

SWaMP2008

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009



**SWaMP2008**  
Southern Waste Management Partnership

## SWaMP2008 Joint Committee

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# SWaMP2008 Joint Committee

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## **Explanatory Foreword**

### **Introduction**

The joint committee financial performance for the year ended 31 March 2009 is as set out in the Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet.

These financial statements have been prepared in line with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom: A Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) and the Department of the Environment Accounts Direction, Circular LG 11/09 dated 3 June 2009. It is the purpose of this foreword to explain the financial facts in relation to the joint committee. Comparative figures have been re-stated to take account of changes in accounting treatment as a result of the SORP.

- This Statement of Accounts explains SWaMP2008 finances during the financial year 2008/09 and its financial position at the end of that year. It follows approved accounting standards and is necessarily technical in parts. These accounts comprise
- The Income and Expenditure Account – the Joint Committee’s main revenue account covering income and expenditure on all services.
- Statement of movement on the general reserves balance. This reflects changes in the main cash reserve of the Joint Committee.
- Statement of total recognised gains and losses. This reflects the change in the net worth of the Joint Committee.
- The Balance Sheet – the Joint Committee’s financial position as at 31st March 2009.
- The Cash Flow Statement – inflows and outflows of cash arising from transactions for both revenue and capital purposes.

### **Group Accounts**

The 2006 SORP requires local authorities to consider all their interests and to prepare a full set of group financial statements where they have material interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. SWaMP2008 does not have material interests in such bodies and accordingly is not required to prepare group financial statements.

### **Financial Report**

This is the first year of operations for SWaMP2008 the joint committee being formed by order on the 20th August 2008. SWaMP2008 had been trading for the entire financial year and in order to present a true picture of the operations of the joint committee accounts have been prepared for the year 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009.

For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009 SWaMP2008 received income of £575,469 from grants £317,428 and Council contributions £258,041. SWaMP2008 incurred costs of £552,253. SWaMP2008 reserves increased by £23,216.

SWaMP2008 incurred no capital expenditure during the year.

# SWaMP2008 Joint Committee

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## **Statement of the Joint Committee's and Chief Executive's Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts**

### **The Joint Committee's Responsibilities**

Under Section 54 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 1972 a joint committee shall make safe and efficient arrangements for the receipt of money paid to it and the issue of money payable by it, and those arrangements shall be carried out under the supervision of such officer of the joint committee as the joint committee designates as its Chief Financial Officer. The Joint Committee has adopted a similar arrangement and its Chief Executive undertakes equivalent duties to those of a Chief Financial Officer in a council.

Under Regulation 5 of the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 the Joint Committee is required by resolution, to approve the accounts.

**These accounts were approved by the Joint Committee on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2009.**

### **The Chief Executive's Responsibilities**

Under Regulation 4(1) of the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the joint committee's statement of accounts in the form directed by the Department of the Environment. For SWaMP2008 this is the responsibility of the Chief Executive.

The accounts must present fairly the income and expenditure and cash flows for the financial year and the financial position as at the end of the financial year.

In preparing this statement of accounts, the Chief Executive is required to:

- observe the Accounts Direction issued by the Department of the Environment including compliance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom: A Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) as amended and augmented from time to time;
- follow relevant accounting and disclosure requirements and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis; and
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.

The Chief Executive is also required to:

- keep proper accounting records that are up-to-date; and
- take reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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## **Annual Governance Statement 2008/2009**

### **Scope of responsibility**

SWaMP2008 Joint Committee is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiency and effectively. SWaMP2008 Joint Committee also has a duty under Local Government (Best Value) Act (Northern Ireland) 2002 to make arrangements for continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

In discharging this overall responsibility, SWaMP2008 Joint Committee is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, and which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

SWaMP2008 Joint Committee shall prepare an Annual Governance Statement which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework Delivering Good Governance in Local Government and which is in full compliance with the Framework for the year commencing 1 April 2009. This statement explains how the Joint Committee is progressing towards this and also meets the requirements of Regulation 2A of the Local Government Accounts and Audit (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland 2006) in relation to the publication of a statement on internal control.

### **The purpose of the governance framework**

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

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and

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objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of SWaMP2008 Joint Committee's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

In 2007 CIPFA withdrew its guidance relating to Statements on Internal Control with the publication of the joint CIPFA/SOLACE "Delivering Good Governance: Framework". This requires the publication of an Annual Governance Statement rather than a Statement on Internal Control.

Some aspects of the Statement on Internal Control are carried forward to the Annual Governance Statement. Where this is the case, Joint Committees will have undertaken the necessary preparatory work. Where the Annual Governance Statement provides additional requirements local government bodies will include with its disclosure one of the following:

- Compliance
- Non-compliance and the reasons why.

### **The governance framework**

The key elements of the systems and processes that comprise the authority's governance arrangements are:

- The Joint Committee identifies and communicates the Joint Committee's vision of its purpose and intended outcomes for citizens and service users by preparing a Corporate Plan. A clear statement of the Joint Committee's purpose, vision and objectives are set out in its business plan and terms of agreement, which documents the Joint Committee's role, working with its partners, in supporting the delivery of the Business Plan. The achievement of these objectives is monitored by the Joint Committee and by the Joint Committee's Audit Committee. The Joint Committee prepares an annual Corporate Business plan.
- The Joint Committee has a process which regularly reviews the Joint

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Committee's vision and its implications for the Joint Committee's governance arrangements.

