

The **HOUSE of
COMMONS:
Administration
Resource Accounts
2003–04**

(For the year ended 31 March 2004)

*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of
Section 3 (as amended) of The House of Commons (Administration) Act 1978*

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Resource Accounts 2003–04

Foreword to the Accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2004

Scope of the Accounts

The Supply Estimate:

- covers the main salary costs of the staff of the House of Commons and the Office of the Speaker;
- the costs of the associated general expenses of the House of Commons service including stationery, printing costs, broadcasting, IT, catering and accommodation services;
- some travel costs of Members of Parliament in connection with select committees and delegations to international parliamentary assemblies; and
- a grant-in-aid paid to the History of Parliament Trust.

The main cost of Members' salaries and allowances are accounted for separately and reported in the House of Commons Members Accounts.

The expression "House of Commons administration" includes the House of Commons Commission and the domestic select committees. The expression "House of Commons Service" covers the employees of the House of Commons Commission, by analogy with the Civil Service.

Purpose

The House of Commons Service supports, informs and records the work of the House of Commons as an elected parliamentary chamber in accordance with the decisions of the House and its Commission. Whenever feasible it makes its work and information about that work accessible to the general public, while maintaining the heritage of parliamentary buildings and documents in trust for the public and future generations. It also contributes to parliamentary democracy by sharing its knowledge with parliaments and assemblies worldwide.

The House of Commons and the House of Lords have joint stewardship of the Palace of Westminster. The parliamentary estate, including the Palace, is maintained by the Parliamentary Estates Directorate within the House of Commons administration. The House of Lords is recharged for its share of costs relating to the parliamentary estate. In addition, the two Houses also incur administration costs on each other's behalf and these are also recharged. Security costs are monitored jointly but billed separately to the two Houses by the Metropolitan Police.

Values

The House of Commons Service seeks to achieve high ethical standards, value for money and professional excellence in all that it does. As an employer, the House of Commons Commission recognises and values the diversity of its staff and is committed to fairness and best practice.

Core Tasks and Objectives

The House of Commons administration has four permanent core tasks:

- Supporting the House and its committees;
- Supporting individual Members (and their staff);
- Providing information and access to the public;
- Maintaining the heritage of buildings, objects and documents.

While these tasks are permanent, the specific needs of the House and its Members are constantly evolving. The technological, environmental, social and constitutional contexts in which the House works are also changing and the House of Commons Commission has adopted a strategic plan with objectives that recognise the need to develop, adapt and improve. In particular it seeks:

- To provide services that meet the changing needs of the House and its Members as efficiently and effectively as possible; and to develop mechanisms to ensure that this happens;
- To manage the parliamentary estate in such a way as to provide Members, their staff and staff of the House with a safe, secure, modern and efficient working environment, within the constraints imposed by the availability of resources and the nature of the estate;
- To ensure that the House of Commons' processes of corporate management comply with the highest standards of public sector governance;
- To achieve demonstrable value for money in every aspect of the House service;
- To be demonstrably committed to employment best practice and diversity, providing the House with a motivated and committed workforce which has the specialist skills to meet its current and changing needs;
- To improve public understanding and knowledge of the work of the House and to increase its accessibility, subject to the requirements of security;
- To support the business processes of the House at all levels by developing and maintaining an information infrastructure that is unified, consistent, seamless and easily accessed by, and appropriate to the needs of the various user communities;
- To identify areas where service levels might be improved by the option of electronic delivery and, where appropriate, produce costed proposals.

Annual Report

The House of Commons Commission publishes an Annual Report containing outline plans, organisation and services provided by each Department of the House. It also summarises recent and future developments including performance standards. The report contains information from the Board of Management and its sub-groups as well as the annual report from the Accounting Officer which provides information about the House of Commons service. The Annual Report of the Administration Estimate Audit Committee is published with the Commission's Report.

Operating and Financial Review

The main features of the House's operating and financial performance are shown in the 26th Annual Report of the House of Commons Commission for 2003–04 (HC791, July 2004). The financial figures included in the annual report were provisional and unaudited, and the figures in these accounts supersede them. The report also covers:

- significant developments in the House administration's activities, the environment in which it operates and its financial position;
- factors and influences that may affect future periods, particularly on future financing requirements; and
- the main ways in which the House administration has sought to invest in the future.

Pensions

All permanent staff of the House of Commons are entitled to join the House of Commons Staff Pension Scheme (HOCSPS). It operates by analogy with the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme; it is a defined benefits scheme and is funded on a pay as you go basis. The Balance Sheet includes a provision against which future pension benefits will be charged when paid. The accruing cost of benefits is charged to the Operating Cost Statement in the annual resource accounts.

Management

The House of Commons Commission is the statutory body with responsibility for the administration of the House of Commons. It is responsible for the appointment, pay and conditions of House staff, and also has responsibility for preparing the resource Estimate for the House administration.

The membership of the House of Commons Commission is composed according to section 1 (2) of the House of Commons (Administration) Act 1978. At the start of the financial year the membership of the Commission was:

The Rt Hon Michael J Martin MP	Speaker (Chairman) (<i>by virtue of his office</i>)
The Rt Hon Robin Cook MP	Leader of the House of Commons (<i>by virtue of his office</i>)
The Rt Hon Eric Forth MP	nominated by the Leader of the Opposition
Mr Stuart Bell MP	also Chairman of the Finance and Services Committee
Sir Archy Kirkwood MP	
Sir Patrick Cormack MP FSA	

During the financial year the Rt Hon John Reid MP became Leader of the House on 4 April 2003 and replaced the Rt Hon Robin Cook MP on the Commission. He was subsequently replaced by the Rt Hon Peter Hain MP as Leader of the House, and on the Commission on 13 June 2003. The Rt Hon Eric Forth MP was replaced on the Commission by Oliver Heald MP on 10 November 2003. Sir Stuart Bell MP was knighted in the 2004 New Year Honours.

The most senior official of the House of Commons is the Clerk of the House, who is Chief Executive, Corporate Officer and Accounting Officer. He is assisted in his role as Chief Executive by the Board of Management. Throughout the financial year, members of the Board of Management were as follows:

Roger Sands	Clerk of the House, Chief Executive, Chairman of the Board of Management
Priscilla Baines	Librarian
George Cubie	Clerk of Committees
Sir Michael Cummins	Serjeant at Arms
Bill Garland	Editor of the Official Report
Sue Harrison	Director of Catering Services
Andrew Walker	Director of Finance and Administration

The Queen appoints the Clerk of the House by letters patent; the Serjeant at Arms is also appointed by the Queen, under a warrant from the Lord Chamberlain. Other heads of department are appointed by the Speaker.

Under the House of Commons (Administration) Act 1978 the Commission may delegate functions to heads of department individually or jointly. The Commission has used these powers to establish the Board of Management. The detailed instruments of delegation are revised from time to time. Appointments may be terminated according to the conditions laid down in the conditions of service for House of Commons staff. Details of the remuneration paid to the members of the Board of Management of the House can be found in Note 3 of the accounts. The House is required to keep the pay and conditions of its staff broadly in line with the Home Civil Service. The level of remuneration of the senior officials is determined by the Chief Executive on the recommendations of a Senior Pay Panel.

Public Interest

The House of Commons consists of 659 Members elected by their constituents. It is constitutionally separate from the Government. The House administration seeks to maintain good practice in all employment and business matters. In particular it is committed to the principles of diversity and equality of opportunity, and to the prompt payment of bills. Details are contained in the annual report of the House of Commons Commission.

Auditors

The Comptroller and Auditor General is currently appointed to audit the financial statements of the House of Commons.

Roger Sands
Accounting Officer

27 October 2004

Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities

The House of Commons (Administration) Act 1978 gives the House of Commons Commission the power to appoint the Accounting Officer. The Accounting Officer is responsible for accounting for the use of resources for the service of the House of Commons.

The House of Commons Commission has directed that the accounts be prepared on a resource basis.

The resource accounts are prepared on an accruals basis and must give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the House of Commons administration, the net resource outturn, recognised gains and losses and cash flows for the financial year.

The Accounting Officer is responsible for the House of Commons Resource Accounting Manual. He should ensure that the accounts:

- observe the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements, and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis;
- include judgements and estimates made on a reasonable basis;
- state whether applicable accounting standards, as set out in the House of Commons Resource Accounting Manual, have been followed, and disclose and explain any material departures in the accounts;
- have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The responsibilities of an Accounting Officer, including responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances for which an Accounting Officer is answerable, for keeping proper records and for safeguarding the organisation's assets, are broadly as set out in the Accounting Officer's Memorandum, issued by the Treasury and published in Government Accounting.

Statement on the System of Internal Control

Scope of responsibility

As Accounting Officer for this Estimate, I acknowledge my responsibility for ensuring that an effective system of internal control is maintained and operated, which supports the effective use of resources and the achievement of the aims and objectives of the House of Commons while safeguarding the public funds and the assets of the House for which I am personally responsible.

