Asset Register Policy

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1 Background

1.1 Local councils must maintain an asset register to ensure fixed assets are appropriately safeguarded. This includes items of a capital nature where values tend to be high and which have a useful life of more than one year (Joint Panel on Accountability and Governance (JPAG): A Practitioner's Guide (England) 2023, para. 2.26). The Council's Financial Standing Orders, section 13 refers to the Asset register review and this policy.

2 Scope of asset register

- 2.1 In order to ensure transparency and reasonableness, the following items are included in the Council's asset register, whether purchased, gifted or otherwise acquired, together with their holding location:
 - land and buildings held freehold
 - community assets or assets considered to be of community significance
 - vehicles, plant and machinery
 - other assets estimated or known to have a minimum purchase or resale value of £100 for each individual item
- 2.2 The values indicated in the asset register will inform the 'total fixed assets' section of the Annual Return with the exception of assets held on trust.
- 2.3 The following items fall outside the definition for inclusion and are therefore excluded from the Council's asset register:
 - land and buildings held on short or long term lease or rented
 - land and buildings maintained or serviced, but not owned by the Council
 - assets rented by or loaned to the Council
 - stock items intended for resale or use
 - stationery and other consumable items
 - boundaries of land owned (e.g. fences, hedges and gates)
 - floor or land surfaces and drainage
 - plants and trees
 - assets with a purchase or resale value of less than £100 (other than items listed as for inclusion in the asset register above i.e. community assets)
 - repairs
 - cash, short term investments and other current assets
 - intangible assets (e.g. trademarks, internet domain names, contingent assets, broadcast rights)
 - 'negative' assets (e.g. provisions, borrowings, creditors and contingent liabilities)
- 2.4 A separate section of the asset register will contain a schedule of disposals.

3 Valuation of assets

- 3.1 Once recorded on the asset register, the value of assets must not change from year to year until disposal. Concepts of depreciation and impairment adjustments are not appropriate for local councils (Joint Panel on Accountability and Governance (JPAG): A Practitioner's Guide (England) 2023, para. 5.65).
- 3.2 Assets must be valued by one of the following means based on available information:
- ideally, apply the purchase price (net of VAT if VAT has been reclaimed);
- otherwise, apply the purchase price (gross of VAT if VAT has not been reclaimed or where the VAT status of the purchase is unclear)
- 3.3 Where it is not possible to trace the purchase price of the asset the insurance valuation should be applied. As a last resort, a nominal value of £1 may be applied. This should also be used for assets gifted to the Council.
- 3.4 There is no official guidance where land or buildings have been subject to substantial renovation and improvement to such an extent that the new market value bears no relation to the original purchase cost. In order to avoid renovation and improvement work being separately recorded on the asset register and in these exceptional circumstances only, a market value supplied by a qualified surveyor may be entered or the value at which the asset is insured immediately after the works have been completed. As per 3.1, the value recorded on the asset register must not change from year to year until disposal or further substantial renovation and improvement.

4 Procedure for updating the asset register

- 4.1 The start point is the asset register that has been agreed for the end of the previous financial year. The financial ledger should be reviewed for all purchases made during the year. -Any new assets which fall in the categories stated at 2.1 above should be added to the asset register, with their values recorded at the purchase price (net of VAT if VAT is being reclaimed) or at £1 if gifted to the Council.
- 4.2 The financial ledger should also be reviewed for all asset sales and disposals made during the year. Any assets which have been disposed of should be removed from the asset register and recorded in the schedule of disposals. The asset register should record any assets loaned by the Council, including the person or organisation borrowing the asset, its location and the date when the loan period ends.
- 4.3 A 'stock take' of asset register items should occur to ensure that all asset register items can be physically verified. Any assets which cannot be located should be removed from the asset register and recorded in the schedule of disposals.
- 4.4 The asset register, schedule of disposals and this policy will be reviewed annually by the Finance committee ahead of the internal financial audit and approved by the Council at the same time as the approval of the Annual Return.

5 Disposals Procedure

- 5.1 It is important that any asset disposals are correctly handled to ensure transparency and accountability.
- 5.2 Permission to dispose of assets should be approved in Council meetings and assets that are disposed of should be noted on the asset register (disposal section) by the RFO
- 5.3 Any revenue generated from the disposal of an asset will, in normal circumstances, be credited to the cost centre from which the original asset was funded.

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