- The Joint Committee seeks to measure the quality of services for users, for ensuring they are delivered in accordance with the Joint Committee's objectives and for ensuring that they represent the best use of resources is imbedded in the Joint Committee's governance arrangements. The Joint Committee has undertaken services reviews and is in regular consultation with officers from its partner Council's
- The Joint Committee defines the standards of behaviour for members and staff within its standing orders, financial regulations, member's code of conduct and staff code of conduct. These are regularly reviewed and communicated to staff
- All Joint Committee systems, procedure and regulations are regularly reviewed to meet the changing demands of a progressive Joint Committee and to respond to best practice. The Joint Committee has a robust risk management policy.
- The Joint Committee as one of its standing committees established an Audit committee in April 2009, the procedures and regulations for its effective operation are being developed with reference to perceived best practice and CIPFA guidance and as identified in CIPFA's Audit Committees – Practical Guidance for Local Authorities.
- Complying with relevant laws and regulations, internal policies and procedures, and that expenditure is lawful is imbedded within the culture of SWaMP2008 Joint Committee. All officers are required to act with integrity and in accordance with the law and policy. Members, the Chief Executive and audit monitor operations to ensure compliance and to identify and correct any weaknesses in procedures
- The Joint Committee operates a whistle blowing policy with clearly identified contacts for making complaints and this is communicated to staff and public.
- Identifying the development needs of members and senior officers in relation to their strategic roles, supported by appropriate training is important to SWaMP2008 Joint Committee and is pivotal to delivering and

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improving services. Officer's performance is regularly reviewed in accordance with an appraisal process. Training needs are assessed on at least an annual basis the results of which form the Joint Committee's annual training plan which is included in the annual estimate of rates.

- Communication with all sections of the community, partner Councils and other stakeholders, ensuring accountability and encouraging open consultation is fundamental to the Joint Committee.

### **Review of effectiveness**

SWaMP2008 Joint Committee has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of managers within the Joint Committee who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, Audit reports, and will also be informed by comments made by the external auditors

### **Significant governance issues**

SWaMP2008 Joint Committee governance structure places significant emphasis on service and performance review. The Joint Committee was formed in August 2008 and has spent its first year developing strategies, policies and reporting mechanisms, as these are developed they will be presented to the Joint committee for approval and will be forwarded to partner Councils for review. Options for provision of an internal audit function will be placed before the Joint Committee in 2009/10. We are satisfied that these steps will address the need for the review of effectiveness.

Signed: Charles Rollston  
Chair Joint Committee

Signed: Graham Byrne  
Chief Executive

On behalf of the committee of the SWaMP2008 Joint Committee and by the Chief Executive

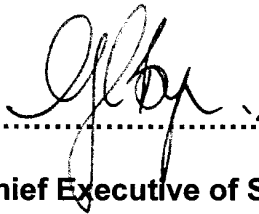
# SWaMP2008 Joint Committee

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## Certificate of the Chief Executive

I certify that:

- (a) the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2009 on pages 11 to 36 has been prepared in the form directed by the Department of the Environment and under the accounting policies set out on pages 15 to 23 .
- (b) in my opinion the Statement of Accounts presents fairly the income and expenditure and cash flows for the financial year and the financial position as at the end of the financial year.



.....  
**Chief Executive of SWaMP2008.**



.....  
**Date**

## Joint Committee's Approval of Statement of Accounts

These accounts were approved by resolution of the SWaMP2008 Joint Committee on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2009.



.....  
**Chairman**



.....  
**Date**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SWaMP2008**

I have audited the Statement of Accounts of SWaMP2008 for the year ended 31 March 2009 under the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005. The Statement of Accounts comprises the Income and Expenditure Account, Statement of Movement on General Fund Balance, Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement. The Statement of Accounts has been prepared under the accounting policies set out within them.

This report is made solely to the Members of SWaMP2008 in accordance with Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 and for no other purpose, as specified in the Local Government Code of Audit Practice issued by the Chief Local Government Auditor.

### **Respective responsibilities of the Chief Executive and the independent auditor**

The Chief Executive's responsibilities for preparing the Statement of Accounts in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2008 are set out in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts.

My responsibility is to audit the Statement of Accounts in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). I report to you my opinion as to whether the Statement of Accounts present fairly, in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2008, the financial position of the local government body and its income and expenditure for the year.

I review whether the Annual Governance Statement reflects compliance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2008. I report if it does not comply with proper practices specified by the Department of the Environment or if the statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information I am aware of from my audit. I am not required to consider, nor have I considered, whether the statement on internal control covers all risks and controls. Neither am I required to form an opinion on the effectiveness of the local government body's corporate governance procedures or its risk and control procedures.

I read other information published with the Statement of Accounts and consider whether it is consistent with the audited Statement of Accounts. This other information comprises only the Explanatory Foreword. I consider the implications for my report if I become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the Statement of Accounts. My responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

### **Basis of audit opinion**

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005, the Local Government Code of Audit Practice issued by the Chief Local Government Auditor and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by

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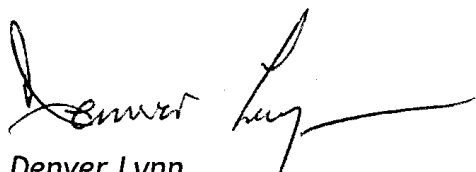
the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the Statement of Accounts. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the local government body in the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the local government body's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed. I planned and performed my audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which I considered necessary in order to provide me with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the Statement of Accounts is free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming my opinion I also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the Statement of Accounts.

### **Opinion**

In my opinion the Statement of Accounts presents fairly, in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2008, the financial position of SWaMP2008 as at 31 March 2009 and its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

### **Certificate**

I certify that I have completed the audit of the accounts of SWaMP2008 in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 and the Local Government Code of Audit Practice issued by the Chief Local Government Auditor.



