

BRECON BEACONS NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

Statement of Accounts

for the year ended

31st March 2016



**BRECON BEACONS NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16**

NARRATIVE REPORT	3
STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS	9
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT	10
BALANCE SHEET	11
MOVEMENTS IN RESERVES STATEMENT	12
CASH FLOW STATEMENT	14
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS	15
APPENDIX I: ALLOWANCES/SALARIES PAID TO AUTHORITY MEMBERS 2015/16	54
APPENDIX II: ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2015/16	55
REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL FOR WALES	<u>757</u>

NARRATIVE REPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

The Authority is required by law to produce an annual Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper accounting practices as laid down by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) in its 2015/16 'Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom: A Statement of Recommended Practice' and approved by the Accounting Standards Board.

This foreword provides a brief explanation of the more significant matters reported in the accounts. Accounting statements are set out on later pages and consist of:-

A Statement of Accounting Policies - the basis upon which amounts have been included in the accounts using accepted accounting principles.

The Core Financial Statements

- **The Comprehensive income and Expenditure Statement** - the income and expenditure during the financial year, accompanied by notes which explain the figures in greater detail as required by the CIPFA code of practice.
- **The Balance Sheet** - the assets and liabilities, cash held and amounts set aside in reserves at the financial year-end. Notes are provided to give further details of specific balances where required by the CIPFA code of practice.
- **The Statement of Movements in Reserves** – shows the total gains and losses to the Authority during the year, including the effect of actuarial gains and losses on the pension fund and valuation gains and losses on fixed assets.
- **The Cash Flow Statement** - expenditure and income for the financial year, excluding all amounts owed or receivable. Further explanation is provided in the notes to the statement.

The authorisation date of the Statement is 30 June 2016. Significant events after the Balance Sheet date and up to 30 September 2016 have been taken into account in preparing the Statement. The Statement is audited by the Auditor General for Wales' Office and a copy of the auditor's report is published with the Statement when this becomes available on completion of the audit. The Authority is also required to produce a Governance Statement with its accounts. This has been included in Appendix 2. For further information and explanation of items in this document, please contact the Finance Manager on 01874 620467 or email elaine.standen@beacons-npa.gov.uk

2. ABOUT BRECON BEACONS NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

The Authority covers 520 square miles and is one of three National Parks in Wales. The Authority became an independent Local Authority with effect from 1st April 1996 and has two statutory purposes and one duty:

Purposes:

- To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park.

- To promote opportunities for public enjoyment and understanding of the special qualities of the National Park.

Duty:

- To foster the economic and social well-being of communities living within the National Park.

The Authority is the statutory Local Planning Authority for the area and is responsible for preparation of the Local Development Plan and determining planning applications.

Each year the Authority is required to publish a **Business Improvement Plan** setting out how it intends to employ its resources for the coming year to fulfil the purposes and duty in line with its current **National Park Management Plan 2010-2030**. Both Plans are published on the Authority's website www.beacons-npa.gov.uk

3. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The gross cost to the Authority of providing its services, as reported to Members during the year for management purposes was £6,506,000. The table below sets out the sources of funding and shows that £189,000 was transferred to General Reserves at the year end. In addition £394,000 net was transferred to Earmarked Reserves and the Capital Receipts Reserve to fund future commitments.

The Welsh Government sets the Authority's level of net revenue expenditure for the year, and pays 75% of this in National Park Grant. The remaining 25% can then be raised by the Authority by issuing a levy on the constituent Unitary Authorities. These are: Powys County Council, Carmarthenshire County Council, Monmouthshire County Council, Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council, Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council, Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council, and Torfaen County Borough Council.

COMPARISON OF ACTUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE: CURRENT AND PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEARS

	2014/15 £000	2014/15 %	2015/16 £000	2015/16
National Park Grant	3,131	47	2,991	45
National Park Levy	1,030	16	997	15
Grants and Contributions	1,137	17	863	13
Fees, Charges and other Service income	1,297	20	1,839	27
Interest Receivable	3	0	5	0
Gross Revenue Funding	6,598	100	6,695	100
Employee Expenses	3,788	58	3,728	61
Other Service Expenses	2,726	42	2,384	39
Total Expenditure	6,514	100	6,112	100
Transfers to/from Reserves	87		394	
Total Expenditure after net transfers to/from Reserves	6,601		6,506	
Net cost/(income) of Services (Contribn to/from General Fund)	(3)		(189)	

Included in 'Other Income' are funds of £395,000, received in relation to affordable housing and other fees chargeable on certain property developments in the Park. These have been a significant source of funding and to date have been allocated to conservation, transport and facility improvements in local communities.

The proportion of total income received by the Authority from core government and levy funding fell from 63% to 60% between 2014/15 and 2015/16.

Locally generated income and specific grants are allocated to individual services and are offset against the expenditure on those headings to arrive at the total net budgets and costs as reported to those responsible for management of the Authority. The table below shows how the net cost of services is derived from gross income and expenditure (see also Note 25 for a reconciliation of amounts reported to management on a departmental basis to the totals reported on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The net costs for each service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement include depreciation (the cost of wear and tear on buildings, equipment, etc.) and recharges for internal support service costs, such as departmental management, Human Resources and Information Technology.

Adjustments are also made for pension costs in accordance with the *International Accounting Standard 19: Retirement Benefits* (IAS19). These technical adjustments are intended to bring the Authority's accounts into line with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Policies. They indicate the full cost to the Authority in the relevant financial year of meeting all future commitments to its current and former employees under the Local Government Pension Scheme.

These adjustments do not affect the net revenue spend of the Authority paid for by the Welsh Assembly Government and local taxpayers. For a full explanation of the basis for the charges under IAS 19, see Note 36. The adjustments are not included in the budgeted figures as they have no impact on the cost of the Authority's operations for management purposes.

The IAS19 adjustments have a substantial impact on the assets of the Authority as recorded in the Balance Sheet, resulting in overall net assets of some £1,894,000. Excluding the Pension Fund liability, the Authority's net assets would be close to £7,065,000. In the Expenditure and Income Statement, the actuarial assessment of the Authority's assets and liabilities in the Fund has produced a net actuarial gain of £1,210,000 which increases the accounting surplus for the year by an equivalent amount. Last year an actuarial loss of £500,000 was advised.

Significant developments affecting the financial position of the Authority

In 2015/16 the Authority received a reduced level of funding from the Welsh Government which it sought to deploy efficiently to meet its statutory purposes and Governmental priorities. The prospect of continuing budget reductions in the medium term and uncertainty regarding the future responsibilities and governance arrangements for National Parks in Wales has necessitated a range of cost-saving measures, including further staffing reductions.

Efforts to generate grant income for key priorities such as access for all to the countryside, promotion of tourism, the provision of socially inclusive employment opportunities and the conservation of biodiversity in vulnerable upland habitats have borne fruit in 2015/16 and work continues on grant funding opportunities for future years. Some £222,000 of additional income has also been generated from the sales of a small parcel of land for development; this funding, net of the cost of the sale, can be used for capital projects only and has been transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

Overall, £215,000 more than anticipated was set aside in earmarked reserves during the year, of which £172,000 arose from planning development S106/Affordable Housing receipts not applied in the year. Earmarked reserves allow the Authority to set aside contingency funds to meet future commitments such as for the costs of the Local Development Plan Enquiry and are used where the timing of funding receipts does not match the financial year of the related expenditure.

The Authority's total revenue reserves (excluding capital receipts) increased between 31 March 2015 and 31 March 2016 from £1.04m to £1.41m.

The Authority's Land and Buildings were re-valued as at 31 March 2016, increasing in value by some £1.03m. For further details see the Balance Sheet. This, combined with a reduction in the net liability arising from the Authorities pensions obligations has increased net assets from a negative £0.62m to plus £1.91m.

A simplified comparison between the budgeted and actual income and expenditure account by service for 2015/16 is produced below and shows that the Authority planned to transfer some £24,000 to its General Reserve at the year-end whereas in fact £189,000 was transferred; an under-spend of £165,000. Of this figure approximately £76,000 related to project commitments carried forward to 2016/17 and £33,000 to an increase in 15/16 core funding notified in March 2016.

In the table below support services costs and departmental management costs have been fully recharged to services. The service headings are the same as those used by the other UK National Park Authorities and are used to enable comparisons between them.

To enable comparisons between the revised budget and the outturn, year-end recharges for capital charges (depreciation) and actuarially assessed pension scheme costs (in accordance with international accounting standards) have been applied to the budget figures to give an adjusted total. For a comparison with amounts reported to management, please see Note 25 to the Statement of Accounts.

Summary of principal variances between 2015/16 budget and outturn analysed by Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement headings

Net Service Costs	2015/16 Adjusted Budget	2015/16 Out-turn	2015/16 Variance against adjusted Budget
	£000	£000	£000
Conservation of the Natural Environment	180	204	24
Conservation of the Cultural Heritage	63	52	(11)
Planning – Development Control	587	435	(152)
Planning Policy & Communities	684	611	(73)
Promoting Understanding	978	886	(92)
Recreation Management & Transport	274	284	10
Rangers, Estates & Volunteers	656	587	(69)
Democratic Representation & Management	825	801	(24)
Non-Distributable Costs (administration expenses relating to the Local Government Pension Scheme)	40	40	0
Net Cost of Services	4,28	3,900	(386)

Remove Pensions Adjustments included in the Statement of Accounts in accordance with international accounting standards	(101)	(101)	0
Remove Capital charges included in the Statement of Accounts in accordance with international accounting standards	(187)	(187)	0
Adjusted net cost of Services	3,999	3,612	(387)
Interest received	(2)	(5)	(3)
Capital Expenditure financed from revenue	0	16	16
National Park Grant (Welsh Assembly Government)	(2,966)	(2,991)	(25)
National Park Levy (Constituent Authorities)	(989)	(997)	(8)
Transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves excluding the capital receipts reserve	152	394	242
	(4,023)	(3,801)	222
Deficit (Surplus) for the year transferred to/from the General Reserve	(24)	(189)	(165)

Variances Reported to Management

Chief Executives Office

The budgeted cost of legal work contracted out was underspent by some £39,000. The cost of operating Office Services was £12,000 less than expected as less communications require paper and postage while room hire and catering have raised more income. The printing of the National Park Management Plan was postponed into 2016/17, reducing both spend and use of reserves by £18,000.

Countryside and Community

The Wardens' Service projects budget under-spent by just over £34,000 on estate management and Rights of Way maintenance.

In Tourism, the 3-year Rural Alliances EU partnership project has been completed with a small net underspend – amounts reserved to provide for end-of-project exchange rate losses and over-spends were not required as the project was delivered on budget. The income for a Visit Wales funded project was allocated differently between BBNPA departments than anticipated, creating an apparent overspend in tourism and underspend in Communications.

A partnership project with local tourism businesses has generated net income in 2015/16 which is to be set aside to meet project costs in 2016/17. This appears as an underspend of £19,000 which has been appropriated to an earmarked reserve for use on the delivery of the project in future years.

Sustainable Development Fund grants of some £42,000 were approved but not claimed during the year and have been carried forward into the 2016/17 budget. The Authority remains committed to providing this grant funding to a wide range of community and environmental projects.

In Visitor Services the overall position for visitor and information Centres was an overspend of £20,000 net of planned premises maintenance at the Mountain Centre of £13,000 which was not completed in the year and carried forward into 2016/17. Income was some 5% above the estimate but this was offset by increased costs.

Additional fees from schools and colleges for the delivery of education services and more cost effective use of staff time reduced the net cost of Education Services to approximately £28,000 below the estimate.

Planning and Development Control

The most significant financial impact in Development Control was the receipt of a number of S106 and Affordable Housing payments from developers. These funds were either forwarded to Local Authorities and charities for environmental and community improvements in areas affected by the development or retained in specific earmarked reserves pending allocation for affordable housing or local improvements. Over £390,000 was received and £215,000 disbursed, with the remainder reserved. A late receipt of £90,000, triggered by completion of part of a development, contributed to an underspend of £146,000 against expected net receipts.

Planning fee and pre-application advice income was expected to increase in 2015/16 but fell some £22,000 short of expected levels. In general fee income is outside the Authority's control and subject to large fluctuations between years. This was offset by an underspend of some £18,000 in Enforcement.

Building Conservation was underspent on both staff costs and sundry expenses, generating a total underspend of £14,000.

4) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	2015/16 Actual* £000
Grant-funded project spend classified as capital under accounting rules*	133
Less: Grants & Contributions	(117)
Less: Revenue Financing	(16)
Net Expenditure	0

*Expenditure which meets the accounting definition of capital has been classified as capital and funded by grants and an appropriation from the Revenue Account. Expenditure on Access and Rights of Way improvement work funded by £117,000 in specific Welsh Government grants and a small revenue contribution has been reclassified as capital and shown in the table above as it meets the relevant accounting criteria (as outlined in the Authority's accounting policies. The projects now included as infrastructure assets on the Authority's Balance Sheet include footpath improvements on Waun Fach and Carn Pica, a bridleway at Middlewood and a new footbridge on the Govilon Line cycle/walking trail.

Other work financed by WG Rights of Way funding and Nature Fund grants has been treated as revenue expenditure.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Remove Pensions Adjustments included in the Statement of Accounts in accordance with international accounting standards	(101)	(101)	0
Remove Capital charges included in the Statement of Accounts in accordance with international accounting standards	(187)	(187)	0
Adjusted net cost of Services	3,999	3,612	(387)
Interest received	(2)	(5)	(3)
Capital Expenditure financed from revenue	0	16	16
National Park Grant (Welsh Assembly Government)	(2,966)	(2,991)	(25)
National Park Levy (Constituent Authorities)	(989)	(997)	(8)
Transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves excluding the capital receipts reserve	152	394	242
	(4,023)	(3,801)	222
Deficit (Surplus) for the year transferred to/from the General Reserve	(24)	(189)	(165)

Variances Reported to Management

Chief Executives Office

The budgeted cost of legal work contracted out was underspent by some £39,000. The cost of operating Office Services was £12,000 less than expected as less communications require paper and postage while room hire and catering have raised more income. The printing of the National Park Management Plan was postponed into 2016/17, reducing both spend and use of reserves by £18,000.

Countryside and Community

The Wardens' Service projects budget under-spent by just over £34,000 on estate management and Rights of Way maintenance.

