



**Melton
Borough
Council**



**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
2013-2014**

SUBJECT TO AUDIT

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27 June 2014

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

The purpose of this foreword is to assist the readers' understanding of the Financial Statements and to summarise the Council's financial position.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Council's Core Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2014 are set out on pages 6 to 66. They consist of:

- **The Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts** (page 6).
- **The Movement in Reserves Statement** (pages 7 & 8).
- **The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement** (page 9) - summarises the resources that have been generated and consumed in providing services and managing the Council during the year.
- **The Balance Sheet** (page 10) - shows the Council's overall financial position in terms of its assets and liabilities.
- **The Cash Flow Statement** (page 11) - summarises the total movement of cash to and from the Council or, simply where the money came from and where it was spent.
- **Notes to the Core Financial Statements** (pages 12 - 66)

In addition to the core financial statements the following supplementary statements are set out on pages 67 - 75. They consist of:

- **The Housing Revenue Account** (pages 67 - 73) - details the major elements of housing revenue expenditure such as repairs & maintenance, administration, capital financing costs, and shows how these are met by rents, fees & charges and other income. The Housing Revenue Account is incorporated with the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement but is also shown separately as required.
- **The Collection Fund Statement** (pages 74 - 75) - shows the transactions relating to the collection of Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates. It shows how this money is then distributed between authorities delivering services to the people and businesses within the Borough.

This is followed by:

- **Glossary of Terms** (pages 76 - 81).
- **The Independent Auditors' Report** (page 82 – 83).

FINANCIAL POSITION

The Council incurs revenue and capital expenditure during the year.

Revenue Expenditure – covers most day-to-day items, usually involving the provision of ongoing services.

Capital Expenditure – relates to spending of a more lasting nature such as the purchase of an asset which has a life beyond one year and is used in the provision of services.

Revenue spending is financed from Council Tax, fees and charges, Government grants and other income. Capital spending is financed mainly from loans, useable capital receipts from the sale of Council assets, Government grants, contributions and reserves.

Revenue Expenditure

The net costs of the main functions of the Council are included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This comprises of general fund expenditure, both general and special expenses and the Housing Revenue Account.

General Fund Services

General Expenses – the net revenue expenditure of the Council for 2013-14 prior to council tax and grant funding was originally estimated at £6.184m, which was subsequently updated to an estimated year end position of £6.422m. The actual net expenditure for the year was £5.855m, a saving over the original estimate of £0.329m. When taking into account the creation on an ear marked reserve of £255k for future deficits on the Business Rates collection fund, the surplus for the year is £0.074m compared to an original nil surplus/deficit. This represents an increase in the reserves of £0.074m when compared to the original estimate.

Special Expenses – the net revenue expenditure for 2013-14 in respect of special expenses was originally estimated at £495k, which was subsequently updated to an estimated year end position of £489k. The actual net expenditure for the year was £432k, which was an overall surplus of £91k which will be allocated to the special expense reserve. This is an increase of £54k over the original surplus estimate of £37k.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) – The original estimate for the HRA was a surplus of £225k. The actual year end position was a surplus of £296k, resulting in an underspend of £71k.

The table below compares the original estimate with the actual year end position for all Council funds.

	2013-14 Original Estimate	2013-14 Actual	2013-14 Variances
	£'000	£'000	£'000
<u>General Expenses</u>			
Cost of Service Provision	7,004	8,149	1,145
Other Items	-820	-2,243	-1,423
Council Tax & Grant Income	-6,184	-6,235	-51
Deficit /Surplus(-) for Year	0	-329	-329
Transfer to Working Balance	0	0	0
Transfer from (-)/ to Reserves	0	329	329
Net Surplus(-)/Deficit	0	0	0
<u>Special Expenses</u>			
Cost of Service Provision	625	547	-78
Other Items	-130	-115	15
Council Tax & Grant Income	-532	-523	9
Surplus(-) for Year	-37	-91	-54
Transfer to Working Balance	0	0	0
Transfer to General Reserve	37	91	54
Net Surplus(-)/Deficit	0	0	0
<u>Housing Revenue Account (HRA)</u>			
Expenditure	7,147	7,111	-36
Income	-7,372	-7,407	-35
Surplus(-)	-225	-296	-71

The reduced spend on general expenses of £329k over the original estimate was mainly due to:

- An allowance was made for potential additional costs arising from the new IT service and also a client support strategy budget was provided which wasn't required in year.
- The council received in year additional grant income from the government for small business rates relief of £167k plus some additional cost of collection allowance resulting in a total underspend of £193k which has been accounted for in the service related budgets. However, due to the level of appeals on business rates and provisions for bad debts there has been an overall deficit on the NNDR collection fund of which the share for the Council is £255k. Due to the way in which the deficits on the collection fund are accounted for this won't impact on the general expense's revenue account until future years. Therefore, an ear marked reserve has been set up to meet this future expenditure.
- The council has seen an increase in a number of key income streams such as Development control with

a higher than anticipated number of major applications being received in year. In addition to this usage figures are 2% up on car parks and land charges are also seeing an increase in demand for the service. However, the Cattle Market has experienced a decline in animal auctions during the course of the year which has resulted in an under recovery of income totalling £60k.

In addition to the above there are a number of other service underspends where approval has been given to carry forward the budget into 2014-15.

The HRA year end position when compared to the original budget shows a net reduction in spending of £71k. This has been partially due to the continued proactive and robust approach taken to budget spending and monitoring throughout the year.

Impact of the Current Economic Climate

The current economic climate continues to prove challenging for the Council in terms of financial management but there are signs that it may be improving with the upturn on some of the significant income budgets. However, the Council will need to closely monitor this to see if the trend continues and as such, budget monitoring throughout 2014-15 will continue at an enhanced level as it prepares for the 2015-16 budget setting process and future funding pressures on government grant levels and spending.

New Accounting Policies

Local authorities in the United Kingdom are required to prepare their Statement of Accounts (accounts) in accordance with 'proper practices', which is based on the Code of Practice of Local Authority Accounting (the Code).

Long Term Borrowing – Public Works Loans Board (PWLB)

During the year, no PWLB loans were repaid or raised leaving the outstanding loan debt at 31 March 2014 at £31.861m. The maturity profile of the outstanding loan debt at 31 March 2014 is shown below:

Balance	Analysis of Loans by maturity	Balance
31 March 2013		31 March 2014
£'000		£'000
0	Maturing in less than 1 year	448
448	Maturing in 1-2 years	0
0	Maturing in 2-3 years	0
31,413	Over 10 years	31,413
<u>31,861</u>		<u>31,861</u>

Accounting practice requires that local authorities disclose the fair value, i.e. (the settlement value), of their portfolio. The fair value at 31 March 2014 was £33.637m (£35.884m at 31 March 2013).

The figures have been calculated by reference to the 'premature repayment' set of rates in force on that day.

Investments

During the year investments increased by £1.1m and stood at £14.7m at 31 March 2014. The fair value at that date was £14.718m.

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure amounted to £3.553m which resulted in an underspend on the programme of £2.387m. Of this underspend, £2.437m has been carried forward into 2014-15. Whilst this is the net total underspend the following 2 schemes did overspend, resulting in the higher carried forward figure; Waterfield Leisure Centre £33k overspend and the capitalisation of Housing inspector costs £36k overspend.

The major items of capital expenditure in 2013-14 were; disabled facilities grants (£0.231m), Burton Street car park improvement scheme (£0.462m), Oracle financials system upgrade (£0.240m) and various works to Council owned dwellings (£2.011m).

The programme was funded by the following sources:

	£'000
Capital receipts	1,074
Major repairs reserve	1,152
Development & Regeneration Reserve	464
Third party contributions	144
Government grants	589
Use of reserves	130
	3,553

Other than the expenditure on capital projects set out above and income received from capital receipts in the sum of £0.303m there have been no other material changes to assets and liabilities.