*Denver Lynn*  
*Local Government Auditor*  
*Northern Ireland Audit Office*  
*106 University Street*  
*Belfast*  
*BT7 1EU*

21 October 2009

## SWaMP2008 Joint Committee

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### Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 March 2009

<b>Income</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2008/2009 £</b>	<b>2007/2008 £</b>
Participating Councils	<b>7</b>	258,041	n/a
Government Grant		317,428	n/a
Bank interest	<b>6b</b>	0	n/a
Other income		0	n/a
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>575,469</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Employee Costs	<b>5</b>	<b>143,365</b>	n/a
Bank interest	<b>6a</b>	<b>0</b>	n/a
Other operating costs		<b>398,858</b>	n/a
Other costs		<b>10,030</b>	n/a
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>552,253</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Surplus (Deficit) for the year</b>		<b>23,216</b>	<b>n/a</b>

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### Statement of Movement on the General Reserves Balance for the year ended 31 March 2009

	Notes	2008/09 £	2007/08 £
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year on the Income and Expenditure Account	3	23,216	n/a
Net additional amount required by statute and non-statutory proper practices to be debited or credited to the General Reserves Balance for the year	3	0	n/a
<b>Movement on the General Reserves Balance for the year</b>	<b>3/23</b>	<b>23,216</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Balance Brought Forward	23	0	n/a
<b>Balance Carried Forward</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23,216</b>	<b>n/a</b>

### Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses for the year ended 31 March 2009

	Notes	2008/09 £	2008/09 £	2007/08 £	2007/08 £
Surplus/(Deficit) on the General Reserves - Income and Expenditure Account for the year	3		23,216		n/a
Surplus/(Deficit) arising on revaluation of fixed assets	8		0		n/a
Surplus/(Deficit) arising on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets			0		n/a
Revaluation of pension reserve/provision	18/23		0		n/a
<b>Any other gains and losses required to be included in the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses</b>			0		n/a
Other			0		n/a
<b>Total recognised gains and losses for the year (Change in Net Worth)</b>			<b>23,216</b>		<b>n/a</b>
Prior period adjustments made during the year.			0		n/a
<b>Total gains/(losses) recognised since last annual report (Change in Net Worth)</b>			<b>23,216</b>		<b>n/a</b>

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## Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2009

	Notes	2008/09 £	2007/08 £
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
<b>Tangible Fixed Assets</b>			
<i>Operational Assets:</i>			
Land & Buildings	8	0	0
Infrastructure Assets	8		
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	8	0	0
<i>Non-Operational Assets:</i>			
Investment Properties		0	0
Assets under Construction	8	0	0
Surplus Assets held for Disposal		0	0
<b>TOTAL FIXED ASSETS</b>	8	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Long Term Investments		0	0
Long Term Debtors	12a	0	0
<b>TOTAL LONG TERM ASSETS</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Stocks	11	0	0
Debtors ,	12b	344,854	0
Short Term Investments	13/22a	0	0
Cash and Bank	22a	139,519	0
		484,373	0
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Borrowing repayable on demand or within 12 months	14	0	0
Creditors,	14	461,157	0
Bank Overdraft			0
		461,157	0
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>23,216</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>LONG TERM LIABILITIES</b>			
Borrowing repayable within a period in excess of 12 months	15	0	0
Deferred Liabilities	16	0	0
Government Grants – deferred	19	0	0
Provisions	18	0	0
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>23,216</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>RESERVES:</b>			
Capital Adjustment Account	23	0	0
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	23	0	0
Revaluation Reserve	23	0	0
Available-for-sale Financial Instruments Reserve	23	0	0
Pensions Reserve	23	0	0
Capital Receipts Reserve	23	0	0
Capital Fund	23	0	0
Renewal and Repairs Fund	23	0	0
Other Balances and Reserves	23	0	0
General Reserves	23	23,216	0
<b>Net Worth</b>		<b>23,216</b>	<b>0</b>

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## Cash Flow Statement as at 31 March 2009

	Notes		2008/09 £		2007/08 £
<b>REVENUE ACTIVITIES</b>					
<b>Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>139,519</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Returns on Investments and Servicing of Finance</b>					
<b>Cash Outflows</b>					
Interest paid		0		0	
Interest element of finance lease payments		0		0	
<b>Cash Inflows</b>					
Interest received		0		0	
<b>Net Cash Outflow from Returns on Investments and Servicing of Finance</b>			<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>CAPITAL ACTIVITIES</b>					
<b>Cash Outflows</b>					
Purchase of fixed assets		0		0	
Purchase of long term investments		0		0	
Other capital cash payments		0		0	
<b>Cash Inflows</b>					
Sale of fixed assets		0		0	
Capital Grants received	<b>22d(i)</b>	0		0	
Other capital cash receipts		0		0	
<b>Net Cash Outflow from Capital Expenditure before Financing</b>			<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Management of Liquid Resources</b>					
Net increase/decrease in short term deposits		0		0	
Net increase/decrease in other liquid resources		0		0	
			<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>FINANCING</b>					
<b>Cash Outflows</b>					
Repayment of amounts borrowed	<b>22c</b>	0		0	
Capital element of lease rental/ hire purchase payments	<b>22c</b>	0		0	
<b>Cash Inflows</b>					
New loans raised	<b>22c</b>	0		0	
New short term loans		0			
			<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>22a</b>		<b>139,519</b>		<b>0</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 1. Accounting Policies

#### 1a) General Principles

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, and are in accordance with directions and guidance contained in the 'Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2008: A Statement of Recommended Practice' (SORP) and in a form directed by the Department of the Environment in accordance with regulations 4 (1) and (2) in the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006. The general principles adopted in compiling and presenting the financial statements are those specified within the 2008 SORP. The 2008 SORP is based on approved accounting standards for the preparation of financial statements for the financial year beginning 1 April 2008. These financial statements comply with accounting standards issued or adopted by the Accounting Standards Board insofar as these are applicable to local government.

Following from this, the financial statements are presented on the basis that the Joint Committee will continue to operate for the foreseeable future, the going concern concept. The accounts also reflect the concept of the primacy of legislative requirements in that, where an accounting treatment is prescribed by law, it must be applied even if it contradicts another accounting concept. In addition, the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) publish a number of bulletins dealing with capital finance and Best Value accounting, which have been followed when preparing these financial statements.

The Income and Expenditure Account on page 11 has been prepared using the requirements of the Best Value Accounting Code of Practice.

