26)

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis 2022/23

	Management Accounts £000	Not Reported In Management Accounts £000	Net Cost of Service £000
Fees, charges and other income	(39)	-	(39)
Council Contributions	(2,890)	-	(2,890)
Total Income	(2,929)	-	(2,929)
Employee Costs	2,167	358	2,525
Other operating costs	745	(18)	727
Depreciation	-	27	27
Interest Payments	-	150	150
Total Operating Expenses	2,912	517	3,429
Net Cost of Services	(17)	517	500

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

7) Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

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

2023/24

	General Fund Balance £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustments to Revenue Resources:		
<u>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services in relation to Capital Expenditure:</u>		
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(26)	26
<u>Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:</u>		
Reversal of items relating to post employment benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see note 19)	(237)	237
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year (see note 19)	433	(433)
<u>Adjustment involving the Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account:</u>		
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	4	(4)
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources:		
<u>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services in relation to Capital Expenditure:</u>		
Capital expenditure financed from Revenue Balances	8	(8)
Total Adjustments	182	(182)

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

2022/23

Usable Reserves

General Fund Balance £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
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Adjustments to Revenue Resources:

Reversal of items debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services in relation to Capital Expenditure:

Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(27)	27
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Reversal of items relating to post employment benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see note 19)

(888)	888
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Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year (see note 19)

395	(395)
-----	-------

Adjustment involving the Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account:

Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements

(15)	15
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Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources:

Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services in relation to Capital Expenditure:

Capital expenditure financed from Revenue Balances	18	(18)
--	----	------

Total Adjustments

(517)	517
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CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

8) Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

2022/23 £000		2023/24 £000
150	Pensions interest cost and expected return on pension assets	(113)
(4)	Interest receivable and similar income	(35)
<u>146</u>		<u>(148)</u>

9) Property, Plant and Equipment

	2022/23 £000	2023/24 £000
Opening Gross Book Value	262	280
Additions	18	8
Disposals	-	(143)
Closing Gross Book Value	280	145
Opening Accumulated Depreciation		
Opening Depreciation	214	240
Depreciation for the year	26	25
Disposals	-	(143)
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	240	122
Closing Net Book Value at 31 March	40	23
Opening Net Book Value at 1 April	48	40

Depreciation

Within Property Plant and Equipment the Board holds computer equipment, furniture and other equipment. The deemed useful life and depreciation rate for these assets is 3 years.

Disposals

A review of assets was undertaken as part of the office moves during 2023/24. As a result of this review several tangible assets which are no longer utilised have been written off.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

10) Intangible Assets

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

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use. The useful life assigned to the new software purchase in the year is three years and the carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis.

There were no additions or disposals during 2023/24 or 2022/23.

Software	2022/23	2023/24
	£000	£000
Opening Gross Book Value	7	7
Closing gross book value	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Opening Accumulated Amortisation		
Opening amortisation	4	6
Amortisation for the year	2	1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Closing Accumulated Amortisation	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
Closing Net Book Value at 31 March	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Opening Net Book Value at 1 April	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

11) Debtors

31 March 2023 £000		31 March 2024 £000
3	Central Government Bodies	-
7	Other Local Authorities	178
50	Other Entities and Individuals	52
<u>60</u>	Total	<u>230</u>
—		—

12) Creditors

31 March 2023 £000		31 March 2024 £000
46	Central Government Bodies	46
47	Other Local Authorities	62
369	Other Entities and Individuals	414
<u>462</u>	Total	<u>522</u>

13) Provisions

A provision had previously been made for the property maintenance at Hillside House to cover the cost of dilapidations on the property on the termination of the lease. The lease was terminated during 2023/24 and this provision was fully utilised in the year.