In Tourism, the 3-year Rural Alliances EU partnership project has been completed with a small net underspend – amounts reserved to provide for end-of-project exchange rate losses and over-spends were not required as the project was delivered on budget. The income for a Visit Wales funded project was allocated differently between BBNPA departments than anticipated, creating an apparent overspend in tourism and underspend in Communications.

A partnership project with local tourism businesses has generated net income in 2015/16 which is to be set aside to meet project costs in 2016/17. This appears as an underspend of £19,000 which has been appropriated to an earmarked reserve for use on the delivery of the project in future years.

Sustainable Development Fund grants of some £42,000 were approved but not claimed during the year and have been carried forward into the 2016/17 budget. The Authority remains committed to providing this grant funding to a wide range of community and environmental projects.

In Visitor Services the overall position for visitor and information Centres was an overspend of £20,000 net of planned premises maintenance at the Mountain Centre of £13,000 which was not completed in the year and carried forward into 2016/17. Income was some 5% above the estimate but this was offset by increased costs.

Additional fees from schools and colleges for the delivery of education services and more cost effective use of staff time reduced the net cost of Education Services to approximately £28,000 below the estimate.

Planning and Development Control

The most significant financial impact in Development Control was the receipt of a number of S106 and Affordable Housing payments from developers. These funds were either forwarded to Local Authorities and charities for environmental and community improvements in areas affected by the development or retained in specific earmarked reserves pending allocation for affordable housing or local improvements. Over £390,000 was received and £215,000 disbursed, with the remainder reserved. A late receipt of £90,000, triggered by completion of part of a development, contributed to an underspend of £146,000 against expected net receipts.

Planning fee and pre-application advice income was expected to increase in 2015/16 but fell some £22,000 short of expected levels. In general fee income is outside the Authority's control and subject to large fluctuations between years. This was offset by an underspend of some £18,000 in Enforcement.

Building Conservation was underspent on both staff costs and sundry expenses, generating a total underspend of £14,000.

4) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	2015/16 Actual* £000
Grant-funded project spend classified as capital under accounting rules*	133
Less: Grants & Contributions	(117)
Less: Revenue Financing	(16)
Net Expenditure	0

*Expenditure which meets the accounting definition of capital has been classified as capital and funded by grants and an appropriation from the Revenue Account. Expenditure on Access and Rights of Way improvement work funded by £117,000 in specific Welsh Government grants and a small revenue contribution has been reclassified as capital and shown in the table above as it meets the relevant accounting criteria (as outlined in the Authority's accounting policies. The projects now included as infrastructure assets on the Authority's Balance Sheet include footpath improvements on Waun Fach and Carn Pica, a bridleway at Middlewood and a new footbridge on the Govilon Line cycle/walking trail.

Other work financed by WG Rights of Way funding and Nature Fund grants has been treated as revenue expenditure.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

THE AUTHORITY'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Authority is required to:-

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Authority that officer is the Chief Financial Officer (Section 151 Officer).
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief Financial Officer/Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom.

In preparing the Statement of Accounts, the Chief Financial Officer has:-

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- Complied with the Code of Practice.

The Chief Financial Officer has also:

- Kept proper accounting records which were up to date;
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2015. To comply with the Accounts and Audit (Wales) Regulations 2014, the Chief Financial Officer is required to re-certify the Statement immediately before their adoption by the Authority and after the completion of the audit, while the Chairman certifies approval of the audited Statement by the Authority.



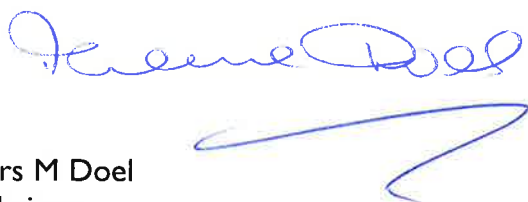
E Standen ACMA
Section 151 Officer
Brecon Beacons National Park Authority

Date: 30/6/16



E Standen ACMA
Section 151 Officer
Brecon Beacons National Park Authority

Date: 23/9/16



Mrs M Doel
Chairman
Brecon Beacons National Park Authority

Date: 23/9/16

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. The Authority's expenditure is funded from taxation, in accordance with regulations, via the National Park Grant and Levy on Constituent Authorities. This may differ from the accounting calculation of operating expenditure. The adjustments to the accounting calculation to arrive at the taxation-funded position are shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2014/15				2015/16			
Expend- iture	Income	Net		NOTES	Expend- iture	Income	Net
£000	£000	£000			£000	£000	£000
287	(42)	245	Conservation of the Natural Environment				
81	0	81	Conservation of the Historic Environment		268	(64)	204
1,167	(413)	754	Development Control		52	0	52
689	(110)	579	Planning Policy and Communities		1,115	(680)	435
2,180	(1,217)	963	Promoting Understanding and Enjoyment		835	(224)	611
421	(218)	203	Recreation and Park Management		1,869	(983)	886
692	(85)	607	Rangers, Estates and Volunteers		468	(184)	284
660	(13)	647	Democratic Representation and Management		650	(63)	587
20	0	20	Non-Distributed Costs (administration expenses relating to the local government pension scheme)	36	818	(17)	801
6,197	(2,098)	4,099	COST OF SERVICES		40	0	40
			1 Other Operating Expenditure	9	6,115	(2,215)	3,900
		244	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	10			(218)
		(4,323)	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	11			185
		21	DEFICIT/(SURPLUS) ON PROVISION OF SERVICES				(4,105)
500			Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Pension Assets and Liabilities	36		(1,210)	(238)
		500	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				(1,210)
		521	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				(1,448)

BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the balance sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Authority. The net assets of the Authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Authority. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, ie those that the Authority 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 includes those that the Authority is not able to use to provide services. This includes reserves holding unrealised gains and losses, such as the Revaluation Reserve, where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets were sold, and also record timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

Balance Sheet

2014/15 (£000)		NOTES	2015/16 (£000)
4,400	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	12	5,447
57	INTANGIBLE ASSETS	13	45
2	ASSETS HELD FOR SALE	17	0
4,459	TOTAL LONG-TERM ASSETS		5,492
55	Inventories	14	56
644	Short-term Debtors	15	483
975	Cash and Cash Equivalents	16	1,706
1,674	CURRENT ASSETS		2,245
683	Short-Term Creditors	18	672
683	CURRENT LIABILITIES		672
6,070	Liability Related to Defined Benefit Pension Schemes	36	5,151
6,070	LONG TERM LIABILITIES		5,151
(620)	NET ASSETS		1,914
1,076	Usable Reserves	8, 20	1,659
(1,696)	Unusable Reserves	21	255
(620)	TOTAL RESERVES		1,914

MOVEMENTS IN RESERVES STATEMENT

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Authority's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance. The Net Increase/(Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Authority.

Movements in Reserves 2015/16 (£000)

	General Reserve	Compensation and Legal Costs	Affordable Housing/S106 Sums	SDF Commitments Reserve	Conservation Fund	Tourism Partnership Projects	LDP Enquiry costs	National Park Mgt Plan	National Grid Staffing	Collabor8 and Rural Alliances projects	Visitor Transport	Other	Capital Receipts Resv	Total Usable Reserves	Accumulated Absences Acct	Revaluation Reserve	Capital Adjustment Account	Pensions Reserve	TOTAL RESERVES
Balance at 31 March 2015	639	66	0	0	46	24	30	48	35	74	41	38	34	1,076	(70)	1,546	2,898	(6,070)	(620)
Movement in reserves during 2015/16																			
Surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services	238													238					238
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure																1,071	(42)	1,210	2,239
Total C IES	238													238		1,071	(42)	1,210	2,477
Adjustment between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (NOTE 7)	127												218	345		(2)	5	(291)	57
Net Increase/(Decrease) before transfers to Earmarked Reserves	365												218	583		1,069	(37)	919	2,534
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves (NOTE 8)	(176)	(63)	179	28	(3)	19	15	0	0	5	(18)	14		0					0
Total Increase/(Decrease) in 2015/16	189	(63)	179	28	(3)	19	15	0	0	5	(18)	14	218	583		1,069	(37)	919	2,534
Balance at 31 March 2016 Carried Forward	828	3	179	28	43	43	45	48	35	79	23	52	252	1,659	(70)	2,615	2,861	(5,151)	1,914

Movements in Reserves 2014/15 (£000)

TOTAL RESERVES	Pensions Reserve	Capital Adjustment Account	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated Absences Acct	Total Usable Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Other	Visitor Transport	Collabor8 and Rural Alliances projects	National Grid Staffing	National Park Mgt Plan	LDP Enquiry costs	Tourism Partnership Projects	Conservation Fund	SDF Commitments Reserve	Affordable Housing/SI06 Sums	Compensation and Legal Costs	General Reserve	
(101)	(5,380)	2,796	1,562	(70)	992	34	38	34	92	50	51	0	0	47	0	0	3	642	
Movement in reserves during 2014/15					(21)													(21)	
Surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services	(500)	17	(17)																
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(500)																		
Total CIES	(521)	17	(17)		(21)													(21)	
Adjustment between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (NOTE 7)	2	85	2		105													105	
Net Increase/(Decrease) before transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(519)	102	(15)		84													84	
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves (NOTE 8)					0		0	7	(18)	(15)	(2)	30	24	(2)	0	0	63	(87)	
Total Increase/(Decrease) in 2014/15	(519)	102	(15)	0	84	0	0	7	(18)	(15)	(2)	30	24	(2)	0	0	63	(3)	
Balance at 31 March 2015 Carried Forward	(620)	2,988	1,546	(70)	1,076	34	38	41	74	35	48	30	24	46	0	0	66	639	

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Authority during the reporting period. The statement show how the Authority generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing or financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Authority are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Authority.

Cash Flow Statement

2014/15 £000		NOTE	2015/16 £000	2015/16 £000	2015/16 £000
21	(Surplus)/Deficit on the provision of services				(238)
(128)	Depreciation			(116)	
(2)	Amortisation of intangible assets			(12)	
0	Impairments			0	
0	Loss on valuation of asset held for sale			0	
0	Loss on revaluation of Land and Buildings			(59)	
(4)	Increase/(Decrease) in Stocks		1		
38	Increase/(Decrease) in Debtors		(47)		
(148)	(Increase)/Decrease in Creditors		27		
0	(Increase)/Decrease in Creditor re Accrued Employee Benefits		0		
8	(Increase)/decrease in Provisions		0		
(106)				(19)	
(720)	Reversal of Current Service Cost, Pension Interest Cost and Expected Return on Pension Assets		(790)		
528	Cash payment to Pension Fund in year		502		
(192)				(288)	
162	Capital Grants taken to Revenue Account			117	
(266)	Total Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements				(377)
(245)					(615)
0	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are Investing and Financing activities				218
(245)	Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	22			(397)
167	Investing Activities	23			(334)
0	Financing Activities	24			0
(78)	Net (increase)/ or decrease in cash and cash equivalents				(731)
(897)	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period				(975)
(975)	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the reporting period	16			(1,706)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

NOTE 1: Accounting Policies:

1.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The purpose of the Statement of Accounting Policies is to explain the calculation bases of the figures in the accounts.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with:

- The current year's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) and the Service Reporting Code of Practice as it applies to National Parks.
- The guidance notes issued by CIPFA on the application of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS's); International Accounting Standards (IAS's); Statements of Recommended Practice (SORP)
- The Local Government Finance Act 1982
- The current year's Service Reporting Code of Practice
- The Accounting principles of relevance, reliability, comparability and comprehensibility.
- The basic accounting concepts of materiality, going concern, matching, consistency, primacy of legislative requirements, prudence and substance over form. The concept of the primacy of legislative requirements is given precedence over other concepts where there is a conflict.

• 1.2 ACCRUALS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

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

- Revenue from the sales of goods is recognised when the Authority transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Authority.
- Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Authority can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Authority.
- 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 revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is reduced and a charge is made to the expenditure and income account for the income that might not be collected.

1.3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature within 3 months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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

1.4 PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS, CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES AND ERRORS

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

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Authority's financial position or financial performance.

Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

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

1.5 CHARGES TO REVENUE FOR NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Services, and support services are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding fixed assets during the year:

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

The Authority is not required to fund depreciation, revaluations and impairment losses or amortisations from the revenue grant or levies. As the Authority is debt-free it is not required to make an annual contribution from revenue to reduce its overall borrowing requirement as would otherwise be the case.

1.6 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

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

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Authority to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the Non-Distributed Costs line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the authority can no

longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the authority recognises the costs of a restructuring.

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

Post-employment benefits are earned by employees during their working life in return for services to their employer. Employees of the Authority are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Powys County Council. The scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions) earned as employees work for the Authority and is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme.

The liabilities of the Powys Pension Fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – ie an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirements benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc, and projections of earnings for current employees.

Liabilities used for accounting purposes are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to corporate bond yields. The assets of the Powys pension fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value.

- quoted securities – current bid price
- unquoted securities – professional estimate
- unitised securities – current bid price
- property – market value

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

- Service cost comprising:
 - current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked
 - past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs
 - net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), ie net interest expense for the authority – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – 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 (asset) at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.
- Re-measurements comprising:

- the return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
- actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
- Contributions paid to the Powys Pension Fund – cash paid as employer’s contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

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

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

1.7 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

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 Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

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

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

1.8 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Where the Authority has entered into a transaction denominated in a foreign currency, the transaction is converted into sterling at the exchange rate applicable on the date the transaction was effective. Where amounts in foreign currency are outstanding at the year-end, they are reconverted at the spot exchange rate at 31 March. Resulting material gains or losses are recognised in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

1.9 GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

1.10 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost and carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

1.11 INVENTORIES

These have been included in the accounts at cost. This is a departure from the requirements of the CIFPA Code of Practice, which require stocks to be shown at the lower of actual cost or net realisable value, whichever is the lower. The difference is not considered to be material.

1.12 LEASES

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

lessee and the value of the item of property, plant or equipment leased exceeds the de minimis threshold of £10,000 – see item 1.14 below. All other leases are classed as operating leases.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the services benefitting from use of the leased property, plant or equipment. Charges are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (eg there is a rent-free period at the commencement of the lease).