#### 1b) Accounting Concepts

In general, the financial statements are prepared on the basis of historical cost modified by the revaluation of land, buildings, vehicles and plant subject to and in accordance with the fundamental accounting concepts set out below:

##### *Relevance*

The financial statements are prepared so as to provide readers with information about the Joint Committee's financial performance and position that is useful for assessing the stewardship of public funds.

##### *Reliability*

The financial statements are prepared on the basis that the financial information contained within them is reliable, i.e. free from material error, deliberate or systematic bias, complete within the bounds of materiality and represent faithfully what they intend to represent. Where there is uncertainty in measuring or recognising the existence of

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assets, liabilities, income and expenditure then prudence has been used as a basis to inform the selection and application of accounting policies and estimation techniques.

### *Comparability*

The financial statements are prepared so as to enable comparison between financial years. To aid comparability the Joint Committee has applied its accounting policies consistently both during the year and between years.

### *Understandability*

Every effort has been made to make the financial statements as easy to understand as possible. Nevertheless, an assumption has been made that the reader will have a reasonable knowledge of basic accounting and local government finance. Where the use of technical terms has been unavoidable, an explanation has been provided in the body of the financial statements.

### *Materiality*

Certain information may be excluded from the financial statements on the basis that the amounts involved are not material either to the fair presentation of the financial position and transactions of the Joint Committee or to the understanding of the accounts.

### *Accruals*

With the exception of the Cash Flow Statement, the financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis. The accruals basis of accounting requires the non-cash effect of transactions to be reflected in the financial statements for the year in which those effects are experienced and not in the year in which the cash is actually received or paid.

## **1c) Fixed Assets**

### **i) Tangible Assets**

SWaMP2008 is primarily funded by way of contributions from participant Councils and revenue grants from Government. All expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of tangible fixed assets is capitalised on an accruals basis in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 15 Tangible Fixed Assets (FRS 15). The Joint Committee applies a de-minimis level of £5,000 to all fixed assets (on an individual asset basis), meaning only assets over £5,000 are capitalised. Expenditure on the acquisition of a tangible asset, or expenditure which adds to, and not merely maintains, the value of an existing asset, is capitalised and classified as a tangible fixed asset, provided that it yields benefits to the Joint Committee and the services it provides are for a period of more than one year.

Assets acquired on terms meeting the definition of a finance lease are capitalised and included together with a liability to pay future rentals. If a fixed asset is acquired for other than a cash consideration or if payment is deferred, the asset is recognised and included in the Balance Sheet at fair value.

All fixed assets are initially capitalised at cost, but only those costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use. Fixed assets are included in the Balance Sheet as follows:

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- Operational land and properties and other operational assets are included at the lower of net current replacement cost or net realisable value in existing use
- Infrastructure assets are included in the Balance Sheet at historical cost, net of depreciation, where appropriate
- Other non-operational assets, such as assets under construction, are included at historical cost.

If an asset is included at current value, it will formally be revalued, by either a qualified external or internal valuer, at intervals of not more than five years. The revised amount will then be included in the Balance Sheet.

If a fixed asset is included in the Balance Sheet at current value, the increase over the previous carrying amount at which that asset was included in the Balance Sheet immediately prior to the latest (re-)valuation will be credited to the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses and taken to the Revaluation Reserve except to the extent it reverses revaluation losses (after adjusting for depreciation) on the same asset that were previously recognised in the General Reserves, when it should be recognised in the General Reserves. If, on revaluation, there has been a decrease over the previous carrying amount an impairment loss has occurred. If the loss has been occasioned by clear consumption of economic benefits, any such loss will be recognised in the General Reserves. The amount of the decrease in value not associated with a clear consumption of economic benefit will be recognised in the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses until the asset's carrying amount reaches its depreciated historical cost and taken to the Revaluation Reserve and thereafter in the General Reserves.

If a fixed asset is acquired under a finance lease, at the inception of the lease the amount to be recorded both as an asset and as a liability will be the present value of the minimum lease payments derived by discounting them at the interest rate implicit in the lease in accordance with SSAP 21 (minimum lease payments and the interest rate implicit in the lease are defined in paragraphs 20 and 24 of SSAP 21).

A review for impairment of a fixed asset whether carried at historical cost or valuation should be carried out if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the fixed asset may not be recoverable. If no such events or changes in circumstances are identified, and there are no other indications that a tangible fixed asset has become impaired, there is no requirement for an impairment review. Impairment will therefore be a relatively infrequent addition to depreciation. Tangible fixed assets other than non-depreciable land should be reviewed at the end of each reporting period for impairment when either:

- no depreciation charge is made on the grounds that it would be immaterial (either because of the length of the estimated remaining useful life or because the estimated residual value of the fixed asset is not materially different from the carrying amount of the asset), or

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- the estimated remaining useful life of the fixed asset exceeds 50 years.

If an impairment loss on a tangible fixed asset carried at historical cost caused by a clear consumption of economic benefit occurs, it will be written down for the impairment and the impairment loss should be recognised in the General Reserves.

With any gain or loss on disposal of tangible assets, the disposal proceeds are credited to the General Reserves and the net book value credited to fixed assets and debited to the General Reserves. In order to comply with statutory/proper practices restrictions on the use of capital receipts, if the asset disposed of was carried at historical cost, then, it is necessary to:

reverse out the gain or loss credited or debited to the General Reserves with an amount equal to the gain or loss on disposal of the tangible fixed asset, as follows:

- credit the Capital Receipts Reserve of an amount equal to the disposal proceeds
- debit the Capital Adjustment Account of an amount equal to the carrying amount of the fixed asset disposal.

The gain or loss on disposal of the tangible asset should be a reconciling item in the Statement of Movement on the General Reserves Balance. If, in exceptional circumstances the tangible asset disposed of was carried at current value, in addition to the entries mentioned above the balance on the Revaluation Reserve in respect of the asset disposal should be written off to the Capital Adjustment Account.