I have delegated certain responsibilities to the Heads of Departments set down in a written statement.

Purpose of the system of internal control

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level rather than to eliminate all risk of failure to achieve the objectives of the House. It can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance that systems are operating effectively.

The system of internal control is based on a continuous process designed to identify, evaluate and manage the principal risks to the achievement of the objectives set out in the House of Commons strategic corporate plan and the business plans of the six departments of the House, to evaluate these risks, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

Control framework and management of risk

The House introduced a formalised structure for corporate risk management in December 2000, and has developed the arrangements further since then. The structure now involves evaluation of the risks at all levels of management. The Board of Management has implemented a risk management infrastructure with the following elements:

- Risk management policy and strategy;
- Corporate risk register;
- Departmental risk management through business plans;
- Project risk registers;
- Departmental risk sponsors.

In addition, in June 2003, the Board appointed Board Members working in teams of two to take responsibility for overseeing each of the corporate risks. This involves a regular appraisal of the existing risks and responsibility for recommending action where necessary, and an annual re-appraisal of the risk register. The reports from these teams are provided to me as part of the overall reassurance for the Accounts. Further details are contained in the Commission's 26th Annual Report (HC 791).

Review of effectiveness

As Accounting Officer I have responsibility for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control.

The House of Commons Commission set up an Administration Estimate Audit Committee on 15 May 2000 to advise me in my role as Accounting Officer. Its membership comprises two Members of Parliament, both of whom are also members of the Commission, and two external non-executive members. The external members and the Members of Parliament are independent. The Committee takes a close interest in the work of internal audit, with particular emphasis on promoting economy, efficiency and effectiveness, risk assessment and internal control. The Director of Finance and Administration and I regularly attend the meetings of the Audit Committee.

The House of Commons has an Internal Review Service (IRS), which operates broadly to the standards defined in the Government Internal Audit Manual. The work of the Internal Review Service is informed principally by the analysis of risk to which the House of Commons is exposed and annual internal audit plans are based on this analysis to ensure adequate coverage of risk across the operational areas in the House of Commons. Furthermore, IRS undertakes manpower reviews at the request of the Heads of Departments within the House of Commons. These reviews ensure that manpower is employed efficiently and assesses the effectiveness of the organisational structures in the Departments of the House.

The analysis of risk and the internal audit plans are approved by me in the light of advice from the Audit Committee of the House of Commons. At least annually, the Director of the Internal Review Service provides me with an independent report on internal control activity within the House of Commons. The report includes his opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the House of Commons system of internal control.

My review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of IRS and the work of the House of Commons service who have responsibility for risk awareness and risk management and for the development and maintenance of the control framework. I have also taken account of comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports.

In the light of the work carried out by IRS, I am satisfied as to the general adequacy of the internal control systems within the ambit of the House of Commons Administration Estimate during 2003–04. In addition, the intention is to build on the development of the risk management process already achieved.

Roger Sands
Accounting Officer

27 October 2004

Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General to the House of Commons

I certify that I have audited the financial statements on pages 12 to 42. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and the accounting policies set out in pages 17 to 22.

Respective responsibilities of the Accounting Officer and Auditor

As described on page 7 the Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the House of Commons Resource Accounting Manual and for ensuring the regularity of financial transactions. The Accounting Officer is also responsible for the preparation of the other contents of the Accounts. My responsibilities, as independent auditor, are in general terms, established by statute and guided by the Auditing Practices Board and the auditing profession's ethical guidance.

I report my opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and whether in all material respects the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them. I also report if, in my opinion, the Foreword is not consistent with the financial statements, if the House has not kept proper accounting records, or if I have not received all the information and explanation I require for my audit.

I read the other information contained in the Foreword, and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. I consider the implications for my certificate if I become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements.

I review whether the statement on pages 8 and 9 reflects the House of Commons' application of relevant best practice guidance on corporate governance including, amongst other sources, the Treasury document *Corporate Governance: Statement on Internal Control*. I report if the Statement does not reflect appropriate application of relevant best practice guidance, or if the statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information I am aware of from my audit of the financial statements. I am not required to consider, nor have I considered whether the Accounting Officer's Statement on Internal Control covers all risks and controls. I am also not required to form an opinion on the effectiveness of the House's corporate governance procedures or its risk and control procedures.

Basis of audit opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with United Kingdom Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts, disclosures and regularity of financial transactions included in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the House in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the House's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

I planned and performed my audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which I considered necessary in order to provide me with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by error, or by fraud or other irregularity and that, in all material respects, the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them. In forming my opinion I have also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In my opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the House of Commons: Administration at 31 March 2004 and of the net resource outturn, resources applied to objective, recognised gains and losses and cash flows for the year then ended, and have been properly prepared; and
- in all material respects the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

I have no observations to make on these financial statements.

John Bourn
Comptroller and Auditor General

29 October 2004

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SCHEDULE 1

Summary of Resource Outturn
for the year ended 31 March 2004

	Estimate			Outturn			Net total outturn compared with Estimate saving/ (excess)	2002–03 Prior Year Outturn
	Gross Expenditure	A in A	NET TOTAL	Gross Expenditure	A in A	NET TOTAL		
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Request for Resources 1: Administrative Expenditure	184,225	(2,661)	181,564	179,459	(2,342)	177,117	4,447	178,826
Request for Resources 2: Grants to other bodies	1,180	—	1,180	1,100	—	1,100	80	1,180
Total resources Note 11	185,405	(2,661)	182,744	180,559	(2,342)	178,217	4,527	180,006
Non-operating cost Appropriations in Aid		(20)	(20)	—	(11)	(11)	(9)	(10)
Net cash requirement			140,829			140,160	669	138,328

Reconciliation of resources to cash requirement

	Note	£000	£000	£000
Net total resources		182,744	178,217	180,006
Capital:				
Acquisition of fixed assets	13 & 14	8,217	10,309	8,100
Non-Operating Cost A in A	7	(20)	(11)	(10)
Accruals adjustments:				
Non-cash items	4	(49,540)	(53,258)	(53,398)
Changes in working capital other than cash	15	(572)	1,844	(687)
Use of provision	20	—	3,059	4,317
Net cash requirement (Schedule 4)		140,829	140,160	138,328

Explanation of the variation between Estimate and Outturn (net total resources):

The material variances that make up the underspend on resources are explained by the following accounting adjustments:

- Capitalisation of some development costs of new IT systems and other projects (around £2 million);
- Certain adjustments to the pension provision were netted off in the Estimate whilst these are shown separately in the accounts (around £3 million);
- A change of valuation indices to align the value of the Estate more closely with the comparative valuation undertaken (around £0.9 million);
- Delayed House of Lords recharge which created a debtor movement (around £2.7 million).

Summary of income payable to the Consolidated Fund.

In addition to appropriations in aid, the following income relates to the House of Commons and is payable to the Consolidated Fund (cash receipts being shown in italics)

	Note	2003–04 Forecast		2003–04 Outturn	
		Income £000	Receipts £000	Income £000	Receipts £000
Total	6	—	—	171	171

The notes on pages 17 to 42 form part of these accounts

SCHEDULE 2

Operating Cost Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2004

	Note	2003–04		2002–03	
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Administration costs:					
Staff costs	3	52,387		49,522	
Other administration costs	4	127,072		136,246	
Gross administration costs			179,459		185,768
Operating income	7		(2,342)		(7,672)
Net administration costs			177,117		178,096
Programme costs:					
Expenditure	5		1,100		1,180
Less: Income			—		—
Net programme costs			1,100		1,180
NET OPERATING COST	9 & 11		178,217		179,276
NET RESOURCE OUTTURN	9		178,217		180,006

All income and expenditure is derived from continuing activities.