The Board moved to new premises at Glendevon House in 2023/24. A new provision has been created during 2023/24 to reflect the estimated cost of dilapidations on the newly rented property at Glendevon House that would be incurred on termination of the lease. The lease has been undertaken for 10 years with an option to terminate in year 5. The provision amounts to the estimated cost for dilapidations at that break point of 5 years.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

2023/24

	Opening Balance At 1 April 2023 £000	Additional Provision made in 2023/24 £000	Amounts used in 2023/24 £000	Balance At 31 March 2024 £000
Short Term Provision				
Property Maintenance Hillside House	(243)	-	243	-
Total Short Term Provision	<u>(243)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>-</u>
Long Term Provision				
Property Maintenance Glendevon House	-	(50)	-	(50)
Total Long Term Provision	<u>-</u>	<u>(50)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(50)</u>
Total Provision	<u>(243)</u>	<u>(50)</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>(50)</u>

2022/23

	Opening Balance At 1 April 2022 £000	Transfer between Short & Long Term Provision £000	Balance at 31 March 2023 £000
Short Term Provision			
Property Maintenance Hillside House	-	(243)	(243)
Total Short Term Provision	<u>-</u>	<u>(243)</u>	<u>(243)</u>
Long Term Provision			
Property Maintenance Hillside House	(243)	243	-
Total Long Term Provision	<u>(243)</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Provision	<u>(243)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(243)</u>

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

14) Operating Leases

The Board acquired office accommodation at Hillside House in Stirling by entering into an operating lease which ended on 31 May 2023. A new lease was entered into at Glendevon House in Stirling from 14 April 2023 for 10 years. Below are the future minimum payments due on the lease.

31 March 2023 £000		31 March 2024 £000
48	Not later than one year	67
266	Between one and five years	266
<hr/> 314		<hr/> 333
<hr/>		<hr/>

£48k of expenditure was charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to the part lease of Hillside House (£15k) and the new lease of Glendevon House (£33k). (£85k in 2022/23 for the lease of Hillside House).

15) Unusable Reserves

31 March 2023 £000		31 March 2024 £000
42	Capital Adjustment Account	24
2,327	Pensions Reserve	1,089
(34)	Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account	(30)
<hr/> 2,335	Total Unusable Reserves	<hr/> 1,083
<hr/>		<hr/>

Capital Adjustment Account

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

Note 6 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the account.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

2022/23		2023/24
£000		£000
51	Balance at 1 April	42
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
(27)	- Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	(26)
18	- Capital Expenditure charged against the General Fund	8
42	Balance at 31 March	24

Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Board accounts for post employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investments returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed, when the Board makes employer's contributions to the Pension Fund, or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The balance on the Pensions Reserve shows a significant increase in the resources the Board has set aside to meet the benefits earned by past and current employees.

2022/23		2023/24
£000		£000
(5,376)	Balance at 1 April	2,327
8,196	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit (liability)/asset	(1,434)*
(888)	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(237)
395	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	433
2,327	Balance at 31 March	1,089

* The accounting requirements of IFRIC 14 places a cap (referred to as an asset ceiling) on the value of a pension asset that can be reported. The amount above reduces the value of the pension asset to the maximum restricted amount.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account

The Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account represents holiday entitlement earned but not yet taken and absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

2022/23 £000	2022/23 £000 (19)		2023/24 £000	2023/24 £000 (34)
		Balance at 1 April		
19		Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	34	
(34)		Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(30)	
	(15)	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		4
	<u>(34)</u>	Balance at 31 March		<u>(30)</u>

16) Non Cash Movements

2022/23 £000		2023/24 £000
(27)	Depreciation & Amortisation	(26)
48	Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors	(60)
(731)	(Increase)/Decrease in Debtors	170
(493)	Movement in Pension Liability	196
<u>(1,203)</u>	Net cash flows from non cash movements	<u>280</u>

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

17) Material Items of Income

Council Contributions

2022/23 £000		2023/24 £000
(1,431)	Falkirk Council (49.5%)	(1,460)
(1,006)	Stirling Council (34.8%)	(1,026)
(453)	Clackmannanshire Council (15.7%)	(462)
(2,890)		(2,948)

18) External Audit Costs

2022/23 £000		2023/24 £000
9	Fees payable to Audit Scotland with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	9
9		9

19) Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in pension schemes

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

The Board participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered locally by Falkirk Council – this is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Board and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.