In accordance with FRS 15, depreciation is provided for on all tangible fixed assets with a finite useful life, which can be determined at the time of acquisition or revaluation. Assets under construction are not depreciated until completed but they may nevertheless suffer impairment. Surplus assets held for sale are depreciated under FRS 15. Provision for depreciation has been calculated using the straight line method by allocating the cost (or revalued amount) less estimated residual value of the assets evenly to the periods expected to benefit from their use.

The useful lives of assets are estimated on a realistic basis, reviewed regularly and, if necessary, revised. If the useful life of a fixed asset is revised, the carrying amount of the fixed asset will be depreciated over the revised remaining useful life. Freehold land (both operational and non-operational) is not depreciated. Depreciation is based on the amount at which the asset is included in the Balance Sheet, whether at net current replacement cost or historical cost.

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis on each main class of tangible asset as follows:

- buildings, installations, and fittings are depreciated on their historic value over the estimated remaining life of the asset as advised by the valuer. Depending on the type of building, installation or fitting the maximum useful life will be in the range of 15 to 50 years

## SWaMP2008 Joint Committee

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- plant, vehicles and equipment (excluding IT equipment) are depreciated on historic cost using a standard life of 6 years. IT equipment is depreciated using a standard life of 4 years
- a full year's depreciation is charged in the year of acquisition and none in the year of disposal.

General Reserves, as defined in CIPFA's *Best Value Accounting Code of Practice*, are charged with depreciation and where required, any related impairment loss (due to a clear consumption of economic benefits), for all fixed assets used in the provision of the service.

In respect of all gains and losses resulting from revaluations, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses and therefore Revaluation Reserve should be:

- credited with revaluation gains, except to the extent that they reverse previous revaluation losses (after allowing for depreciation) on the same asset that were charged to the General Reserves
- debited with revaluation losses not associated with an impairment related to a clear consumption of economic benefit up to the balance on the Revaluation Reserve in respect of that asset.

The General Reserves should be:

- credited with any revaluation gains that reverse revaluation losses (after allowing for depreciation) on the same asset that were charged to services
- debited with revaluation losses associated with an impairment related to a clear consumption of economic benefit
- debited with revaluation losses not associated with a clear consumption of economic benefit in excess of the balance on the Revaluation Reserve in respect of that asset (i.e. in excess of the amount allowed to be debited to the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses).

Assets held under finance leases are capitalised at the fair value of the asset with an equivalent liability categorised under deferred liabilities in the Balance Sheet. The asset is depreciated on its current fair value over the shorter of the lease term and its useful economic life. Rentals under operating leases are charged to the Income and Expenditure Account in the year in which they arise.

Any grant contribution towards the purchase of a fixed asset is taken to the deferred grants account in the Balance Sheet. The balance is then written-off to the General Reserves over the useful life of the asset.

### **1d) Debtors and Creditors**

The accounts of the Joint Committee are maintained on an accruals basis in accordance with the SORP and Financial Reporting Standard 18 Accounting Policies (FRS18). This ensures that provision has been made for known outstanding debtors and creditors at the year-end, estimated amounts being used where actual figures are not available.

A general provision for doubtful debts is included in the financial statements at 5% of commercial outstanding debts. This is in addition to the specific provision for those debts that are identifiable as potentially not fully collectable. Provisions in respect of bad debts have been estimated in accordance with recommended practice and past experience. Uncollectable debts are only written-off to the General Reserves - Income and Expenditure Account after all recovery avenues open to the Joint Committee has been exhausted and the Joint Committee has formally approved the write-off.

### **1e) Stocks**

Stocks are valued on the basis of the latest invoiced price. This is not materially different from valuation on a First In First Out (FIFO) basis as recommended by Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 9 Stocks and Long-Term Contracts (SSAP 9).

### **1f) Value Added Tax**

All expenditure and income, irrespective of whether it is revenue or capital in nature, is shown net of Value Added Tax, unless it is irrecoverable.

### **1g) Provisions**

Provisions for liabilities have been established in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 12 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets (FRS 12). These are sums set aside for liabilities which will probably occur.

### **1h) Pensions**

The Joint Committee charges the General Reserves - Income and Expenditure Account with an amount equal to the retirement benefits payments which it made for that financial year in accordance with discretionary compensation regulations.

Joint Committees in Northern Ireland contribute to the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Superannuation Committee (NILGOSC) scheme. It is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme, which is treated as a defined contribution scheme under Financial Reporting Standard 17 Retirement Benefits (FRS17). This scheme provides the relevant information within its own accounts. The Joint Committee provides further information on discretionary benefits awarded to employees. The Joint Committee's contribution rate is determined by NILGOSC's actuary every three years and is set to maintain the solvency of the fund.

### 1i) **Post Balance Sheet Events**

The Joint Committee complies with the requirements of Financial Reporting Standard 21 Events After the Balance Sheet Date (FRS21). Changes are made to the financial statements where a material post balance sheet event occurs that either provides additional evidence relating to conditions existing at the balance sheet date or indicates that the application of the going concern concept to a material part of the Joint Committee is not appropriate.

The financial statements may subsequently be adjusted up to the date when they are authorised for issue. This date will be recorded on the financial statements and is usually the date the Local Government Auditor issues his certificate and opinion. Where material adjustments are made in this period they will be disclosed.

### 1j) **Foreign Currency Translation**

Income received and payments made in foreign currency are translated at the rate prevailing when lodged to the bank or when payment is made. Whilst this is contrary to the Statement of Recommended Practice, due to the sums involved, the effect of the different treatment would be immaterial.

### 1k) **Financial Instruments**

The accounting treatment of a financial instrument (i.e. how its subsequent carrying value is measured and gains and losses recognised) depends on its classification on initial recognition.

Most financial instruments held by the Joint Committee would fall to be classified into just one class of financial liability and two classes of financial assets:

#### **Financial Liabilities**

Amortised Cost

#### **Financial Assets**

Loans and Receivables

Available for Sale

Financial liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet under amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financing costs and the gain or loss on de-recognition are both taken to the Income and Expenditure Account.