Reserves

Overall revenue reserves and revenue account surpluses increased by £1.481m and at 31 March 2014 totalled £7.061m. These are analysed below:

	31 March 2013	31 March 2014
	£'000	£'000
Special reserves	1,859	2,886
Other reserves	1,812	1,970
General Expenses working balance	820	820
Special Expenses working balance	52	52
Housing Revenue Account working balance	1,037	1,333
	5,580	7,061

Pensions Liability

Since 2003-04 Local Authorities have had to account for retirement benefits when they are committed to give them, even if the actual payment will be many years into the future. As a result a total liability of £17.792m has been included in the balance sheet, thereby reducing the net worth of the Council. This is a significant increase on the liability of £14.349m at 31 March 2013. This is principally because financial assumptions at 31 March 2014 are less favourable than they were at 31 March 2013. The value of the liabilities have increased and had a negative impact on the IAS 19 position. Although asset returns have been greater than expected, the impact of the changes in assumptions outweighs the positive return on asset base. This deficit on the Local Government pension scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees as assessed by the scheme actuary.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council 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 council, that officer is the Head of Central Services.
- To manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient, and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- To approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Head of Central Services' Responsibilities

The Head of Central Services is responsible for the preparation of the Council'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 ('the Code').

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Head of Central Services has:

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

The Head of Central Services has also:

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

CERTIFICATE

I certify that this Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of Melton Borough Council at 31st March 2014, and its income and expenditure for the period 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014.

.....
D K Garton CPFA
Section 151 Officer

Date: 30 June 2014

APPROVAL BY THE COUNCIL

At its meeting on the 1st of July 2014 the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee resolved that the Statement of Accounts for 2013-14 subject to audit be approved. The audited Statement of Accounts was approved at a meeting of the Governance Committee held on the 22nd of September 2014.

.....
D K Garton CPFA
Section 151 Officer

Date: 22 September 2014

.....
Councillor M C R Graham MBE
Chairman

Date: 22 September 2014

MOVEMENT 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 authorities 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 and the Housing Revenue Account for council tax setting and dwelling rent setting purposes. The net increase/decrease before transfers to Earmarked Reserved line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

As Restated	General Fund Balance £'000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £'000	HRA Balance £'000	Earmarked HRA reserve £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Reserves £'000
Balance at 1 April 2012	691	2,241	727	0	10,132	454	0	14,245	36,776	51,021
Movement in Reserves during 2012-13										
Surplus/deficit (-) on provision of services	-4,574	0	3,139	0	0	0	0	-1,435	0	-1,435
Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228	228
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	-4,574	0	3,139	0	0	0	0	-1,435	228	-1,207
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulation (note 4)	5,235	0	-1,879	0	-2,538	631	0	1,449	-1,449	0
Net Increase/ decrease (-) before t/f to earmarked reserves	661	0	1,260	0	-2,538	631	0	14	-1,221	-1,207
Transfers to earmarked reserves (note 5)	-480	480	-950	950	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase/Decrease (-) in Year	181	480	310	950	-2,538	631	0	14	-1,221	-1,207
Balance at 31 March 2013 Carried Forward	872	2,721	1,037	950	7,594	1,085	0	14,259	35,555	49,814

	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	HRA Balance	Earmarked HRA Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April 2013 B/fwd	872	2,721	1,037	950	7,594	1,085	0	14,259	35,555	49,814
Movement in Reserves during 2013-14										
Deficit (-)/ surplus on provision of services	-2,761	0	3,131	0	0	0	0	370	0	370
Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1,720	-1,720
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	-2,761	0	3,131	0	0	0	0	370	-1,720	-1,350
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulation (note 4)	3,491	0	-2,379	0	-771	562	0	903	-903	0
Net Increase/decrease (-) before t/f to earmarked reserves	730	0	752	0	-771	562	0	1,274	-2,623	-1,350
Transfers to earmarked reserves (note 5)	-729	729	-456	456	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase/Decrease (-) in Year	1	729	296	456	-771	562	0	1,274	-2,623	-1,350
Balance at 31 March 2014 Carried Forward	873	3,450	1,333	1,406	6,823	1,647	0	15,532	32,932	48,464

More detailed information on the Council's Unusable Reserves are shown in note 20 to the Financial Statements.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year in providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2012-13 As restated				2013-14		
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure		Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
4,005	3,145	860	Central Services to the public	1,577	950	627
2,249	532	1,717	Cultural and related services	2,133	743	1,390
4,186	1,201	2,985	Environmental & Regulatory Services	4,020	1,225	2,795
1,204	509	695	Planning Services	1,212	613	599
386	367	19	Education & Children's services	389	373	16
405	578	-173	Highways & transport services	325	595	-270
4,056	7,195	-3,139	Local Authority housing (HRA)	4,253	7,385	-3,132
10,765	9,779	986	Other Housing services	12,413	9,908	2,505
834	0	834	Corporate & democratic core	824	0	824
-16	0	-16	Non-Distributed Costs	-32	0	-32
-3	63	-66	Exceptional item – Insurance Claim balance	0	0	0
-7	0	-7	Exceptional Item - Imbalance	5	0	5
2,026	0	2,026	Exceptional item – impairment relating to General Fund	0	0	0
30,090	23,369	6,721	Cost of Services	27,119	21,792	5,327
		520	Other Operating Expenditure	6		537
		1,956	Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	7		1,586
		-7,762	Taxation & Non-specific grant income	8		-7,820
		1,435	Deficit/ surplus (-) on Provision of Services			-370
		-2,300	Surplus (-) on revaluation of property, plant and equipment assets			-1,171
		0	Surplus/deficit on revaluation of available for sale financial assets			0
		2,072	Actuarial losses on pension assets/ liabilities			2,891
		-228	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure			1,720
		1,207	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure			1,350

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, i.e. those reserves 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 of reserves is those that the authority is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the revaluation reserve), where amounts would become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the movement of reserves statement line "adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulation".

31 March 2013		Notes	31 March 2014
£'000			£'000
81,565	Property Plant & Equipment	9	82,283
1,084	Investment Property	11	1,300
342	Intangible Assets	12	373
0	Long Term Investments	13	0
621	Long Term Receivables	13	640
83,612	Long Term Assets		84,596
183	Assets Held for Sale	16	206
4,324	Short Term Receivables	14	4,676
13,480	Cash and Cash Equivalents	15	14,927
17,987	Current Assets		19,809
0	Provisions	18	259
3,182	Short Term Payables	17	3,631
3,182	Current Liabilities		3,890
31,982	Long Term Borrowing	13	31,982
16,067	Other Long Term Liabilities	13/37	19,458
170	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	31	134
384	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	31	477
48,603	Long Term Liabilities		52,051
49,814	NET ASSETS		48,464
14,259	Usable Reserves	4/19	15,532
35,555	Unusable Reserves	20	32,932
49,814	TOTAL RESERVES		48,464

The notes on pages 12 to 66 form part of the financial statements.

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D K Garton CPFA
Section 151 Officer

Date: 22 September 2014

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash flow statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the authority during the reporting period. The statement shows how the authority generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and 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. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the authority's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the authority.

The adjustments to the net deficit on the provision of service consist of non cash movements for items including depreciation, revaluations and impairments, and use of reserves.

The adjustments for items included in net deficit for investing and financing activities consists of the proceeds received from the sale of property plant and equipment.

2012-13		Note	2013-14
As restated			£'000
£'000			£'000
1,435	Net deficit/surplus(-) on the provision of services		-370
-4,016	Adjustments to the net deficit/surplus(-) on the provision for services for non cash movements	21	-3,456
-311	Adjustments for items included in the net deficit/surplus(-) on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	21	-372
<u>-2,892</u>	Net cash flows from Operating Activities		<u>-4,198</u>
3,917	Investing Activities	22	2,751
<u>0</u>	Financing Activities	23	<u>0</u>
1,025	Net increase(-) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		-1,447
<u>-14,505</u>	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		<u>-13,480</u>
<u>-13,480</u>	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	15	<u>-14,927</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Statement of Accounts has been prepared with reference to:

- The objective of providing information about the financial position, performance and cash flows in a way that meets the 'common needs of most users'.
- The objective of showing the results of the stewardship and accountability of elected members and management of the resources entrusted to them.