Transactions relating to post employment benefits

The Board recognise the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the Board is required to make is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

Local Government Pension Scheme

	2022/23 £000	2023/24 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
<i>Cost of Services</i>		
• current service cost	738	350
• past service costs	-	-
<i>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure</i>		
• Interest expense - defined benefit obligation	716	887
• Interest income on scheme assets	(566)	(1,000)
<i>Total Post Employment Benefit charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</i>	888	237
<i>Other Post Employment Benefit charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>		
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising		
• return on pension fund assets (excluding interest income above)	382	(755)
• Actuarial (gains) arising on changes in financial assumptions	(9,625)	(764)
• Actuarial (gains) arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(211)	(295)
• Additional Liability – Asset Ceiling	-	1,839
• Other experience losses	1,258	1,409
<i>Total Post Employment Benefit charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>	(7,308)	1,671
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(8,196)	1,434

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

Local Government Pension Scheme

	2022/23 £000	2023/24 £000
<i>Movement in Reserves Statement</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reversal of net charges made to the Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code 	(888)	(237)
<i>Actual amount charged against the General Fund</i>	—	—
<i>Balance for pensions in the year:</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> employers contributions payable to scheme 	395	433
	—	—

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

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

	2022/23 £000	2023/24 £000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(18,501)	(19,811)
Fair value of pension fund assets	21,063	22,953
(Deficit) / Surplus	2,562	3,142
Present value of unfunded obligation	(235)	(214)
Impact of asset ceiling	-	(1,839)
Net Balance Sheet Position	2,327	1,089

The liabilities/assets show the underlying commitments that the Board has in the long term to pay post employment (retirement) benefits. For 2023/24, the net defined benefit asset has been measured to the lower of the surplus in the defined benefit plan and the asset ceiling.

In deriving the asset ceiling, assumptions have been made on the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan and reductions in future contributions to the plan. No economic benefit has been recognised with regards to a refund as it is an entitlement which is not wholly within the Board's control. The economic benefit associated with a reduction in future contributions, recognising a minimum funding requirement for future service, has been estimated as the present value of employer future service costs less the present value of future employer contributions. This economic benefit, however, cannot be reduced below zero where the present value of future employer contributions exceed the present value of future service costs.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

The impact of the asset ceiling has reduced the surplus by £1.839m resulting in a net asset arising from the defined benefit obligation of £1.089m. This has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Board as recorded in the Balance Sheet, resulting in an overall positive balance of £1.324m. However, this can fluctuate annually due to economic and demographic factors and finance is only required to be raised to cover discretionary benefits when the pensions are actually paid. The surplus or deficit on the scheme will be considered by the actuary at the time of the triennial valuation to ensure contributions over the remaining working life of employees (i.e. before payments fall due), are sufficient.

A reconciliation of the Board's share of the present value of Falkirk Pension Fund's defined benefit obligation (liabilities) is as follows:

	2022/23 £000	2023/24 £000
Opening balance at 1 April	(26,444)	(18,736)
Current service cost	(738)	(350)
Interest cost	(716)	(887)
Contributions by scheme participants	(105)	(114)
Re-measurement gains and (losses)		
Actuarial gains from change in demographic assumptions	211	295
Actuarial gains/(losses) from change in financial assumptions	9,625	764
Actuarial gains/(losses) from other experiences	(1,258)	(1,665)
Asset Ceiling	-	(1,839)
Past Service	-	-
Benefits paid	689	668
Closing value at 31 March	(18,736)	(21,864)

A reconciliation of the Board's share of the fair value of Falkirk Pension Fund's assets are as follows:

	2022/23 £000	2023/24 £000
Opening fair value of pension fund assets	21,068	21,063
Interest Income	566	1,000
Other experience	-	256
Return on pension assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	(382)	755
Contributions from employers	395	433
Contributions by employees into the scheme	105	114
Benefits paid	(689)	(668)
Closing fair value of pension fund assets	21,063	22,953

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

Analysis of Pension Fund Assets

The Board's share of the Pension Fund comprised:	31 March 2023 £000	31 March 2024 £000
Equity instruments (by industry type)		
- Consumer	1,286	1,690
- Manufacturing	1,128	1,865
- Energy & Utilities	734	937
- Financial Institutions	1,532	1,686
- Health & Care	689	968
- Information Technology	1,707	1,541
- Other	206	181
Sub Total Equity	7,282	8,868
Debt Instruments		
- Corporate bonds (investment guide)	-	-
- UK Government	862	2,425
- Other	393	305
Property (by type)		
- UK	1,304	1,259
- Overseas	2	-
Sub Total Property	1,306	1,259
Private Equity		
- UK	254	209
Sub Total Private Equity	254	209
Other Investment Funds		
- Equities	5,438	4,269
- Bonds	1,119	1,044
- Infrastructure	2,291	3,402
- Other	1,250	531
Sub Total Other Investment Funds	10,098	9,246
Cash and Cash Equivalents	868	641
Total Assets	21,063	22,953

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

The Board's share of the net obligations of the Falkirk Pension Fund is an estimated figure based on actuarial assumptions about the future and is a snapshot at the end of the financial year. The net obligation has been assessed using the "projected unit method", that estimates that the pensions will be payable in future years dependant upon assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels and employee turnover rates.

The fund's obligation has been assessed by Hymans Robertson, an independent firm of actuaries, and the estimates are based on the latest full valuation of the fund at 31 March 2024. The significant assumptions used by the actuary are shown in the table below. The note includes a sensitivity analysis for the pension obligation based on reasonably possible changes in these assumptions occurring at the reporting date.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2022/23	2023/24
Long-term expected rate of return on assets in the scheme:		
Equity investments	4.8%	4.8%
Bonds	4.8%	4.8%
Property	4.8%	4.8%
Cash	4.8%	4.8%
Mortality assumptions:		
Longevity at 65 for current pensions		
- Men	20.0 years	21.6 years
- Women	22.7 years	23.6 years
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners		
- Men	21.2 years	22.1 years
- Women	24.7 years	24.7 years
Rate of inflation	3.0%	2.8%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.6%	3.3%
Rate of increase in pensions	3.0%	2.8%
Rate for discounting fund liabilities	4.8%	4.8%

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

LGPS liabilities are sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. The method and types of assumption used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from this used in the previous period.

Change in Assumptions at 31 March 2024

	Approximate % Increase to Employer	Approximate Monetary Amount (£000)
0.1% decrease in Real Discount Rate	2%	359
1 year increase in Member Life, Expectancy	4%	801
0.1% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	0%	29
0.1% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	2%	336

Virgin Media Court Ruling

In June 2023, the UK High Court issued a ruling in the case of Virgin Media Limited v NTL Pension Trustees II Limited and others relating to the validity of certain historical pension changes. This case may have implications for other defined benefit schemes in the UK. The impact of the case is continuing to be assessed and any potential impact on the Board accounts will be considered in future years.

Impact on the Board's Cash Flow

The objective of the Falkirk Pension Fund is to keep employers contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The contribution rate for 2023/24 was 25%. As a result of the latest triennial valuation at 31 March 2023 the Employers' contribution rate was set at 21.5% for the next 3 years 2024/25, 2025/26 and 2026/27. The total contributions expected to be made by the Board to Falkirk Pension Fund in the year to 31 March 2025 is £355k.