The Accounting treatment of Financial Assets is summarised as follows:

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- i) loans and receivables e.g. non-equity and non-derivative financial assets are recognised in the Balance Sheet under amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest receivable, impairment losses and the gain or loss on de-recognition are taken to the Income and Expenditure Account.
- ii) available-for-sale assets e.g. equity investments are carried at fair value on the Balance Sheet. Interest receivable and dividend income, impairments and the gain or loss on de-recognition are taken to the Income and Expenditure Account. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value (except impairment) are taken to the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses. The effective interest rate method is used to determine interest income.

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

Where instruments are actively traded rather than held for the long term or are in a portfolio of instruments, some of which are actively traded, it is necessary to consider whether they should be classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Joint Committees often do not hold financial assets or liabilities that FRS 26 would require to be classified at fair value through profit or loss. This matter is covered in Annex 2 of the 2008 SORP.

Further information on the recognition, initial measurement and accounting treatment in respect of Financial Instruments is contained in Chapter Four of the 2008 SORP.

### **1i) Insurance**

The organisation has a range of Insurance Policies in place to meet its operational requirements and costs incurred are charged to the Income and Expenditure Account.

The major policies in place are:

- Employer's Liability Insurance
- Professional Indemnity Insurance
- Public Liability Insurance
- Office Contents Insurance
- Travel Insurance

The level and type of insurance in place to meet the operational needs of the organisation is kept under review.

### **1m) Grants**

Government grants are accounted for on an accruals basis and are recognised when the conditions for their receipt have been complied with and there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received. Revenue grants will be recognised in the revenue account and are matched with the expenditure to which they relate.

# SWaMP2008 Joint Committee

## 1n) Reserves

The policy of the organisation is to maintain an adequate level of reserves subject to the approval of the Joint Committee.

## 2. Significance of the Statement of Movement on the General Reserves Balance

The movement on the General Reserves balance adjusts the surplus or deficit generated by the Joint Committee in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The closing balance is available to fund Joint Committee services.

## 3 Analysis of the Movement on the General Reserves Balance

	Notes	2008/09 £	2008/09 £	2007/08 £	2007/08 £
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year on the General Reserves - Income and Expenditure Account</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>23,216</b>		<b>0</b>
<i>Net additional amount required by statute and non-statutory proper practices to be debited or credited to the General Reserves Balance for the year:</i>		<b>0</b>		0	
<b>Transfer to Capital Financing Account:</b>		<b>0</b>		0	
Direct revenue financing of Capital Expenditure	<b>9,23</b>	0		0	
Deferred grants amortised in the year	<b>19,21,23</b>	0		0	
Loans / lease principal/depreciation adjustment:		0		0	
Depreciation charged in the year	<b>8,21</b>	0		0	
Loans / lease principal repayments during the year	<b>23</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Transfers to/from earmarked reserves:</b>					
Capital Fund	<b>23</b>	0		0	
Renewal and Repairs Fund	<b>23</b>	0		0	
Pension Reserve	<b>23</b>	0		0	0
<b>Gain/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets</b>	<b>21,23</b>	0		0	
<b>Difference in Finance costs</b>		0		0	
<b>Difference in Pension costs</b>		0	0	0	0
<b>Net adjustments to Income &amp; Expenditure Account</b>			<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Movement on the General Reserves Balance for the year</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>23,216</b>		<b>0</b>
General Reserves Balance Brought Forward	<b>23</b>		0		0
<b>General Reserves Balance Carried Forward</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>23,216</b>		<b>0</b>

## SWaMP2008 Joint Committee

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### 4. Operating Income and Expenditure

#### 4a) External Audit Fees

	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
External Audit Fees	1500	n/a
Grant Fees	0	n/a
Other Fees	<u>0</u>	<u>n/a</u>

There were no other fees payable in respect of any other services provided by the appointed auditor over and above those described above (2007/08 £NIL).

#### 4b) Leases

Expenditure during the year on finance lease rentals was £0 (2007/08 £0) and outstanding finance lease rentals at 31 March 2008/09 are as follows:

	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
2008/09	0	0
2009/10	0	0
2010/11	0	0
2011/12	0	0
2012/13	0	0

Expenditure during the year on operating lease rentals was £0 (2007/08 £0) and outstanding operating lease rentals at 31 March 2008/09 are as follows:

	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
2008/09	0	0
2009/10	0	0
2010/11	0	0
2011/12	0	0
2012/13	0	0

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### 5. Employee Costs

#### 5a) Staff Costs

	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Salaries and wages	87,269	n/a
Employer's National Insurance	7,536	n/a
Employer's pension costs	13,091	n/a
Total	107,896	

In addition, agency costs during the year amounted to £35,469 (2007/08 £n/a).

#### 5b) Average Number of Employees - where FTE represents full-time equivalent employees

	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
	<b>FTE</b>	<b>FTE</b>
	<b>Actual Numbers</b>	<b>Actual Numbers</b>
Full-time numbers employed	2	n/a
Part-time numbers employed	0	n/a

#### 5c) Senior Employees' Remuneration

	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
£50,001 to £60,000	1	n/a
£60,001 to £70,000	0	n/a
£70,001 to £80,000	0	n/a
£80,001 to £90,000	0	n/a

#### 6a) Interest Payable and Similar Charges

	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Lease / Hire purchase Interest	0	0
Bank Interest	0	0

#### 6b) Interest and Investment Income

	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Current account interest	0	0
Short-term deposit interest	0	0

## SWaMP2008 Joint Committee

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### 7. Related Party Transactions

Financial Reporting Standard 8 Related Party Disclosures (FRS 8) requires the Joint Committee to disclose all material related party transactions arising during the year. Related parties are bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Joint Committee or be controlled or influenced by the Joint Committee. Disclosing these types of transactions in financial statements permits readers to assess the extent to which the Joint Committee might have constrained its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Joint Committee. Transactions with related parties not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are set out below.