The following underlying assumption:

- Going concern basis

The following qualitative characteristics:

- Understandability
- Relevance
- Materiality
- Reliability
- Comparability

The accounting policies have been applied consistently.

a) General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2013-14 financial year and its position at the year end of 31 March 2014. It has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2013-14 (the Code) and SeRCOP (Service Reporting Code of Practice 2013-14). The Code is produced by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA), which is the professional body for accountants in the public sector. The Code is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS's).

The Code is a statement of 'proper accounting practice' with which local authorities must comply in preparing their Statement of Accounts in accordance with the Audit Commission Act 1998 and the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011.

The accounting convention adopted is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets i.e. community assets, assets held for sale and certain elements of land & buildings where an appropriate valuation method is selected to best reflect the realisable value of the asset, and financial instruments.

b) Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Council 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 Council.
- Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Council 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 Council.
- 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. An exception to this principle relates to energy supplies and similar quarterly payments which are charged at the date of meter reading rather than apportioned between financial years. This policy is consistently applied each year and therefore does not have a material effect on the year's accounts.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.

- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- 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 written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

c) 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 highly liquid investments that mature in three 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 the bank overdraft that is repayable on demand and forms an integral part of the Council's cash management.

d) Exceptional Items

When items of income and expenditure are material, their nature and amount is disclosed separately, on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and in the notes to the accounts, depending on how significant the items are to an understanding of the Council's financial performance.

e) 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 Council'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.

f) Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding non-current 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 assets attributable to the service.

The Council is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement (equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance). Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance (MRP), by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

g) Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable during Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled wholly within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. 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 at the salary rates 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 via the Accumulated Absences Account so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council 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 appropriate service or, where applicable, to the Non Distributed Costs line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the Council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Council recognises costs for a restructuring.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancements of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund 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 the cash paid to the pension fund and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

Post Employment Benefits

Employees of the Council are members of the Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Leicestershire County Council. The scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the Council.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme:

- The liabilities of the pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the balance sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc, as well as projections of earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 4.3% (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds).
- The assets of the pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value based upon the following:
 - Quoted securities – current bid price
 - Unquoted securities – professional estimate
 - Unitised securities – current bid price
 - Property – market value.

The change in the net pension's 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 Council - the change during the period in the net defined pension liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in 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.

Remeasurements 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 pension's 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 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 Council to the pension fund 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 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 Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

The Council 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.

h) 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.

i) Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and are carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised.

For the borrowings that the Council currently has, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest); and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

Gains and losses on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing are credited and debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year of repurchase/settlement. However, where repurchase has taken place as part of a restructuring of the loan portfolio that involves the modification or exchange of existing instruments, the premium or discount is respectively deducted from or added to the amortised cost of the new or modified loan and the write-down to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is spread over the life of the loan by an adjustment to the effective interest rate.

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund Balance to be spread over future years. The Council has a policy of spreading the gain or loss over the term that was remaining on the loan against which the premium was payable or discount receivable when it was repaid. The reconciliation of amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net charge required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into two types:

- (i) Loans and receivables – assets that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market.
- (ii) Available-for-sale assets – assets that have a quoted market price and/or do not have a fixed or determinable payment.

The Council currently holds no available-for-sale financial assets.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For the loans that the Council has made, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Where assets are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made, the asset is written down and a charge made to the relevant service (for receivables specific to that service) or the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the revised future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Any gains and losses that arise on the de-recognition of the asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Interest

All external interest received is credited to the General Fund. The amount credited to the Housing Revenue Account is determined in accordance with the Local Government & Housing Act 1989 and is offset against the amount credited to the General Fund.

j) 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 Council when there is reasonable assurance that:

- the Council will comply with the conditions attached to the payments, and
- the grants or contributions will be received.

Amounts recognised as due to the Council 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 received in the form of 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 ring-fenced 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.

k) Business Improvement District

A Business Improvement District (BID) scheme applies across the whole of the Council. The scheme is funded by a BID levy paid by non-domestic ratepayers. The Council acts as principal under the scheme, and accounts for income received and expenditure incurred (including contributions to the BID project) within the relevant services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

l) Heritage Assets

The only Heritage Asset held on the Council's Balance Sheet is a property at 7 King Street, Melton Mowbray. However, as this asset is currently being used for letting purposes this would be classified as an operational building for the purposes of these accounts. This asset is therefore currently accounted for at market value and classified as land and buildings within Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet.

Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. However, some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to heritage assets as detailed below.

- **Civic Regalia** – the Council owns chains of office for the mayor, the mayor's consort and the young mayor but as the value of these chains are less than £10k these are considered to be de-minimus and are not reported on the Balance Sheet.
- **Art Collection** – the Council owns a Dora Webb miniature painting in an antique frame but as the value of the painting is less than £10k this is again considered to be de-minimus and not reported on the Balance Sheet.

m) Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Council as a result of past events (e.g. software licences) is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the Council. This is subject to a de-minimus level of £10,000.

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that the project is technically feasible and it is intended to be completed (with adequate resources being available) and the Council will be able to generate future economic benefits or deliver service potential by being able to sell or use the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributable to the asset and is restricted to that incurred during the development phase (research expenditure cannot be capitalised).

Expenditure on the development of websites is not capitalised if the website is solely or primarily intended to promote or advertise the Council's goods or services.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only re-valued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Council meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost.

The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to 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 Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance 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.

n) Inventories and Long Term Contracts

Purchasing stocks have been completely recharged to services in 2013-14.

Long term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year.

o) Investment Property

Investment properties are those that are used solely to earn rentals and/or capital appreciation. The definition is not met if the property is used in any way to facilitate the delivery of services or production of goods or is held for sale.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable parties at arm's-length. Properties are not depreciated but are re-valued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line and result in a gain for the General Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance 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.

p) **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. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification.

Arrangements that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs of the Council are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Premiums paid on entry into a lease are applied in writing down the lease liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease payments are apportioned between:

- A charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property, plant or equipment – applied to write down the lease liability, and
- a finance charge (debited to the Financing Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

Property, Plant and Equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life (where ownership of the asset does not transfer to the Council at the end of the lease period).

The Council is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead, a prudent annual contribution is made from revenue funds towards the deemed capital investment in accordance with statutory requirements. Depreciation and revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

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 (e.g. there is a rent-free period at the commencement of the lease).

The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

Where the Council grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the commencement of the lease, 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. A gain, representing the Council's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal), matched by a lease (long-term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

- A charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the lease debtor (together with any premiums received), and
- Finance income (credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

The gain credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and is required to be treated as a capital

receipt. Where a premium has been received, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in financial years, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When the future rentals are received, the element for the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

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

Operating Leases

Where the Council 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 (e.g. 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.

(q) 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 of the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2013-14 (SeRCOP). 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:

- (i) Corporate and Democratic Core – costs relating to the Council’s status as a multi-functional, democratic organisation.
- (ii) Non Distributed Costs – the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early and any impairment losses chargeable on Assets Held for Sale.

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

The basis of allocation used for the main costs of overheads and support services are outlined below:-

<u>Cost</u>	<u>Basis of Allocation</u>
Support/Service Accounts	Estimated time spent by staff
Administrative Buildings	Number of personnel
Computer Materials	Actual use/number of personnel
Telephones	Number of personnel
Postages	Actual use
Printing & Photocopying	Actual use
Stationery	Actual use/number of personnel

r) 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 Council 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 (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

A de-minimus level of £10,000 has been set for capitalisation (i.e. no expenditure below this level will generally be capitalised). This is also applied to the Council’s asset register.

There are some notable exceptions to this rule:

- (i) Where the cost attracts a specific capital grant or government supported borrowing approval.

- (ii) Where individual items of furniture, IT equipment and other equipment costing less than £10,000 are being bulk purchased; the cost for which can be capitalised.
- (iii) Feasibility costs in preparation for a larger scheme.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- (i) The purchase price
- (ii) 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.

The Council does not capitalise borrowing costs incurred whilst assets are under construction.

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition does not have commercial substance (i.e. it will not lead to a variation in the cash flows of the Council). In the latter case, where an asset is acquired via an exchange, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council.

