Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board

Audited Annual Accounts
2025/26

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Management Commentary

The purpose of the Management Commentary is to present an overview of the Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board's financial performance during the year 2025/26 and to help readers understand its financial position at 31 March 2026. In addition, it outlines the main risks and uncertainties facing the Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board (the Board) for the financial year 2025/26 and beyond.

Who we are and what we do

The Board was established by the Valuation Joint Boards (Scotland) Order 1995 and came into existence on 1 April 1996. It provides a range of valuation and electoral registration services to and on behalf of East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, and Renfrewshire Councils (the constituent authorities), working in partnership with other Valuation Joint Boards, councils, and professional bodies across Scotland.

Our primary funding comes in the form of requisitions from the three constituent authorities, and these are agreed when the Board sets its budget before 1 April each year.

The composition of membership of the Board is determined by the above Order and consists of four Councillors representing East Renfrewshire Council, four representing Inverclyde Council and eight Councillors representing Renfrewshire Council.

At 31 March 2026, these members were:

East Renfrewshire Council	Inverclyde Council	Renfrewshire Council	
A Ireland	P Cassidy (Vice-Convener)	A Doig (Convener)	M MacLaren
D MacDonald	G Brooks	G Clark	C McCulloch
M Montague	J Daisley	B MacFarlane	S Mullin
A Morrison	I Nelson	K MacLaren	A Steel

Our Aims

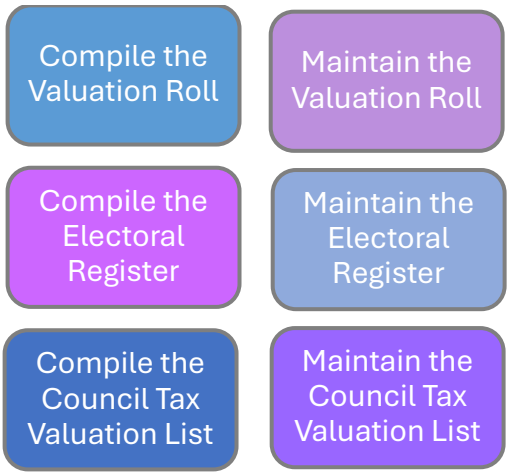
The Board was presented with an update to its current Strategic Service Plan on 23 May 2025. The plan covers the period April 2024 to March 2027.

A copy of Strategic Service Plan can be found at the following link: RVJB Strategic Service Plan 24-27

The Plan outlines the Board's Mission, as follows:

> Building on our established professionalism, we aim to provide high quality, effective and responsive services to all of our stakeholders

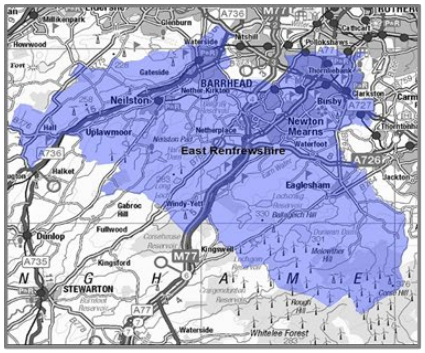
Part 3 of the Board's Strategic Service Plan 2024-27 defines six key business objectives, as follows:



Our Performance

To understand how the Board performs its statutory duties and obligations, it may be useful to look at each of the councils separately.

East Renfrewshire



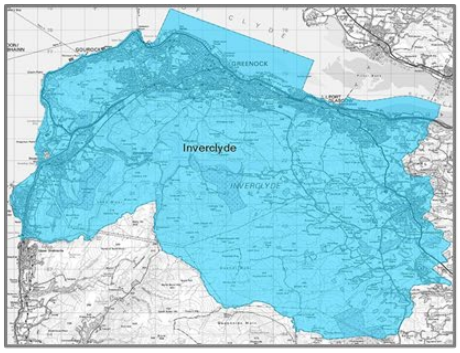
Council Tax	2025/26	2024/25
Properties	41,409	41,242
Proposals / Appeals received	44	44
Proposals / Appeals settled	27	60

Revaluation Roll	2025/26	2024/25
Properties	2,016	2,016
Proposals received	0	0
Proposals / Appeals settled	65	47

Running Roll	2025/26	2024/25
Proposals/ Appeals	18	21
Proposals / Appeals settled	23	9

	2025/26	2024/25
Population*	99,830	98,600
Population over 16	79,848	78,844
Registered Electors	75,677	74,468

Inverclyde



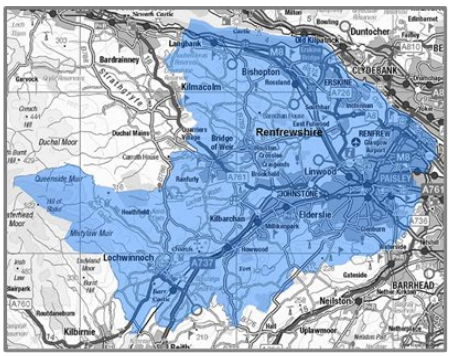
Council Tax	2025/26	2024/25
Properties	39,790	39,866
Proposals / Appeals received	54	48
Proposals / Appeals settled	25	46

Revaluation Roll	2025/26	2024/25
Properties	2,480	2,480
Proposals received	0	0
Proposals / Appeals settled	106	64

Running Roll	2025/26	2024/25
Proposals/ Appeals	20	11
Proposals / Appeals settled	18	13

	2025/26	2024/25
Population*	78,880	78,330
Population over 16	66,725	66,236
Registered Electors	60,504	60,743

Renfrewshire



Council Tax	2025/26	2024/25
Properties	92,295	91,938
Proposals / Appeals received	120	110
Proposals / Appeals settled	32	92

Revaluation Roll	2025/26	2024/25
Properties	10,049	10,049
Proposals received	0	0
Proposals / Appeals settled	333	339

Running Roll	2025/26	2024/25
Proposals/ Appeals	60	150
Proposals / Appeals settled	168	50

	2025/26	2024/25
Population*	189,170	186,540
Population over 16	158,450	156,288
Registered Electors	144,600	143,371

* Population estimates are sourced from National Records of Scotland and are based on the mid-2023 data for 2024/25 and the Mid-2024 population estimates - National Records of Scotland (NRS) data for 2025/26.

For a full analysis of the Board's performance, please see the Annual Public Performance Report, which was presented to the Board on 23 May 2025. Performance information is updated at every meeting of the Board.

Review of the Year

The past year saw RVJB move offices from the Robertson Centre to Renfrewshire House. Detailed planning, along with all staff members playing their part, meant that the move took place with minimal interruption to service delivery and we quickly settled into our new home. Some works remain to be completed to the office; however, it is hoped that these will be brought to a resolution early in 2026/27.

During 2025/26, there were no scheduled elections; however, planning and the early stages of delivery of the Scottish Parliament Election scheduled for 7 May 2026 took place during 2025/26, including liaising with the various Returning Officers and their teams and agreeing timetables for delivery. A local Council by-election was held in East Renfrewshire Ward 1 on 21 August 2025.

The annual Electoral Canvass took place between 1 July and 30 November, with contact being made with each household within the area, either by email, letter, telephone, personal visit or a combination of these. The revised Electoral Register was published on 1 December 2025, and reflected the new boundaries that would be in force for the Scottish Parliament election.

The other major electoral task during 2025/26 was a write-out to around 56,000 electors who had a postal vote for reserved elections that was due to expire on 31 January 2026. The Elections Act 2022 introduced a maximum validity period for a reserved postal vote of 3 years, with a transitional period lasting until January 2026. Throughout 2025 and early 2026 a number of communications by email and letter were issued to the impacted electors encouraging them to reapply before the expiration date. Approximately 40,000 electors reapplied before the expiration date and just over 16,000 cancellation notices were issued during February along with instructions on how to reapply.