Councillors have direct control over the Joint Committee's financial and operating policies. In the 2008/09 financial year the Joint Committee did not commission any works and services from companies in which Councillors had an interest.

The Joint Committee also did not pay grants to any organisations in which Councillors and Council officers had an interest.

SWaMP2008 receives funding from the partner Councils who comprise the Joint Committee in 2008/09 SWaMP2008 received the following Council contributions:

	£
Armagh City and District Council	20,077
Banbridge District Council	16,133
Cookstown District Council	12,274
Craigavon Borough Council	30,498
Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Council	18,275
Fermanagh District Council	21,505
Newry and Mourne District Council	32,980
Omagh District Council	18,275
	<hr/>
	170,017
Contributions from Councils carried forward at 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2008	88,024
Income from participating Council's	<hr/>
	258,041

# SWaMP2008 Joint Committee

## 8. Fixed Assets

	Land £	Buildings £	Infrastructure Assets £	Vehicles & Equipment £	Assets Under Construction £	Non- Operational £	TOTAL £
<b>Cost or Valuation</b>							
At 1 April 2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additions (Note 9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals (Note 22)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Depreciation</b>							
At 1 April 2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals (Note 22)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provided for year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Net Book Value</b>							
At 31 March 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## 9. Capital Expenditure

	Note	2008/09 £	2007/08 £
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Capital Expenditure	8	0	0
<b>Financed By</b>			
Borrowings:			
Loans	22[c]	0	0
Leases / hire purchase leases	22[c]	0	0
Grants receivable	19	0	0
Capital receipts	23	0	0
Revenue contributions to capital	3,23	0	0
(Surplus)/Deficit		0	0
Balance at 1 April 2008		0	0
At 31 March 2009		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The financing of capital expenditure has been completed on an accruals basis.

## SWaMP2008 Joint Committee

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### 10. Future Capital Commitments

The Joint Committee has no significant future capital commitments.

### 11. Stock

There are no stock items other than immaterial items of stationery and computer consumables which are charged to the Income and Expenditure Account.

### 12. Debtors

	2008/09	2007/08
	£	£
<b>a) Long Term Debtors: amounts falling due in more than one year</b>		
	0	0
<b>b) Debtors: amounts falling due in less than One year</b>		
Government Departments	299,928	0
Other Councils (note 7)	30,498	0
Value Added Tax	0	0
Payments in advance	14,428	0
Other	0	0
less: provision for doubtful debts	0	0
<b>Total debtors</b>	<u>344,854</u>	<u>0</u>

### 13. Short-Term Investments

	2008/09	2007/08
	£	£
Bank deposits – general	0	0
Bank deposits - repairs and renewals	0	0
Bank deposits - capital fund	0	0
Bank deposits – other	0	0
Money market deposits	0	0
Current account deposits	0	0
<b>Total Short-Term Investments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**14. Creditors**

	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due in less than one year</b>		
Government Departments	1,500	0
Other Councils	7,950	0
Receipts in advance	0	0
Trade Creditors	0	0
Other	329,051	0
Armagh City and District Council	122,656	
Borrowing re-payable within one year	0	0
<b>Total Creditors</b>	<b>461,157</b>	<b>0</b>

**15. Borrowing Re-Payable within a Period in Excess of One Year**

	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Between 1 and 2 years	0	0
Between 2 and 5 years	0	0
Between 5 and 10 years	0	0
In more than 10 years	0	0
Government Loans Fund	0	0

Interest rates on Government Loans range between 0% and 0%.

**16. Deferred Liabilities**

	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Between 1 and 5 years	0	0
In more than 5 years	0	0

This represents the principal outstanding for assets acquired under finance leases.

**17. Financial Instruments**

The Joint Committee has no material exposure to any of the risk types identified below in its dealings with Financial Instruments.

### **Credit Risk**

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Joint Committee's customers. Customers are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, with individual credit limits being set in accordance with internal ratings in accordance with parameters set by the Joint Committee. The provision for bad and doubtful debts reflects the Joint Committee's assessment of the risk of non-payment by trade debtors and, as such, there is no further additional estimated exposure to default and inability to collect.

Trade debtors, inclusive of VAT, can be analysed by age as follows:

	£
Less than three months	0
Three to six months	0
Six months to one year	0
More than one year	0

There is no historical experience of default in relation to deposits with banks and other financial institutions. Therefore there is no estimated exposure to risk of default.

### **Liquidity Risk**

As the Joint Committee has ready access to borrowings from the Department of Finance and Personnel Consolidated Fund, there is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under Financial Instruments.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is included in notes 16 to 18. All trade and other payables are due for payment within one year.

### **Market Risk**

#### Interest rate risk

The Joint Committee is exposed to risk in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments.

#### Foreign exchange risk

The Joint Committee has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and thus has no material exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

## SWaMP2008 Joint Committee

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### 18. Provisions

The Joint Committee's has no provisions.

### 19. Deferred Grants

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Opening balance		0	0
Add: new grants received	<b>9</b>	0	0
Less: amounts released to the Income and Expenditure Account	<b>21,23</b>	0	0

All capital grants towards the purchase of a fixed asset are taken to the Government Grant Deferred Account, and this amount is written off to the Income and Expenditure Account over the useful life of the asset.

### 20. Contingencies

SWaMP2008 has no significant contingencies.