Statement of Recognised Gains and Losses

for the year ended 31 March 2004

	Note	2003–04	2002–03
		£000	£000
Net (loss)/ gain on revaluation of tangible fixed assets	13	(5,085)	144,179
Receipt of donated assets	22	50	3
Total recognised gains and losses for the financial year		(5,035)	144,182

The notes on pages 17 to 42 form part of these accounts

SCHEDULE 3

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2004

	Note	2003–04		2002–03	
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13	1,027,975		1,036,851	
Intangible assets	14	518		368	
			1,028,493		1,037,219
Current assets					
Stocks and work in progress	16	468		436	
Debtors	17	7,689		6,157	
Cash at bank and in hand	18	2,587		5,334	
		10,744		11,927	
Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	19	(7,076)		(10,397)	
Net current assets			3,668		1,530
Total assets less current liabilities			1,032,161		1,038,749
Creditors (amounts falling due after more than one year)	19	(153)		—	
Provisions for liabilities and charges	20	(117,522)		(113,544)	
			(117,675)		(113,544)
			914,486		925,205
Taxpayers' equity					
General fund	21		619,302		623,333
Revaluation reserve	22		293,057		299,794
House of Commons Commission reserve	22		1,918		1,919
Donated assets reserve	22		209		159
			914,486		925,205

Roger Sands
Accounting Officer

27 October 2004

The notes on pages 17 to 42 form part of these accounts

SCHEDULE 4

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2004

		<u>2003–04</u>	<u>2002–03</u>
		<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Net cash outflow from operating activities	Note a	(129,862)	(129,434)
Capital expenditure and financial investment	Note b	(10,298)	(7,922)
Receipts due to the Consolidated Fund which are outside the scope of the House of Commons activities		171	7
Payments of amounts due to the Consolidated Fund		(740)	(18)
Financing	Note c	137,982	141,148
(Decrease)/increase in cash during the period		(2,747)	3,781

Note a — Reconciliation of operating cost to operating cash flows

		<u>2003–04</u>	<u>2002–03</u>
		<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Net operating cost		178,217	179,276
Adjustments for non cash transactions	4	(53,258)	(53,380)
Adjustments for movements in working capital other than cash	15	1,844	(779)
Use of provisions	20	3,059	4,317
Net cash outflow from operating activities		129,862	129,434

Note b — Analysis of capital expenditure and financial investment

		<u>2003–04</u>	<u>2002–03</u>
		<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Intangible fixed asset additions	14	430	467
Tangible fixed asset additions	13	9,879	7,483
Proceeds of disposal of fixed assets	13	(11)	(28)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		10,298	7,922

Note c — Analysis of financing and reconciliation to the net cash requirement

		<u>2003–04</u>	<u>2002–03</u>
		<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
From the Consolidated Fund (Supply): current year ¹		137,982	141,175
From the Consolidated Fund (Supply): prior year ²		—	—
Cash surrender of prior year surplus		—	(27)
Net financing		137,982	141,148
Decrease/(increase) in cash		2,747	(3,781)
Net cash flows other than financing		140,729	137,367
Adjustments for payments and receipts not related to supply			
Amounts due to the Consolidated Fund — received in a prior year and paid over		(569)	(11)
Amounts due to the Consolidated Fund — received and not paid over		—	568
Transitional adjustment		—	404
Net cash requirement for the year (Schedule 1)		140,160	138,328

(1) Amount of grant actually issued to support the net cash requirement equalled £137,981,532.89.

(2) Amount of grant actually issued to support the prior year net cash requirement equalled £nil.

The notes on pages 17 to 42 form part of these accounts

SCHEDULE 5

Resources by Aims

for the year ended 31 March 2004

	2003–04			2002–03		
	Gross £000	Income £000	Net £000	Gross £000	Income £000	Net £000
House of Commons objective — net operating cost	180,559	(2,342)	178,217	186,948	(7,672)	179,276

The House of Commons service has four strategic objectives, which have been agreed by the House of Commons Commission:

- Supporting the House and its committees;
- Supporting individual Members (and their staff);
- Providing information and access to the public;
- Maintaining the heritage of buildings, objects and documents.

Further information on the strategic objectives may be found in the House of Commons Commission's 26th Annual Report (HC791).

The net resource outturn against these objectives is £178,216,721

See notes 11 and 23

Notes to the accounts

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the House of Commons Resource Accounting Manual. Accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items considered material in relation to the accounts.

The House of Commons and the House of Lords hold joint stewardship of the Palace of Westminster. Responsibility for maintenance of the Palace and the remaining part of the parliamentary estate is a centralised function resting with the Parliamentary Estates Directorate within the Serjeant at Arms Department in the House of Commons. General estates expenditure, individual maintenance and building projects are shared on a 60:40 basis respectively, or solely apportioned to the House of Commons or House of Lords, and recharged accordingly. Other shared costs are split at agreed ratios for that service.

The Record Office which maintains the parliamentary archives is a shared facility. All these costs are split between the House of Commons and House of Lords on a 40:60 ratio.

In addition to this, arrangements for security are agreed jointly by authorities of the House of Commons and House of Lords with the Metropolitan Police. These costs are monitored jointly by the authorities in the two Houses but are billed individually to the House of Commons or House of Lords in a pre-determined ratio (69:31 for 2003–04).

1.1 Accounting Convention

These accounts have been prepared under the modified historical cost method of accounting for fixed assets.

1.2 Basis of Consolidation

These accounts comprise a consolidation of expenditure on administration; including staff, information systems, security, broadcasting, publicity, stationery, printing, catering, accommodation services and a grant in aid to the History of Parliament Trust.

1.3 Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets have been stated at current cost. The minimum level for capitalisation of a tangible fixed asset is £1,000.

Freehold Properties

Title to freehold land and buildings is held as follows:

- the Palace of Westminster by the Sovereign; and
- property on the House of Commons part of the parliamentary estate by the Corporate Officer of the House of Commons.

The Palace of Westminster has previously been subject to a full valuation by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA). From 2003–04 onwards the Palace will be revalued by applying the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Tender Price Index. There will be a full professional valuation every five years, with an interim review after three years to ensure that the indices remain in line with the fair value.

All other freehold properties on the parliamentary estate are subject to a full professional valuation every five years, with an interim review each year based on the Valuation Office Agency's The Office Index. These arrangements are in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 15.

The whole of the parliamentary estate was fully revalued by the VOA as at 31 March 2003, although the VOA undertook a further revaluation at the 31 March 2004 as a comparator given the change of valuation policy (i.e. use of predictive indices between full five-yearly revaluations).

Notes to the Accounts—*continued*

Brought forward values for properties regarded by the House of Commons as operational have been valued on the basis of existing use value or, where this could not be assessed because there was no market for the subject asset, on a depreciated replacement cost (DRC) basis. Properties regarded by the House of Commons as non-operational were valued on the basis of open market value.

Investment Properties

The House of Commons holds three interests in land and buildings which are classified as investment properties, because they are held for investment potential with the rental income being negotiated at arm's length. These properties are the car park at Abingdon Street, 11 Bridge Street and Units A, B and C in Portcullis House.

Office equipment

Computers, furniture and other equipment have been valued using appropriate indices from the historical tables 1 and 4 of the Office of National Statistics publication MM17 "Price index numbers for current cost accounting".

Antique Furniture

The antique furniture was professionally valued at 31 March 1998. Each year the Furniture Manager in the Parliamentary Works Services Directorate carries out an internal review to assess if any material revaluation adjustment is required.

Speaker's Silver

The Speaker's silver is revalued on an open market value basis every five years unless there is a material change of value in the interim period.

Plant and Machinery

Plant and machinery includes the Great Clock mechanism, Refreshment Department kitchen equipment and vehicles. The Great Clock is re-valued each year using appropriate indices from historic table 4 of the Office of National Statistics publication MM17 "Price index numbers for current cost accounting". Kitchen equipment and vehicles are not revalued.

Non Operating Heritage Assets

In addition to the operational heritage assets such as the Palace of Westminster, the Great Clock, the Speaker's silver, and antique furniture, the House of Commons holds significant collections of art, parliamentary archives, antiquarian books and the Speaker's state coach.

Parliamentary Art Collection

The Houses of Parliament art collection consists of works of art and statuary collected since 1841 depicting parliamentary institutions and statesmen and women. The collection originally consisted of works of art commissioned by the Fine Arts Commission, with the purpose of bringing the history of the nation to life on the walls of the grand interiors of the Houses of Parliament. Many of the works added later to the collection were acquired as donations from Members of both Houses. Until 1991 the collection was held jointly by both Houses of Parliament. At that date works were nominally split between the two Houses on the basis of where they were situated at that date. However, this split did not necessarily reflect actual ownership at the date of acquisition or the locations for which works were originally commissioned or intended.

In accordance with the Resource Accounting Manual, the value of the parliamentary art collection as at 31 March 2000 is not included on the balance sheet. New House of Commons additions since 1 April 2000 have been valued at cost. Further details of the contents of the art collection can be found in Note 13.

Notes to the Accounts—*continued*

Parliamentary Archives

The parliamentary records archive comprises several million documents that have been preserved at the Palace of Westminster from 1497 to date in a variety of formats from medieval vellum and parchment to modern computer disk. Parliamentary records prior to 1497 form part of the National Archives. Most of the records are unique and irreplaceable and have been preserved for their historical, legal and administrative value. The Record Office was established within the House of Lords in 1946 and administration costs have been shared with the House of Commons since 1999.

In accordance with the requirements of the Resource Accounting Manual, parliamentary archives are non-operational heritage assets and are not included on the balance sheet.

Any operational assets held by the Record Office are disclosed within the House of Lords Resource Account.

Antiquarian Books

In addition to the current working collection of books and monographs the House of Commons Library holds a large collection of antiquarian books. The collection includes volumes dating back to the sixteenth century, although the majority of the collection dates from the eighteenth century or later.

In accordance with the requirements of the Resource Accounting Manual, the value of the antiquarian books held at 31 March 2000 is not included on the balance sheet. However, acquisitions from 1 April 2000 are valued at cost and have been included with the library book stock valuation.