20) Nature and Extent of Risks arising from Financial Instruments

As at 31 March 2024 the Valuation Joint Board has Debtors of £230k, cash held by Clackmannanshire Council £554k and Creditors of £522k. There is no provision for bad debts. The transactions entered into do not give rise to any market or liquidity risk and credit risk is considered below.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the possibility that other parties might fail to pay monies due to the Board. This arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Board's customers.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

The Board's finances are controlled by Clackmannanshire Council. This risk is minimised through the Council's 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 & Poor Credit Ratings Services. The Annual Investment Strategy also considers maximum amounts and time limits in respect of each financial institution. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria outlined above. Additional selection criteria are also applied after this initial criteria. Details of the Investment Strategy can be found on Clackmannanshire Council's website.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are defined as any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another entity. The term 'financial instrument' covers both financial assets such as trade receivables (debtors) and financial liabilities such as trade payables (creditors).

Financial Instrument Balances

Categories of Financial Instruments

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

	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Financial Assets – Current assets		
Debtors at amortised cost	66	14
Cash and Cash equivalents	554	1,009
Total Financial Assets	620	1,023
Financial Liabilities – current liabilities		
Creditors at amortised costs	49	19
Total Financial Liabilities	49	19

21) Related Parties

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

- Other Local Authorities: and
- Elected Members and Chief Officers.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

The following related party transactions in 2023/24 are disclosed elsewhere within the Annual Report and Financial Statements:

- a) Requisitions from other Local Authorities are shown in Note 17 Material Items of Income on page 60; and
- b) Payments to Elected Members and Chief Officers are shown in the Remuneration Report starting on page 25.

22) Funds held on behalf of other Bodies

Scottish Assessors Association Portal Income & Expenditure

The Scottish Assessors Association (SAA) provides a centralised Portal to all 14 Valuation Joint Boards which is funded by these constituent VJBs. The Portal is a website administered by all Assessors in Scotland that provides information on Valuation Rolls and Council Tax lists. The Board has an arrangement with the SAA to maintain the financial records in relation to the Portal which includes making payments to suppliers and collecting income from the constituent VJBs. These transactions are excluded from the Board's CI&ES. As at 31 March 2024 the carry forward of funding of £304k (2022/23: £248k) is included in Creditors on the Board's Balance Sheet.

	2022/23	2023/24
	£000	£000
Opening balance at 1 April	(212)	(248)
Movement in year	(36)	(56)
	—	—
Closing balance at 31 March	<u>(248)</u>	<u>(304)</u>

CENTRAL SCOTLAND VALUATION JOINT BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

23) Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside in the Board's usable reserves and the amounts drawn down from these reserves to meet expenditure during the year.

2023/24

	Balance as at 1 April 2023 £000	Transfers in 2023/24 £000	Transfers out 2023/24 £000	Balance as at 31 March 2024 £000
Usable Reserves				
Funding to support Budget	(67)	-	22	(45)
Refit Costs	(88)	-	85	(3)
General Reserve	(75)	-	75	-
Additional Required for Refit	(26)	-	26	-
New Burdens Funding	-	(31)	-	(31)
Uncommitted Reserve	(141)	(208)	187	(162)
Total Usable Reserves	(397)	(239)	395	(241)

2022/23

	Balance as at 1 April 2022 £000	Transfers in 2022/23 £000	Transfers out 2022/23 £000	Balance as at 31 March 2023 £000
Usable Reserves				
Funding to support Budget	(134)	-	67	(67)
Barclays Underspend to support Budget	(87)	-	87	-
Funding for Pay Award 2021/22	(5)	-	5	-
Barclays Cost Guides	(2)	-	2	-
Refit Costs	-	(88)	-	(88)
General Reserve	-	(75)	-	(75)
Additional Required for Refit	-	(26)	-	(26)
Uncommitted Reserve	(152)	(178)	189	(141)
Total Usable Reserves	(380)	(367)	350	(397)