Donated assets, where applicable, are measured initially at fair value. The difference between fair value and any consideration paid is credited to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, unless the donation has been made conditionally. Until conditions are satisfied, the gain is held in a Donated Assets Account. Where gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

- (i) Infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost
- (ii) Dwellings – fair value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH)
- (iii) All other assets – fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV)

Where there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) 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 re-valued 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. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

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

- (i) 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).
- (ii) 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 lines(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 it 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:

- (i) 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)
- (ii) 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 (i.e. freehold land and certain Community Assets) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction).

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- (i) Dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer (see table below).
- (ii) Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – a percentage of the value of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified valuer (see table below).

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 (i.e. exceeding 25%), the components are depreciated separately. Only assets exceeding the value of £250,000 are considered material for componentisation and housing dwellings are excluded on the grounds of materiality.

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.

Depreciation is provided in the year of disposal rather than the year of acquisition. In determining depreciation for specific asset groups the following bases have been applied based on information provided by the appointed Valuer:-

Asset	Depreciated	Basis
<u>Council Dwellings</u>	Yes	Depreciation provided for on the basis of valuation of dwellings and useful life of 50 years. Garages are included within the valuation for Council Dwellings and are depreciated over a useful life of 15 years.
<u>Other Land and Buildings</u> Waterfield Leisure Centre	Yes	Depreciation charge based on estimated useful life of 14 years.
Car Parks	Yes	Depreciation charge based on estimated useful life of 50 years.
Phoenix House	Yes	Depreciation charge based on estimated useful life of 42 years.
Parkside	Yes	Depreciation charge based on estimated useful life of 50 years
Cattle Market	Yes	Depreciation charge based on useful life of 20 years.
Improvement Schemes	No	
<u>Vehicles, Plant Furniture and Equipment</u>	Yes	Depreciation provided on basis of estimated useful life of between 3-15 years.
<u>Community Assets</u>	No	Assets in this category consist mainly of play area land, allotment land and Melton Country Park.
<u>Infrastructure Assets</u> Land	No	Assets in this category consist mainly of non-depreciable land.
<u>Investment Assets</u> Industrial Estates	No	
<u>Community Assets</u> Land	No	Assets in this category consist mainly of non-depreciable land.
<u>Surplus Assets</u>	No	Assets held in this category are outside the scope for depreciation in accordance with the Code.
<u>Assets Held For Sale</u>	No	Assets held in this category are outside the scope for depreciation in accordance with the Code.

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 previous 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 (i.e. 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. A proportion of receipts relating to housing disposals (75% for dwellings, 50% for land and other assets, net of statutory deductions and allowances) is payable to the Government. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of non-current 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.

s) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council 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 Council may be involved in a court case that could eventually result in the making of a settlement or 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 Council becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

The main provisions held by the Council are:-

- (i) Provisions for Doubtful Debts (Sundry Receivables) – General Fund and Housing Revenue Account.
- (ii) Provision for Doubtful Debts (Collection Fund).
- (iii) Provision for Doubtful Debts (Housing Rents).
- (iv) Provision for Appeals (Business Rate Retention Scheme – Collection Fund).
- (v) Provision relating to a fraudulent payment (General Fund).

Where 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 Council settles the obligation.

Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Council 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 Council. 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 Council 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 Council.

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.

t) Reserves

The Council 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 council tax for the expenditure.

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

The following reserves are maintained:-

- (i) **Council Offices** – Repairs & Renewals – amounts are set aside from revenue to meet repairs and maintenance expenditure on the Council Offices.
- (ii) **Vehicles and Equipment and Christmas Lighting** – amounts are set aside from revenue to meet major repairs or replacement.
- (iii) **The Registrars Furniture** – amounts are set aside from revenue to meet the costs of replacing furniture for the Registrar.
- (iv) **Cemetery Drains** – amounts are set aside from revenue to meet the cost of replacing the French drains at the cemetery. At the end of 2013-14 the balance on this reserve was paid into the General Reserve – Special, as it is no longer considered to be required
- (v) **Car Parking Contributions** – amounts are received from developers of commercial properties in lieu of the provision of car parking places. These may be used for the provision of car parking places or other traffic improvement schemes. This has been fully utilised in the year.
- (vi) **Welland Shared Services** – introductory fees received by the Welland Joint Committee from other local authorities joining Welland Shared Services are held as a contingency for future one-off procurement projects. This has been returned in the year,
- (vii) **Melton Local Development Framework (MLDF)** – amounts are set aside from the Local Plans Revenue Budget to fund uneven patterns of spending on the MLDF.
- (viii) **Planning & Delivery Grant (PDG) & Housing & Planning Delivery Grant (HPDG)** – government grants received to be used to cover the costs of the production of the replacement local plan.
- (ix) **Corporate Priorities Reserve** – amounts are set aside from the General Fund General Expenses Revenue Account to fund capital expenditure or new initiatives which meet the Councils priorities.
- (x) **General Reserve – Special** – amounts are set aside from the General Fund Special Expenses Revenue Account to fund capital expenditure or new initiatives in the Special Expenses area of Melton Mowbray.
- (xi) **HRA Working Balance** – amounts are set aside from the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and can be used to fund expenditure of a revenue and capital nature on the Council's housing stock.

- (xii) **General Expenses and Special Expenses (Melton Mowbray) Working Balances** – these represent reserves held as a working balance for contingency purposes (e.g. for emergencies) and the appropriate level is reviewed annually as part of the budget setting process.
- (xiii) **Capital Receipts Reserve** – income received from the sale of assets and may be used to repay loan debt or to finance new capital expenditure.
- (xiv) **Capital Contributions Unapplied** – this represents amounts received from third parties for the financing of capital expenditure but not yet applied.
- (xv) **Major Repairs Reserve** – this represents amounts set aside as depreciation from the HRA to finance capital expenditure to alleviate housing repairs problems.
- (xvi) **HRA Development & Regeneration Reserve** – amounts are set aside from the HRA and can be used to fund development and regeneration expenditure on the Council's housing stock.
- (xvii) **Pensions Reserve** – reflects the net assets/liabilities of the Pension Fund.
- (xviii) **New Homes Bonus** – government grant received, part of which is set aside to fund the cost of strategic and local infrastructure in support of growth, the development of new housing and services in support of growth.
- (xix) **Waterfield Leisure Centre Reserve – Repairs & Renewals** – amounts are set aside from revenue to meet repairs & maintenance expenditure at Waterfield Leisure Centre.
- (xix) **Surplus/Deficit on Business Rate Retention (BRR) Scheme Reserve** – Amounts set aside from the General Fund to cover the deficit on the collection fund in relation to the new BRR Scheme, which will become payable in later years.

u) Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year. Where the Council has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital resources or by borrowing, a transfer in the Movement in Reserves Statement from the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts charged so that there is no impact on the level of council tax.

v) Value Added Tax (VAT)

VAT payable is included as an expense only to the extent that it is not recoverable from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. VAT receivable is excluded from income.

w) Special Expenses

This statement of accounts refers at times to Special Expenses. Section 35(1) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 defines special expenses as any expenses incurred by a billing authority in performing in a part of its area a function performed elsewhere in its area by a parish or community council or the chairman of a parish meeting unless a resolution of the authority to the contrary effect is in force.

x) Presentation of Items in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

IAS 1 requires that where Councils have transactions that include amounts that are reclassifiable in the Surplus or Deficit on the provision of services, then the items listed in other comprehensive income and expenditure must be grouped into those items that:

- a) will not be reclassified subsequently to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services and
- b) will be reclassified subsequently to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services when specific conditions are met.

The Council does not have any such transactions and has therefore not grouped the items in other comprehensive income and expenditure into amounts that may be reclassifiable and amounts that are not.

2 CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the accounting policies set out in note 1, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the statement of accounts are:

- There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Council has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the Council's assets might be further impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.
- All material contractual arrangements have been reviewed using the Council's contracts register in order to determine whether they have the substance of a lease or need to be accounted for as

service concessions. None have been identified on further reference to the actual contractual agreements and these have been reviewed by the Council's auditors.