During 2025/26, there were 874 new houses added to the Council Tax List; broadly similar to 2024/25 (837). Of the new additions, 97.25% were added to the list within 3 months of existence, and 98.28% within 6 months.
The First Tier Tribunal Local Taxation Chamber cited a number of valid and invalid Council Tax appeals throughout the year, which our teams dealt with.
Changes to the Valuation Roll during 2025/26 were down on last year with 573 changes being made. 64.4% of these were completed within 3 months. The team also resolved around 500 Revaluation 2023 Non-domestic Proposals ahead of the deadline of 30 September 2025.

With April 2025 being the tone date for the 2026 Revaluation, extensive work took place to collate and analyse rental and other information to allow valuations to be prepared, and the Draft Revaluation Roll to be published on 1 December 2025. We contributed to, and benefited from, joint working with other Assessors via the Scottish Assessor's Association. This allowed engagement with a variety of representative groups and helped to ensure consistency of approach throughout Scotland across all property types.

Publication of the Draft Roll included it being made available online at www.saa.gov.uk along with further information on how valuations were arrived at, including access to the valuation practice note used for the valuation and, for around 90% of properties, a copy of the full valuation. Draft Revaluation Notices were issued to all Proprietors, Tenants and Occupiers shown in the Draft Roll.

The Final Revaluation Roll was made up as at 15 March with Revaluation Notices being issued to all Proprietors, Tenants and Occupiers. Similar to the Draft Roll, the Revaluation Roll was published at www.saa.gov.uk with a variety of supporting information available.

During the year, there were six complaints received; one was upheld, one partially upheld and one was not upheld, and the remainder were

resolved. The complaints were all dealt with within the timescales required by the Complaints Handling Procedure.
There were seven Freedom of Information requests received during 2025/26. There were no requests for review, and there were no appeals made to the Commissioner. The requests were all responded to in line with the required statutory timeframe.

During 2025/26, we also prepared a Progress Update Review Report for the Public Records Scotland Act Assessment Team and await their response.

Primary Financial Statements

The Annual Accounts are prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standards Board Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements as interpreted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code). Under Section 106 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, joint boards are classed as local authorities.

The Annual Accounts summarise the Board's transactions for the year and its year-end position at 31 March 2026. The Primary Financial Statements include the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES), the Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS) and the Balance Sheet.
These statements are accompanied by Notes to the Accounts, which provide more details on the figures shown in the statements and set out the Accounting Policies adopted by the Board.

No cash flow statement has been presented in these financial statements as all cash flows relating to RVJB are managed and processed through Renfrewshire Council. Consequently, RVJB do not maintain separate bank accounts or cash balances in its own name, and its cash flows are reflected within the financial records of Renfrewshire Council. The cash balance at 31 March 2026 of £100 in the Balance Sheet represents petty cash held by officers of the Board.

Financial Performance

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on page 15 summarises the total costs of providing services and the income available to fund those services.

A summary of the outturn position against the agreed budget is shown on the next page. The Board has returned a deficit of £11k for the financial year 2025/26. This is set against a planned drawdown from reserves (deficit) of £317k, resulting in an in-year favourable variance of £306k against budget.

A significant reason for the underspend is within Employee Costs (£209k), owing to unfilled vacancies throughout the year, and an in-year saving of £199k from the reduction in employer pension contributions from 17.5% to 6.5%. This also led to an underspend in Transfer Payments, which contains apprenticeship levy payments associated with payroll costs.

Within Property Costs, £70k associated with office relocation from the Robertson Centre to Renfrewshire House, was drawn from reserves during the year to meet these anticipated costs, and the final spend was lower than expected.
Within Supplies and Services, valuation work relating to Fixed Line Telecoms was originally planned for 2025/26, and £50k was drawn from reserves to fund this, however, this work will now be undertaken in 2026/27. This underspend is partially offset by an overspend in printing and postage costs, primarily arising from the write-out to UK Parliamentary postal voters.

An overspend can be seen within Support Costs, some of which was due to an increase in RVJB's Service Level Agreement (9.8k), reflecting the impact of the recent pay award.

Within income, an over-recovery of £50k occurred mainly due to Interest received on Revenue balances, which was higher than budgeted.

In addition, funding of £28.4k was received in 2025/26 from the UK Government as a consequence of UK Elections Act new burdens.

The 2025/26 budget, approved in February 2025, included a planned reserve drawdown of £197k, in addition to the further drawdowns noted above for Fixed Line Telecoms work and office relocation costs. However, based on the in-year position, only £11k required to be drawn from reserves.

The surplus shown below excludes accounting adjustments relating to pensions, depreciation and employee absences. These and all accounting differences are detailed in Note 1: Expenditure and Funding Analysis on page 22.

	Budget £	Actual £	Variance (Adv) / Fav £
Employee Costs	2,391,905	2,183,151	208,754
Property Costs	228,782	195,469	33,313
Supplies and Services	491,516	473,040	18,476
Support Costs	110,097	130,170	(20,073)
Transfer Payments	22,820	8,999	13,821
Transport Costs	7,000	5,512	1,488
Total Expenditure	**3,252,120**	**2,996,341**	**255,779**
Requisition Income	(2,861,180)	(2,861,180)	0
Other Income	(73,900)	(124,414)	50,514
Total Income	**(2,935,080)**	**(2,985,594)**	**50,514**
Net (Surplus)/Deficit	**317,040**	**10,747**	**306,293**

The Balance Sheet at 31 March 2026

The Balance Sheet sets out the total net worth of the Board at a snapshot in time. When comparing the net worth of the Board at 31 March 2026 to that of the prior year, an overall increase in net worth of the organisation of £0.329m can be seen. This is primarily driven by an increase in current assets owing to the in-year budgetary surplus.

Net Pension Position

The disclosure requirements for pension benefits under IAS19 are detailed in Note 15: Retirement Benefits on page 29. The appointed actuaries have confirmed a net asset position of £8.919m (net asset of £7.650m 2024/25), an increase of £1.269m, in their assessment of the position of the pension fund. This is largely attributable to the corporate bond yield (upon which the pension discount rate is derived) rise over the past year, which served to reduce the employer's pension obligations and led to the gain on the balance sheet.

However, there is a cap on the value of a pension asset that can be reported for accounting purposes. For 2025/26, this adjusts the value of the funded pension asset shown in the balance sheet to nil. There is an unfunded pension liability of £46k (£46k 2024/25) that is not part of the asset cap calculation.

The appointed actuaries remain of the view that the asset holdings of the Strathclyde Pension Fund and the contributions from employees and employers together with planned increases in employers' contributions provide sufficient security and income to meet future pension liabilities.
A potential change to pension rules is outlined in Note 17: Contingent Liabilities on page 32.

Reserves at 31 March 2026

The Board had an opening Revenue Reserve at 1 April 2025 of £1.494m. The core deficit of £11k in the year takes the closing Revenue Reserve position to £1.483m.

Wider Engagement

During 2025/26, the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO), via the Scottish Assessors' Association, submitted written evidence to the House of Commons Committee on the Representation of the People Bill 2026 and appeared before the Committee at an evidence session. The ERO also gave evidence to the Scottish Parliament Standards, Procedures and Public Appointments Committee on the Scottish Parliament (Recall and Removal of Members) Bill.

In addition there was also representation on the Electoral Management Board for Scotland, several UK Government forums including the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government, Expert Panel, Accessibility Working Group, Nations Review Group, and Elections Co-ordination and Advisory Board. There was also membership of the Scottish Parliament's Political Parties Panel. There is regular engagement with the Electoral Commission and Association of Electoral Administrators.

During 2025/26, responses were submitted to a range of consultations, including a consultation into the process for determining electoral boundaries in Scotland; the Ofcom review of the Universal Postal Service; and Scottish Government consultations on fees for NDR Appeals, Permitted Development Rights, and the Future of Council Tax.

There was also engagement with a wide variety of groups and industry bodies such as the Scottish Business Ratepayers Group, Scottish Rating Surveyors Forum, Scottish Ratepayers Forum, the Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service and the Scottish Government NDR Consultative Group, as well as regular engagement with the Valuation Office Agency, Land, and Property Services Northern Ireland and Tailte Éireann on valuation matters.

Risks

The maintenance of a Corporate Risk Register ensures that the Board's functions operate effectively under all assessable and identifiable risks. This was most recently reported to the Board by the Assessor & ERO on 20 February 2026, and is reviewed, updated, and reported to the Board twice-yearly.