The Speaker's State Coach

The Speaker's state coach is a late seventeenth century giltwood and painted carriage which has not been used for some time and is not currently in roadworthy condition. In accordance with the Resource Accounting Manual it has not been valued, because it would be difficult to obtain a reliable valuation.

1.4 Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to expenditure, on the revalued amount of assets. An element of the depreciation is therefore due to the increase in valuation and is in excess of the depreciation that would be charged on the historical cost of the assets. The amount relating to this excess is a realised gain in revaluation and is transferred from the Revaluation Reserve to the General Fund.

Depreciation is charged on a straight line basis with the exception of Library books for which depreciation is calculated on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the valuation of freehold buildings and other tangible fixed assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful lives, with the exception of heritage assets with an estimated life of more than 200 years. The heritage assets are not depreciated (as per FRS 15) because the long remaining life or high residual value of the asset makes any such charge immaterial. Capital works on leasehold property are amortised on a straight line basis over the lease period.

Notes to the Accounts—*continued*

For accounting purposes the lives are in the following ranges:

Land and Buildings Residual Lives

Land	N/A
Palace of Westminster	93 years
Freehold property (excluding Portcullis House)	26–39 years
Portcullis House	55–76 years
Leasehold property (7 Millbank)	25 years

Other Tangible Fixed Assets

Furniture — standard	10 years
Furniture — antique	400 years
Plant & Machinery — Great Clock mechanism	400 years
Plant & Machinery — Refreshment Department	10–30 years
Other Plant and Machinery	4–5 years
Works of Art	400 years
Fixtures and fittings — standard	10 years
Fixtures and fittings — antique	400 years
Speakers Silver	400 years
General office equipment	3–5 years
Library books	10 years
Computer file servers	5 years
Computer equipment (excluding file servers)	4–5 years
Broadcasting equipment	10 years
Telephone equipment	5 years

1.5 Donated Assets

Donated tangible fixed assets are capitalised at their valuation on receipt, and this value is credited to the Donated Assets Reserve. Subsequent revaluations are also taken to this reserve.

Donated assets currently comprise works of art only and will not be subject to a depreciation charge in line with House policy on works of art (see Note 1.3).

1.6 Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are licences for software that have been provided by third parties, costing in excess of £1,000. Software licences are capitalised and amortised over the expected useful life of the software.

1.7 Current Investments

The House of Commons holds short term current investments. These are all held in cash and are included in the “Bank and Cash in Hand” figures. Interest receivable is treated as operating income.

1.8 Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued as follows:

- (a) Finished goods and goods for resale are valued at cost or, where materially different, current replacement cost, and at net realisable value only when they either cannot or will not be used.
- (b) Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost, including appropriate overheads, and net realisable value.

1.9 Research and Development

The House of Commons did not engage in research and development activity during the financial year 2003–04.

Notes to the Accounts—*continued*

1.10 Operating Income

Operating income is income which relates directly to the operating activities of the House of Commons. It principally comprises private bill fees, royalties and the sale of refreshments, books, videos and souvenirs. Refreshment Department income represents the value of sales less the cost of those sales. Prior to 2003–04 the cost of sales was restricted to the cost of supplies alone.

The House has money invested on short term in the money market. Interest received is treated as operating income and is included in the Operating Cost Statement.

Operating income includes income appropriated in aid.

1.11 Administration and Programme Expenditure

The Operating Cost Statement is analysed between administration and programme costs. Administration costs reflect the costs of running the House of Commons, together with associated operating income. Income is analysed between that which is allowed to be offset against the gross administrative cost and that which is not.

Programme costs reflect non-administration costs, consisting of a grant to the History of Parliament Trust.

1.12 Capital Charge

A charge, reflecting the cost of capital utilised by the House of Commons, is included in operating costs. The charge is calculated at the Government's standard rate of 3.5% (2002–03 6%) on all assets less liabilities, except for heritage assets, donated assets and cash balances with the Office of the Paymaster General (OPG), where the charge is nil. Additions to collections (e.g. works of art, archives, antiquarian books) are also exempt from the capital charge.

1.13 Foreign Exchange

Transactions which are denominated in foreign currency are translated into sterling at the exchange rate ruling on the date of each transaction.

1.14 Pensions

Present and past employees are covered by the provisions of the House of Commons Staff Pension Scheme (HOCSPS) which is funded on a pay as you go basis. The Scheme is a defined benefit scheme and liability for payment of future benefits is a charge to the House of Commons. Pension liabilities satisfy the requirements of Practice Note 208. The adoption of FRS17 for 2005-06 may give rise to a significant movement on the current provision shown.

1.15 Early Departure Costs

The House of Commons meets the cost of benefits beyond the main pension benefits in respect of employees who retire early. These costs are identified separately in the accounts.

1.16 Leases

All costs of operating leases are charged to the Operating Cost Statement as incurred. There were no finance leases.

1.17 Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Transactions

The House of Commons has no PFI transactions.

1.18 Grants Payable

The House of Commons provides a grant in aid to the History of Parliament Trust.

Notes to the Accounts—*continued***1.19 Provisions**

The House of Commons makes provision for pensions (see note 1.14), early departure costs and legal costs.

1.20 VAT and Corporation Tax

Most of the activities of the House of Commons are outside the scope of VAT and, in general output tax does not apply and input tax on purchases is not recoverable. Irrecoverable VAT is charged to the relevant expenditure category or included in the capitalised purchase cost of fixed assets. Where output tax is charged or input VAT is recoverable, the amounts are stated net of VAT.

The House is not subject to Corporation Tax.

1.21 Third Party Assets

The House of Commons hold, third party assets in the form of gratuities and service charges on behalf of Refreshment Department staff.

1.22 House of Commons Commission Reserve

The House of Commons Commission has established a reserve for excess income generated.

2. Change in estimation technique

With effect from the 2003–04 accounts the following material changes in estimating techniques have been introduced in order better to reflect the value of fixed assets and to meet the needs of in-year expenditure control:

2.1 Useful economic life of IT equipment

The useful economic life of IT has been changed from 3 years to 5 years for printers, monitors and servers and 4 years for other IT equipment.

2.2 Relife/Revaluation of out of life assets

Assets that are still in use after their useful economic life has expired will be kept on the balance sheet at nil book value. Those assets which have previously been given a nominal value for an extra 3 years have been returned to a nil book value.

2.3 Land and Buildings

The House will no longer have a professional valuation every year to ascertain the value of the Palace of Westminster. The value will be calculated using appropriate indices, with an interim review every 3 years and a full valuation every 5 years.

2.4 House of Lords receipts

All receipts from the House of Lords in regard to shared services are now netted against expenditure.

2.5 Impact of change in estimating techniques

The change in estimation techniques has had the following effects on:

- Schedules 1, 2 and 4: a decrease in expenditure of £919,567;
- Schedule 3: an increase in values of fixed assets of £16,149,000.

Notes to the Accounts—continued

3. Staff numbers and costs

A. Staff costs consist of:

	Total 2003–04	Total 2002–03
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	39,174	37,092
Social security costs	3,312	2,690
Other pension costs	6,910	6,605
Sub total	49,396	46,387
Inward secondments/agency staff	3,550	3,135
Sub total	52,946	49,522
Less recoveries in respect of outward secondments	(559)	—
Total Net Costs	52,387	49,522

Note — Recoveries in respect of outward secondments (2002–03 £580k) were previously presented at Note 7, Income and appropriations in aid.

For 2003–04 contributions of £6,910,096 were payable to the HOCSPS at a rate determined by the Government Actuary (17.1% of pensionable pay).

From 1 October 2002, employees of the House of Commons may be in one of three statutorily-based final salary defined benefit schemes (Classic, Premium, and Classic Plus). New entrants after 1 October 2002 may choose between membership of the Premium scheme or joining a good quality ‘money purchase’ stakeholder arrangement with an employer contribution (partnership pension account).

(a) Classic Scheme

Benefits accrue at the rate of $\frac{1}{80}$ th of pensionable salary for each year of service. In addition, a lump sum equivalent to three years’ pension is payable on retirement. Members pay contributions of 1.5% of pensionable earnings. On death, pensions are payable to the surviving spouse at a rate of half the member’s pension. On death in service, the scheme pays a lump sum benefit of twice pensionable pay and also provides a service enhancement on computing the spouse’s pension. The enhancement depends on length of service and cannot exceed 10 years. Medical retirement is possible in the event of serious ill health. In this case, pensions are brought into payment immediately without actuarial reduction and with service enhanced as for widow(er) pensions.