3 ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Council about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However because balances cannot be determined with certainty actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Council's balance sheet at 31 March 2014 for which there is significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Property, Plant & Equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs & maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs & maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for other land and buildings on the General Fund would increase by £19k for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depend on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions applied.	The effect on the net pension's liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.5% decrease in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension liability of £3.9m.
Arrears	At 31 March 2014 the Council had a balance of sundry Receivables of £966k. A review of significant balances suggested that an impairment of doubtful debts of 13.8% (£133k) was appropriate. However, in the current economic climate it is not certain that such an allowance would be sufficient.	If collection rates were to deteriorate and, for example, the balance of sundry debtors owing were to double in value, this could result in a £33k increase in the allowance for the impairment of doubtful debts.

4 ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

This note details the adjustments made to the total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement recognised by the Council 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.

The following sets out a description of the reserves that the adjustments are made against:

General Fund Balance

The General Fund is the statutory fund which all the receipts of the Council are required to be paid and out of which all liabilities of the Council 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 the General Fund balance, which is not necessarily in accordance with proper accounting practice. The General Fund balance therefore summarises the resources that the Council is statutorily empowered to

spend on its services or on capital investment (or the deficit of resources that the Council is required to recover) at the end of the financial year. This balance however is not available to be applied to funding HRA services.

Housing Revenue Account Balance

The Housing Revenue Account balance reflects the statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for local authority council housing provision in accordance with Part VI of the Local Government & Housing Act 1989. It contains the balance of income and expenditure as defined by the 1989 Act that is available to fund future expenditure in connection with the Council's landlord function or (where in deficit) that is required to be recovered from tenants in future years.

Major Repairs Reserve

The Council is required to maintain the Major Repairs Reserve, which controls an element of the capital resources limited to being used on capital expenditure on HRA assets or the financing of historical capital expenditure by the HRA. The balance shows the capital resources that have yet to be applied at the year end.

Capital Receipts Reserve

The Capital Receipts Reserve holds the proceeds from the disposal of land or other assets, which are restricted by statute from being used other than to fund new capital expenditure or to be set aside to finance historical capital expenditure. The balance on the reserve shows the resources that have yet to be applied for these purposes at the year end.

Capital Grants Unapplied

The Capital Grants Unapplied Account (reserve) holds the grants and contributions received towards capital projects for which the Council has met the conditions that would otherwise require repayment of the monies but which have yet to be applied to meet expenditure. The balance is restricted by grant terms as to the capital expenditure against which it can be applied and/or the financial year in which this can take place.

Usable Reserves

	<u>2013-14</u>	General Fund Balance £'000	HRA Balance £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:</u>							
Reversal of Items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:							
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets		2,102	958	0	0	0	-3,060
Amortisation of Intangible Assets		90	0	0	0	0	-90
Capital Grants and Contributions Applied		-733	0	0	0	0	733
Revenue Expenditure funded from capital under statute		298	0	0	0	0	-298
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		0	287	0	0	0	-287
Reduction in deferred receipt Deferred liability LCC licence Parkside		17	0	0	0	0	-17
		-39	0	0	0	0	39

	2013-14	General Fund Balance £'000	HRA Balance £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:							
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment		-13	-14	0	0	0	27
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA		-130	0	0	0	0	130
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account</u>							
Capital Grants and Contributions Unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		-733	0	0	0	733	0
Application of Grants to capital financing transferred to the capital adjustment account		733	0	0	0	-733	0
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve</u>							
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss in disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		-64	-372	436	0	0	0
Use of capital receipts reserve to finance new capital expenditure		0	0	-1,074	0	0	1,074
Contribution from capital receipts reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals		0	10	-10	0	0	0
Contribution from capital receipts reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool		0	123	-123	0	0	0
Transfer from deferred capital receipts reserve upon receipt of cash		0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Adjustment primarily involving the Deferred Capital Reserve upon receipt of cash</u>							
Transfer of deferred sale process credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		-17	0	0	0	0	17
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the major repairs reserve</u>							
Reversal of major repairs allowance credited to the HRA		0	-1,715	0	1,715	0	0
Use of major repairs reserve to finance new capital expenditure		0	0	0	-1,153	0	1,153
<u>Adjustments involving the financial instruments account</u>							
Amount by which finance costs charged to the CIES are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		0	0	0	0	0	0

	2013-14	General Fund Balance £'000	HRA Balance £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the pensions reserve</u>							
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		1,401	58	0	0	0	-1,459
Employers' pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year		-849	-58	0	0	0	907
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the collection fund adjustment account</u>							
Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rating income credited to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement differ from council tax and non-domestic rating income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements		231	0	0	0	0	-231
<u>Adjustment primarily involving the accumulated absences account</u>							
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		-6	11	0	0	0	-5
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Development & Regeneration Reserve</u>							
Use of development & regeneration reserve to finance new capital expenditure		0	-464	0	0	0	464
<u>Miscellaneous Adjustments between funds</u>							
Interest payable & similar charges		1,172	-1,172	0	0	0	0
Interest & investment Income		-17	17	0	0	0	0
HRA gain/loss(-) on sale of non-current assets		-75	75	0	0	0	0
Contribution from the capital receipts reserve to finance payments to the Government pool		123	-123	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS		3,491	-2,379	-771	562	0	-903

Usable Reserves

	Usable Reserves					Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
	General Fund Balance £'000	HRA Balance £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	
<u>2012-13 Comparatives As Restated</u>						
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:</u>						
Reversal of Items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	3,159	1,007	0	0	0	-4,166
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	553	0	0	0	0	-553
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	114	0	0	0	0	-114
Capital Grants and Contributions Applied	-633	0	0	0	0	633
Revenue Expenditure funded from capital under statute	458	0	0	0	0	-458
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	0	233	0	0	0	-233
Reduction in deferred receipt	16	0	0	0	0	-16
Deferred liability LCC licence Parkside	-39	0	0	0	0	39
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	-13	-14	0	0	0	27
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA	-22	0	0	0	0	22
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account</u>						
Capital Grants and Contributions Unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-633	0	0	0	633	0
Application of Grants to capital financing transferred to the capital adjustment account	633	0	0	0	-633	0
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve</u>						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss in disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-6	-311	317	0	0	0

<u>2012-13 Comparatives As Restated</u>	General Fund Balance £'000	HRA Balance £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
Use of capital receipts reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	-2,739	0	0	2,739
Contribution from capital receipts reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals	0	9	-9	0	0	0
Contribution from capital receipts reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	0	105	-105	0	0	0
Transfer from deferred capital receipts reserve upon receipt of cash	2	0	-2	0	0	0
<u>Adjustment primarily involving the Deferred Capital Reserve upon receipt of cash</u>						
Transfer of deferred sale process credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-18	0	0	0	0	18
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the major repairs reserve</u>						
Reversal of major repairs allowance credited to the HRA	0	-1,686	0	1,686	0	0
Use of major repairs reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	-1,055	0	1,055
<u>Adjustments involving the financial instruments account</u>						
Amount by which finance costs charged to the CIES are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the pensions reserve</u>						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,151	52	0	0	0	-1,203
Employers' pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	-678	-52	0	0	0	730
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the collection fund adjustment account</u>						
Amount by which council tax income credited to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement differ from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	12	0	0	0	0	-12

<u>2012-13 Comparatives As Restated</u>	General Fund Balance £'000	HRA Balance £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
<u>Adjustment primarily involving the accumulated absences account</u>						
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements						
	-14	-28	0	0	0	42
<u>Miscellaneous Adjustments between funds</u>						
Interest payable & similar charges	1,172	-1,172	0	0	0	0
Interest & investment Income	-14	14	0	0	0	0
HRA gain/loss(-) on sale of non-current assets	-69	69	0	0	0	0
Contribution from the capital receipts reserve to finance payments to the Government pool	105	-105	0	0	0	0
Roundings	-1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS	5,235	-1,879	-2,538	631	0	-1,449

5 TRANSFERS TO/FROM EARMARKED RESERVES

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and HRA balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amount posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund and HRA expenditure in 2013-14.