Where the Authority grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Credits are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (eg there is a premium paid at the commencement of the lease). Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease are added to the carrying amount of the relevant asset and charged as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

1.13 OVERHEADS AND SUPPORT SERVICES

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principles laid down by CIFPA. The total absorption costing principle is used – the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of:

- Corporate and Democratic Core – costs relating to the Authority's status as a multi-functional democratic organisation.
- Non-Distributed Costs – the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early and impairment losses chargeable on assets held for sale.

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

1.14 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Authority and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (ie repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred. The Authority has set a minimum level of £10,000 for capitalising expenditure, with the exception of land and buildings which are always capitalised. Expenditure below the minimum level is treated as revenue and assets with a net book value of less than £10,000 have been written out of the balance sheet and are no longer included in the total of fixed assets.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising the purchase price and any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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

- Infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction: depreciated historical cost.
- All other assets: fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value).

Where there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost is used as an estimate of fair value. Where non-property assets that have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for fair value. Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains.

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

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

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

Impairment

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

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

- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains)
- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (ie freehold land and certain Community Assets) and assets

that are not yet available for use (ie assets under construction). Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the asset as advised by a suitably qualified officer
- infrastructure (rights of way, trails and associated structures – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the asset as advised by a suitably qualified officer

In the absence of specific advice, the estimated asset lives used are as follows:

Vehicles and other equipment	5 years
IT equipment	3 years
Community and Infrastructure assets	20 years
Intangible Assets	3 years

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

Revaluation gains are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been chargeable based on their historical cost being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is re-valued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previously losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

If assets no longer meet the criteria to be classified as Assets Held for Sale, they are reclassified back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of their carrying amount before they were classified as held for sale; adjusted for depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had they not been classified as Held for Sale, and their recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell.

Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as Assets Held for Sale. When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (ie netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. As the Authority is debt free, 100% of any such receipts can be used to finance new capital expenditure

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against taxation, as the cost of fixed assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

I.15 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Provisions

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

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

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

Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the authority settles the obligation.

Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the authority 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 authority. Contingent liabilities also arise in circumstances where 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.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

Contingent Assets

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the authority a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the authority.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts where it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

1.16 RESERVES

The Authority sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against taxation for the expenditure.

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

1.17 VALUE ADDED TAX

The accounts have been prepared on a VAT exclusive basis, to the extent that it is recoverable.

NOTE 2: Accounting Standards Issued and Not Adopted

Changes have been made to the following Accounting Standards; these have not been incorporated into the 2015/16 CIPFA Accounting Code of Practice but will be required to be adopted from 1 April 2016 by the 2015/16 Code and may affect prior year comparatives. They will be adopted by the Authority from 1 April 2016 where applicable. It is not anticipated that adoption of these Standards will have a material effect on the information included in the Authority's Statement of Accounts for 2016/17.

- IAS 19 Employee Benefits amendments
- IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements amendments
- IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets amendments
- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure Initiative
- Changes to the format of the Comprehensive income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement in Reserves Statement and the introduction of a new Expenditure and Funding Analysis.

NOTE 3: Critical Judgements In Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the Authority's Accounting Policies, certain judgements have been made involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

- There is uncertainty about future levels of funding for National Park Authorities in Wales. However, the assumption has been made that the Authority's principal functions will continue and that the Authority will continue to exist as a 'going concern'. The most significant implication of this is that the Authority's future liabilities to the Powys Pension Fund will not crystallise in the short term and are being met by contribution levels set by the Fund's actuary.

NOTE 4: Assumptions Made About the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimates figures which are based on assumptions made by the Authority about the future or 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 Authority's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2016 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect If Actual Results Differ From Assumptions
Pensions liability/Asset	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to corporate bond yields, the discount rate used, projected rates of salary increase, changes to the Local Government Pension Scheme itself, future retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. AON Hewitt provides the Authority with actuarial advice on the assumptions to be applied and their effect – see Note 36.	Changes in assumptions may interact in a number of ways but may have a large impact on the Financial Statement. The accounting standard governing the accounting basis for Pension Scheme costs is known to cause volatility in estimates of assets and liabilities between years and hence large swings in both the CIES total and net assets. The Powys Pension Fund holds a significant proportion of growth asset which while expected to outperform corporate bonds in the long term creates volatility and risk in the short term in relation to the accounting figures. The actual cost of pension benefits accrued by current Authority employees will not be known for many years.
Property, Plant and Equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be carried out on individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Authority will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets. Valuations ascribed to Property by the Authority's valuers are affected by market values which are substantially dependent on economic factors outside the Authority's control.	<p>A reduction in useful life or identification of impairment increases the charge on the Cost of Services and reduces the value of assets in the Balance Sheet. See Note 12 for details of depreciation and impairment in the year.</p> <p>Changes in the market value of assets may result in the Authority's land and buildings being under- or over-valued.</p>

NOTE 5: Material Items of Income and Expenditure not disclosed on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

There were no material items of income or expenditure not disclosed (nor in 2014/15).

NOTE 6: Events After The Balance Sheet Date

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by Chief Financial Officer on 30 June 2016. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the Statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2016, the figures in the Statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

NOTE 7: Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under Regulations

This note details the adjustments that are made to the total comprehensive income and expenditure recognised by the Authority in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Authority to meet future capital and revenue expenditure. Below is a description of the General Reserve, against which the adjustments are made.

General Reserve

The General Reserve is the statutory fund into which all the receipts of an authority are required to be paid and out of which all liabilities are to be met, except to the extent that statutory rules might provide otherwise. These rules can also specify the financial year in which liabilities and payments should impact on the General Reserve, which is not necessarily in accordance with proper accounting practice. The General Reserve therefore summarises the resources that the Authority is statutorily empowered to spend on its services or on capital investment.

Earmarked Reserves

These reserves are amounts set aside by the Authority out of its revenue resources to meet future costs whose timing and extent are uncertain. They are held until required or until such time as the Authority decides that the anticipated costs will not arise, when they can be transferred, via the appropriations account, into the General Reserve. The purposes of the principal earmarked reserves are described below.

National Grid Staffing Reserve

This reserve was set up to receive funding for additional posts in relation to a one-off payment from Transco to help mitigate the impact of the construction of a gas pipeline across the National Park. The grant was intended to cover payroll and other associated costs for a number of years for a Warden and an Ecologist. The reserve continues to be used to support the employment of an additional Ecologist. Amounts are transferred into the revenue account as required.

Conservation Fund Reserve

Fees received by the Authority from organisations using Authority land for filming, net of any related costs, are set aside for use on environmental improvement projects and other expenditure to benefit the National Park.

Local Development Plan Enquiry Reserve

The Authority is legally required to publish a Local Development Plan periodically. This involves extensive consultation, a public enquiry held by an external Planning Inspector, and publication costs at intervals of 3-5 years. Funds were set aside each year to help fund these recurring costs. The current Plan was adopted in 2014.

National Park Management Plan and State of the Park Report Reserve

The Authority is legally required to publish a National Park Management Plan periodically. This involves extensive consultation with stakeholders, the collection of environmental and other data and publication costs at intervals of 5 years. Funds were set aside each year to help fund these recurring costs. A new Plan was produced during 2015/16.

Tourism Projects Reserve

Following the completion of the current phase of EU-funded tourism projects the remaining funding set aside to cover contingencies and exchange rate losses arising from the projects has been reserved for use to support future grant bids and tourism initiatives.

Visitor Transport Reserve

The reserve will be used to help support the cost of a Visitor transport project to promote sustainable travel in the National Park. Partner funding received in year 1 of the project and not required to balance expenditure in 2015/16 has been reserved to fund the ongoing work programme and be used as match-funding for future grant bids.

Tourism Partnership Projects Reserve

This reserve has been established to allow project surpluses in one financial year arising from partner contributions to be carried forward and applied to partnership actions in subsequent years.

Termination Costs Reserve

This reserve has been established to provide for termination costs which are probable but not certain and which arise from budget setting decisions made by the Authority in February 2016.

National Parks Partnership

Established to cover the Authority's potential commitment to supporting the joint costs of the National Parks Partnership (an initiative by all the UK National Parks to seek sponsorship and other funding collectively).

S106/Affordable Housing Receipts

Established to retain and account for receipts from developers in accordance with Affordable Housing and S106 requirements, pending their distribution for community improvements and affordable housing in accordance with the Authority's policies.

Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under Regulations in the year

2014/15			2015/16		
General Reserve	Movements in Unusable Reserves		General Reserve	Movements in Unusable Reserves	
£000	£000		£000	£000	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account					
0	0	Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	0	0	
(129)	129	Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(116)	116	
0	0	Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(59)	59	
(2)	2	Amortisation of intangible assets	(12)	12	
162	(162)	Capital grants and contributions applied	117	(117)	
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement					
54	(54)	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund	16	(16)	
0	0	Revaluation gain on asset held for sale	0	0	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve					
0	0	Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	218	0	
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve					
(720)	720	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see NOTE 36)	(790)	790	
530	(530)	Employers' pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	499	(499)	
Adjustments Primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account					
0	0	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from that chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	0	0	
(105)	105	TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS	(127)	345	

NOTE 8: Transfers between Earmarked Reserves and the General Fund

	Balance at 31 March 2014	Transfers out	Transfers in	Balance at 31 March 2015	Transfers out	Transfers in	Balance at 31 March 2016
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
National Grid Staffing	50	(15)		35	0	0	35
Conservation Fund	47	(1)		46	(3)	0	43
Tourism Partnership (Destination Management)	0	0	24	24	0	19	43
Local Development Plan Enquiry	0	0	30	30	0	15	45
Compensation and Legal Costs	3	0	63	66	(63)	0	3
National Park Management Plan and State of the Park Report	50	(4)	2	48	0	0	48
Sustainable Development Fund Commitments	0	0	0	0	0	28	28
Collabor8 and Rural Alliances Projects	92	(20)	2	74	(5)	10	79
Sustainable Transport	34	0	7	41	(18)	0	23
SI06/Affordable Housing sums received by the Authority but not yet applied	0	0	0	0	0	179	179
Other Earmarked Reserves	39	(3)	3	38	(2)	16	52
Total	315	(43)	131	403	(91)	267	579

NOTE 9: Other Operating Expenditure

2014/15 £000		2015/16 £000
(1)	(Gains)/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	(218)
(1)	Total	(218)

NOTE 10: Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

2014/15 £000		2015/16 £000
220	Interest on Pension Scheme net defined benefit liability	190
(3)	Interest receivable and similar income	(5)
27	Exchange rate losses recognised in the Consolidated Income and Expenditure Account*	0
244	Total	185

* These arose from the operation of a Euro bank account through which payments and receipts were processed for a multi-partner EU-funded project (BBNPA is the lead partner).

NOTE 11: Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

2014/15 £000	2014/15 £000		2015/16 £000	2015/16 £000
		Levies on Constituent Local Authorities		
606		Powys County Council		
			586	
151		Carmarthenshire County Council		
			146	
115		Monmouthshire County Council		
			112	
53		Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council		
			51	
41		Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council		
			40	
32		Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council		
			31	
32		Torfaen County Borough Council		
			31	
	1,030			997
	3,131	Non-Specific Grant Income – National Park Grant		2,991
	162	Capital Grants and Contributions		117
	4,323	Total		4,105

NOTE 12: Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
Movements in 2015/16					
Cost or Valuation:	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 April 2015	3,826	1,041	1,276	292	6,435
Additions			133		133
Valuation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaln Reserve	1,088				1,088
Valuation increases/(decreases) recognised in the CIES					
De-recognition/disposals Assets reclassified (to)/from held for sale	(59)				(59)
Other movements in cost or valuation					
At 31 March 2016	4,855	1,041	1,409	292	7,597
Accumulated depreciation and Impairment					
At 1 April 2015	92	970	712	261	2,035
Depreciation written out to the revaluation reserve	17				17
Depreciation written out to the surplus/deficit on the provision of services	29	5	56	8	98
Total depreciation charge for the year	46	5	56	8	115
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the revaluation reserve					
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the surplus/deficit on the provision of services					
De-recognition – disposals					
De-recognition – other					
Other movements in depreciation and impairment					
At 31 March 2016	138	975	768	269	2,150
Net Book Value					
At 31 March 2015	3,734	71	564	31	4,400
At 31 March 2016	4,717	66	641	23	5,447

**Comparative movements in
2014/15**

Cost or Valuation:	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 April 2014	3,826	999	1,128	292	6,245
Additions*		42	148		190
Valuation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaln Reserve	2				2
Valuation increases/(decreases) recognised in the CIES					
De-recognition/disposals					
Assets reclassified (to)/from held for sale	(2)				(2)
Other movements in cost or valuation					
At 31 March 2015	3,826	1,041	1,276	292	6,435
Accumulated depreciation and Impairment					
At 1 April 2014	46	964	656	253	1,919
Depreciation written out to the revaluation reserve	17				17
Depreciation written out to the surplus/deficit on the provision of services	29	6	56	8	99
Total depreciation charge for the year	46	6	56	8	116
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the revaluation reserve					0
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the surplus/deficit on the provision of services					0
De-recognition – disposals					0
De-recognition – other*					0
Other movements in depreciation and impairment					0
At 31 March 2015	92	970	712	261	2,035
Net Book Value					
At 31 March 2014	3,780	35	471	39	4,325
At 31 March 2015	3,734	71	564	31	4,400

* An amendment has been made to the figure for 'additions' and 'de-recognition – other' in relation to Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment to remove amounts relating to a grant for the purchase of equipment by a third party which was incorrectly treated as capital expenditure and subsequently written off. Expenditure and de-recognition removed from the asset entries above was £12,700, with no impact on the net value of assets or the Balance Sheet.

Depreciation: All assets except land are depreciated, in line with the Authority's Statement of Accounting Policies.

Capital Commitments: As at 31 March 2016 the Authority had the following capital commitments.

	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Furniture, Plant and Equipment	Infra-structure Assets	Community Assets	TOTAL
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Capital commitments at 31/3/16	0	0	9	0	9
Capital commitments at 31/3/15	0	0	0	0	0

Effects of Changes in Estimates: There were no material effects of changes in accounting estimates for Property, Plant and Equipment. (There were none in 2014/15).

Revaluations: The Authority carries out a revaluation at least every 5 years to ensure that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is accurately valued. The Authority's land and buildings were last valued as at 31st March 2016 by qualified external valuers in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Other Property, Plant and Equipment is valued at historic cost.