(b) Premium Scheme

Benefits accrue at the rate of $\frac{1}{60}$ th of final pensionable earnings for each year of service. Unlike the Classic scheme, there is no automatic lump sum, but members may commute some of their pension to provide a lump sum up to a maximum of $\frac{3}{80}$ ths of final pensionable earnings for each year of service or 2.25 times pension if greater. For the purposes of pension disclosure the tables assume maximum commutation. Members pay contributions of 3.5% of pensionable earnings. On death in service, the scheme pays a lump sum benefit of three times pensionable earnings and also provides a service enhancement on computing the spouse’s pension. The enhancement depends on length of service and cannot exceed 10 years. Medical retirement is possible in the event of serious ill health. In this case, pensions are brought into payment immediately without actuarial reduction. Where the member’s ill health is such that it permanently prevents them undertaking any gainful employment, service is enhanced to what they would have accrued at age 60.

(c) Classic Plus Scheme

This is essentially a variation of the Premium scheme but with benefits in respect of service before 1 October 2002 calculated broadly as for the Classic scheme.

Pensions payable under Classic, Premium, and Classic Plus schemes are increased in line with the Retail Price Index.

Notes to the Accounts—continued**(d) Partnership Pension Account**

This is a stakeholder-type arrangement where the House of Commons pays a basic contribution of between 3% and 12.5% (depending on the age of the member) into a stakeholder pension product. The employees do not have to contribute but, where they do, these will be matched by the employer up to a limit of 3% (in addition to the employer's basic contribution). Employers also contribute a further 0.8% of pensionable salary to cover the cost of risk benefit cover (death in service and ill health retirement). The member may retire at any time between the ages of 50 and 75 and use the accumulated fund to purchase a pension. The member may choose to take up to 25% of the fund as a lump sum.

The House of Commons made employers' contributions of £11,045 to one or more of a panel of four appointed stakeholder pension providers. No contributions were prepaid at the balance sheet date.

By agreement between the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the whole cost of the pension provision for staff in some shared services falls on the House of Commons, regardless of whether the salary costs are shared.

B. The average number of whole-time equivalent persons employed (including senior management) during the year was primarily (this includes 100% of Parliamentary Works Services Directorate staff, 40% of whose salary costs are met by the House of Lords):

	<u>2003–04</u> Number	<u>2002–03</u> Number
Average Number	1,559	1,480

Notes to the Accounts—*continued*

C. The salary and pension entitlements of the members of the Board of Management, covering the period during which they were on the Board, were as follows: (for 2002–03 figures, see House of Commons Resource Accounts, HC 67)

Name and Title	Salary including performance pay £000	Benefits in Kind (rounded to nearest £100)	Real increase in pension and related lump sum at age 60 £000	Total accrued pension at age 60 at 31 March 2004 and related lump sum £000	Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV) 31 March 2003 (nearest £000)	CETV at 31 March 2004 (nearest £000)	Real increase in CETV after adjustment for inflation and changes in market investment factors (nearest £000)
Roger Sands (Clerk of the House)	140-145	19,000	15-17.5 plus 50-52.5 lump sum	65-70 plus 205-210 lump sum	938	1,245	303
Priscilla Baines (Librarian)	85-90	—	0-2.5 plus 5-7.5 lump sum	45-50 plus 135-140 lump sum	785	827	37
George Cubie (Clerk of Committees)	100-105	—	2.5-5 plus 7.5-10 lump sum	45-50 plus 140-145 lump sum	813	884	39
Sir Michael Cummins (Serjeant at Arms)	90-95	14,000	0-2.5 plus 5-7.5 lump sum	25-30 plus 75-80 lump sum	402	441	37
Bill Garland (Editor of the Official Report)	80-85	—	2.5-5 plus 10-12.5 lump sum	30-35 plus 100-105 lump sum	537	635	72
Sue Harrison (Director of Catering Services)	75-80	—	0-2.5 plus 2.5-5 lump sum	10-15 plus 35-40 lump sum	142	169	18
Andrew Walker* (Director of Finance and Administration)	90-95*	—	n/a*	n/a*	n/a*	n/a*	n/a*

No employer contributions were made to partnership pensions in 2003–04.

*Andrew Walker is on secondment from the Inland Revenue; the House of Commons is recharged with the direct employment costs as shown in the salary column. He is not part of the House of Commons Staff Pension Scheme.

All the other members of the Board of Management belong to the House of Commons Staff Pension Scheme.

- “Salary” includes gross salaries, performance bonuses awarded, reserved rights to London weighting or London allowances, recruitment and retention allowance.
- The estimated monetary value of benefits in kind covers any benefits provided by the House of Commons and treated by the Inland Revenue as taxable. These figures represent the benefit from the official residences that the officers are required to use in the course of their duties.
- Pension benefits are provided through the HOCSPS, full details of which are disclosed in Section A of Note 3.
- A Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV) is the actuarially assessed capitalised value of the pension scheme benefits accrued by an employee at a particular point in time. The benefits valued are the member’s accrued benefits and any contingent spouse’s pension payable from the scheme. A CETV is a payment made by a pension scheme or arrangement to secure pension benefits in another pension scheme or arrangement when the member leaves a scheme and chooses to transfer the benefits accrued in their former scheme. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total membership of the pension scheme, not just their service in a sector capacity to which disclosure applies. The CETV figures,

Notes to the Accounts—continued

and from 2003–04 the other pension details, include the value of any pension benefit in another scheme or arrangement which the individual has transferred to these arrangements and for which the Estimate has received a transfer payment commensurate to the additional pension liabilities being assumed. They also include any additional pension benefit accrued to the member as a result of their purchasing additional years of pension service in the scheme at their own cost. CETVs are calculated within the guidelines and framework prescribed by the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries.

4. Other administration costs

	Note	2003–04		2002–03	
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Rentals under operating leases					
Photocopier rental		547		670	
Buildings rental		6,055		6,199	
			6,602		6,869
Cash items					
Accommodation services		24,259		36,034	
Security		16,655		15,319	
Information		13,331		12,629	
Communications		6,675		6,077	
Computer maintenance		3,864		3,450	
Travel and subsistence		3,083		2,675	
Finance and specialist services		2,698		3,081	
Other staff costs		2,032		1,327	
Office supplies		1,421		1,865	
Broadcasting		104		127	
			74,122		82,584
Non-cash items (see Notes)					
Capital charge	21	32,244		52,636	
Audit fee		130		130	
Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets:					
Tangible fixed assets	13	12,541		14,220	
Intangible fixed assets	14	280		210	
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	13	51		—	
Loss on revaluation of fixed assets	13	976		368	
Gain on revaluation of fixed assets	13	—		(20,909)	
Provisions	20	160		145	
Unwinding of discount on provisions	20	(34)		(7)	
			46,348		46,793
Total			127,072		136,246

Note

- (a) No remuneration was paid for non-audit related work performed by the National Audit Office.
- (b) The total of non-cash items included in Schedule 1 (the reconciliation of resources to net cash requirement) and in the total of the non-cash transactions included in Schedule 4 (the reconciliation of operating costs to operating cash flows) comprises:

	2003–04
	£000
Other administration costs — non-cash items (as above)	46,348
Other non-cash amounts charged to operating expenditure (pension costs — Note 3)	6,910
Less non-cash income	—
Deferred donation income released from the Donated Asset Reserve	—
Profit on sale of fixed assets	—
Total non-cash transactions	53,258

Notes to the Accounts—continued

5. Net programme costs

	2003–04	2002–03
	£000	£000
Grant to History of Parliament Trust	1,100	1,180

6. Analysis of income payable to the Consolidated Fund

In addition to appropriations in aid, the following income relates to the House and is payable to the Consolidated Fund (cash receipts being shown in italics):

	2003–04 Forecast		2003–04 Outturn	
	Income	Receipts	Income	Receipts
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Operating income and receipts — excess Appropriations in Aid	—	—	—	—
Non-operating income and receipts — excess Appropriations in Aid	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—
Other operating income not classified as Appropriations in Aid	—	—	—	—
Other non-operating income not classified as Appropriations in Aid	—	—	—	—
Other amounts collectable on behalf of the Consolidated Fund	—	—	171	<i>171</i>
Excess cash receipts surrenderable to the Consolidated Fund	—	—	—	—
Total (see Note)	—	—	171	<i>171</i>

Note — In 2003–04 all operating income not classified as appropriations-in-aid (i.e. transferred to the Consolidated Fund) was within public expenditure.

7. Income and appropriations in aid

Operating income

	Resource Outturn	2003–04		Operating Cost Statement
		Reconciliation to Operating Cost Statement		
		Appropriated- in-Aid	Netted off gross Expenditure in sub-head	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Administration income:				
Staff related receipts	—	—	—	—
Fees on private bills	28	—	—	28
Reimbursement from Government depts	6	—	—	6
Rental receipts and associated charges	675	—	—	675
Receipts from sales	1,584	—	—	1,584
Investment income	2	—	—	2
Other receipts	47	—	—	47
	2,342	—	—	2,342

In 2003–04, the House of Commons received £623k from London Underground to compensate for delays that occurred before the construction of Portcullis House. The House of Commons Commission authorised this income to be netted off the total gross expenditure on the Parliamentary Estate.