	FUND BALANCES															GENERAL RESERVES			
	Council Property Repairs & Renewals	Vehicles & Equipment Repairs & Renewals	Parochial Property	PDG	HPDG	Car Parking Contribution	Melton Local Development Framework	Special Expenses Cemetery Drains	Welland Shared Services	Registrars Furniture Renewals	HRA Development & Regeneration	NHB	BRR	WLC	Total	General Reserve			Total Fund Balances & Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	Corporate Priorities Reserve	Special	Total	
Balance: 1 April 2012	40	275	1	115	144	0	249	10	10	4	0	0	0	0	848	1,215	178	1,393	2,241
TRANSFERS IN																			
Revenue Contributions: Service Accounts	61	124	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	950	66	0	0	1,212	356	103	459	1,671
TRANSFERS OUT																			
Capital Expenditure	0	60	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	37	3	40	103
Revenue	0	41	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	0	0	0	138
Balance: 31 March 2013	101	298	1	15	144	10	249	10	10	5	950	66	0	0	1,859	1,534	278	1,812	3,671
TRANSFERS IN																			
Revenue Contributions: Service Accounts	62	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	920	244	255	50	1,659	74	101	175	1,834
TRANSFERS OUT																			
Capital Expenditure	30	94	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	464	0	0	0	598	17	0	17	615
Revenue	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	34
Balance: 31 March 2014	133	332	1	1	144	0	249	0	0	5	1,406	310	255	50	2,886	1,591	379	1,970	4,856

PDG = Planning Delivery Grant
 HPDG = Housing Planning Delivery Grant
 NHB = New Homes Bonus

BRR = Business Rates Retention Scheme
 WLC = Waterfield Leisure Centre

6 OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE

2012-13		2013-14
£'000		£'000
451	Parish Council Precepts	514
105	Payments to Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	123
39	Notional rent Parkside	39
-75	Gains on the disposal of non-current assets	-139
520	Total	537

7 FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

2012-13		2013-14
As Restated		
£'000		£'000
1,172	Interest payable and similar charges	1,172
564	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	643
-141	Interest receivable and similar income	-113
361	Income & expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	-116
0	Other investment income	0
1,956	Total	1,586

8 TAXATION AND NON SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME

2012-13		2013-14
£'000		£'000
-3,788	Council Tax Income	-3,665
-2,573	Non-Domestic Rates Income and Expenditure	-1,013
-768	Non-ring fenced government grants	-2,409
-633	Capital grants and contributions	-733
-7,762	Total	-7,820

9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movement on Balances

	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infra-structure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant & Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<u>Movements in 2013-14</u>								
Cost or Valuation								
At 1 April 2013	98,567	24,780	2,057	55	478	0	0	125,937
Additions	1,971	705	414	0	0	0	0	3,090
Revaluations recognised in revaluation reserve	1,654	111	14	0	9	0	0	1,788
Revaluations recognised in deficit on Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition – Disposals	-174	0	0	0	0	0	0	-174
Assets reclassified to/from held for sale	-170	0	0	0	0	0	0	-170
Other movements in cost/valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2014	101,848	25,596	2,485	55	487	0	0	130,471
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
At 1 April 2013	-36,211	-6,951	-767	-21	-422	0	0	-44,372
Depreciation Charge	-918	-387	-134	0	0	0	0	-1,439
Depreciation written out to revaluation reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation written out to deficit on Provision of services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses recognised in revaluation reserve	-78	-673	-4	0	0	0	0	-755
Impairment losses recognised in deficit on the Provision of Services	-40	-1,582	0	0	0	0	0	-1,622
Derecognition- Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other movement in depreciation and impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2014	-37,247	-9,593	-905	-21	-422	0	0	-48,188
Net Book Value								
at 31 March 2014	64,601	16,003	1,580	34	65	0	0	82,283
at 31 March 2013	62,356	17,829	1,290	34	56	0	0	81,565

	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infra-structure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant & Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
2012-13 Comparatives								
Cost or Valuation								
At 1 April 2012	97,688	19,802	1,867	52	478	0	0	119,887
Additions	1,055	2,419	190	3	0	0	0	3,667
Revaluations recognised in revaluation reserve	29	2,559	0	0	0	0	0	2,588
Revaluations recognised in deficit on Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition – Disposals	-168	0	0	0	0	0	0	-168
Assets reclassified to held for sale	-37	0	0	0	0	0	0	-37
Other movements in cost/valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2013	98,567	24,780	2,057	55	478	0	0	125,937
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
At 1 April 2012	-34,983	-4,406	-544	-18	0	0	0	-39,951
Depreciation Charge	-930	-304	-155	-3	0	0	0	-1,392
Depreciation written out to revaluation reserve	0	61	62	0	0	0	0	123
Depreciation written out to deficit on Provision of services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses recognised in revaluation reserve	-224	-141	-17	0	0	0	0	-382
Impairment losses recognised in Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-74	-2,161	-113	0	-422	0	0	-2,770
Derecognition- Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other movement in depreciation and impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2013	-36,211	-6,951	-767	-21	-422	0	0	-44,372
Net Book Value								
at 31 March 2013	62,356	17,829	1,290	34	56	0	0	81,565
at 31 March 2012	62,705	15,396	1,323	34	478	0	0	79,936

Depreciation

The following useful lives have been used in the calculation of depreciation:

- Council Dwellings – 50 years
- Other Land and buildings 14–50 years
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment – 3-15 years

Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2014 the council had no capital commitments over a threshold of £100,000. The council held in 2013-14 a retention of £83k from the contractor for the new Council Offices at Burton Street. Following negotiations with the Insolvency Practitioners to the contractor, this amount is being spent elsewhere on outstanding snagging items.

Effects of changes in Estimates

There were no changes to the basis of estimating useful lives for Property, Plant and Equipment during the year.

Revaluations

MBC carries out an annual revaluation programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required is measured at fair value. All valuations were carried out internally. Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. Valuations of vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment are based on current prices where there is an active second-hand market at latest list price adjusted for the condition of the asset.

The significant assumptions applied in estimating the fair values are:

- Market value is assessed on the value of the property being sold in an arm's length transactions by knowledgeable parties
- Depreciated replacement cost is used where properties are rarely sold and there is no active market. This applies to specialised properties such as public conveniences and Waterfield Leisure Centre.

Fixed Asset Valuation Information

The freehold and leasehold properties which comprise the Council's property portfolio were valued as at 31 March 2014 by Ms Jane Galilee who is the Council's estates officer and a qualified member of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) with assistance from Mr David Blanchard the Council's Corporate Property Officer and also a qualified member of RICS. The valuations have been made in accordance with the RICS Appraisal and Valuation Standards Manual ('The Red Book') for all assets in the portfolio above the de-minimus threshold of £10,000. In relation to the Councils Housing Portfolio the market value for each property has been determined.

Properties regarded by the Council as operational were valued on the basis of Market Value Existing Use. There are two notable exceptions to this valuation method.

The first relates to the Council's housing portfolio which has been valued on the basis of existing use for social housing. This is an accepted valuation method for stock held for this purpose and represents 34% of the open market value of the stock. For the purposes of determining the position as 31 March 2014 in respect of HRA properties the valuer has provided a value as at 31 March 2013 which has then been assessed as to any increases in value depending on property type and location based on the latest information available on market movements in the year.

The second exception relates to specialised property which is rarely if ever sold on the open market. As such an open market value cannot be determined. For this type of property, which includes the Councils Waterfield Leisure Centre and Public Conveniences, the Depreciated Replacement Cost method of valuation has been used.

Community Assets have been valued on the basis of market value, except where an open market value is not determinable, in which case historic cost has been used.

For determining the value of all Non HRA assets a valuation was also provided by Ms Galilee for all operational assets as at 31 March 2014 taking into account all the available evidence of movements in the year.

Vehicles and general plant and equipment not associated with buildings are valued on the basis of historic cost.

Plant and machinery is included in the valuation of the buildings.

Fixed Asset Depreciation – IAS 16

In order to comply with IAS 16 the Council has obtained useful lives for all of the assets included in the balance sheet as part of the valuation process. The bases used to calculate depreciation for individual assets are disclosed in the Statement of Accounting Policies.

10 HERITAGE ASSETS

The Council has one asset which meets the criteria of a heritage asset to be included in the balance sheet under Financial Reporting Standard 30 (FRS 30). This is a grade II listed medieval timber framed building with an Edwardian shop front located at 7 King Street, Melton Mowbray (previously 5 King St). The building was the subject of a major restoration project completed in 2004 and substantially funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund. However, as the asset is currently being used for letting purposes it is classified as an operational asset under the land & buildings section of the Property, Plant and Equipment for the purpose of these accounts.