The Corporate Risk Register assesses the likelihood and impact of identifiable risks and provides actions to mitigate or minimise them. The Board's risks have been evaluated using a risk matrix, which involves multiplying the likelihood of occurrence of a risk by its potential impact. For the 20 February 2026 Board Meeting, the register had been reviewed in line with our amended risk management strategy. The evaluation of risk reflects the residual risk, i.e. with the mitigations and controls included in each score. This produces an evaluation of risk as either Low, Moderate, High, or Very High. Both High and Very High risks are viewed as significant.

A total of six corporate risks are identified on the Corporate Risk Register. Of these, none are identified as Very High, five are identified as High, and one identified as Moderate. Full details on the risks identified, along with steps being taken to mitigate these were presented in the Corporate Risk Register Report of 20 February 2026, which can be found by following the Board report link shown at the end of this report.

The five risks rated as High relate to: Legislative changes, Electoral Registration, Recruitment and Retention of technical staff, Financial pressures, and changes in the Valuation Service.
The Moderate risk relates to Technological Changes and failure of ICT.

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Score	Evaluation
The inability to recruit and retain staff risks the Board failing to meet its statutory duties or to maintain service levels. Unsuccessful recruitment drives and resignations increases pressure on exiting staff which may lead to high levels of stress. The management Team and associated staff are continually involved with recruitment which diverts time and resources from normal service delivery	4	4	16	High
The risk that the Board fails to meet its financial commitments due to budgetary pressures as a result of increased financial pressures on the Board from their constituent authorities and the Scottish Government. This may result in budget and/or staffing set to a level too low to allow an adequate service to be provided and ultimately the inability to discharge our statutory duties.	3	4	12	High
Due to a number of significant changes and pressures associated with Electoral Registration, there is a real risk that we fail to deliver on our statutory processes. The provisions of The Elections Act have come into force at various times and much of it relied on secondary legislation. There are further changes coming via the Scottish Elections (Representation and Reform) Act and changes by the UK Government proposed in the Representation of the People Bill and a Private Members Act and associated Regulations to allow the convergence of absent vote provisions. Scottish Parliament Election is Scheduled for May 2026 and Local Government Elections due to take place in May 2027. Unplanned electoral events are now an ever-increasing possibility and can put a significant strain of the Board's resources and budget.	4	4	16	High
Due to several significant pressures associated with the Board's Valuation Services, there is a real risk that the Board's statutory functions will not be delivered. Funding from the Scottish Government for the changes arising from the Non domestic Rates (S) Act 2020 and associated Regulations has been provided for 25/26 and forms a significant part of the budget, if this funding were to stop requisitions would require to increase or some services would not be provided. Introduction of New Council Tax Bands for High Value Properties will require further resource to be delivered.	3	4	12	High
The risk that legislative changes will affect the discharge of statutory duties e.g. the change to three yearly Revaluations with a one year tone date. Potential further changes to Electoral Registration Law, including the provisions of the Representation of the People Bill 2026 which amongst other things will introduce votes at 16 for UK Parliament Elections. Introduction of New Council Tax Bands for High Value Properties, the detailed legislation is not yet available with an expected implementation date of April 2028. The prospect of a Council Tax Revaluation remains in the background.	4	4	16	High
Risk to the capacity to deal with the changes/development in IT, including the Board's ability to deal with changing demands because of IT development will impact on service delivery. It will also affect the ability to perform the statutory duties of the three core functions to the required deadlines. There are many events which may cause ICT failure. e.g. internal/external malicious damage, and a combination of one or more of the events happening would result in a major impact in service delivery to all stakeholders.	2	4	8	Moderate

Outlook and Future Plans

Budgeted expenditure for 2026/27 of £3.268m was agreed by the Board on 20 February 2026. Of this, £0.640m is being met from funding related to the implementation of Barclay recommendations, £2.389m from requisitions for member authorities, and £239k is budgeted to be drawn from reserves.

The Board recognises the difficult financial climate facing local authorities and has continued to seek efficiencies wherever possible. The 2026/27 core requisition was frozen at 2025/26 levels with the exception of the removal of the prior year in-year discount. To support this, a prudent level of reserves use is planned over the medium term.

This is a dynamic period for the organisation, as legislative changes in both the Non-Domestic Valuation service and the Electoral function have been constant and complex, requiring staff training and new processes to be developed. The Assessor & ERO, along with the management team, will continue to keep all matters under review.

Conclusion

We would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the team effort required to produce the accounts and to record our thanks to all the staff involved for their continued hard work and support.

Board reports and minutes, including Performance and risk reporting, can be accessed via Renfrewshire Council's website under Your Council>Agendas and Minutes>Joint Arrangements>Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board.

Councillor Audrey Doig

Councillor Audrey Doig

Convener

23 September 2026

Alastair Macarthur

Alastair MacArthur

Treasurer

23 September 2026

Robert Nicol

Robert Nicol

Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer

23 September 2026

Statement of Responsibilities for the Annual Accounts

The Board's Responsibilities

The Board is required to:

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

I confirm that these Annual Accounts were approved for signature by the Board at its meeting on 18 September 2026.

Signed on behalf of Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board.

Councillor Audrey Doig

Councillor Audrey Doig
Convener
23 September 2026

The Treasurer's Responsibilities

The Treasurer is responsible for the preparation of the Board's Annual Accounts in accordance with proper practices as required by legislation and as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code).

In preparing the Annual Accounts, the Treasurer has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with legislation; and
- complied with the local authority Accounting Code (in so far as it is compatible with legislation);

The Treasurer has also:

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

I certify that the financial statements give 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 2026.

Alastair Macarthur

Alastair MacArthur
Treasurer
23 September 2026

Annual Governance Statement

Scope of Responsibility

Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded, properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently, and effectively. 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 Joint Board's elected members and senior officers are responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for its affairs and facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

The Board's Governance Framework

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values, by which the Board is directed and controlled. It also describes the way it engages with, and accounts to its stakeholders.

The Board has put in place a system of internal control designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. Internal control cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Joint Board'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.

The main features of our governance arrangements are summarised below:

- Clearly defined Standing Orders, Scheme of Delegation, Financial Regulations and Tender Procedures,
- Comprehensive business planning arrangements, setting key targets and action plans designed to achieve our corporate objectives,
- Regular public performance reporting,
- Disaster recovery/business continuity planning arrangements are in place and regularly reviewed,
- Policies to regulate employee related matters, including the employee code of conduct and disciplinary procedures,
- Arrangements to manage risk, including the risk management strategy and Corporate Risk Register and business continuity plans,
- Clear customer complaints procedures,
- Comprehensive policies and procedures for physical and information security. An anti-fraud and corruption strategy and arrangements supported by a range of policies and guidelines,
- Arrangements supported by a range of policies and guidelines in compliance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Managing the Risk of Fraud and Corruption,
- A register of interest is in place and updated on an annual basis,
- Internal governance review arrangements including a programme of policy and procedure reviews and a governance working group responsible for all governance related matters including, but not limited to, freedom of information, data protection, risk management, business continuity and monitoring of audit actions.

Within the overall control arrangements, the system of internal financial control is intended to ensure that assets are safeguarded, transactions

are authorised and properly recorded and material errors are detected and corrected. The system is based on a framework of management information, financial regulations, administrative procedures (including segregation of duties), management and supervision, and a system of delegation and accountability. The system includes:

- Financial management supported by comprehensive financial regulations,
- Comprehensive budgeting systems, and detailed guidance for budget holders,
- Regular reviews of periodic and annual financial reports which indicate financial performance against the forecasts,
- Setting targets to measure financial and other performance,
- The preparation of regular financial reports that indicate actual expenditure against the forecasts.
- The Chief Finance Officer is the Treasurer who complies with the CIPFA Statement on the Role of The CFO in Public Services.

With Renfrewshire Council being the lead authority, all financial transactions of the Joint Board are processed through the financial systems of the Council and are subject to the same controls and scrutiny as those of Renfrewshire Council. This includes regular reviews by the Chief Auditor of Renfrewshire Council.