Notes to the Accounts—continued

	Resource Outturn	2002–03		Operating Cost Statement
		Reconciliation to Operating Cost Statement		
		Netted off gross Expenditure in sub-head	Payable to Consolidated Fund	
Appropriated- in-Aid	£000	£000	£000	Income £000
Administration income:				
Staff related receipts	727	—	—	727
Fees on private bills	20	—	—	20
Reimbursement from HOL/ Govt depts	2,592	—	—	2,592
Rental receipts and associated charges	698	—	—	698
Receipts from sales	2,712	—	712	3,424
Investment income	98	—	—	98
Other receipts	95	—	—	95
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	—	—	18	18
	6,942	—	730	7,672

All rental receipts are derived from operating leases.

Non-operating Appropriations in Aid

	2003–04	2002–03
	£000	£000
Disposal of fixed assets	11	10

8. Administration cost limits

The House of Commons is outside the administration cost control regime operated by HM Treasury.

9. Reconciliation of net operating cost to net resource outturn

	2003–04	2002–03
	£000	£000
Net operating cost	178,217	179,276
Operating income not classified as A in A	—	730
Net resource outturn	178,217	180,006

Note — Net operating cost is the total of expenditure and income appearing in the Operating Cost Statement (Schedule 2). Net resource outturn is the total of those elements of expenditure and income that are subject to parliamentary approval and included in the House of Commons Supply Estimate. The outturn against the Estimate is shown in the Summary of Resource Outturn (Schedule 1).

10. Analysis of net operating cost by spending body

	2003–04		2002–03
	Budget	Outturn	Outturn
	£000	£000	£000
House of Commons Commission	182,744	178,217	179,276

Notes to the Accounts—continued

11. Analysis of net resource outturn by function and reconciliation to Operating Cost Statement

	2003–04				2002–03	
	Gross Resource Expenditure	Outturn A in A	Net Total	Estimate	Net Total Outturn compared with estimate	Net Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Request for Resources 1: Administrative expenditure	179,459	(2,342)	177,117	181,564		178,826
Request for Resources 2: Grants to other bodies	1,100	—	1,100	1,180		1,180
Resource outturn	180,559	(2,342)	178,217	182,744	(4,527)	180,006
<i>Reconciliation to Operating Cost Statement</i>						
Non A in A operating income	—	—	—			(730)
Gross operating expenditure	180,559					
Operating income		(2,342)				
Net operating cost			178,217			179,276

12. Analysis of capital expenditure, financial investments and associated A in A

	Note	2003–04			
		Capital expenditure	Loans etc	A in A	Net Total
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Request for Resources 1	13 & 14	10,168	—	(11)	10,157
Request for Resources 2	13 & 14	—	—	—	—
		10,168	—	(11)	10,157
	Note	2002–03			
		Capital expenditure	Loans etc	A in A	Net Total
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Request for Resources 1	13 & 14	8,100	—	(10)	8,090
Request for Resources 2	13 & 14	—	—	—	—
		8,100	—	(10)	8,090

Notes to the Accounts—*continued*

13. Tangible fixed assets

	Land & Buildings	Antique and other furniture	Speakers Silver	Parliamentary art collection	Plant and Machinery	Equipment and computers	Other assets under construction	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost at 1 April 2003	1,532,508	30,288	1,951	535	1,942	15,904	822	1,583,950
Additions	6,384	505	—	48	39	1,996	766	9,738
Assets Completed	—	—	—	—	—	822	(822)	—
Donations	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	50
Disposals	—	(4,424)	—	—	—	(892)	—	(5,316)
Relief/ Revalued Reversal	—	(270)	—	—	—	(764)	—	(1,034)
Loss on Revaluation	(40,259)	(79)	—	—	—	(897)	—	(41,235)
Gain on Revaluation	22,144	—	—	—	4	—	—	22,148
Rounding Adjustment for 2002–03	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)
At 31 March 2004	1,520,777	26,020	1,951	633	1,985	16,168	766	1,568,300
Depreciation								
At 1 April 2003	530,564	5,902	—	—	72	10,561	—	547,099
Charge in the year	10,893	297	—	—	9	1,342	—	12,541
Donations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disposals	—	(4,413)	—	—	—	(841)	—	(5,254)
Revaluation	(13,276)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13,276)
Relief/ Revalued Reversal	—	(254)	—	—	—	(531)	—	(785)
At 31 March 2004	528,181	1,532	—	—	81	10,531	—	540,325
Net Book Value 31 March 2004	992,596	24,488	1,951	633	1,904	5,637	766	1,027,975
Net Book Value 31 March 2003	1,001,944	24,386	1,951	535	1,870	5,343	822	1,036,851

Analysis of Land and Buildings

Analysed into Freehold, Long Leasehold, Short Leasehold, Refurbishment and Investments

	Land		Buildings			Refurbishment	Investments	Total
	Freehold	Long Leasehold	Freehold	Long Leasehold	Short Leasehold			
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000			
Cost or Valuation at 1 April 2003	166,277	172	1,342,094	258	13,232	—	10,475	1,532,508
Additions	—	—	6,057	—	327	—	—	6,384
Assets Completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relief/ Revalued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loss on Revaluation	(2,147)	(6)	(37,764)	(8)	—	—	(334)	(40,259)
Gain on Revaluation	22,144	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,144
At 31 March 2004	186,274	166	1,310,387	250	13,559	—	10,141	1,520,777
Depreciation								
At 1 April 2003	—	—	517,764	10	12,790	—	—	530,564
Charge in the year	—	—	10,840	10	43	—	—	10,893
Disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revaluation	—	—	(13,276)	—	—	—	—	(13,276)
Write back due to revaluation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 March 2004	—	—	515,328	20	12,833	—	—	528,181
Net Book Value 31 March 2004	186,274	166	795,059	230	726	—	10,141	992,596
Net Book Value 31 March 2003	166,278	172	824,330	248	441	—	10,475	1,001,944

Notes to the Accounts—continued

For details on accounting policies for fixed assets, depreciation and revaluation please see Notes 1.3 to 1.5.

All assets are owned outright and none are either finance leased or on a balance sheet PFI contract.

Parliamentary estate

Please see Note 1.3 for the basis of valuation.

The Palace of Westminster and the special adaptations to Portcullis House were re-valued using the depreciated replacement cost method. The total value of the Palace at 31 March 2004 was £1,038,626,599 (House of Commons share £623,175,959). The total value of the Portcullis House adaptations at 31 March 2004 was £172,615,081. The special adaptations to Portcullis House included sound and television broadcasting facilities and design enhancements to protect the building's structural integrity in the event of bomb or missile attack. The investment properties were valued at £10,140,691 using open market values as at 31 March 2004. The remaining parliamentary estate assets were valued at £189,647,859 (House of Commons share £186,664,535) as at 31 March 2004 using existing use value.

Land and Buildings analysed by Net Book Value (House of Commons share)

Analysed by individual land, buildings and investment property (rounded to the nearest £1)

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Investment</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 Canon Row	2,846,170	4,879,148	—	7,725,318
2 Canon Row	556,648	792,154	—	1,348,802
4 Canon Row	565,361	804,553	—	1,369,914
1 Derby Gate	4,724,255	6,613,957	—	11,338,212
22 John Islip Street	176,191	308,772	—	484,963
1 Parliament Street	8,499,787	11,988,150	—	20,487,937
2 Parliament Street	813,191	1,157,234	—	1,970,425
3 Parliament Street	952,595	1,353,688	—	2,306,283
Norman Shaw North	7,877,792	13,643,572	—	21,521,364
Norman Shaw South	5,251,861	17,580,042	—	22,831,903
102 Rochester Row	166,510	229,784	—	396,294
Abingdon St Car Park	—	—	5,155,053	5,155,053
11 Bridge Street	—	—	1,258,510	1,258,510
Portcullis House	32,866,489	233,905,458	—	266,771,947
Palace of Westminster	121,144,736	502,031,222	—	623,175,958
Improvements	—	726,242	—	726,242
Units A, B & C Portcullis House	—	—	3,727,127	3,727,127
NBV at 31 March 2004	<u>186,441,586</u>	<u>796,013,976</u>	<u>10,140,690</u>	<u>992,596,252</u>

Investment Properties

The investment properties have been valued using indices from the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 'The Office Index'. A full VOA valuation every five years, with an interim VOA valuation after three years will be carried out to ensure that the indices are in line with the fair value.

These properties include the car park at Abingdon Street, 11 Bridge Street and Units A, B and C in Portcullis House.

Antique furniture

Antique furniture value is based on a professional valuation carried out at 31 March 1998. The Furniture Manager for the Parliamentary Works Services Directorate performs a yearly internal review of the antique furniture to identify if any revaluation adjustment is required, for the year ended 31 March 2004, he concluded that no adjustment was required.