2015/16

Gross Value as at last valuation	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Furniture, Plant and Equipment	Infra-structure Assets	Community Assets	TOTAL
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Carried at Historic Cost	0	1,054	1,410	292	2,756
Valued at fair value as at 31 March 2016	4,854	0	0	0	4,854
TOTAL	4,854	1,054	1,410	292	7,610

NOTE 13: Intangible Assets

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Balance at start of year		
Gross Carrying amounts	52	64
Accumulated amortisation	(5)	(7)
Net carrying amount at start of year	47	57
Additions – Purchases	13	0
Amortisation for the period	(2)	(12)
Net carrying amount at end of year	57	45

NOTE 14: Inventories

	Consumable Stores £000
2014/15	
Balance at start of year	60
Purchases	169
Recognised as an expense in the year	(174)
Written off balances	0
Reversals of write-offs	0
Balance at end of year	55
2015/16	
Balance at start of year	55
Purchases	190
Recognised as an expense in the year	(189)
Written off balances	0
Reversals of write-offs	0
Balance at end of year	56

NOTE 15: Debtors

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Central Government Bodies	453	142
Other Local Authorities	20	48
Public Corporations and Trading Funds	0	5
Bodies external to general government	171	288
Total	644	483

NOTE 16: Cash and Cash Equivalents

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Cash held by the Authority	2	3
Bank Current Accounts	1,000	1,703
Revaluation of Euro Bank Account balance in Sterling at year-end exchange rate (Exchange rate loss)	(27)	0
Total	975	1,706

NOTE 17: Assets Held For Sale

An asset held for sale was valued in existing use value in 2014/15 as a parcel of woodland adjacent to a cycle trail (£1,500). It was sold during 2015/16.

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Balance Outstanding at start of year	0	2
Property newly classified as held for sale	2	0
Revaluation losses	0	0
Revaluation gains	0	0
Impairment losses	0	0
Property de-classified as held for sale	0	0
Assets sold	0	(2)
Other movements	0	0
Balance outstanding at year-end	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

Note 18: Creditors

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Central Government Bodies	152	239
Other Local Authorities	152	96
NHS bodies	0	0
Public Corporations and Trading Funds	0	0
Other Entities and Individuals	379	337
Total	<u>683</u>	<u>672</u>

NOTE 19: Provisions

	Provision for Termination Costs £000
Balance at 1/4/15	0
Additional provisions made in 2015/16	0
Provision written out in 2015/16	0
Amounts used in 2015/16	(0)
Balance at 31/3/16	<u>0</u>

NOTE 20: Usable Reserves

See Note 8 and the Movement in Reserves Statement

NOTE 21: Unusable Reserves

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Revaluation Reserve	1,546	2,615
Capital Adjustment Account	2,898	2,861
Accumulated Absences Account*	(70)	(70)
Pensions Reserve*	(6,070)	(5,151)
Total	(1,696)	(255)

* negative reserves are established for accounting purposes to balance liabilities set up to comply with the CIPFA Accounting Code of Practice requirements relating to pensions and staff benefits.

21.1 Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Authority arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

- revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
- used in the provision of service and the gains are consumed through depreciation, or
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

The Reserve contains only revaluation gains accumulated since it was established on 1 April 2007. Accumulated gains arising before that date are consolidated into the balance on the Capital Adjustment Account.

2014/15 £000		2015/16 £000	2015/16 £000
1,562	Balance at 1 April		1,546
1	Upward revaluation of assets	1,109	
0	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(23)	
1	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services		1,086
(17)	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(17)	
0	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	0	
(17)	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account		(17)
1,546	Balance at 31 March		2,615

21.2 Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the

Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to an historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Authority as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

The Account contains accumulated gains on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

Note 7 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2014/15 £000		2015/16 £000	2015/16 £000
2,796	Balance at 1 April		2,898
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.		
(128)	• Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(116)	
0	• Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(59)	
(3)	• Amortisation of intangible assets	(12)	
0	• Revenue Expenditure funded from capital under statute	0	
0	• Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(2)	
(131)			(189)
17	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve		19
(114)	Net amount written out of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year.		(170)
	Capital financing applied in the year		
162	• Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	117	
54	• Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund	16	
216			133
2,898	Balance at 31 March		2,861

21.3 Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Authority 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 Authority makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for

which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and in the resources the Authority has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

2014/15 £000		2015/16 £000
(5,380)	Balance at 1 April	(6,070)
(500)	Actuarial gains/(losses) on pensions assets and liabilities	1,210
(720)	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(790)
530	Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	499
0	Adjustment for Pension fund strain accrued but not paid	0
(6,070)	Balance at 31 March	(5,151)

21.4 The Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, eg annual leave entitlement due but untaken at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account. No material change in the accrued amount has been identified in 2015/16.

2014/15 £000		2015/16 £000
(70)	Balance at 1 April	(70)
0	Net change in Accrual; amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	0
(70)	Balance at 31 March	(70)

NOTE 22: Cash Flow Statement: Operating Activities

2014/15 £000		2015/16 £000	2015/16 £000
	Cash Inflows from Operating Activities		
3,959	Government grants	3,823	
1,030	Levies on Constituent Authorities	999	
843	Cash received for goods and services	1,130	
3	Interest received	4	
465	Other operating cash receipts	379	
6,300			6,335
	Cash Outflows on Operating Activities		
(3,751)	Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	(3,642)	
0	Interest Paid	0	
(2,304)	Other operating cash payments	(2,296)	
(6,055)			(5,938)
245	Net Cash flow on Operating Activities		397

NOTE 23: Cash Flow Statement - Investing Activities

2014/15 £000		2015/16 £000
206	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	124
0	Purchase of short- and long-term investments	0
0	Other payments for investing activities	0
0	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(218)
0	Proceeds from short-term investments	0
(39)	Other receipts from investing activities (Capital Grants)	(240)
167	Net cash flows from investing activities	(334)

NOTE 24: Cash Flow Statement - Financing Activities

2014/15 £000		2015/16 £000
0	Cash receipts of short- and long-term borrowing	0
0	Other receipts from financing activities	0
0	Repayments of short- and long-term borrowing	0
0	Other payments for financing activities	0
0	Net cash flows from financing activities	0

NOTE 25: Amounts Reported For Resource Allocation Decisions

The analysis of income and expenditure by service on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is that specified by the Best Value Accounting Code of Practice. However, decisions about resource allocation are taken by the Authority on the basis of budget reports analysed across directorates. These reports are prepared on a different basis from the accounting policies used in the financial statements. In particular:

- No charges are made in relation to capital expenditure (whereas depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses in excess of the balance on the Revaluation Reserve and amortisations are charged to services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).
- The cost of retirement benefits is based on cash flows (payment of employer's pensions contributions) rather than current service costs of benefits accrued in the year
- Expenditure on support services is budgeted for under the Directorate within which services sit operationally and is not recharged to services.

25.1 Income and expenditure recorded in budget monitoring reports

The income and expenditure of the Authority's principal Directorates as recorded in budget monitoring reports for the year is as follows:

Directorate Income and Expenditure 2015/16	Planning £000	Countryside and Community £000	Chief Executive's Office £000	Other* £000	Total £000
Fees, charges and other service income	(644)	(826)	(146)	(319)	(1,935)
Interest and Investment income				(5)	(5)
Grants and Contributions	(5)	(842)	(16)		(863)
Income from Non-Specific Grants and Levies				(3,988)	(3,988)
Total Income	(649)	(1,668)	(162)	(4,312)	(6,791)
Employee expenses	840	1,983	905		3,728
Other service expenses	354	1,347	678	495	2,874
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment					0
Interest Payments					0
Total Expenditure	1,194	3,330	1,583	495	6,602
Net Expenditure	545	1,662	1,421	(3,817)	(189)

Directorate Income and Expenditure 2014/15	Planning £000	Countryside and Community £000	Chief Executive's Office £000	Other* £000	Total £000
Fees, charges and other service income	(413)	(790)	(94)	(44)	(1,341)
Interest and Investment income	0	0	0	(3)	(3)
Grants and Contributions	0	(1,100)	(37)	0	(1,137)
Income from Non-Specific Grants and Levies	0	0	0	(4,161)	(4,161)
Total Income	(413)	(1,890)	(131)	(4,208)	(6,642)
Employee expenses	896	1,969	923	0	3,788
Other service expenses	315	1,626	703	213	2,857
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment	0	0	0	0	0
Interest Payments	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditure	1,211	3,595	1,626	213	6,645
Net Expenditure	798	1,705	1,495	(3,995)	3

* Other includes National Park Grant and Levies, Transfers to and from Earmarked reserves, and Interest Income.

25.2 Reconciliation of Directorate Income and Expenditure to Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This reconciliation shows how the figures in the analysis of Directorate income and expenditure relate to the amounts included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Net expenditure in the Directorate Analysis	3	(189)
Net expenditure of services and support services not included in the Analysis	0	0
Amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement not reported to management in the Analysis	101	272
Amounts included in the Analysis not included in Net cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	3,995	3,817
Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	4,099	3,900

25.3 Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis

This reconciliation shows how the figures in the analysis of Directorate income and expenditure relate to a subjective analysis of the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	Directorate Analysis £000	Total not reported to Management £000	Allocation of Recharges £000	Amounts not included in CIES £000	Total £000
2015/16	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fees, Charges and other service income	(1,935)		(24)	439	(1,520)
Interest and investment income	(5)			5	0
Grants and Contributions	(863)	117	(2)		(748)
Income from Non-Specific Grants and Levies	(3,988)			3,988	0
Total Income	(6,791)	117	(26)	4,432	(2,268)
Employee expenses	3,728	101			3,829
Other service expenses	2,874	(133)	26	(616)	2,151
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		188			188
Interest Payments					0
Total Expenditure	6,602	156	26	(616)	6,168
Net Cost of Services	(189)	273	0	3,816	3,900

	Directorate Analysis	Total not reported to Management	Allocation of Recharges	Amounts not included in CIES	Total
2014/15	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fees, Charges and other service income	(1,341)	0	65	153	(1,123)
Interest and investment income	(3)	0	0	3	0
Grants and Contributions	(1,137)	162	0	0	(975)
Income from Non-Specific Grants and Levies	(4,161)	0	0	4,161	0
Total Income	(6,642)	162	65	4,317	(2,098)
Employee expenses	3,788	(30)	(614)	0	3,144
Other service expenses	2,857	(162)	549	(322)	2,922
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	0	131	0	0	131
Interest Payments	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditure	6,645	(61)	(65)	(322)	6,197
Net Cost of Services	3	101	0	3,995	4,099

NOTE 26: Agency Services

The Authority did not provide agency services in 2015/16 nor in 2014/15.

NOTE 27: Members' Allowances

The Authority paid the following amounts to members of the Authority during the year. Further details are published in an appendix to the Statement of Accounts.

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Allowances	93	97
Expenses	15	16
Total	108	113

NOTE 28: Officers' Remuneration and termination benefits

The remuneration paid to the Authority's senior employees who received remuneration (in total or pro-rata) of more than £60,000 per for the year is as follows:

		Salary	Expenses	Employer's Pension Contribution	Total
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Chief Executive	2015/16	77	0	15	92
	2014/15	75	0	15	90

There were no other senior employees receiving remuneration of more than £60,000 per annum (none in 2014/15).

The annual salary of the Chief Executive Officer as a multiple of the median salary (£22,212) of an Authority employee is 3 (3 in 2014/15 of the median salary of £24,472).

The numbers of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below.

*to maintain the confidentiality of individual employees, the bands in 2014/15 have been amalgamated.

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
£	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
0-20,000		2		1		3		10
0-40,000*	4		0		4		36	

NOTE 29: External Audit Costs

The Authority has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts, certification of grant claims and statutory inspections provided by the Authority's external auditors.

	2014/15 £000	2015/16
Fees payable to external auditors for:		
Financial Audit Fee	34	30
Performance Audit fee (statutory inspections)	17	17
Less WPI Grant	(7)	0
Total	44	47

NOTE 30: Grant Income

The Authority credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2015/16

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income		
National Park Grant	3131	2,991
National Park Capital Grant	162	117
Levies – Powys County Council	606	586
Carmarthenshire County Council	151	146
Monmouthshire County Council	115	112
Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council	53	51
Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council	41	40
Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council	32	31
Torfaen County Borough Council	32	31
Total	4,323	4,105
Credited to Services		
EU Grant – Collabor8 sustainable tourism project and Rural Alliances Projects	234	131
WG Access and Nature Fund Grants	250	51
WG Targeted Match Funding Grant	140	0
EU project partner contributions	78	27
Visit Wales and Tourism Partnership Grants	11	87
Other Government Grants	121	307
Other Local Authority Grants and Contributions	150	79
Heritage Lottery Fund Grant	104	160
Other Grants	43	118
Donations	6	1
Total credited to services	1,137	961
Total Grants, Contributions and Donations	5,460	5,066

NOTE 31: Related Parties

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

31.1 Central Government

The Welsh Assembly Government has effective control over the general operations of the Authority – it provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and by determining the total Levy which the Authority may make on its Constituent Local Authorities. It also sets objectives for the Authority by means of the Memorandum of Understanding and the annual Strategic Grant Letter. The Authority's operations and management are also controlled by a statutory framework encompassing a range of legislation which includes a definition of its statutory purposes and duty. Government grant receipts in the years to 31 March 2016 and 2015 are included in Note 30.

31.2 Members

The 24 Members of the Authority have direct control over the Authority's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2015/16 and in 2014/15 is shown in Note 27. These are further itemised in Appendix I. Where members are personally affected by decisions made by the Authority they are required to declare an interest and refrain from taking part in those decisions and

discussions relating to them. Details of members' interests are recorded in the Register of Members' Interests, open to public inspection at the Authority's offices during working hours.

31.3 Other Public Bodies

The Constituent Local Authorities, within whose boundaries the Authority's own boundary runs, contribute to the finances of the Authority by means of a statutory levy, determined by the Welsh Assembly Government. Each of these authorities provides a number of councillors to serve as members of the National Park Authority, broadly in proportion to the size of the levy they contribute and their area within the National Park. The authority represented by each member is shown in Appendix I of the Statement of Accounts. Grants for specific purposes are also received from local authorities.