Review of Effectiveness

Members and officers of the Board are committed to the concept of sound governance and the effective delivery of services and take into account comments made by internal and external auditors. The effectiveness of the governance framework is reviewed annually by the Assessor and Electoral

Registration Officer, including the use of a self-assessment tool covering five key areas of governance. These are:

- Business Planning and Performance Management;
- Internal Control Environment;
- Budgeting, Accounting and Financial Control;
- Risk Management and Business Continuity;
- Conflicts of Interest and whistleblowing.

This self-assessment indicated that the governance framework is being complied with in all material respects.

The Board's internal audit service is provided by the lead authority's internal auditors, who operated during 2025/26 in accordance with the Global Internal Audit Standards in the UK Public Sector. The Chief Auditor conforms to the requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Head of Internal Audit (2019).

Internal Audit undertakes an annual programme following an assessment of risk completed during the strategic audit planning process. The main review undertaken for 2025/26 was in relation to the purchasing processes in operation within the Joint Board for obtaining goods and services. Whilst the overall rating for this review was limited as some internal control weaknesses were identified, management have responded quickly to address these issues and this process is not considered to be a major part of the Joint Board's main business.

The Chief Auditor provides an annual report to the Board and an independent opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the system of internal control. The Chief Auditor's annual assurance statement concluded that a reasonable level of assurance can be placed upon the adequacy and effectiveness of the Board's internal control systems.

The review has not identified any significant governance issues to be reported on for 2025/26, and no actions arising for the 2025/26 governance statement that require to be reported on.

This governance framework has been in place throughout the year.

Forward Look on Governance

It is planned to review the financial regulations during the forthcoming year to ensure they continue to provide a framework for good financial governance

Assurance

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 and Electoral Registration Officer provide sufficient evidence that the principles of good governance operated effectively and the Joint Board complies with its governance arrangements in all material respects.

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.

Councillor Audrey Doig

Councillor Audrey Doig
Convener
23 September 2026

Robert Nicol

Robert Nicol
Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer
23 September 2026

Remuneration Report

All information disclosed in the tables in this Remuneration Report will be audited by the Board's appointed auditor, Azets. The other sections of the Remuneration Report will be reviewed by Azets to ensure that they are consistent with the financial statements.

Remuneration policy for elected members

As noted by the Board on 17 May 2013, since 1 April 2013 the Board has made no remuneration payment to any elected member, nor does it pay any expenses, fees, or allowances to elected members.

Furthermore, no recharges have been made by member authorities in relation to elected member remuneration.

Remuneration policy for senior employees

The Remuneration Policy of the Board is set in reference to national arrangements. The Scottish Joint Negotiating Committee (SJNC) for Local Authority Services sets the salaries for the Chief Executives of Scottish local authorities. The SJNC advised that it would be a matter for each Council to examine the position of other chief officials.

It was agreed at the Board of 24 January 1997 that the salary of the posts of Assessor & ERO be set at a percentage of the Chief Executive of Renfrewshire Council, which is currently 67%. Following a review of Chief Executives' salaries in 2001, it was agreed that this arrangement should continue. This was agreed at a meeting of the Board on 22 November 2002.

2024/25 Total Remuneration £	Name	Post Held	2025/26 Total Remuneration £
117,802	Robert Nicol	Assessor & Electoral Registration Officer	123,443

Pension rights

Pension benefits for Joint Board employees are provided through the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS).

From 1 April 2015, benefits are based on career average pay. Pension benefits are based on the pay received for each year in the scheme increased by the increase in the cost of living, as measured by the appropriate index (or indices).

The scheme's normal retirement age is linked to the state pension age for each member.

Name	Post Held	Accrued Pension Benefits				In-year Employer Contributions	
		As at 31 March 2026		Change from 31 March 2025			
		Pension	Lump Sum	Pension	Lump Sum	2025/26	2024/25
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£	£
Robert Nicol	Assessor & Electoral Registration Officer	64	76	6	7	8,117	7,681

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

Tiered contribution rates on whole time pay 2025/26		Equivalent bandings for 2024/25
Up to £27,500	5.5%	Up to £27,000
£27,501 to £33,600	7.25%	£27,001 to £33,000
£33,601 to £46,100	8.5%	£33,001 to £45,300
£46,101 to £61,400	9.5%	£45,301 to £60,400
Over £61,401	12%	Over £60,401

If a person works part-time, their contribution rate will be based on their part-time pay.

The accrual rate guarantees a pension based on 1/49th of the pensionable pay for each year of membership, adjusted in line with the cost of living (prior to 2015 the accrual rate guaranteed a pension based on 1/60th of final pensionable salary).

No pension contributions are made by the Board in relation to the Convener or Vice Convener.

Exit Packages

There were no exit packages committed by the Board in either 2025/26 or 2024/25.

Remuneration of Employees

The following table shows the number of employees who received remuneration, excluding pension contributions, in excess of £50,000 during 2025/26, in bands of £5,000.

Bands with nil employees in both years are not displayed.

2024/25 Number of employees	Remuneration Band	2025/26 Number of employees
2	£50,000 - £54,999	2
1	£55,000 - £59,999	0
0	£60,000 - £64,999	2
2	£65,000 - £69,999	2
0	£70,000 - £74,999	1
1	£95,000 - £99,999	0
0	£100,000 - £104,999	1
1	£115,000 - £119,999	0
0	£120,000 - £124,999	1
7	**Total**	**9**

Councillor Audrey Doig

Councillor Audrey Doig
Convener
23 September 2026

Robert Nicol

Robert Nicol
Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer
23 September 2026

Independent auditor's report to the members of Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board 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 Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board for the year ended 31 March 2026 under Part VII of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. The financial statements comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, Movement in Reserves Statement, Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information. 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 2025/26 (the 2025/26 Code).

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board as at 31 March 2026 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 2025/26 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 Renfrewshire 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 Renfrewshire 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 Renfrewshire 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 Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board's current or future financial sustainability. However, we report on the Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board's 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 Treasurer and Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities, the Treasurer 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 Treasurer 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 Treasurer is responsible for assessing the Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board's 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 Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board's operations.

The Renfrewshire 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 Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board;

- inquiring of management and the Convener as to other laws or regulations that may be expected to have a fundamental effect on the operations of the Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board;

- inquiring of management and the Convener concerning the Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board's 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.

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 Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board's 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 skilfulness 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 Treasurer 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.

Rebecca Lister

Rebecca Lister, (for and on behalf of Azets Audit Services),
Quay 2
139 Fountainbridge
Edinburgh
EH3 9QG

30 September 2026

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

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.

2024/25					2025/26		
Gross Expenditure £	Gross Income £	Net Expenditure £		Note	Gross Expenditure £	Gross Income £	Net Expenditure £
2,119,277	0	2,119,277	Employee Costs		2,319,303	0	2,319,303
174,964	0	174,964	Property Costs		141,361	0	141,361
8,208	0	8,208	Transport Costs		5,512	0	5,512
372,149	0	372,149	Supplies and Services		473,041	0	473,041
8,112	0	8,112	Transfer Payments		8,999	0	8,999
114,212	0	114,212	Support Costs		130,170	0	130,170
21,608	0	21,608	Capital Charges		23,163	0	23,163
0	(282,154)	(282,154)	Other Income		0	(56,466)	(56,466)
2,818,530	**(282,154)**	**2,536,376**	**Cost of Services**		**3,101,549**	**(56,466)**	**3,045,083**
			Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure				
0	(74,117)	(74,117)	Interest receivable		0	(67,948)	(67,948)
0	0	0	Interest on Right of Use Assets		12,647	0	12,647
8,000	0	8,000	Pension interest	15	0	(440,000)	(440,000)
			Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income				
0	(2,848,880)	(2,848,880)	Requisitions from Member Authorities	12	0	(2,861,180)	(2,861,180)
2,826,530	**(3,205,151)**	**(378,621)**	**(Surplus)/Deficit on the provision of services**		**3,114,196**	**(3,425,594)**	**(311,398)**
		(199,000)	Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on pension assets	15			316,000
		0	(Surplus)/ Deficit on the revaluation of non-current assets	3			(333,176)
		(199,000)	**Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure**				**(17,176)**
		(577,621)	**Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure**				**(328,574)**