Notes to the Accounts—*continued***New Financial System**

The costs incurred for the implementation of Agresso software in 2003–04 have been capitalised at current cost and are written off over the anticipated life of six years. The software has been valued using appropriate indices from historical table 4 of the Office of National Statistics publication MM17 “Price index numbers for current cost accounting”.

Speaker’s Silver

The Speaker’s Silver is revalued using the open market value method. The total value at 21 July 2000 was £1,950,711.89. For the year ended 31 March 2004, it was concluded that no adjustment was required.

The Great Clock

The clock was last valued as at 31 March 2004 using appropriate indices from historic table 4 of the Office of National Statistics publication MM17 at £3,117,879 (House of Commons share £1,870,727).

Donated Assets

Works of art of the value of £50k were donated to the House of Commons in the year ended 31 March 2004.

Non-operational heritage assets

The objects in the parliamentary art collection are owned jointly by the House of Commons and the House of Lords and are classified as non-operational heritage assets. Those objects that entered the collection prior to 31 March 2000 are not included on the balance sheet. They comprise:

	Purchased prior to 31 March 2000	Donated prior to 31 March 2000
	Number	Number
Paintings & prints	4,796	1,534
Busts	170	49
Medieval statuary	6	—
Murals & mosaics	122	17
Tapestries	9	1
	5,103	1,601

Since 1 April 2000 additions to the parliamentary art collection have been capitalised and included in the table of fixed assets. These additions are recorded separately between the House of Commons and House of Lords accounts in accordance with their acquisition.

Notes to the Accounts—continued

Treatment of fixed asset additions

	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Total additions		9,738
Movement in Creditors		
Balance at 31 March 2003	232	
Balance at 31 March 2004	91	<u>141</u>
Cash Fixed Asset Additions		<u>9,879</u>

Treatment of revaluation losses

	<u>£000</u>
Amounts charged to operating costs	(976)
Amounts realised against revaluation reserve	<u>(40,259)</u>
	<u>(41,235)</u>

The greater part of the revaluation loss was due to the fall in the value of freehold buildings following the application of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors' (RICS) indices. Those losses were offset against previous revaluation gains.

Treatment of revaluation gains

Revaluation gains are credited to the Revaluation Reserve, except where they reverse a previous loss on revaluation that had been charged to operating costs. There were no reversals of previous losses in 2003-04.

The greater part of the revaluation gain is related to the Parliamentary Estate.

Calculation of disposal losses

	<u>£000</u>
Total disposals	5,316
Accumulated depreciation	(5,254)
Unrealised element of revaluation	<u>—</u>
	62
Receipts for the sale of furniture and equipment	<u>(11)</u>
Loss	<u>51</u>

Movement in revaluation reserve within the current year

	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Revaluation gain during the year	22,148	
Relief/revaluation	(249)	
Gain taken to operating costs	<u>—</u>	
		21,899
Less		
Revaluation loss netted against reserve		(40,259)
Net back log depreciation		13,276
Adjustment for 02–03 backlog depreciation		<u>(1)</u>
		(5,085)
Transfer realised element to General Fund (Note 21)		<u>(1,652)</u>
		<u>(6,737)</u>

Notes to the Accounts—*continued*

14. Intangible fixed assets

	Computer software licences
	<u>£000</u>
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2003	713
Additions	430
Disposals	—
Revaluation	—
At 31 March 2004	<u>1,143</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2003	345
Charged in year	280
Disposals	—
Revaluation	—
At 31 March 2004	<u>625</u>
Net book value at 31 March 2004	<u>518</u>
Net book value at 31 March 2003	<u>368</u>

15. Movements in working capital other than cash

The movement in working capital other than cash used in the Cash Flow Statement (Schedule 4) comprises:

	<u>2003–04</u>	<u>2002–03</u>
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Increase in debtors	1,532	903
Increase in stock	32	67
Decrease/(increase) in creditors	3,168	(1,897)
Movements in working capital other than cash	<u>4,732</u>	<u>(927)</u>
(Decrease) in amounts due to the Consolidated Fund	(2,909)	—
(Decrease)/increase in capital creditors	(141)	150
Decrease in A in A debtor	162	—
Adjustment for CFER debtor	—	(2)
Adjustments for movements in working capital other than cash per Schedule 4	<u>1,844</u>	<u>(779)</u>

Notes to the Accounts—*continued*

The movement in working capital used in the Reconciliation of resources to cash requirement (Schedule 1) comprises:

	<u>2003–04</u>	<u>2002–03</u>
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Increase in debtors	1,532	903
Increase in stock	32	67
Decrease/(increase) in creditors	3,168	(1,897)
Movements in working capital other than cash excluding amounts due to the Consolidated Fund	4,732	(927)
Decrease in 2002–03 capital creditor*	—	150
Adjustment for 2002–03 CFER debtor*	—	(2)
	<u>—</u>	<u>(779)</u>
Adjustment: movement in working capital not related to net operating costs		
(Decrease) in amounts due to the Consolidated Fund	(2,909)	—
(Decrease) in capital creditors	(141)	(150)
Decrease/(increase) in A in A debtor	162	(162)
Transitional adjustments	—	404
Changes in working capital other than cash per Schedule 1	<u>1,844</u>	<u>(687)</u>

*The movement in capital creditor and adjustment in CFER debtor have not been deducted before calculating the Schedule 1 movement for 2003–04. This treatment is in accordance with the RAM 2003–04.

16. Stock and work in progress

	As at 31 March 2004	As at 31 March 2003
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Consumables and finished goods	468	436
Work in progress	—	—
	<u>468</u>	<u>436</u>

17. Debtors

	As at 31 March 2004	As at 31 March 2003
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade debtors (Note)	4,246	1,755
Deposits and advances	287	249
VAT and other taxes	1,234	2,574
Other debtors	49	10
Prepayments and accrued income	1,873	1,569
	<u>7,689</u>	<u>6,157</u>

Note — Included within trade debtors is £nil (2002–03: £162k) representing amounts that will be due to the Consolidated Fund once the debts are collected.

Notes to the Accounts—*continued*

18. Cash at bank and in hand

	2003–04	2002–03
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	5,334	1,553
Net cash (outflow)/inflow	(2,747)	3,781
Balance at 31 March	2,587	5,334

The Office of HM Paymaster General (OPG) provides a current account banking service.

The following balances are held at 31 March:

Balances at OPG	181	503
Commercial banks and cash in hand	(294)	2,241
Investment account	2,700	2,590
Balance at 31 March	2,587	5,334

The balance at 31 March comprises:

Cash due to be paid to the Consolidated Fund

Amounts issued from the Consolidated Fund but not spent at year end	669	2,847
Consolidated Fund extra receipts received and due to be paid to the Consolidated Fund	—	568
House of Commons Commission reserve balance	1,918	1,919
	2,587	5,334

19. Creditors

	as at 31 March 2004 £000	as at 31 March 2003 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other tax and social security	29	24
Trade creditors — current	3,569	3,769
Trade creditors — capital	91	232
Members	220	172
Other creditors	31	244
Accruals and deferred income	2,467	2,379
	6,407	6,820
Amounts issued from the Consolidated Fund for supply but not spent at year end	669	2,847
Consolidated Fund extra receipts received and receivable due to be paid to the Consolidated Fund	—	730
	7,076	10,397
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Accruals and deferred income	153	—
	7,229	10,397

Notes to the Accounts—*continued***20. Provisions for liabilities and charges**

The provision for future pension payments, early departure costs and legal claims are as follows:

	Pensions	Early Departure Costs	Legal claims	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2003	113,326	111	107	113,544
Provision in year	6,910	—	160	7,070
(Payments in year)	(6,067)	(55)	(107)	(6,229)
Transfers in	2,072	—	—	2,072
Other receipts in year	1,099	—	—	1,099
Unwinding of discount	—	(34)	—	(34)
Balance at 31 March 2004	117,340	22	160	117,522

Pensions

A full actuarial valuation was carried out at 31 March 2004 by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD). The major assumptions used by the actuary were the following percentages above inflation:

	at 31 March 2004
Inflation assumption	2.5%
Rate of increase in salaries	4.0%
Rate of increase for deferred pensions	2.5%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	2.5%
Rate used to discount scheme liabilities	6.1%

The present value of the scheme liabilities is £192.6 million and has been calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (UKGAAP).

By agreement between the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the whole cost of the pension provision for certain staff within shared services falls on the House of Commons, regardless of whether the salary costs are shared.

Early departure costs

The House meets the additional costs of benefits beyond the normal HOCSPS benefits in respect of employees who retire early by transferring the required amounts annually to the HOCSPS over the period between early departure and normal retirement age. The House provides for this in full if and when the early departure becomes binding on the House by establishing a provision for the estimated payments discounted by 3.5% in real terms.

Other receipts include contributions for widow(er)s benefits and reimbursements from other organisations.

Legal claims

Provision has been made for various legal claims against the House of Commons. The provision reflects all known claims where legal advice indicates that it is more than 50% probable that the claim will be successful and the amount of the claim can be reliably estimated. The previous provision of £107k raised in 2002–03 was paid during the financial year.