31.4 Senior Management

The Chief Executive and Directors of the Authority are in a position to influence the Authority's policies and allocation of its resources. Payments to senior officers with a remuneration of greater than £60,000 per annum are identified in Note 28.

31.5 Entities Controlled or Significantly Influenced by the Authority

The Authority gives grants for specific purposes to organisations under the Sustainable Development Fund Grant Scheme but it is not considered that the Authority has control, joint control or significant influence over the entities assisted.

The Authority gives an annual subscription to the Welsh Association of National Park Authorities, which exists to promote the interests of the 3 Welsh National Parks. This was £11,000 in 2015/16 and £21,000 in 2014/15.

The Authority provided funding of £10,000, towards the National Parks Partnership in 2015/16. This is a new Limited Liability Partnership formed by all UK National Park Authorities to generate commercial sponsorship and other funding for the benefit of all the Authorities equally. The Director of Countryside and Land Management is one of 10 Board members of the Partnership.

NOTE 32: Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below, together with the resources that have been used to finance it. If capital expenditure were to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets were used by the Authority, the expenditure would require a calculation of the Capital Financing Requirement. As the Authority is currently debt-free, this calculation is not required.

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Opening capital financing requirement	0	0
Capital investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment	203	133
Intangible Assets	13	0
	<hr/> 216	<hr/> 133
Less: Sources of finance		
Government grants and other contributions	(162)	(117)
Direct revenue contributions	(54)	(16)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 0

NOTE 33: Leases

33.1 The Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases: the Authority currently has no material leases which are classified as finance leases under the terms of the CIPFA Code of Practice.

Operating Leases: The Authority's headquarters, some office equipment and its vehicle fleet have been acquired under operating leases. The future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

Total Commitments Under Operating Leases	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2016 £000	
Not Later than one year			
Buildings	24	36	
Office Equipment	0	1	
Vehicles	18	3	
Total		42	40
Later than one year and not later than 5 years			
Buildings	0	0	
Office Equipment	22	10	
Vehicles	27	129	
Total		49	139
Later than 5 years			
Buildings	0	0	
Office Equipment	0	0	
Vehicles	0	0	
Total		0	0
Total Commitments		91	179

33.2 The Authority as Lessor

Finance Leases: the Authority does not lease out property under terms which would be classified as finance leases under the terms of the CIPFA Code of Practice. (There were none in 2014/15.)

Operating Leases: the Authority leases out part of its premises at the Craig y nos Country Park and a bungalow at the National Park Visitor Centre.

The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

Total Receivables Under Operating Leases ending:-	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2016 £000	
Not later than one year			
Buildings	2	2	
Later than one year and not later than 5 years			
Buildings	10	13	
Total Receivables		12	15

NOTE 34: Impairment Losses

The CIPFA Code of Practice requires the Authority to disclose any impairment losses or reversals charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of services and to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. These disclosures are consolidated in Notes 12 and 13, reconciling the movement in the year in the Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Asset balances.

There were no impairments identified during 2015/16 (none in 2014/15). Land and Buildings were revalued and their asset lives reassessed as at 31 March 2016.

NOTE 35: Termination Benefits

The Authority terminated the contracts of 3 employees in 2015/16, incurring liabilities of £9,923. In 2014/15 it terminated the contracts of 3 employees, incurring liabilities of £37,585. See also note 28.

NOTE 36: Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers, the Authority makes contributions towards the cost of post-employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Authority has a commitment to make the payments that must be disclosed at the time when employees earn their future entitlement. In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, disclosure of certain information concerning assets, liabilities, income and expenditure relating to pension schemes is required.

FUNDED SCHEMES

The disclosures below relate to the funded liabilities within the Powys County Council Pension Fund ("the Fund") which is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (the "LGPS"). The LGPS is a funded defined benefit plan with benefits earned up to 31 March 2014 being linked to final salary. Benefits after 31 March 2014 are based on a career average revalued earnings scheme. Details of the benefits to be paid for the period covered by this disclosure are set out in the 'LGPS Regulations 2013' and the 'LGPS (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014'.

The funded nature of the LGPS requires Brecon Beacons National Park Authority and its employees to pay contributions into the Fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets. Information on the framework for calculating contributions to be paid is set out in 'LGPS Regulations 2013' and the Fund's 'Funding Strategy Statement'. The last actuarial valuation was at 31 March 2013 and the contributions to be paid until 31 March 2017 resulting from that valuation are set out in the Fund's Rates and Adjustment Certificate. An actuarial valuation of the Fund will be carried out at 31 March 2016 and as part of that valuation a new Rates and Adjustment Certificate will be produced for the three year period from 1 April 2017. The Fund Administering Authority, Powys County Council is responsible for the governance of the Fund.

In order to calculate the level of contributions required to meet its share of the Fund's liabilities and to obtain the disclosures and calculations required to complete the annual Statement of Accounts, the Authority uses the services of a qualified actuary; AON Hewitt Limited. The Authority recognises gains and losses immediately in full through entries in 'Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. International Financial Reporting Standards require disclosure of certain information concerning assets, liabilities, income and expenditure relating to pension schemes

Contributions for the period ending 31 March 2017: The Authority's regular contributions to the Fund for the accounting period to 31st March 2017 are estimated to be £0.51m. Additional contributions may also become due in respect of any employer discretions to enhance members' benefits in the Fund over the next accounting period. The duration of funded liabilities is 21.1 years.

UNFUNDED PENSION ARRANGEMENTS

Unfunded arrangements arise from termination benefits paid on a discretionary basis upon early retirement in respect of member of the LGPS. Brecon Beacons National Park Authority recognises gains and losses in full, immediately through Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. The date of the last full actuarial valuation of the employer's LGPS unfunded benefits was 31st March 2016.

In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, disclosure of certain information concerning assets, liabilities, income and expenditure relating to pension schemes is required. Contributions for the accounting period ended 31 March 2017: In this period, the Authority expects to pay £0.00m directly to beneficiaries.

PENSION FUND ASSETS

The assets allocated to the Employer in the fund are notional and are assumed to be invested in line with the investments of the Fund for the purposes of calculating the return to be applied to those notional assets over the accounting period. The Fund is large and holds a significant proportion of its assets in liquid investments. As a consequence there will be no significant restriction on realising assets if a large payment is required to be paid from the fund in relation to an employer's liabilities. The assets are invested in a diversified spread of investments and the approximate split of assets for the Fund as a whole (based on data supplied by the Administering Authority) is shown in the disclosures split by quoted and unquoted investments.

The Administering Authority may invest in a small proportion of the Fund's investments in the assets of some of the employers participating in the fund if it forms part of their balanced investment strategy.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FUND IN RELATION TO ACCOUNTING

Asset volatility

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

Changes in bond yield

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

Inflation risk

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

Life Expectancy

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

Exiting employers

An employer who leaves the Fund (or their guarantor) may have to make an exit payment to meet any shortfall in assets against their pension liabilities. If the employer (or guarantor) is not able to meet this exit payment, the liability may in certain circumstances fall on the other employers in the Fund. Further, the assets at exit in respect of 'orphan' liabilities may in retrospect not be sufficient to meet the liabilities. This risk may also fall on other employers in the Fund. 'Orphan liabilities' are currently a small proportion of the overall liabilities in the Fund.

Principal Financial assumptions for funded and unfunded arrangements (% per annum)

	31 March 2014	31 March 2015	31 March 2016
Discount rate	4.3	3.3	3.5
RPI Inflation	3.4	3.0	2.9
CPI Inflation	2.4	1.9	1.8
Pension increases	2.4	1.9	1.8
Pension accounts revaluation rate	n/a	1.9	1.8
Salary increases	3.9	3.4	3.3

Mortality assumptions for funded and unfunded arrangements

Post-retirement mortality (retirement in normal health)	31 March 2014	31 March 2015	31 March 2016
Males			
Future lifetime from age 65 (currently aged 65)	22.9	23.0	23.1
Future lifetime from age 65 (currently aged 45)	25.1	25.2	25.3
Females			
Future lifetime from age 65 (currently aged 65)	25.4	25.5	25.6
Future lifetime from age 65 (currently aged 45)	27.7	27.8	28.0

Asset allocation for funded and unfunded arrangements

	Value at 31/3/2015	Value at 31/3/2016 %		
		Quoted	Unquoted	Total
Equities	53.0	46.9	4.7	51.6
Property	7.4	14.2	0.0	14.2
Government Bonds	16.3	13.4	0.0	13.4
Corporate Bonds	8.6	7.6	0.0	7.6
Cash	5.2	0.9	0.0	0.9
Other	9.5	12.3	0.0	12.3
Total	100.0	95.3	4.7	100.0

Reconciliation of funded status to Balance Sheet

	Value as at 31 st March 2015 £m	Value as at 31 st March 2016 £m
Fair value of assets	16.19	16.44
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	22.21	21.55
Pension asset/(liability) recognised on the Balance Sheet as per Actuary	(6.02)	(5.11)
Accrued payment into the Fund for pension fund strain not included in actuary calculation of fair value of assets for the year.	0.02	0.00
Pension asset/(liability) recognised on the Balance Sheet (funded liability)*	(6.00)	(5.11)

* Difference from actual liability shown on the balance sheet is caused by the difference between actual employer's contributions for the year and the value estimated by the actuary for the purposes of this note. See also unfunded liability later in this note.

The split of the defined benefit obligation at the last valuation date between the various categories of members was as follows:

Active Members	39%
Deferred Pensioners	31%
Pensioners	30%

Amounts recognised in profit and loss and other comprehensive income

	Period ending 31 st March 2015 £m	Period ending 31 st March 2016 £m
Operating Cost		
Current service cost(1)	0.50	0.58
Past service costs	0.00	0.02
Settlement cost	0.00	0.00
Financing Cost		
Interest on net defined benefit liability	0.22	0.19
Pension expense recognised in profit and loss	0.72	0.79
Remeasurement in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		
Return on plan assets (in excess of)/below that recognised in net interest.	(1.52)	0.44
Actuarial (gains)/losses due to changes in financial assumptions.	2.15	(1.40)
Actuarial (gains)/losses due to changes in demographic assumptions.	0.00	0.00
Actuarial (gains)/losses due to changes in liability experience	(0.13)	(0.23)
Total Amount Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0.50	(1.19)
Total Amount Recognised	1.22	(0.40)

(1) The current service cost includes an allowance for the administration expenses of £0.02m

Changes to the present value of defined benefit obligation during the accounting period

	Period ending 31 st March 2015 £m	Period ending 31 st March 2016 £m
Opening defined benefit obligation	19.19	22.21
Current service cost	0.50	0.58
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	0.82	0.73
Contributions by participants	0.17	0.17
Actuarial (gains)/losses on liabilities – financial assumptions.	2.15	(1.4)
Actuarial (gains)/losses on liabilities – demographic assumptions	0.00	0.00
Actuarial (gains)/losses on liabilities – experience	(0.13)	(0.23)
Net benefits paid out#	(0.49)	(0.53)
Past service costs including curtailments	0.00	0.02
Net increase in liabilities from disposals/acquisitions	0.00	0.00
Settlements	0.00	0.00
Closing defined benefit obligation	22.21	21.55

Changes to the fair value of assets during the accounting period

	Period ending 31 st March 2015 £m	Period ending 31 st March 2016 £m
Opening fair value of assets	13.88	16.19
Interest Income on assets	0.60	0.54
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on assets	1.52	(0.44)
Contributions by the employer	0.51	0.51
Contributions by participants	0.17	0.17
Net benefits paid out	(0.49)	(0.53)
Net increase in assets from disposals and acquisitions	0.00	0.00
Settlements	0.00	0.00
Closing fair value of assets	16.19	16.44

Actual return on assets

	Period ending 31 st March 2015 £m	Period ending 31 st March 2016 £m
Interest Income on assets	0.60	0.54
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on assets	1.52	(0.44)
Actual return on assets	2.12	0.10

Reconciliation of unfunded scheme to balance sheet

	Value as at 31 st March 2015 (£m)	Value as at 31 st March 2016 (£m)
Present value of defined benefit obligation	0.07	0.05
Asset/(Liability) recognised on the balance sheet	(0.07)	(0.05)

Amounts recognised in profit and loss and other comprehensive income and expenditure for unfunded schemes

	Period ending 31 st March 2015 £m	Period ending 31 st March 2016 £m
Actuarial (gains)/losses due to liability experience	0.00	(0.02)
Total Amount Recognised	0.00	(0.02)

Changes to the present value of unfunded liabilities during the accounting period

	Period ending 31 st March 2015 £m	Period ending 31 st March 2016 £m
Opening unfunded defined benefit obligation	0.07	0.07
Actuarial (gains)/losses due to liability experience	0.00	(0.02)
Closing unfunded defined benefit obligation	0.07	0.05

Estimated pension expense in future periods

	Period ending 31 st March 2017
Current service cost	0.54
Interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	0.17
Total estimated pension expense	0.71

Allowance for administration expenses included in Current Service Cost: £0.02m

Estimated pensionable payroll over the period ending 31 March 2017: £2.61m

Sensitivity Analysis

	+0.1% p.a.	Base Figure	-0.1% p.a.
<u>Discount Rate Assumption</u>			
<u>Adjustment to discount rate</u>			
Present value of total obligation (£m)	21.10	21.55	22.01

% change in present value of total obligation	2.1%		-2.1%
Projected service cost (£m)	0.52	0.54	0.56
Approximate % change in projected service cost	-3.6%		3.7%

NOTE 37: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

No contingent liabilities have been identified for in 2015/16, nor in 2014/15.

NOTE 38: CONTINGENT ASSETS

No contingent assets were identified for 2015/16, nor in 2014,15

NOTE 39: NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Authority has no financial instruments of its own but its activities expose it to three principal financial risks:

- Credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Authority
- Liquidity risk – the possibility that the Authority might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments
- Market risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Authority as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements.

The Authority, being debt-free and placing its surplus funds, in accordance with its Treasury Management Strategy, in instantly accessible accounts or on short-term deposit, with a bank which has a very high credit rating has minimised its exposure to the risk of failure by another party to repay funds deposited.

The risk of losses from the failure of customers to pay the Authority is minimised through the Authority's debt management procedures. The majority by value of the Authority's debtors are other public bodies which are considered to have good credit ratings. (See Note 15: Debtor Balances).