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

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Board, analysed into usable reserves (that is, those reserves that can be applied to fund expenditure) and unusable reserves. The Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure line shows the cost of providing the Board's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Movement in reserves in 2025/26	Note	Usable Revenue Reserve £	Unusable Reserves £	Total Reserves £
Balance at 31 March 2025 brought forward		**(1,493,812)**	**(71,622)**	**(1,565,434)**
Total Comprehensive income and expenditure		(311,398)	(17,176)	(328,574)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	4	322,145	(322,145)	0
Increase or (decrease) in year		**10,747**	**(339,321)**	**(328,574)**
Balance at 31 March 2026 carried forward		**(1,483,065)**	**(410,943)**	**(1,894,008)**

Comparative movements in 2024/25	Note	Usable Revenue Reserve £	Unusable Reserves £	Total Reserves £
Balance at 31 March 2024 brought forward		**(918,389)**	**(69,424)**	**(987,813)**
Total Comprehensive income and expenditure		(378,621)	(199,000)	(577,621)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	4	(196,802)	196,802	0
Increase or (decrease) in year		**(575,423)**	**(2,198)**	**(577,621)**
Balance at 31 March 2025 carried forward		**(1,493,812)**	**(71,622)**	**(1,565,434)**

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at 31 March 2026 of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Board. The net liabilities/assets of the Board (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category comprises usable reserves, which are 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 comprises those that the Board is not able to use to provide services. This category includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses in the value of assets.

2024/25 £		Note	2025/26 £
115,011	Intangible Assets	5	105,181
51,877	Property, Plant and Equipment	7	619,699
166,888	**Long-term Assets**		**724,880**
1,492,535	Funds held by Renfrewshire Council		1,513,183
50,025	Debtors and Prepayments	8	42,174
100	Cash in Hand		100
1,542,660	**Current Assets**		**1,555,457**
(77,114)	Creditors and Accruals	9	(180,779)
(21,000)	Provisions	10	0
(98,114)	**Current Liabilities**		**(180,779)**
0	Long-term Creditors	9	(159,551)
(46,000)	Pension Asset / (Liability)	15	(46,000)
(46,000)	**Long Term Liabilities**		**(205,551)**
1,565,434	**Net Assets / (Liabilities)**		**1,894,008**
(1,493,812)	Usable Reserves		(1,483,065)
(71,622)	Unusable Reserves	3	(410,943)
(1,565,434)	**Total Reserves**		**(1,894,008)**

The unaudited accounts were issued on 22 May 2026 and the audited accounts were authorised for issue on 18 September 2026.

Alastair Macarthur

Alastair MacArthur

Treasurer

23 September 2026

Note 1: Expenditure and Funding Analysis

This statement shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources and provides a reconciliation of the statutory adjustments between the Board's financial performance on a funding basis and the (surplus) or deficit on the provision of service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement.

2025/26	Net Expenditure chargeable to the Board £	Adjustments for pensions £	Adjustments for capital £	Other adjustments £	Net Expenditure in the CIES £
Employee Costs	2,183,151	124,000	0	12,153	2,319,303
Property Costs	195,469	0	(54,108)	0	141,361
Supplies and Services	473,040	0	0	0	473,041
Support Costs	130,170	0	0	0	130,170
Transfer Payments	8,999	0	0	0	8,999
Transport Costs	5,512	0	0	0	5,512
Capital Charges	0	0	23,163	0	23,163
Other Income	(124,414)	0	0	67,948	(56,466)
Cost of Services	**2,871,927**	**124,000**	**(30,945)**	**80,101**	**3,045,083**
Other income and expenditure	(2,861,180)	(440,000)	0	(55,301)	(3,356,481)
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	**10,747**	**(316,000)**	**(30,945)**	**24,800**	**(311,398)**

2024/25	Net Expenditure chargeable to the Board £	Adjustments for pensions £	Adjustments for capital £	Other adjustments £	Net Expenditure in the CIES £
Employee Costs	1,925,257	184,000	0	10,020	2,119,277
Property Costs	174,964	0	0	0	174,964
Supplies and Services	372,149	0	0	0	372,149
Support Costs	114,212	0	0	0	114,212
Transfer Payments	8,112	0	0	0	8,112
Transport Costs	8,208	0	0	0	8,208
Capital Charges	26,826	0	(5,218)	0	21,608
Other Income	(356,271)	0	0	74,117	(282,154)
Cost of Services	**2,273,457**	**184,000**	**(5,218)**	**84,137**	**2,536,376**
Other income and expenditure	(2,848,880)	8,000	0	(74,117)	(2,914,997)
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	**(575,423)**	**192,000**	**(5,218)**	**10,020**	**(378,621)**

Note 2: Accounting Standards Issued not 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. There are no new standards issued that are expected to have any material impact on the Board's accounts.

Note 3: Unusable Reserves

Pension Reserve

2024/25 £	Pension Reserve	2025/26 £
53,000	**Opening balance**	**46,000**
(2,289,000)	Actuarial (Gains) / Loss on Pension Assets	(953,000)
2,090,000	Restriction to pension asset ceiling	1,269,000
192,000	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES	(316,000)
46,000	**Closing balance**	**46,000**

The Pension Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Board accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Board makes employer's contributions to pension funds.

The credit balance of £8.919m on the Pension Reserve at 31 March 2026 (before the asset cap is applied) indicates a net asset position in the Joint Board's share of Strathclyde Penson Fund resources available to meet the cost of benefits earned by past and current employees (£7.650m at 31 March 2025). Statutory arrangements, such as the triennial valuations, ensure that sufficient funding will have been set aside by the time that benefits come to be paid.

Employee Statutory Adjustment Account

2024/25 £	Employee Statutory Adjustment Account	2025/26 £
39,244	**Opening balance**	**49,264**
(39,244)	Reversal of prior year accrual for short-term accumulating compensated absences	(49,264)
49,264	Accrual for short-term accumulating compensating absences as at 31 March	61,417
49,264	**Closing balance**	**61,417**

The Employee Statutory Adjustment Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on revenue balances from accruing for short-term accumulating compensated absences at the end of the financial year. Generally accepted accounting practices require that all short-term employee benefits, including accumulating compensated absences, should be recognised as a cost in the accounts for the year to which they relate.

This means that where employees' full holiday entitlement or time in lieu balance has not been taken by the financial year-end, the cost of the untaken days or time is calculated and recorded as an accrued expense. However, statutory arrangements require that the impact of such accrued expenditure on revenue balances is neutralised by transfers to or from the Employee Statutory Adjustment Account.

Capital Adjustment Account

2024/25 £	Capital Adjustment Account	2025/26 £
(161,669)	**Opening balance**	**(166,887)**
7,968	Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	13,333
13,640	Amortisation of intangible assets	9,830
(26,826)	Capital expenditure charged against Revenue balances	0
0	Statutory Provision for the repayment of Right of Use Assets	(41,461)
(166,887)	**Closing balance**	**(185,185)**

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs 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. It is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the CIES and credited with the amounts set aside as finance for these costs.

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board arising from increases in the value of its non-current assets. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

a) revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost,

b) used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation; or

c) disposed of and the gains are realised.

The Revaluation Reserve contains only revaluation gains accumulated since 1 April 2025, which was the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created as a consequence of the implementation of IFRS16.