In addition the council has civic regalia and a painted miniature of a hunting scene in an antique frame by the artist Dora Webb who lived in Melton Mowbray between 1921 and 1933 which meet the criteria of heritage assets but whose values fall below the de-minimus threshold.

11 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

The following items of income and expense have been accounted for in the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

	2012-13	2013-14
	£'000	£'000
Rental Income from Investment Property	114	127
Direct Operating Expense arising from Investment Property	-130	-65
Net Gain/Loss(-)	-16	62

There are no restrictions on the Council's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the Council's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The Council has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or carry out repairs, maintenance or enhancement.

The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of investment properties over the year:

	2012-13	2013-14
	£'000	£'000
Balance at year start	1,300	1,084
Additions:		
Purchases	0	0
Construction	0	0
Subsequent Expenditure	337	4
Disposals	0	0
Net Losses from fair value adjustments	-553	0
Transfers:		
to/from investments	0	0
to/from property, plant & equipment	0	0
Revaluation increases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	212
Balance at Year End	1,084	1,300

12 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Council accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant & Equipment. The intangible asset is purchased licences. Intangible assets are given a finite useful life based on assessments of the period the software or licence is expected to be of use to the Council. The useful lives assigned to the intangible assets are 5 years.

The movement on Intangible Assets in the year is as follows:

	2012-13			2013-14		
	Internally Generated Assets	Other Assets	Total	Internally Generated Assets	Other Assets	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at year start:						
Gross carrying amounts	0	1,235	1,235	0	1,301	1,301
Accumulated amortisation	0	-845	-845	0	-959	-959
Net carrying amount at year start	0	390	390	0	342	342
Additions:						
Internal development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchases	0	66	66	0	122	122
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluations increases or decreases	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses recognised or reversed directly in Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses recognised in Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversals of past impairment losses written back to the Surplus/Deficit on Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amortisation in period	0	-114	-114	0	-91	-91
Other Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Carrying Amount at year end		342	342	0	373	373
Comprising:						
Gross Carrying Amounts	0	1,301	1,301	0	1,423	1,423
Accumulated amortisation	0	-959	-959	0	-1,050	-1,050
	0	342	342	0	373	373

There are no items of capitalised software that are material to the financial statements.

The Council would revalue its software assets acquired under licence where comparable licences are currently commercially available for purchase. Revaluations would be made at every year end based on the market price of the comparable licences at that date. The Council does not have any intangible assets where a revaluation can be obtained as described above.

The intangible assets of the Council consist mainly of items of software which are valued at amortised historic costs. The other assets, which make up less than 5% of the overall intangibles balance, consist of costs associated with developing neighbourhoods at the new building, and costs of the partnership scheme in conservation areas.

13 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following categories of financial instrument are carried in the Balance Sheet:

	Long-Term		Current	
	31 March 2013 £'000	31 March 2014 £'000	31 March 2013 £'000	31 March 2014 £'000
Investments				
Loans and receivables	0	0	0	0
Available for sale financial assets	0	0	0	0
Unquoted equity investment at cost	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at fair value through profit & loss	0	0	0	0
Total Investments	0	0	0	0
Receivables				
Loans and receivables	621	640	4,324	4,676
Financial Assets carried at contract amounts	0	0	0	0
Total Included in Receivables	621	640	4,324	4,676
Borrowings				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	31,982	31,982	0	0
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit & loss	0	0	0	0
Total Included in Borrowings	31,982	31,982	0	0
Other Long Term Liabilities				
PFI & Finance lease liabilities	0	0	0	0
Deferred Liabilities	1,718	1,666	0	0
Total Other Long Term Liabilities	1,718	1,666	0	0
Payables				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	0	0	3,182	3,631
Financial liabilities carried at contract amount	0	0	0	0
Total Payables	0	0	3,182	3,631

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses:

	2012-13					2013-14				
	Financial Liabilities measured at Amortised cost £'000	Financial Assets loans & receivable £'000	Financial Assets Available for sale £'000	Assets & Liabilities at fair value through profit & loss £'000	Total £'000	Financial Liabilities measured at Amortised cost £'000	Financial Assets loans & receivable £'000	Financial Assets Available for sale £'000	Assets & Liabilities at fair value through profit & loss £'000	Total £'000
Interest Expense	1,171	0	0	0	1,171	1,172	0	0	0	1,172
Losses on de-recognition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reductions in fair value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fee expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total expense in Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,171	0	0	0	1,171	1,172	0	0	0	1,172
Interest Income	0	142	0	0	142	0	113	0	0	113
Interest Income accrued on impaired financial assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increases in fair value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gains on de-recognition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fee Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Income in Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	142	0	0	142	0	113	0	0	113
Gains on Revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Losses on Revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amounts recycled to the surplus/deficit on the Provision of Services after impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus/Deficit arising on revaluation of financial assets in Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Gain/Loss (-) for the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

Financial liabilities, financial assets represented by loans and receivables and long term Receivables and Payables are carried in the balance sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments.

The valuations use the Net Present Value approach, which provides an estimate of the value of payments in the future in today's terms.

The discount rate used in the NPV calculation should be equal to the current rate in relation to the same instrument from a comparable lender. This will be the rate applicable in the market on the date of valuation, for an instrument with the same duration i.e. equal to the outstanding period from valuation date to maturity. The structure and terms of the comparable instrument should be the same, although for complex structures it is sometimes difficult to obtain the rate for an instrument with identical features in an active market. In such cases, we have used the prevailing rate for a similar instrument with a published market rate, as the discount factor.

The fair values calculated are as follows:

	31 March 2013		31 March 2014	
	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000
Financial Liabilities	31,861	35,884	31,861	33,637
Long-Term Payables	0	0	0	0
Loans & receivables	13,600	13,612	14,700	14,718
Long-Term Receivables	0	0	0	0

14 RECEIVABLES

31 March 2013 £'000		31 March 2014 £'000
	Amounts falling due in one year:	
807	Central Government Bodies	600
1,465	Other Local Authorities	1,541
452	Housing rent	577
2,082	Other Entities and Individuals	2,588
-482	Provision for doubtful debts	-630
4,324		4,676

15 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

31 March 2013 £'000		31 March 2014 £'000
0	Cash Held by the Authority	0
-120	Bank Current Accounts	227
7,200	Short-term deposits with Banks/Building Societies	11,200
400	Short-term deposits with the Debt Management Office	0
6,000	Money Market Funds	3,500
13,480	Total cash & cash equivalents	14,927

16 ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

31 March 2013		31 March 2014
£'000		£'000
243	Balance outstanding at start of year	183
	Assets newly classified as held for sale:	
37	Property, Plant & Equipment	206
46	Revaluation Gains/Losses	51
	Assets declassified as held for sale:	
0	Property, Plant & Equipment	-36
-143	Assets Sold	-198
183	Balance outstanding at year end	206

17 PAYABLES

31 March 2013		31 March 2014
£'000		£'000
233	Central Government Bodies	90
552	Other Local Authorities	72
2,397	Other Entities and Individuals	3,469
3,182	Total	3,631

18 PROVISIONS

	Other Provisions	Total
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April 2013	0	0
Actual Provisions made	259	259
Amounts used	0	0
Unused amounts reversed	0	0
Unwinding of discounting	0	0
Balance at 31 March 2014	259	259

Other Provisions

The Council has two new provisions within its accounts:

1. In the year the Council was victim to a fraud for which it is now considered probable that a realistic estimate of the Council's loss would be half of the original payment, this provision amounts to £103k.
2. The second provision represents the Council's proportion of the difference between the provision for losses due to appeals in respect of the Collection Fund at 31 March 2014, compared to that at 31 March 2013. As 2013-14 is the first year of the BRR and no provision had previously been made, this figure is the full starting provision and reflects the amount of rates liability for 2013-14 and previous years that the Council anticipates it will have to repay at some point in the future following successful appeals, this provision amounts to £156k.