As the Authority has funds in immediately accessible bank accounts and in short-term deposits, it has limited exposure to liquidity risk. Interest rates are regularly reviewed and consideration given to placing funds on deposit should interest rates become more favourable.

The Authority is not exposed to market risk except in relation to its share of the Powys Pension Fund. See Note 36 for further details.

APPENDIX I: ALLOWANCES/SALARIES PAID TO AUTHORITY MEMBERS 2015/16

Authority Member	Basic salary	Senior salary	Total Salary	Expenses
	£	£	£	£
Powys County Council Members:				
Cllr Evan T Morgan	3,550	2,370	5,920	327
Cllr Michael Jones	3,550	0	3,550	977
Cllr Paul Ashton	3,550	0	3,550	0
Cllr Rosemarie Harris	3,550	0	3,550	0
Cllr Chris Davies	391	0	391	96
Cllr Jeff Holmes	474	0	474	0
Cllr Gareth Ratcliffe	3,203	0	3,203	247
Cllr Gwilym Williams	3,203	0	3,203	279
Cllr Geraint Hopkins	3,550	3,091	6,641	703
Cllr David Meredith	3,550	0	3,550	0
Monmouthshire County Council Members:				
Cllr Martin Hickman	3,600	0	3,600	306
Cllr Ann Webb	3,600	0	3,600	829
Carmarthenshire County Council Members:				
Cllr Glynog Davies	3,550	1,833	5,383	1,176
Cllr Andrew James	3,600	0	3,600	881
Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council Members:				
Cllr Ray Thomas	3,600	0	3,600	317
Torfaen County Borough Council Members:				
Cllr Alun Furzer	3,600	0	3,600	164
Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Members:				
Cllr M Bartlett	3,550	0	3,550	282
Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council Member:				
Cllr Jane Ward	3,550	0	3,550	316
Welsh Assembly Government Nominees:				
Professor Alan Lovell	3,550	560	4,110	84
Ms Melanie Doel	3,550	7,247	10,797	2,128
Mrs Margaret Underwood	3,550	0	3,550	598
Mr Martin Buckle	3,600	0	3,600	1,402
Mrs Julie James	3,550	0	3,550	709
Mr Edward John Evans	3,600	0	3,600	952
Mr Ian Rowat	3,550	0	3,550	2,639
TOTAL	82,171	15,101	97,272	15,412

APPENDIX II: ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2015/16

BRECON BEACONS NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

Annual Governance Statement 2015-16

1. Introduction

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

The Brecon Beacons National Park Authority ("the Authority") is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently, and effectively. It is a Welsh improvement authority under section 1 of the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009 and as such has a general duty under section 2 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised.

In 2010/11 the Authority approved a Code of Corporate Governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/ SOLACE Framework 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government' as amended in 2012. The Code of Governance sets out how we aim to provide public services and our accountability to our stakeholders and the wider community. It outlines the systems and processes, cultures and values by which decisions are made and functions undertaken to deliver the purposes and duty of the National Park Authority. The Code was reviewed and updated in February 2016 and approved by the Authority on 8 April 2016.

The CIPFA guidance recommends that the review of effectiveness of the system of internal control that local authorities are required to undertake in accordance with the Accounting and Audit Regulations should be reported in an Annual Governance Statement. In Wales the inclusion of the Annual Governance Statement in the Statement of Accounts is voluntary. In 2009/10 CIPFA also published an "Application Note to Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: A Framework". This note has been developed to advise on the application of the "Statement of the Role of the Chief Financial Officer on Local Government" under the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework "Delivering Good Governance in Local Government". The Authority has used the CIPFA framework and Annual Governance Statement approach for 2015/16.

The review of effectiveness uses the work of the Authority, its members, committees and senior managers, as well as the work of internal and external auditors, to examine its structures and processes in order to demonstrate both compliance and improvement. To help it produce the Annual Governance Statement, and in line with CIPFA guidance, the Authority has carried out a checklist of assessment questions.

2. The Purpose of the Governance Framework

The governance framework comprises the committees, systems and processes, cultures and values, by which the Authority operates, and the way in which it is accountable to, engages with and leads the community. It enables the Authority to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost-effective services.

Internal controls are a significant part of that framework and are designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The Authority's risk process is designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of its objectives, and to evaluate the likelihood of those risks occurring and the potential impact, through regular review of mitigating actions. The notion of robust organisational resilience is seen as the primary indicator of the Authority's ability to respond positively should damaging events occur.

3. What is the Framework?

The Authority bases its governance on the Governance Framework comprising the six CIPFA principles of good governance:

- **Principle 1:** Focusing on the Authority's purpose, on outcomes for the community including citizens and service users and creating and implementing a vision for the local area
- **Principle 2:** Members and Officers working together to achieve a common purpose, with clearly defined functions and roles
- **Principle 3:** Promoting Values for the Authority and demonstrating the values of good governance through upholding high standards of conduct and behaviour
- **Principle 4:** Taking informed and transparent decisions which are subject to effective scrutiny and managing risk
- **Principle 5:** Developing the capacity and capability of members and officers to be effective
- **Principle 6:** Engaging with local people and other stakeholders to ensure robust public accountability

It discharges its governance through the following decision making structure:

The National Park Authority¹ (all members) which meets at least six times per annum and is responsible for:

- Setting the annual budget and levy
- Finances and assets
- Approving policy and strategy
- Approving changes to the establishment
- Approving the scheme of delegation, standing orders and all regulatory documents

Planning, Access and Rights of Way Committee (all members) which meets every six weeks to

- Determine planning applications
- Determine mineral applications
- Make changes to the Definitive Map
- Make changes to public paths
- To perform the duties imposed and exercise the powers conferred under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- To make traffic regulation orders under Sections 1 and 2 Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984

Audit and Scrutiny Committee (nine members) which meets quarterly to:

- Monitor budgets, performance and risk
- Make recommendations on scrutiny topics and reviews
- Review internal and external audit reports

The committee includes core functions as recommended by CIPFA in its publication: *Audit Committees: Practical Guidance for Local Authorities, 2005*.

Standards Committee (six members, three of which are independently recruited) which meets as needed to:

- Promote and monitor a high standard of conduct
- Carry out investigations as directed by the Ombudsman
- Grants dispensations to speak to Authority members

Urgent Business Committee (nine members) which meets as needed outside the committee cycle to make decisions on any urgent matter (except the determination of planning applications).

¹ For full Scheme of Delegation see [Website](#)

4. Action against Audit Recommendations 2014-15

In the Annual Governance Statement for 2014-15 the following governance and audit issues were identified and actions identified. The Authority has made progress in addressing these issues:

Governance /Audit issues identified	How we addressed these issues
Identified by WAO Annual Improvement Report issued July 2015	
P1 Build on recent improvements in the Authority's approach to managing corporate risks by developing a formal process that also identifies and manages service risks.	Training workshops carried out with managers and members to inform a draft risk strategy which will identify and manage service risks.
P2 Involve staff and members in a discussion about ways in which reports to members could be improved	Consultation with members carried out Autumn 2015. Developed single integrated assessment rolled out to Joint Management Team February 2016 for decision reports which will replace several documents on the agenda. Training scheduled in March 2016 for report writers on how to make reports more focused, with better use of internet links rather than relying on enclosures
The Certificate of Compliance, received in January 2015 identified the lack of an invitation for the public to feed back on the Business Improvement Plan	The following sentence was inserted into both Business Improvement Plans for 2015/16. 'If you would like any additional information on the Improvement Plan or would like to suggest areas of work where we require improvement please write to Mr John Cook, Chief Executive, Brecon Beacons National Park Authority, Plas y Ffynnon, Cambrian Way, Brecon LD3 7HP, Powys or email improvements@breconbeacons.org ' There is a similar invitation on the website where the BIP is published
Identified by Internal Audit Reports 2014-15	
The Authority's former internal auditors, Deloitte, carried out 8 audits in 2014-15, one of which had full assurance and 7 substantial assurance. There were no high priority recommendations, 9 medium, and 7 low priority recommendations.	Current Auditors Gateway Assure Ltd have issued a year end report and state that based on the results of their follow up work, management responses and agreed implementation plans they believe that management have taken or planned appropriate and timely action to implement recommendations. Four actions had been identified as needing updates, and officers confirmed that all actions have either been completed or are being built into work programmes for 2016/17. A report was presented to Audit and Scrutiny Committee on 29 April 2016.
Issues identified in the Authority's self-evaluation 2014-15	
Issue	Proposed Action
There is a need for a checklist of all key decisions to be made and documents to be produced to ensure timely approval by the Authority	A checklist has prepared and circulated to all staff responsible for producing compliance documents
There needs to be more regular monitoring of actions from internal audit reports to ensure these are completed before audit follow up	Finance Manager and Democratic Services Manager have liaised with Internal Audit to present reports to the Audit and Scrutiny

reports are prepared	Committee recording progress against audit actions
----------------------	--

5. Review of Effectiveness

Principle 1: Focusing on the Authority's purpose, on outcomes for the community including citizens and service users and creating and implementing a vision for the local area

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?
<p>National Park Management Plan</p> <p>5 year plan 2010-2015 (draft plan for 2015-20 approved 4 December 2015)</p>	<p>A working group of officers and members monitors progress of the actions in the current NPMP.</p> <p>All corporate goals and objectives emanate from the NPMP set out each year in the Corporate Plan. Progress is monitored through the staff performance management process.</p> <p>State of the Park Report, published in early 2015 is monitored by the same working group of officers and members as the National Park Management Plan.</p>	<p>The working group have had an important role to play in monitoring progress of the review of the Management Plan which has been subject to a comprehensive consultation process with stakeholders and the public</p> <p>The revised Plan takes account of the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act and aligns goals wherever possible.</p>
<p>Sustainable Development Fund</p>	<p>The ratio of funding levered in: per pound of SDF grant. For 2015/16 this stands at £6.86 per £1 of SDF grant.</p> <p>At least 48 "active park related projects" were supported by the Sustainable Communities team.</p>	<p>We have reviewed the grant criteria for the Sustainable Development Fund to align more closely with the goals of the Wellbeing of Future Generations Bill and also to support economic development, to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable Energy Assistance Programme • Innovative actions to increase energy efficiency in small businesses • Start up grants for small businesses linked to environment or built/cultural heritage of the area • Transport – feasibility funding and officer support
<p>Local Development Plan</p> <p>LDP Adopted December 2013</p>	<p>In line with requirements the LDP is subject to review every four years. This provides the opportunity to review the progress in implementing the policies and make modifications where appropriate.</p> <p>The next review is due to commence December 2017.</p>	<p>An Annual Monitoring Report was submitted to the Welsh Government by 31st October 2015, which included a suite of indicators.</p> <p>This has highlighted allocated residential and employment sites that aren't being progressed and we are now addressing these to identify the reasons and encourage progress.</p>

	The National Park has constructed a set of targets and indicators which act as a benchmark against which performance can be measured. Targets may relate to the achievement of certain levels of development and may be set annually or at an interim point within the plan period.	The vast majority of strategic and policy indicators will continue to be monitored and of these the AMR identified a small number that require some additional work in the form of policy research, supplementary planning guidance and officer/member training
Corporate Plan Parts 1 and 2 prepared in line with Local Government Measure.	Both are audited by WAO. The Authority received a Certificate of Compliance (National Park Authority meeting on 4 December 2015) but is still awaiting the Annual Improvement Report, without which we cannot provide full assurance of compliance	Late receipt of WAO reports restricts our assessment of governance and potential for improvement.
Corporate Business Cycle Key decision and review dates identified to ensure compliance with governance and regulatory requirements	Officers enter all committee items onto Modern.gov from which an Agenda Builder is published on the intranet	Checklist produced to ensure that all regulatory deadlines are built into the decision making process and Agenda Builder.
Economic Development The role of economic development outlined in the revised National Park Management Plan	<p>The Authority put forward evidence to the Review of Designated Landscapes in 2015 arguing for a stronger remit on economic development</p> <p>The LDP Annual Monitoring Report details the performance of its policies (relating to retail and employment land).</p>	<p>New and strengthened working relationship with the economic development officers of constituent local authorities, followed by a meeting with political leaders, to identify areas of potential joint working with the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore potential need for incubator units • Explore potential for working with Powys County Council and the Town Council to revitalise Brecon <p>The Annual Monitoring Report identifies areas for any additional guidance or policy research work.</p> <p>Changes to Sustainable Development Fund priorities – see above</p>

Principle 2: Members and Officers working together to achieve a common purpose, with clearly defined functions and roles

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?
Role descriptions for all members and specific roles	Members carry out their roles appropriately; Senior Salary holders provide leadership. Personal Development Interviews (PDI) for all members identify any issues with role, development and effectiveness	Role descriptions and areas of responsibility for member champions have been reviewed through a member officer workshop and amended in the context of the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act. Role descriptions are used in the PDI process.
Scheme of Delegation in place	Effective and compliant decision making without challenge. No delays through inadequate delegation arrangements.	Changes made to a number of regulatory documents and approved on 22 May 2015. The Governance and Member Development Working Group and the Standards Committee were consulted during this review.
Decision and Action Tracking All decisions and actions logged and updated by officers	All incomplete actions monitored by CMT and Audit and Scrutiny Committee	Improved system for Directors to monitor actions for their section.
Financial and procedural advice in place Monitoring Officer and Section 151 Officer employed	Section 151 Officer attends all Authority and Audit and Scrutiny Committee meetings to give appropriate advice. Monitoring Officer present at all public meetings to give legal and procedural advice. Members are able to seek advice as required.	The Service Level Agreement with Carmarthenshire CC legal services was terminated and a new SLA agreed with Powys County Council at a lower cost with a detailed review every 6 months. The role of Deputy Monitoring Officer is included in the SLA which is a more efficient and cost effective arrangement. Combination of S151 Officer and Finance Manager roles continues to work well, effecting savings and increasing efficiency. A deputising arrangement continues with Pembrokeshire Coast NPA.
Working together Members and officers work effectively through working groups and using individual skills to add value and progress objectives.	Member initiated recommendations made to NPA. Member Officer Protocol in place which has not been invoked to date.	The Governance and Member Development Working Group has carried a full workload of policy review and governance issues. It has responded to a member request to reconsider a policy for dealing with late correspondence at committees which was approved by the Authority on 8 April 2016. The Income Generation and Centres Working Group has had a useful function in reviewing trading figures in detail and reporting to

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?
		the Audit and Scrutiny Committee
Scrutiny Process of two scrutiny reviews each year, one linked to improvement objectives and the other taken from the wider scope of Authority work. Reports and recommendations approved by NPA.	Public endorsement of process in improving transparency and commitment to service improvements. Action plans for each scrutiny review are developed by officers to deliver the recommendations, approved by CMT and progress regularly monitored by Audit and Scrutiny Committee	One scrutiny review completed this year (on the economic benefits of the Geopark designation) with a high level of public involvement. Capacity prevented a second review but the Authority has commissioned a 12 month scrutiny review of partnerships looking at our current models and how these can be developed or improved.