2024/25 £	Revaluation Reserve	2025/26 £
0	**Opening balance**	**0**
0	Upward revaluation of non-current assets	(333,176)
0	**Closing balance**	**(333,176)**

Note 4: Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

The surplus for the year on the Revenue Reserves was £322,145 lower than the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement result. The table below gives a breakdown of the differences between the income and expenditure included in the Board's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with the Code and the amounts that statute and non-statutory proper practice require the Board to debit and credit the Revenue Reserve Balance

	Usable Reserves £	Unusable Reserves £
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:		
Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	(23,163)	23,163
Statutory Provision for the principal repayment of Right of Use Assets	41,461	(41,461)
Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve:		
Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS19	202,000	(202,000)
Employers contributions payable to the Strathclyde Pension Fund	114,000	(114,000)
Adjustments primarily involving the Employee Statutory Adjustment Account:		
Net charges for employment short-term accumulating absences	(12,153)	12,153
Total adjustments	**322,145**	**(322,145)**

2024/25	Usable Reserves £	Unusable Reserves £
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:		
Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	(21,608)	21,608
Capital expenditure charged against Revenue balances	26,826	(26,826)
Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve:		
Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS19	(317,000)	317,000
Employers contributions payable to the Strathclyde Pension Fund	125,000	(125,000)
Adjustments primarily involving the Employee Statutory Adjustment Account:		
Net charges for employment short-term accumulating absences	(10,020)	10,020
Total adjustments	**(196,802)**	**196,802**

Note 5: Intangible Assets

2024/25		2025/26		
Total £		Software £	Construction £	Total £
	Opening balance			
232,031	Gross carrying amounts	126,850	105,181	232,031
(103,380)	Accumulated amortisation	(117,020)	0	(117,020)
128,651	**Net carrying amount at 1 April**	**9,830**	**105,181**	**115,011**
(13,640)	Amortisation for the year	(9,830)	0	(9,830)
115,011	**Net carrying amount at 31 March**	**(0)**	**105,181**	**105,181**
	Comprising:			
232,031	Gross carrying amounts	126,850	105,181	232,031
(117,020)	Accumulated amortisation	(126,850)	0	(126,850)
115,011		**0**	**105,181**	**105,181**

Note 6: Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the following table, together with the resources that have been used to finance it. The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) is a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Board that has yet to be financed.

2024/25 £		2025/26 £
0	**Opening CFR**	**0**
	Capital investment:	
26,826	Plant and Equipment	0
0	Recognition of Right of Use Assets	247,979
	Sources of finance:	
(26,826)	Direct revenue contributions	0
0	Right of Use Asset Principal Repayments	(41,461)
0	**Closing CFR**	**206,518**

Note 7: Property, Plant and Equipment

2024/25 £	Property, Plant and Equipment	2025/26 £
	Cost or Valuation	
167,952	**Opening balance at 1 April**	**78,566**
26,826	Additions	0
0	Recognition of Right of Use Assets	247,979
0	Revaluation Adjustments	333,176
(116,212)	Disposals	0
78,566	**Gross Book Value at 31 March**	**659,721**
	Depreciation and Impairment	
(134,933)	**Accumulated depreciation at 1 April**	**(26,689)**
(7,968)	Depreciation charge for year	(13,333)
116,212	Depreciation on disposals	0
(26,689)	**Accumulated depreciation at 31 March**	**(40,022)**
33,019	Opening Net Book Value	51,877
51,877	**Closing Net Book Value**	**619,699**

Note 8: Debtors

2024/25 £		2025/26 £
40,381	Prepayments	42,174
9,644	Other receivable amounts	0
50,025	**Total short-term debtors**	**42,174**

Note 9: Creditors

2024/25 £	Short-term	2025/26 £
(12,824)	Trade payables	(19,212)
(64,290)	Other payables	(114,599)
0	Liability: Right of Use Assets	(46,968)
(77,114)	**Total short-term creditors**	**(180,779)**

2024/25 £	Long-term	2025/26 £
0	Liability: Right of Use Assets	(159,551)
0	**Total long-term creditors**	**(159,551)**

Note 10: Provisions

2024/25 £	Provision for Office Move	2025/26 £
0	**Balance at 1 April 2025**	**-21,000**
0	Amounts used during the year	21,000
(21,000)	Additional Provision made in year	0
(21,000)	**Balance at 31 March 2026**	**0**

Note 11: Right of Use Assets

The Board adopted International Financial Reporting Standard 16 (IFRS 16: Leases) from 1 April 2024, to recognise right of use assets, which means that the majority of leases where the Board acts as lessee would be recognised on the Balance Sheet with effect from 1 April 2024. Any right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are calculated as if IFRS 16 had always applied, but recognised in the year of adoption and not by adjusting prior year figures.

As a lessee, the Board has previously classified its property lease as an operating lease, based on its assessment of whether the lease significantly transferred all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Board. Under IFRS 16, the Board will instead recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the Balance Sheet for any material leases.

The application of the Code's adaptation of IFRS 16 has resulted in a net addition to the balance sheet in 2025/26 of Other Land and Buildings and corresponding liabilities, amounting to £374,637. This relates to the Board's lease within Renfrewshire House. A weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 5.10% has been applied to lease liabilities.

2024/25 £	Right of Use Assets - Lease Liabilities	2025/26 £
0	Not later than one year	(46,968)
0	Between one and five years	(159,551)
0	**Total**	**(206,518)**

Note 12: Related parties

Related parties are those bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or significantly influence the Board, or to be controlled or significantly influenced by the Board.

The Board is required to disclose material transactions that have occurred with related parties, and the amount of any material sums due to or from related parties. Related party relationships require to be disclosed where control exists, irrespective of whether there have been transactions between the related parties.

Disclosure of this information 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.

Elected members and senior officers

Members of the Joint Board and senior officers have control over the Board's financial and operating policies. They have the responsibility to adhere to a Code of Conduct, requiring them to declare an interest in matters that directly or indirectly influence, or appear to influence, their judgement or decisions taken during the course of their work.

The total senior officers' remuneration allowances paid in 2025/26 is shown in the Remuneration Report on page 13.

There is no specific remuneration paid to elected members by the Board.

The Board consist of the following elected members at 31 March 2026:

East Renfrewshire Council	A Ireland
East Renfrewshire Council	D MacDonald
East Renfrewshire Council	M Montague
East Renfrewshire Council	A Morrison
Inverclyde Council	G Brooks
Inverclyde Council	P Cassidy (Vice-Convener)
Inverclyde Council	J Daisley
Inverclyde Council	I Nelson
Renfrewshire Council	G Clark
Renfrewshire Council	A Doig (Convener)
Renfrewshire Council	B MacFarlane
Renfrewshire Council	K MacLaren
Renfrewshire Council	M MacLaren
Renfrewshire Council	C McCulloch
Renfrewshire Council	S Mullin
Renfrewshire Council	A Steel

Elected member interests in related parties

Under the relevant Codes of Conduct, elected members and senior officials must declare any registered interests in any bodies or organisations.

Each member's Register of Interest is available on their respective Council's websites. You can find this within each individual councillor's details. For each constituent authority, this information can be found at the following links:

- East Renfrewshire Council Councillors - East Renfrewshire Council
- Inverclyde Council Councillors - Inverclyde Council
- Renfrewshire Council Councillors - Renfrewshire Website.

Key Related Parties – member authorities

The member authorities of the Board are East Renfrewshire Council, Inverclyde Council and Renfrewshire Council. They contributed requisitions in the following proportions to enable the Board to carry out its objectives.

2024/25 £	Council	%	2025/26 £
585,552	East Renfrewshire	21.0%	599,795
620,266	Inverclyde	21.6%	617,011
1,643,062	Renfrewshire	57.4%	1,644,374
2,848,880	**Total**	**100.0%**	**2,861,180**

As approved by the Board, the relative allocation of the requisition across constituent authorities is adjusted each year in line with relative proportions of Grant Aided Expenditure as issued by the Scottish Government.

Renfrewshire Council is the lead authority of the Board, providing Treasurer and Clerking services, as well as support services, such as HR, Legal and Internal Audit. The Board has a Service Level Agreement with Renfrewshire Council that sets out how much this support should cost each year. In 2025/26, the Board paid Renfrewshire Council £101,193 for support services (£91,019 in 2024/25).

During 2025/26, the Board paid Renfrewshire Council a further £146k in relation to rent, service charges, business rates and telephony services.

The Board received £68k from Renfrewshire Council for interest earned on cash balances (reserves) held by the Council on behalf of the Board.

There were no further material transactions between the Board and its member authorities.