Legal claims which may succeed but are less likely to do so or cannot be estimated reliably are disclosed as contingent liabilities in Note 28.

Notes to the Accounts—continued

21. Reconciliation of net operating cost to changes in general fund

	2003–04		2002–03	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Net operating cost for the year (Schedule 2)	(178,217)		(179,276)	
Income not appropriated in aid payable to the consolidated fund	—		(730)	
		(178,217)		(180,006)
Net parliamentary funding		137,982		141,175
Reversal of prior year Consolidated Fund creditor	2,847		1,553	
Adjustment of prior year Consolidated Fund creditor	—		(27)	
Prior year cash surrender adjustment	—		(11)	
		2,847		1,515
Transferred to general fund of realised element of revaluation reserve		1,652		1,468
Transferred from general fund to House of Commons Commission reserve		—		(1,919)
Consolidated Fund creditor for cash unspent		(669)		(2,847)
Non cash charges				
Cost of capital	32,244		52,636	
Auditors' fee	130		130	
		32,374		52,766
Net (decrease)/increase in general fund		(4,031)		12,152
General fund at 1 April		623,333		611,181
General fund at 31 March		619,302		623,333

22. Reserves

Revaluation Reserve

	Investment	Other Fixed	Total
	Properties	Assets	
	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2003	4,188	295,606	299,794
Arising from revaluation during the year (net)	(334)	(4,751)	(5,085)
Transferred to general fund in respect of realised element of revaluation reserve	—	(1,652)	(1,652)
Balance at 31 March 2004	3,854	289,203	293,057

The revaluation reserve reflects the unrealised element of the cumulative balance of indexation and revaluation adjustments (excluding donated assets). The negative revaluation on the equipment, furniture and computers has been charged to the Operating Cost Statement.

Donated Asset Reserve

	£000
Balance at 1 April 2003	159
Additions during the year	50
Release to the general fund	—
Balance at 31 March 2004	209

The donated asset reserve reflects the net book value of assets donated to the House of Commons since 1 April 2000.

Notes to the Accounts—*continued*

House of Commons Commission Reserve

	<u>£000</u>
Balance at 1 April 2003	1,919
Additions during the year	—
Rounding Adjustment for 2002–03	(1)
Interest received	—
Release to the general fund	—
Balance at 31 March 2004	<u>1,918</u>

23. Notes to Schedule 5

The House's capital is employed exclusively for administrative purposes. Income from investment properties is treated as operating income.

Capital employed by Aims and Objectives

	<u>2003–04 Capital Employed £000</u>	<u>2002–03 Capital Employed £000</u>
House of Commons objectives as at 31 March	<u>914,486</u>	<u>925,204</u>

24. Capital commitments

	<u>2003–04 £000</u>	<u>2002–03 £000</u>
Contracted capital commitments at 31 March for which no provision has been made	<u>1,879</u>	<u>7,659</u>

25. Commitments under leases

Operating Leases

Commitments under operating leases to pay rentals during the year following the year of these accounts are given below, analysed according to the period in which the lease expires.

	<u>2003–04 £000</u>	<u>2002–03 £000</u>
Obligations under operating leases comprise:		
Land & Buildings:		
Expiry within 1 year	—	—
Expiry within 2 to 5 years	—	—
Expiry thereafter	<u>6,102</u>	<u>6,023</u>
	<u>6,102</u>	<u>6,023</u>
Other:		
Expiry within 1 year	50	12
Expiry within 2 to 5 years	507	527
Expiry thereafter	—	—
	<u>557</u>	<u>539</u>

Finance Leases

There were no finance leases held during 2003–04.

Notes to the Accounts—*continued***26. Commitments under PFI contracts**

The House of Commons has not entered into any PFI contracts in 2003–04.

27. Other financial commitments

The House of Commons has no other financial commitments.

28. Contingent liabilities**Personal Injuries**

The House of Commons has a number of personal injuries claims. If all of these claims were successful the total liability is estimated at £285,000. The House does not expect to receive any re-imbusement for costs.

Outstanding claims relating to the Fenestration of Portcullis House

Discussions continue over a number of contractual claims. The timing and amount of any potential settlement is unknown.

Works of Art

In addition to these contingent liabilities, the House of Commons has works of art on loan from various collections, which are indemnified to a value of £6,075,000. This is an estimate of the value of works of art previously on loan plus any current year additions.

29. Related-party transactions

The House of Lords and the House of Commons share some buildings and services. These include the Palace of Westminster, the Parliamentary Estates Directorate, the Parliamentary Works Services Directorate, the Parliamentary Communications Directorate and the Parliamentary Archives.

These joint arrangements are charged between the two Houses on an agreed percentage basis of underlying costs for each service (certain accommodation and overhead costs are excluded). Each House includes their share of the relevant asset base and/or service cost in their Resource Accounts. The percentage for each House for the key areas is as follows:

Service	House of Lords	House of Commons
Works services related to shared accommodation	40%	60%
Communications services	15%	85%
Archives	60%	40%
Visitors tours	30%	70%
Broadcasting services	40%	60%

As at 31 March 2004, the balance relating to accommodation and works services owed by the House of Lords was £2,586,000. In relation to other shared services the balance owed by the House of Commons was £115,000. The total amount of expenditure incurred by the House of Commons on behalf of the House of Lords was £21,892,000. The House of Lords incurred £374,000 of expenditure on behalf of the House of Commons during 2003–04. The balance owed to the House of Lords by the House of Commons was nil.

The House of Commons also provides accounting services and accommodation to the History of Parliament Trust and the British-Irish Inter-Parliamentary Body (BIIPB) and accommodation to the British American Parliamentary

Notes to the Accounts—*continued*

Group. The House made payments of £180,000 on behalf of the BIIPB in 2003–04. At the year end, the balance due from BIIPB in respect of 2003–04 expenditure was nil.

The House of Commons also administers the pay, allowances and IT of Members of Parliament, which are accounted for in the House of Commons: Members' Resource Accounts.

30. Financial instruments

FRS13 (Derivatives and other Financial Instruments), requires disclosure of the role which financial instruments have had during the period in creating or changing the risks an entity faces in undertaking its activities. The House of Commons has limited exposure to risk in relation to its activities.

As permitted by FRS 13, debtors and creditors which mature or become payable within 12 months from the balance sheet date have been omitted.

Liquidity risk

The House of Commons is financed by resources voted annually by Parliament. As such it is not exposed to significant liquidity risks.

Interest rate risk

All of the House's financial assets and liabilities carry nil or fixed rates of interest. The House is not therefore exposed to significant interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency would not usually form part of the House's assets or liabilities and as such it is not exposed to any significant foreign currency risks.

Fair values

Set out below is a comparison by category of book values and fair values of the departments financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2004.

	<u>Book value</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Basis of Fair valuation</u>
	£000	£000	see Note
Primary financial instruments	—	—	
Financial assets	—	—	
Cash at bank & in hand	2,587	2,587	
Financial liabilities	—	—	
Provisions	(117,522)	(117,522)	

Note — Fair value is not significantly different from book value since, in the calculation of book value, the expected cash flows have been discounted by the Treasury discount rate of 3.5% in real terms.

Notes to the Accounts—*continued***31. Third party assets**

The House of Commons holds the following third party assets in a public bank account:

	<u>2003–04</u>	<u>2002–03</u>
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Gratuities and Service Charges	31	34

32. Entities within the responsibility of the House of Commons Commission

The House of Commons has no relevant entities.

33. Losses and Special Payments

Hand-over of the site of the New Parliamentary Building (Portcullis House) from London Underground was due in February 1997. However the site was only partially handed over in January 1998. The delay caused additional expenditure to be incurred by the House in compensating contractors who were unable to commence work at the agreed time and hence suffered extra costs such as storage costs of prefabricated items; this additional expenditure has been treated as a loss. At 31 March 2002, quantifiable losses of £4,736,749 have been identified. Further losses have arisen on consultants but have not yet been quantified. A claim for further liquidated damages is being pursued with London Underground.

There were additional losses of £267,331 incurred during the financial year.

34. Post Balance Sheet Events

In May 2004, the Management Board formally agreed with the recommendation made by the Accommodation & Works and Administration Committees to build a reception and security centre. The capital costs will be shared between the House of Commons and House of Lords.

35. Actual outturn — resources to cash**Actual outturn — resources**

Request for resources 1:

- Actual amount net resources outturn £177,116,621.19.
- Actual amount of savings in resources over Estimate £4,447,378.81.

Request for resources 2:

- Actual amount net resources outturn £1,100,100.00.
- Actual amount of savings in resources over Estimate £79,900.00.

Actual outturn — cash

Net cash requirement:

- Outturn net requirement £140,160,073.87 which is £668,926.13 less than the Estimate.
- The actual receipts surrenderable to the Consolidated Fund were £171,483.93.