Principle 3: Promoting Values for the Authority and demonstrating the values of good governance through upholding high standards of conduct and behaviour

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?
Strong leadership and culture Members carry out roles appropriately and provide strategic direction. Supported by member induction and development framework through which the culture is communicated and endorsed, and a member mentoring scheme is in place	Chairmen are elected for successive terms on the strength of their performance and through making a case for re-election at the AGM. No challenges have been made to Authority decisions. The webcasting has provided evidence of effective leadership and high standard of conduct and behaviour.	The Authority has built on strong leadership and a positive culture through successive Chairmen. The informal mentoring arrangements have worked effectively to encourage personal development in the member role and support succession planning for senior roles. PDIs have shown that members recognise additional skills needed for leadership roles and identify any additional learning required.
Regulatory Advice All appropriate protocols in place and published on website eg. Standing Orders, Code of Conduct, Member Officer Protocol, Planning Protocol.	No member on member complaints. Regulatory documents are reviewed in line with review dates by the Governance and Member Development Working Group (and Standards Committee for ethical protocols) but interim changes considered if needed. Seven complaints were reported to the Ombudsman and of these the Ombudsman decided not to investigate six. One case is still ongoing.	The Standards Committee has not needed to convene to consider any breaches of the Code of Conduct or Member Officer Protocol but has met on several occasions to implement the Members Dispensation Policy which has allowed some members to speak on issues where they have a prejudicial interest.
Good Governance		

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?
Standing Orders, Terms of Reference & Scheme of Delegation in place	Standing Orders subject to regular review, and are followed in all meetings led by strong chairs.	<p>The internal audit on Corporate Governance carried out in 2015 awarded substantial Assurance</p> <p>Good governance demonstrated through the webcasting</p>

Principle 4: Taking informed and transparent decisions which are subject to effective scrutiny and managing risk.

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?
<p>Informed and transparent decision making</p> <p>Effective, clear decision making, with decisions and actions monitored by CMT and Audit and Scrutiny Committee</p>	<p>Reports for decision contain all information needed for member decisions, including a checklist of financial, legal, and sustainability implications, and an equality impact assessment, but members challenge if necessary.</p> <p>All decisions (apart from those exempt under the Local Government Act 1972) taken in public and webcast live.</p> <p>All decisions and actions logged and monitored by CMT and Audit and Scrutiny Committee and officers held to account for any incomplete actions.</p> <p>Copy documents are readily available for auditors</p>	<p>Electronic committee management system (Modern.gov) has improved workflow but there have been some technical glitches which the company are working on. This has not affected members or the public.</p> <p>A review of report format and length of agendas was carried out at the same time as a review of the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act reporting requirements and a new Single Integrated Assessment developed for decisions relating to new policies or those affecting a large number of people or with significant costs. This started for the NPA agenda on 8 April and will be reviewed.</p> <p>Webcasting viewing statistics continue to rise with over 60,000 viewings to date (an increase of 20,000 in the last year, with an average 648 viewings per meeting at a cost to the Authority of 64p per view (down from 76p last year)</p>
<p>Well-defined budget-setting and virement processes within the framework provided by Financial Regulations and the Scheme of Delegation, recorded both internally on the financial ledger (available to all budget holders), in summary in CMT minutes and externally</p>	<p>Budget variance overall for the Authority in 2014/15 was 4.8% of net expenditure</p> <p>Budget management is reviewed by WAO as part of the annual financial systems audit.</p>	<p>No issues have been raised in relation to budget management. Additional refinements to the profiling of budgets have been implemented for 2015/16.</p>

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?
<p>through Authority agendas/minutes.</p> <p>A fully transparent electronic purchase order system is in place which records clear workflows for each purchasing decision. Authorisation limits and access are set for each individual.</p> <p>All creditor and debtor invoices, plus purchase order documents are stored in electronic form and can be accessed by all system users, facilitating the audit process</p>	<p>The authority's expenditure and income management systems are audited by both WAO and internal audit. Outstanding commitments are reported to CMT and Audit and Scrutiny committee. Real-time information is available to Budget Managers and the Finance Team.</p> <p>Creditor payments are monitored by a national PI. In 2015/16 over 95% of undisputed invoices were paid within 30 days.</p>	<p>Internal audit report reviewed budget control and gave an audit opinion of Substantial Assurance, with the control framework and application of controls good.</p>
<p>Scrutiny</p> <p>Scrutiny reviews of two improvement objectives carried out each year with significant input from the public who sit on the panels to provide objectivity and challenge.</p>	<p>Action plans are compiled in response to the recommendations from the reviews and these are monitored by the Audit and Scrutiny Committee to ensure that proposed improvements have been implemented.</p>	<p>Only one review was carried out in 2015/16 due to the need to involve the tourism industry who were committed over the summer period, plus member capacity issues. A useful report was approved by the NPA on 5 February 2016 and an action plan is currently being drawn up. All evidence will be given to the Geopark Validation Panel in July 2016 to support the Authority's revalidation. The NPA has opted to carry out one vital scrutiny in 2016/17 – a review of partnerships. The public will be invited to sit on the panel and to contribute to the study.</p>
<p>Risk</p> <p>A central risk register is held on Ffynnon and CMT make recommendations to Audit and Scrutiny Committee based on likelihood, impact and mitigating action</p> <p>Members and officer receive training in Data Protection Act compliance and members review examples of planning decisions through a Further Improvement Plan site visit.</p>	<p>Mitigating actions and regular review by CMT ensure that risk is managed to an acceptable level</p> <p>Staff have been trained in, and the Authority encourages, individual dynamic risk assessments</p>	<p>Workshops carried out with members and officers to review all risks and consider how managers could take more responsibility for risk in their area of work.</p> <p>Final draft of Risk Strategy awaiting approval by the NPA.</p>
<p>Internal Audit</p>		

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?
Internal audit annual programme agreed by Audit and Scrutiny Committee	<p>Reports and action plans monitored by Audit and Scrutiny Committee.</p> <p>Follow up report to be presented to Audit and Scrutiny Committee on 29 April 2016 highlights four actions still to be completed.</p>	The Authority jointly procured Gateway Assure with Pembrokeshire Coast NPA which has provided the opportunity to share good practice and benchmark where relevant.
Wales Audit Office		
Nationally determined areas of risk, are the focus of specific national studies which provide comparative information across Wales	A three Park WAO review of planning services was considered by the NPA on 5 February 2016, which recommended that the Authority work in partnership with other national park authorities and other planning authorities in Wales to: develop comparative data to see if the service was providing value for money; identify outcomes which met the goal of sustainable development; reduce planning service costs and identify options for closer workforce planning.	<p>Recommendations made by WAO specifically to the Authority are implemented as noted in section 4 above.</p> <p>Officers continue to work with the Welsh Government and WAO on integrating reporting in relation to the Wellbeing of Future Generation Act to avoid duplicate reporting. To date no conclusions have been reached with this, nor on the likelihood of National Park Authorities being excluded from the Local Government Measure.</p>
Risk areas identified by WAO, such as the impact on financial systems and controls of staffing reductions and major restructuring in many Welsh Authorities are the focus of increased audit scrutiny in the annual systems and financial accounts audits.	WAO reporting and follow-up in the Annual ISA260 Report.	The Authority notes any recommendations for improvement and implements these.

Principle 5: Developing the capacity and capability of members and officers to be effective

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?
<p>Member Induction and Development Framework</p> <p>Four year programme of objective based modules</p>	Monitoring completion of each module and stage in the framework. Members carry out roles effectively without challenge	As planned the framework was reviewed to update, refresh, amalgamate or delete modules, and to link to the National Park Management Plan and Wellbeing Act. This was approved by the NPA on 8 April and is being trialled by the three new Welsh Government appointed members in 2016.

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?
		A recent internal audit recommended a skills audit to ensure that the Authority has the right skills for its needs. This will be considered by the Governance and Member Development Working Group in 2016
Personal Development Interviews All members have an annual PDI with one of the Chairmen or the Member Development Champion	Through the PDI process all members are encouraged to review their roles, responsibilities and skills and identify future training needs which informs the Member Development Programme. Feedback from the chairs is awaited on the process just completed (March 2016)	Not all PDIs have been completed to date for 2015/16 due to other commitments. This has affected the ability to ensure that all training needs are in the Member Development Programme for 2016/17 but the Authority will endeavour to meet any needs subsequently identified. The draft programme reflects some organisational needs as well as selected modules linked to the NPMP and Wellbeing goals.
Governance and Member Development Working Group / Member Champion	The Governance and Member Development Working Group makes recommendations to the Authority on relevant issues. Member Champion presents and supports these at Authority meetings and represents the Authority at WLGA Member Support Network. Members are engaged with and supportive of what is in place.	The Champion roles were reviewed to ensure that they are still valid in a changing world and against the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act. Maximum use is made of the working group to consider a wide range of governance, member development and communication issues
WLGA Advanced Charter The Authority gained the Advanced Charter in 2011 and was successfully reassessed at the end of 2014	All elements of the Charter criteria are still in place and working effectively. There is strong evidence through the PDI process to suggest that members feel supported in their role on the Authority and are complimentary about the processes in place	The Authority has ensured continued high standards by reviewing the Member Development Strategy, the four year development framework and the role of member champion. Despite the reduction in office space all facilities for members have been retained apart from a bespoke Chairman's Room, but alternative facilities are available on request.
Working Groups The Authority has a range of member/officer working groups	The working groups continue to be effective vehicles for developing policies and positions and making recommendations to the Authority	Attendance at working groups is generally good and their recommendations generally approved by the Authority with the appropriate challenge as necessary. The Authority opted not to set

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?
		up a tourism working group during the year but to continue informal briefing arrangements with the Sustainable Tourism Manager which encourages members with a particular interest in tourism to keep updated. This is working effectively to date
External Representation Members represent the Authority on a range of outside bodies	The Authority is represented on a number of outside bodies and members report back through a regular item on Authority agendas	As for last year, there is an emphasis on targeting member and officer resource to key events and meetings
Officer Development Line Managers are developed through structured accredited training programmes	<p>The multi-skilling approach as officers broaden their skills and responsibilities has enabled services to be delivered with fewer resources</p> <p>No accredited training is planned, but have retained a training budget of £20,000</p> <p>Continue to support the learning offered through the Society of National Park Staff with exchanges, day visits and weekend conferences</p>	<p>We are continuing to encourage a multi-skilling approach which will help the Authority to withstand further financial challenges and maintain service delivery. Capacity within CMT remains an issue.</p> <p>As vacancies arise managers consider all options. We are currently sharing resources in Education, Planning and Sustainable Communities by encouraging staff to take on multiple jobs where capacity arises to support personal development. Our IT Manager now manages the IT team in Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority. This arrangement is working well and is a model for the future.</p> <p>However, the risks to service delivery caused by sickness or other absence has been acknowledged by CMT.</p>
	Officers have a learning opportunity by being involved in a scrutiny review of work in other directorates. They have also developed their presentation skills through webcast meetings	Capacity has limited non-essential officers' involvement in scrutiny reviews this year but those officers who have contributed to focus groups and evidence sessions have found them useful in evaluating their roles and their contributions
Changes to Scheme of Delegation	Officers review processes and suggest changes to the Delegation Scheme to improve workflow where there are delays or issues	No major changes to the scheme this year apart from a minor addition to the Urgent Business Committee terms of reference to allow additional

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?
		input from members to the budget setting process each year.
Committee Management System	The Modern.gov system has streamlined the report writing and sign off procedure for all agendas, including the Corporate Management Team	Increased capacity in the team as a result of Modern.gov has allowed staff to help out in other sections as needed and also to run the Black Minority Ethnic pilot for the Welsh Government, encouraging a greater diversity in public life.