Other public bodies

The Board paid Clackmannanshire Council £13.2k in 2025/26 (£13.2k in 2024/25) in connection with access to the Scottish Assessors' online portal, and £4k to Glasgow City Council for a share of costs relating to the Valuation Office Agency, rating cost guide Scotland directory.

Strathclyde Pension Fund is the principal administrator of the post-retirement pension fund held on behalf of current and former employees of the Board. Information about transactions during the year and outstanding assets and liabilities in relation to the Board's pension fund can be found in Note 15: Retirement Benefits.

The Board received income of £28.4k in 2025/26 from the UK Government in relation to changes to the Election Act 2022.

Note 13: External audit costs

2024/25 £		2025/26 £
9,510	External audit services carried out by the appointed	12,254
9,510		**12,254**

Note 14: Agency Services

2024/25 £		2025/26 £
0	Civil Penalties collected	(56,368)
0	Less: reasonable expenses	3,187
0	Civil Penalties payable to Scottish Government	(53,181)

Section 30 of the Non-Domestic Rates (Scotland) Act 2020 provides a power for assessors to levy civil penalties for the failure to comply with Assessor Information Notices. The monies raised, less the cost of reasonable expenses incurred in relation to the administration of penalty notices and the collection of penalties, is required to be paid over to the Scottish Government. The funds are not recognised in the primary financial statements, as the Board is acting here as an agent on behalf of the Scottish Government.

Note 15: Retirement Benefits

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its employees, the Board offers retirement benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Board has a commitment to make the payments that need to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement. The scheme for employees is the Strathclyde Pension Fund which is administered by Glasgow City Council. This is a funded defined benefit scheme meaning that the Board and its employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liability with investment assets.

15a: Transactions relating to retirement benefits

The cost of retirement benefits is recognised in Gross Expenditure when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge that is statutorily required to be made in the

accounts is based upon pension contributions payable by the Board in the year, and an adjustment is made within the Movement in Reserves Statement to replace the cost of retirement benefits with employers' contributions.

The principal risks to the scheme are assumptions relating to longevity, inflation, and investment performance; and statutory changes to the scheme. These risks are mitigated to an extent by statutory requirements limiting charges to the Board's reserves.

Current service cost is the cost of future entitlements to pension payments to current employees, and Past service cost is the estimated increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions that relates to years of service earned prior to this year.

Net Interest is an actuarial adjustment to the inflation element in the cost of funding current and future pension obligations. This is the expected increase during the year in the present value of the Joint Board's share of the Strathclyde Pension Fund's liabilities because they are one year closer to settlement.

The Movement on Pension Reserve represents the net change in the pension liability recognised in the Movement in Reserves Statement for pension payments made by the Board to the Strathclyde Pension Fund during the year.

The Board is also responsible for all pension payments relating to added years benefits it has awarded,
together with related increases. In 2025/26 these amounted to £9,209 (2024/25 £12,411).

The following transactions have been made in the accounting statements:

2024/25 £		2025/26 £
	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)	
309,000	Current service cost	238,000
	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	
8,000	Net Interest	(440,000)
317,000	**Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services**	**(202,000)**
	Other post employment benefit charged to the CIES	
257,000	Return on assets excluding amounts included in net interest	(719,000)
(2,424,000)	Actuarial (gains) / losses arising on changes in financial and demographic assumptions	(333,000)
(122,000)	Other (gains) and losses	99,000
(2,289,000)	**Total Actuarial (Gain)/Loss**	**(953,000)**
(1,972,000)	**Total post employment benefit charged to the CIES**	**(1,155,000)**
	Movement in Reserves Statement	
(192,000)	Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post employment benefits according with the Code	316,000
2,289,000	Actuarial gain / (loss) on pension assets / liabilities	953,000
125,000	**Employers Contributions paid to Strathclyde Pension Fund**	**114,000**

15b: Assets and liabilities in relation to retirement benefits

A reconciliation of the Board's share of the present value of the Strathclyde Pension Fund's liabilities is as follows:

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
15,409	**Opening present value**	**13,449**
309	Current service cost	238
736	Interest Cost	775
105	Employee Contributions	117
	Remeasurement (gains)/losses:	
(2,546)	Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial/demographic assumptions	(234)
(3)	Unfunded benefits paid	(3)
(561)	Benefits Paid	(527)
13,449	**Closing present value of scheme liabilities**	**13,815**

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

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
20,705	**Opening Fair Value**	**21,099**
985	Interest Income	1,215
	Remeasurement gain/(loss):	
(257)	Return on assets excluding amounts included in net interest	719
122	Contributions from employer	111
105	Contributions from employee	117
3	Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits	3
(3)	Unfunded benefits paid	(3)
(561)	Benefits Paid	(527)
21,099	**Closing fair value of scheme assets**	**22,734**

15c: Fund history

	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Present Value of Liabilities	(19,722)	(13,781)	(15,409)	(13,449)	(13,815)
Fair value of assets	19,387	19,119	20,705	21,099	22,734
Restriction to asset ceiling	0	(5,338)	(5,349)	(7,696)	(8,965)
Surplus/(deficit) in the scheme	**(335)**	**0**	**(53)**	**(46)**	**(46)**

The main fund (Fund 1) of Strathclyde Pension Fund does not have an asset and liability matching (ALM) strategy. The total pension asset value of £8.783m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Board, and the total contributions expected to be made by the Joint Board to the Strathclyde Pension Fund in the forthcoming year to 31 March 2026 is £299k. However, the surplus of scheme assets is restricted to the 'asset ceiling' i.e. the net present value of future service costs less net present value of future contributions over the future working lifetime as at 31 March 2026. This ceiling, or cap, for 2025/26 has been calculated by the actuary to be nil. This excludes unfunded pension obligations of £46k.

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
(13,449)	**Present value of defined benefit obligation**	**(13,815)**
21,099	Fair Value of scheme assets	22,734
(7,696)	Restriction to asset ceiling	(8,965)
(46)	**Net asset/(liability) arising from defined benefit obligation**	**(46)**

15d: Impact on cashflows

An objective of the fund is to keep employer's pension contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The fund has agreed a strategy to achieve a funding rate of 100% in the longer term. At the most recent triennial valuation, the rate for employer contributions was reduced from 25% to 6.5% for the financial years 2024/25 and 2025/26, increasing to a rate of 17.5% in 2026/27.

15e: Basis for estimating assets and liabilities

The Board's share of the liabilities of the Strathclyde Pension Fund have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, which estimates the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent upon assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels and so on. The Scheme's liabilities have 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 2026. The principal assumptions used by the actuary were as follows:

2024/25	Mortality assumptions	2025/26
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners (years)		
20.7	Men	21.1
23.4	Women	23.6
Longevity at 65 for Future pensioners (years)		
21.8	Men	22.1
24.7	Women	24.8
	Other assumptions	
3.50%	Rate of increase in salaries	3.70%
2.80%	Rate of increase in pensions	3.00%
5.80%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	6.20%
Take-up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum:		
50.0%	Pre-April 2009 service	50.0%
75.0%	Post-April 2009 service	75.0%

The value of the pension fund liability is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analysis below has 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.

Impact on Pension Scheme liability:	%	£
0.1% decrease in Real Discount Rate	2%	220
0.1% increase in Salary Increase Rate	0%	22
0.1% increase in Pension Increase Rate	1%	198

The pension scheme's assets consist of the following categories and proportions of the total assets held:

2024/25 £000		%	2025/26 £000
4,385	Equity instruments	21.0%	4,794
4,877	Private Equity	24.0%	5,452
1,592	Real Estate	7.0%	1,576
9,732	Investment Funds and Unit Trusts	45.0%	10,176
513	Cash and Cash	3.0%	733
21,099	**Total**	**100.0%**	**22,734**

Note 16: Events after the Balance Sheet date

Events taking place after the authorised date for issue per the Balance Sheet are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2026, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information. There are no non-adjusting events.

Note 17: Contingent Liabilities

Following two court cases, including Mrs Goodwin v Department for Education, it is expected that proposed changes to public service pension schemes will be required, to ensure that surviving same-sex spouses and civil partners receive benefits equivalent to those received by the surviving spouses of opposite-sex marriages.