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### 21. Reconciliation of Surplus to Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities

	Note	2008/09 £	2008/09 £	2007/08 £	2007/08 £
Surplus/Deficit for year	3		23,216		0
<u>Non-cash transactions</u>					
Depreciation	3,8	0		0	
Deferred Grants amortised in year	3,19,23	0	0	0	0
<u>Adjustment for items reported separately on Cashflow</u>					
Interest and Investment Income	6b)		0		0
Interest payable and similar charges including gains or losses on the repurchase or early resettlement of borrowings	6a)		0		0
Gain or loss on disposal of fixed assets	3,23		0		0
<u>Items on an accruals basis</u>					
Increase in stock			0		0
Increase (decrease) in debtors			(344,854)		0
Increase in creditors			461,157		0
<b>Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities</b>			<b>139,519</b>		<b>0</b>

### 22a) Analysis of Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents during the Year

	Note	2008/09 £	2007/08 £	Change in the year £	2007/08 £
Temporary Investments		0	0	0	0
Cash		139,519	0	139,519	0
Total		139,519	0	139,519	0

The Joint Committee classes liquid resources as short-term deposits, which do not have a fixed-term investment date. Only current asset investments are included.

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### 22b) Analysis of Net Debt

	Cash £	Temporary Investments £	Cash at Bank and in hand £	Loans due within one year £	Loans due after more than one year £	Finance Leases £	Net Debt £
Balance at 1 April 2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Change in Year	139,519	0	139,519	0	0	0	139,519
Other non cash changes - new finance leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 31 March 2009</b>	<b>139,519</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>139,519</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>139,519</b>

### 22c) Reconciliation of Changes in Cash to Movements in Net Debt

	Note	2008/09	2007/08
Increase in cash in year		139,519	0
Cash inflow from new loans raised	9	0	0
Cash outflow from:			
Loans repaid		0	0
Finance lease repayments		0	0
<b>Change in net debt resulting from cash flows</b>		<b>139,519</b>	<b>0</b>
New finance leases	9	0	0
Net debt b/fwd		0	0
<b>Net debt c/fwd</b>		<b><u>139,519</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>

### 22d) Analysis of Government Grants shown in the Cash Flow Statement

	2008/09 £	2007/08 £
<b>Capital Grants</b>		
Central Government Grants		
<b>(i) Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Revenue Grants</b>		
Waste Management	299,928	
<b>(ii) Sub-total</b>	<b>299,928</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Grants</b>	<b>299,928</b>	<b>0</b>

Revenue grants are included within in the 'Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities' figure in the Cash Flow Statement.

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## 23 Movement on Reserves

		Capital Adjustment Account	Financial Instrument Adjustment Account	Revaluation Reserve	Available-for- sale Financial Instruments Reserve	Pensions Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Fund	Renewal and Repairs Fund	Other Balance s and Reserve s	General Reserves	TOTAL
	Note	£ 23a)	£ 23b)	£ 23c)	£ 23d)	£ 18, 23e)	£ 23f)	£ 23g)	£ 23h)	£	£ 3	£
<b>At 1 April 2008</b>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Movements on reserves during the year:</b>												
Capital Grants Released	3,19,21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Revenue Financing	3,9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans fund principal/depreciation adjustment	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,216	23,216
Interest received		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts Applied	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to NILGOSC	3,18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposal of Fixed Assets/Capital Sales	3,8,21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Receipts used to finance capital expenditure	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation	8,18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total movements on reserves during the year: (Change in Net Worth)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,216</b>	<b>23,216</b>
<b>At 31 March 2009</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,216</b>	<b>23,216</b>

### **23a) Capital Adjustment Account**

The Capital Adjustment Account replaced the Capital Financing Account on 1 April 2007. The balance on the former Fixed Asset Restatement Account and the balance on former Capital Financing Account were combined to form this new account. The purpose of this new account is to aggregate the amount of capital expenditure that has been financed from revenue and capital receipts excluding sums received in respect of loans negotiated to finance capital investment. This account is debited or credited with the adjustment made in the General Reserves for principal debt repaid less than or in excess of the provision for depreciation already debited to revenue and credited against fixed assets, to adjust the provision in line with statutory requirements. The account is also debited with an amount equal to the carrying amount of assets held at historic cost when they are disposed of. If the asset disposed of was held at current value, the balance held on the Revaluation Reserve is written off to the Capital Adjustment Account.

### **23b) Financial Instruments Adjustment Account**

The Joint Committee had no transactions during the year that would require the use of this account.

### **23c) Revaluation Reserve**

This new Revaluation Reserve replaced the former Fixed Asset Restatement Account on 1 April 2007 where the balance was transferred to the new Capital Adjustment Account. This account cannot be used to support spending. The purpose of this account is to build up a balance based on the revaluation (upwards or downwards) of individual assets. All such revaluations (excluding impairment losses that have been debited to the General Reserves) are mirrored in the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses. It is a fundamental principle of this new account that it never becomes negative. If the asset disposed of was held at current value when it is disposed of, the balance held on the Revaluation Reserve is written off to the Capital Adjustment Account.

### **23d) Available-for-Sale Financial Instruments Adjustment Reserve**

The Joint Committee has no transactions that would require use of this reserve.

### **23e) Pension Reserve**

Refer to note 18.

### **23f) Capital Receipts Reserve**

This reserve has been renamed the Capital Receipts Reserve, having previously being named the Useable Capital Receipts Reserve. These are capital receipts which have originated primarily from the sale of assets which have not yet been used to finance capital expenditure.

### **23g) Capital Fund**

The Joint Committee can establish a Capital Fund under section 56 of the Local Government Act (NI) 1972 .

### **23h) Renewal and Repairs Fund**

The Joint Committee can establish a Renewal and Repairs Fund under section 56 of the Local Government Act (NI) 1972 .

# SWaMP2008 Joint Committee

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## Accounts Authorised for Issue Certificate

In accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 21, Events after the Balance Sheet Date (FRS 21) this Statement of Accounts which contains a number of minor amendments from the Accounts approved

on ----- 2009 are at today's date hereby authorised for issue

FRS 21 sets out

- \* The period during which an entity should adjust its financial statements for events after the balance sheet date as being the period between the date the financial statements were prepared and the date of this authorisation; and
- \* In the event of adjustments the disclosures that should be made.

Signed.....  
Chief Executive

Date.....