Principle 6: Engaging with local people and other stakeholders to ensure robust public accountability

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?
Consultation Process Village plans – working with Crickhowell and Hay on Wye – household survey and Hay have produced a draft plan. Crickhowell will follow. The Authority has taken a facilitating and enabling role Consultation carried out for all new supplementary planning guidance Communities team carried out consultation on the Social Inclusion & Child Poverty Action Plan	The production of draft plans and the fact that the community got the survey out. Hay analysed the survey themselves to inform plan process	Updated village plan process/ production flow chart based on experience to date. Tighter specification for analysis of householder surveys All Local Planning Authorities in Wales have submitted an Annual Performance Report – this is the first year the Authority has done this in such detail. We were the only authority showing a 'good' level of performance against all benchmarked performance indicators.
Equality Impact Assessment A screening process is carried out for all decision reports	Members are able to query the assessments carried out, and do in public Authority meetings.	A review of the EIA was included in the development of the Single Integrated Assessment about to be piloted with decision items which affect a large number of people or incur significant costs. This will be published with agendas and accessible by the public
Scrutiny Process Public vote on which improvement objectives to scrutinize, and the public are also invited to sit on Scrutiny Panels	Members of the public have continued to contribute to scrutiny reviews either as panel members, participated in the public vote or submitted evidence either in person or in response to online surveys, and we have requests to be a part of future scrutiny reviews.	One scrutiny review was completed this year on the economic benefits of the Geopark, with a good response from the online survey and from two focus groups held with local tourism providers and other local businesses
Partnership Working		

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?
Conservation and Community		
<p data-bbox="86 293 304 389">Integrated land management partnerships</p> <p data-bbox="86 427 448 524">Black Mountains Land Use Partnership established under the Nature Fund last year.</p> <p data-bbox="86 1010 360 1070">Glastir Common Land Scheme partnerships</p> <p data-bbox="86 1487 440 1583">Llangasty and Caeau Ty Mawr Management Working Group</p> <p data-bbox="86 1928 352 1989">Strategic Research Partnerships</p> <p data-bbox="86 2029 448 2089">Research Partnership with Cardiff University; supporting</p>	<p data-bbox="475 427 887 734">Terms of reference agreed and established. Independent Chair appointed. Regular meetings held to develop common project proposals. Currently working towards at least two Rural Development Plan expressions of interest under the Sustainable Management Scheme.</p> <p data-bbox="475 775 887 969">Welsh Government has published validation of the Black Mountains project as an example of 'national resource management in practice' and expects the partnership to submit RDP applications.</p> <p data-bbox="475 1010 887 1272">NPA delivers Glastir Commons capital funding measures directly through service level agreements with participating Graziers Associations and these are completed to timetable each year with reports submitted to the Glastir case officers</p> <p data-bbox="475 1453 914 1581">Detailed Site Management Plan approved by the working group and approved by the NPA on 8 April 2016</p> <p data-bbox="475 1928 882 2024">Now started a PhD on energy resilience in the Park with Cardiff University</p> <p data-bbox="475 2065 882 2089">Achieved funding from Economic</p>	<p data-bbox="938 427 1337 600">If the expressions of interest are successful and result in funding being secured then performance measures will be established for those projects.</p> <p data-bbox="938 775 1294 902">Project outputs and project management methods honed over successive annual work programmes</p> <p data-bbox="938 1010 1337 1413">The Rural Inspectorate Wales has visited the projects and considers them to be exemplary examples of Glastir Common Land Schemes. The Welsh Government has commissioned both Snowdonia NPA and BBNPA to provide training on peatland conservation to the Glastir Case Officers, demonstrating confidence in our ability in this area.</p> <p data-bbox="938 1453 1342 1856">The plan includes performance measures for habitat measurement which are recordable in the field and these are limits of acceptable change in habitat condition (a standard approach to habitat management). Photo records of work completed to record achievements. Successfully negotiated rent payments from the tenant farmers</p> <p data-bbox="938 1928 1337 2056">Agreed a number of key performance indicators with the Joint Board to be reported on by March 2017</p>

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?
<p>undergraduates and post-graduates here and at other universities.</p> <p>Partnership with Trinity St Davids signed in 2015 to complement existing similar agreement with Cardiff University. Partnership in gestation with University of South Wales</p> <p>Mosaic funding bid – the Authority was asked by the Big Lottery Fund to resubmit for a potential September start</p> <p>Skills in Action continues to provide training and qualifications for young people – 6 out of 7 of the first intake secured employment in the environment field. A new intake started in September 2015.</p> <p>Social inclusion – geocaching project with Sport Wales funding to increase physical activity in young people in four target valley authority areas: Merthyr Tydfil, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Torfaen and Blaenau Gwent</p> <p>Inspironment Project – working with excluded groups from the southern fringe of the park</p> <p>Black Ethnic Minority</p>	<p>and Social Research Council for PhD on the health and wellbeing benefits of National Parks</p> <p>Since the partnership with Cardiff University was agreed in 2014 13 Masters and 10 PhDs have been completed or are under way.</p> <p>The success of trainees in getting employment and all trainees completed Level 2 NVQ qualification</p> <p>6 month review and evaluation of participants and group leaders showed multiple benefits including confidence, leadership and inspiring increased activity levels on return home</p> <p>Review and evaluation of participants and group leaders showed multiple benefits including increasing understanding of the park and return visits under their own steam</p> <p>We had positive feedback from the evaluation undertaken by the representatives and the Authority members who mentored them, but await feedback from the Welsh Government.</p>	<p>Report on progress under Cardiff agreement to be made to NPA in summer 2016 once agreed with Cardiff University.</p> <p>Amended the recruitment for year 2 to better target those most able to benefit, and re-timetabled the training provision to better benefit all concerned – ie training delivered earlier so more opportunity to put skills into practice</p> <p>It is a new project so we are continually reviewing how activities are delivered, and reviewing training and outreach to help them stay active on return home</p> <p>We are producing new itineraries to suit the needs of different excluded groups</p> <p>There were useful comments made on the programme which could be incorporated in any future programme and will be shared with the other two Welsh Park Authorities who are delivering related pilots</p>

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?
Pilot – the Authority mentored three representatives from BME communities in Cardiff and Newport, and one from the Nepalese community in Brecon		
Tourism		
Interreg Projects (delivery)		
Rural Alliances projects co-funded by EU/WG and working with 10-12 partners across the EU including local businesses and people on local tourism development. Each worth c€1 million over 3 years	Reported on 6 monthly basis against major indicator set. Feedback from Secretariat ensured projects stayed on track. Work programme and outputs managed by Transnational Steering Group chaired by the NPA. Complimentary feedback from INTERREG Secretariat	Project newsletters were circulated to members every 6 months. Relevant members invited to the Rural Alliances Conferences. Rural Alliances project finished at the end of July 2015 with communities and businesses leaving them in a stronger position to undertake work on the ground by themselves
Interreg Projects (financial monitoring and governance)		
Rural Alliance project worth €1 million over 3 years	Management and scrutiny of importance to risk management. Closely managed by officers to oversee spend profiling and currency fluctuation issues – proven to be effective. All claims independently audited. Reports to Audit and Scrutiny Committee. European Union Third Level Audit may be undertaken at any time over the next 5 years	Experience gained in developing the administrative systems and processes for Collabor8 has informed the administration of Rural Alliances both as Lead and Project Partner and will help us manage any future major European projects
Brecon Beacons Sustainable Destination Partnership Cross organizational/ thematic working by 35 organisations to increase sustainability of tourism in economic, environmental and community terms (public, private and voluntary sectors). Established by the National Park Authority now with Independent Chair.	Sub committees covering day to day working of the partnership report to the new Board which in turn reports to the Forum. The Board met four times during the year with a substantive agenda and oversaw a funding bid to Visit Wales which resulted in projects worth £107,000 being approved for the Brecon Beacons destination.	This Partnership structure continues to be an example of good practice in engaging with key stakeholders around a theme which may be appropriate to be applied elsewhere. The structure is continuing to evolve under the Board's guidance. The partnership is now a member of three of Visit Wales' regional fora and is able to contribute views to the Minister's Tourism Advisory Board. We also have a representative on the Minister's

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?
		Year of Adventure Steering Group
Memorandum of Understanding established with Brecon Beacons Tourism Association (BBT) for running of partnership website	The MoU has strengthened relationships during the year through a series of joint ventures including a number of the Visit Wales funded projects	<p>The website is regularly reviewed at the Marketing Co-ordination Group (a sub committee of the Sustainable Development Partnership) and joint agreement is reached on content development and delivery of website and social media</p> <p>The Board is the mechanism for overseeing and developing the relationship and both parties are pleased with its development</p>
Effective partnership working in place with the private sector through training events such as the Brecon Beacons Ambassador Scheme	Over 220 Ambassadors trained with 150 remaining in the scheme (losses due to retirement or business closing). High levels of satisfaction recorded. Regular feedback received from Ambassadors	Engagement with Ambassadors and consideration of key areas of work for the Tourism Team has resulted in the original Ambassadors Scheme being extended into a suite of specialist Ambassadors (Geopark and Dark Skies) as well as a local ambassador scheme for non tourism businesses. This approach has now been developed into an ongoing Schools Ambassadors programme through the Education department
Communicating with local communities Two copies of the community newsletter produced this year – to town and community councils and a list of stakeholders	Positive feedback from town and community councils The new breconbeacons.org tourism website received 546,158 unique visitors. The Authority website beacons-npa.gov.uk received 111,441. As at March 2016 the Facebook page has more than 18,000 followers and the Twitter feed more than 7200.	Have reviewed former town and community liaison via clusters following falling attendance and established a new way of working. The CEO and Director of Planning attend meetings and deal with local issues raised. In addition to a rota officers offer to attend meetings on a one off basis to address any areas of concern On average we are growing our social media feed on Facebook by 500 new followers each month, which is used to feed key messages about our work Instagram is a new venture which currently has 1192

What's in Place	How do we know it's working?	How have we evaluated and improved?
		followers
<p>Value for Money</p> <p>The Authority actively seeks partnerships with other organizations to provide value for money in procuring services – eg. SLA with Cardiff Council for payroll, with the Welsh Parks for insurance services and with Powys CC for legal services.</p> <p>SLA with Carmarthenshire for finance system.</p> <p>Part of UK National Parks Partnership, a newly established commercial arm seeking sponsorship and exploring ways of securing additional income.</p>	<p>Regular reviews of income streams (the need for managers to do this has been reiterated by CMT). Also regular review of charges and comparisons with providers of similar services to ensure a fair but commercial rate.</p> <p>Room hire scheme now embedded and brings in an income (£4700 in 2015/16 to February, including catering income (gross)). This income part funds the committee management system. Bookings for 2016/17 are steadily increasing</p> <p>Abergavenny Tourist Information Centre moved to cost neutral model in partnership with other organisations.</p> <p>First framework agreement instigated in 2014 for the National Park Authority covering 2015- 2017 to deliver an effective three year graphic design solution.</p>	<p>Review of the legal SLA carried out and NPA agreement to terminate the contract and agree a new one with Powys County Council</p> <p>Appointment of a Deputy Monitoring Officer as part of the new Service Level Agreement agreed with Powys County Council (paid for as needed) to achieve savings and reduce travel costs.</p> <p>The BBNPA IT manager now manages the IT team at Pembrokeshire Coast NPA which is allowing an exchange of good practice and joint working</p> <p>The framework is now running and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Design Team is one of the selected suppliers delivering design for BBNPA. The Communications team work with the designers to help them use the Authority's graphic design resource (maps, images, brands etc) most effectively and within the appropriate copyright licences.</p>

6. Significant Governance Issues

The Wales Audit Office Annual Improvement Report for 2015/16 is still awaited in order to inform the Annual Governance Statement. In order to comply with the Wales Audit Office deadline of 30 June for submission of this document with the Annual Accounts, the Annual Improvement Report will not be taken into consideration if it has not been received.

Governance /Audit issues identified	Action to be taken
Identified by WAO Annual Improvement Report	
This report has not yet been received from the Wales Audit Office	
Identified by Internal Audit Reports	
Annual Report from Gateway Assure	Gateway Assure has issued a year end report and state that based on the results of their follow up work, management responses and agreed implementation plans they believe that management have taken or planned appropriate and timely

<p>action to implement recommendations.</p> <p>They concluded that the Authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has adequate and effective risk management; • has adequate and effective governance; and • has adequate and effective control processes <p>Details of internal audits undertaken in 2015-16 are summarised below:</p>					
Audit Area	Overall Opinion	Fundamental	Significant	Merits Attention	Total
Risk Management	Adequate	0	2	1	3
Key Financial Controls	Substantial	0	0	0	0
Health and Safety	Substantial	0	0	0	0
Corporate Governance	Substantial	0	2	0	2
Income Generation	Substantial	0	1	3	4
Information Governance	Adequate	0	2	2	4
Follow up		0	0	0	0
TOTAL		0	7	6	13

Issues identified in the Authority's self-evaluation	
Issue	Proposed Action
The reductions in budget will require the Authority to keep the Scheme of Delegation and Terms of Reference under review to ensure they reflect any changes in service delivery and responsibility.	To ensure that any strategic decisions are reflected in regulatory documents as necessary
There are still some issues with officers not marking their actions complete in a timely way which can lead to misleading reports to CMT and ASC. This includes actions from scrutiny reviews and scrutiny action plans	The definition of action will be reviewed. For example, CMT take the view that a suggestion from a member, while taken into consideration, does not always constitute an action and should not be recorded as such. However the onus is on the officer, once allocated an action, to complete it and update the system. Directors will ensure that relevant officers are completing scrutiny actions
Timely reporting of performance for Audit and Scrutiny Committee is still an issue	Directors will ensure that quarterly performance data is entered on Ffynnon and reports provided for committee by the required deadlines
The CIPFA Framework amendments of 2012 recommend the use of 'Governing Partnerships: Bridging the Accountability Gap', Audit Commission 2005 to assess an Authority's partnerships	This is timely advice as the Authority commences its 12 month scrutiny review of its partnerships. The report will be brought to the attention of the Scrutiny Panel to inform their work.

7. Opinion

We propose over the coming year to take steps to address the matters referred to in Part 6 above to further enhance our governance arrangements. We are satisfied that these steps will address the need for any improvements identified in our review of effectiveness and will monitor their implementation and operation as part of our next annual review.



Mrs Melanie Doel
Chairman, BBNPA

Date:



Ms Elaine Standen
Section 151 Officer

Date: 23/9/16

Audit report of the Auditor General for Wales to the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority

I have audited the accounting statements and related notes of Brecon Beacons National Park Authority for the year ended 31 March 2016 under the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004.

Brecon Beacons National Park Authority's accounting statements comprise the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Balance Sheet and the Cash Flow Statement.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16 based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Respective responsibilities of the responsible financial officer and the independent auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts set out on page 9, the responsible financial officer is responsible for the preparation of the statement of accounts which gives a true and fair view.

My responsibility is to audit the accounting statements and related notes in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require me to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the accounting statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the accounting statements and related notes sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the accounting statements and related notes are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to Brecon Beacons National Park Authority's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the responsible financial officer and the overall presentation of the accounting statements and related notes.

In addition, I read all the financial and non-financial information in the Narrative Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited accounting statements and related notes and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by me in the course of performing the audit. If I become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies, I consider the implications for my report.

Opinion on the accounting statements of Brecon Beacons National Park Authority

In my opinion the accounting statements and related notes:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of Brecon Beacons National Park Authority as at 31 March 2016 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion, the information contained in the Narrative Report for the financial year for which the accounting statements and related notes are prepared is consistent with the accounting statements and related notes.

Matters on which I report by exception

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters, which I report to you, if, in my opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept;
- the accounting statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns;
- I have not received all the information and explanations I require for my audit; or
- the Governance Statement does not reflect compliance with guidance.

Certificate of completion of audit

I certify that I have completed the audit of the accounts of Brecon Beacons National Park Authority in accordance with the requirements of the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004 and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the Auditor General for Wales.



Anthony Barrett
Assistant Auditor General

28th September 2016

For and on behalf of:
Auditor General for Wales
24 Cathedral Road
Cardiff
CF11 9LJ