Strathclyde Pension Fund's actuary estimates that the potential impact may be c0.1% of gross obligations, around £14k for the Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board. No adjustment has been made in the Primary Financial Statements at present because the remedy is still uncertain.

The actuary is aware of two further two court cases that may affect future LGPS benefits (Walker, and O'Brien), however, these are not expected to have a significant impact on the pension fund obligations.

Note 18: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A General Principles

The Annual Accounts summarise the Board's transactions for the 2025/26 financial year and its financial position as at 31 March 2026. The Board is required to prepare Annual Accounts by the Local Authority (Scotland) Regulations 2014 and section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 requires these accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the 2003 Act.

The Code is issued jointly by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and the Local Authority (Scotland) Accounts Advisory Committee (LASAAC) and is designed to give a true and fair view of the financial performance of the Board.

The accounting convention adopted in the Annual Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the valuation of pension assets and liabilities where appropriate. The Annual Accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

B Accruals of Expenditure and Income

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

- revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Board transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser, and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Board;
- revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the performance obligation relating to the transaction has been satisfied and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Board;
- expenditure in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) is recorded when the service is received rather than when payment is made;
- supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed. Where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet;
- where income and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where there is evidence that debts are unlikely to be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

C Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Board a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential,

and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are charged as an expense to
the appropriate service line in the CIES. When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

D Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the accounts, but not recognised in the Balance Sheet, in circumstances where:

- an event has taken place that gives the Board a possible obligation whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Board; or
- a provision would otherwise be made but either it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

E Employee Benefits

Benefits payable during employment

All salaries and wages earned up to the Balance Sheet date are included in the accounts irrespective of when payment was made. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements earned by employees but not taken before the year end and that employees may carry forward into the next financial year.

Post-employment benefits

The Board participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), administered by Strathclyde Pension Fund. The LGPS is accounted for as a defined benefit scheme and in accordance with International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS19) the Board has disclosed certain information concerning the assets, liabilities, income, and expenditure relating to the pension scheme. IAS19 requires that an organisation must account for retirement benefits when it is committed to giving them, even if the payment will be many years into the future.

This involves the recognition in the Balance Sheet of the Board's share of the net pension asset or liability in the Strathclyde Pension Fund and a pension reserve.

The liabilities of the Strathclyde 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 and projections of earnings for current employees.

Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices using a discount rate based on the current rate of return on high quality corporate bonds.

The assets of the Strathclyde Pension Fund attributable to the Board are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value, principally the bid price for quoted securities, and estimated fair value for unquoted securities.

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) also recognises changes during the year in the pension asset or liability. Service expenditure includes pension costs based on employers' pension contributions payable and payments to pensioners in the year.

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

- **current service cost** – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year, allocated in the CIES to the services for which the employees worked;
- **past service cost** – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier

years, which is debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES;

- **net interest cost on the defined benefit liability** – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the CIES. This is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability at the beginning of the period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments;
- **return on scheme assets** – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability which are charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure;
- **actuarial gains and losses** – changes in the net pension liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation, or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions, which is charged to the Pensions Reserve. Actuarial gains and losses are shown within Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure within the CIES; and
- **contributions paid to the pension fund** – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities which are not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the amount payable by the Board to be the amount paid directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards in the CIES.

In the Movement in Reserves Statement this means that there are transfers 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.

F Events after the Balance Sheet date

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the accounts are authorised for issue.

There are two types of events:

- Adjusting events – those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, and the accounts are adjusted to reflect such events
- Non-adjusting events – those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period, and the accounts are not adjusted. Where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the event and its estimated financial effect.

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

G 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 made only 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 (unless

otherwise stated) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

Material misstatement or omission discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively (unless otherwise stated) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

H Government Grants and other 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 CIES until conditions attaching to the grant or contribution have been satisfied.

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 Specific Grant Income line in the CIES.

I Right of Use Assets

The Board adopted IFRS 16 (Leases) with effect from 1 April 2024. The main impact of the requirements of IFRS 16 is that, for arrangements previously accounted for as operating leases, a right-of-use asset and a lease liability are now included on the balance sheet from 1 April 2025. The Board has elected to apply recognition exemptions to low value assets (below £10,000 when new) and to short-term leases i.e. existing leases that expire on or before 31 March 2026, and new leases with a duration of less than 12 months.

J 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 plant and equipment.

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis. Expenditure that merely maintains the condition of an asset (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the allocation of depreciable amounts over their useful lives. For ICT equipment, this is calculated on a straight-line basis over five years. For the leased property asset, this is also calculated on a straight line basis over five years, as this is the first break in the lease.

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.

Plant, furniture and computer equipment costing less than £9,000 are not treated as fixed assets. This de minimis level does not apply where certain categories of these assets are grouped together and form part of an approved capital programme.

Assets are then carried in the Balance Sheet using the depreciated historical cost and all remaining assets are IT hardware, which are held at cost.

Impairment

Assets are assessed at each year-end to determine whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired.

Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall and the carrying amount of the asset is written down in the CIES.

Where an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the reversal is credited to the CIES, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

Disposals

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written off to the CIES as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Any receipts from disposals are credited to the CIES, 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).

K 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 initially at cost. Amounts are revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Board can be determined by reference to an active market. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful economic life on a straight-line basis in the CIES. For software, this is deemed to be five years.

An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired and any losses recognised are posted in the CIES. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES.

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 Revenue Reserve. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the Revenue Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and Capital Receipts Reserve.

All capital expenditure is charged to the constituent authorities, meaning that the Board has no requirement to borrow.

Software costing less than £9,000 is not treated as an intangible asset and is charged to the CIES. This de minimis does not apply where certain categories of assets are grouped together.

L Reserves

Reserves are classified under accounting regulations into two categories: usable reserves, which are available to spend; and unusable reserves, which are unrealised net gains that have a deferred impact on the Board.

Usable Reserves

The Revenue Reserve represents surplus funds held by the Board, which are ultimately repayable to the constituent authorities in the same allocation proportions as the requisitions.

Unusable Reserves

Certain reserves are held to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Board; these reserves are explained in the Unusable Reserves note.

M Value Added Tax (VAT)

Income and Expenditure excludes any amount relating to VAT, as all VAT collected is payable to HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) and all VAT paid is recoverable from HMRC.

Note 19: Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 18, the Board has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. Where a critical judgement has been made, this is referred to in the relevant note to the core financial statements; however those with the most significant effect are detailed below.

Rolling Valuation Programme
The Board occupies a part of Renfrewshire House in Paisley, owned by its lead authority, Renfrewshire Council, who employ professional valuers that are registered with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. These valuers carry out regular reviews of the value of assets reported in the Balance Sheet and any significant changes in value are processed as asset revaluations or impairments. Values are based on their professional opinion using available market information at the time of assessment. Due to the high number of Council assets, a rolling programme of asset valuation has been established for many years, with the aim that one fifth of the portfolio is valued each financial year. This carries inherent risk that assets not valued in-year have been subject to material changes in value. The highest risk in this respect relates to assets valued using the Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) method, which includes Renfrewshire House. To mitigate for this risk, annual indexation is applied during the four intervening years where the assets will be revalued to their indexed amount if a material change has occurred.

Note 20: Assumptions made about the future

The Annual Accounts contain estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Board about the future or that 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 Balance Sheet at 31 March 2026 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainty	Effect if Results differ from Assumption
Pension Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. Actuaries are engaged to provide the Board with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. Further detail can be found in Note 15.	The effects on the net pension asset, valued at £8.919m at 31 March 2026 (before asset cap), of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.1% decrease in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension asset of £0.220m equating to a 2% increase in scheme obligations.
Right of Use Asset	The valuation of leased office accommodation involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions, as detailed in the rolling valuation programme in Note 19. As a result there is a risk that future valuations may differ materially from current estimates.	Changes in property market conditions and valuation assumptions could result in a material increase or decrease in the carrying value of leased office accommodation and future depreciation charges.