19 USABLE RESERVES

Movements in the Authorities usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement and note 4.

20 UNUSABLE RESERVES

31 March 2013		31 March 2014
£'000		£'000
3,282	Revaluation Reserve	4,077
0	Available for sale Financial Instruments Reserve	0
46,215	Capital Adjustment Account	46,458
0	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	0
611	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	629
-14,349	Pensions Reserve	-17,792
-32	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	-263
-172	Accumulated Absences Account	-177
35,555	Total Unusable Reserves	32,932

Revaluation Reserve

The revaluation reserve contains the gains made by the Council 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 services and the gains are consumed through depreciation, or
- Disposed of and the gains are realised

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

2012-13		2013-14
£'000		£'000
1,091	Balance at 1 April	3,282
2,761	Upward revaluation of Assets	2,074
-382	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the surplus/deficit on the provision of services	-902
2,379	Surplus/deficit (-) on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services	1,172
-110	Difference between fair value depreciation & historical cost depreciation	-377
-78	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	0
-188	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	-377
3,282	Balance at 31 March	4,077

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 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 a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

The account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Council.

The account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before April 2007, the date the revaluation reserve was created to hold such gains.

Note 4 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the account, apart from those involving the revaluation reserve.

2012-13		2013-14
£'000		£'000
47,130	Balance at 1 April	46,215
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure on the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:	
	Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	
-4,166	Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-3,060
-114	Amortisation of Intangible Assets	-91
-458	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	-298
	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement	
-233		-287
-4,971		-3,736
110	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	377
-4,861	Net amount written out of the Revaluation Reserve	-3,359
	Capital Financing Applied in the year:	
	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	
2,739		1,074
	Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	
1,055		1,152
	Use of Development & Regeneration Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	
0		464
	Capital Grants & Contributions credited to comprehensive income & expenditure statement that have been applied to capital financing	
348		520
	Application of Grants to capital financing from Capital Grants Unapplied Account	
285		213
	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	
27		27
	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	
22		130
39	Deferred Liability – LCC Licence (Parkside)	39
-16	Change to Deferred Receipt - Nottm Road Lease	-17
4,499		3,602
-553	Movement in Market Value of Investment Properties	0
46,215	Balance at 31 March	46,458

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefitting from gains per statutory provisions. The Council uses the account to manage premiums paid and discounts received on the early redemption of loans. Premiums are debited and discounts credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are incurred, but reversed out of the General Fund balance to the Account in the Movement in Reserves statement. Over time the expense/income is posted back to the General Fund balance in accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the burden on Council Tax. In the Council's case, there are no premiums or discounts outstanding.

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 & 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 employers contributions in pension's funds or eventually pays any pension 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 the resources the Authority has 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.

2012-13		2013-14
Restated		£'000
£'000		£'000
-11,804	Balance at 1 April	-14,349
-2,072	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/asset(-)	-2,891
	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits credited to the deficit on provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement	
-1,203	Employers pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	-1,459
730		907
-14,349	Balance at 31 March	-17,792

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

The Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve holds the gains recognised on the disposal of non-current assets but for which cash settlement has yet to take place. Under statutory arrangements, the Council does not treat these gains as usable for financing new capital expenditure until they are backed by cash receipts. When the deferred cash settlement eventually takes place, amounts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

2012-13		2013-14
£'000		£'000
593	Balance at 1 April	611
16	Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of gain/loss on disposal on comprehensive income & expenditure statement	17
2	Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	1
611	Balance at 31 March	629

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of Council Tax and non-domestic rates income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from Council Tax payers and business rates payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

2012-13		2013-14
£'000		£'000
-20	Balance at 1 April	-32
-12	Amount by which Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement differs from Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rate income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	-231
-32	Balance at 31 March	-263

Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the difference 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 carried forward at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the account.

2012-13 £'000		2013-14 £'000
-214	Balance at 1 April	-172
214	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	172
- 172	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	-177
42	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the comprehensive income & expenditure statement on an accruals basis differs from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	-5
-172	Balance at 31 March	-177

21 CASH FLOW STATEMENT – OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2012-13 £'000		2013-14 £'000
-96	Interest Received	-69
1,171	Interest Paid	1,171

The surplus/deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following non-cash movements:

2012-13 As Restated £'000		2013-14 £'000
-1,392	Depreciation	-1,439
-3,323	Impairment and downward valuations	-1,622
-114	Amortisation	-91
-106	Increase/decrease in bad debt provision	-148
0	Increase/decrease in other provisions	-103
-545	Increase/decrease in creditors	-449
1,467	Increase/decrease in debtors	500
-473	Movement of pension liability	-552
233	Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or de-recognised	282
237	Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	166
-4,016		-3,456

The surplus/deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following items that are investing and financing activities

2012-13 £'000		2013-14 £'000
-311	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	-372
-311		-372

22 CASH FLOW STATEMENT – INVESTING ACTIVITIES

2012-13 £'000		2013-14 £'000
4,122	Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment, investment property and intangible assets	2,880
408	Other payments for investing activities	334
-311	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant & equipment, investment property and intangible assets	-372
-613	Other receipts from investing activities	-463
3,606	Net cash-flows from investing activities	2,379

23 CASH FLOW STATEMENT – FINANCING ACTIVITIES

2012-13 £'000		2013-14 £'000
0	Cash receipts of short and long term borrowing	0
0	Repayments of short and long term borrowing	0
0	Net cash-flows from financing activities	0

24 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 Service Reporting Code of Practice. However, decisions about resource allocation are taken by the Council's Management Team on the basis of budget reports analysed across services. 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 rather than the current service cost of benefits accrued in the year.
- Expenditure on some support services is budgeted for centrally and not charged to services.

The code requires that the authority separately report on operating segments which account for 10% of the authority's gross expenditure or income and show segmental reporting for at least 75% of the total.

The Council has identified 9 reportable segments and 3 non-reportable segments based on its Management structure. These segments are reported to the Council's Management Team and Corporate Management Team, and resources are discussed at these meetings.

The reportable segments are:

- Regulatory Services – Environmental Protection & Safety
- Regulatory Services – Applications and Advice
- Community Services – Place
- Community Services – People
- Community Services – Plans
- Central Services – Assets & Regeneration
- Central Services – Financial
- Communications Service – Customer
- Communications Service – Civic

The Council's non reportable segments are Strategic, Support and Holding Accounts.

Of the 9 reportable segments the 4 separately reported below amount to 88.27% of the gross expenditure in 2013-14 (89.85% in 2012-13).

The income and expenditure of the Council's principal services recorded in the budget reports for the year is as follows:

Service income and expenditure	Community Services		Regulatory Env Protection & Safety	Central Services Assets & Regeneration	Other All Other Segments	Total
	Place	People				
2013/14						
Fees, charges & other service income	7,724	1,020	837	1,687	1,173	12,441
Government grants	296	9,333	16	0	199	9,844
Total income	8,020	10,353	853	1,687	1,372	22,285
Employee expenses	818	931	237	258	3,668	5,912
Other service expenses	3,426	10,079	2,985	2,828	2,688	22,006
Support service recharges	1,630	787	265	-95	-3,148	-561
Total expenditure	5,874	11,797	3,487	2,991	3,208	27,357
Net expenditure	-2,146	1,444	2,634	1,304	1,836	5,072

% of authorities gross expenditure 21.47% 43.12% 12.75% 10.93% 11.73%

Service income and expenditure	Community Services		Regulatory Env Protection & Safety	Central Services Assets & Regeneration	Other All Other Segments	Total
	Place	People				
2012/13 comparatives As Restated						
Fees, charges & other service income	7,428	3,854	887	1,599	976	14,744
Government grants	0	8,978	0	0	87	9,065
Total income	7,428	12,832	887	1,599	1,063	23,809
Employee expenses	729	853	255	238	3,775	5,850
Other service expenses	3,586	12,102	2,860	1,627	-3,071	17,104
Support service recharges	1,874	1,139	470	194	2,225	5,902
Total expenditure	6,189	14,094	3,585	2,059	2,929	28,856
Net expenditure	-1,239	1,262	2,698	460	1,866	5,047

% of authorities gross expenditure 21.45% 48.84% 12.42% 7.14% 10.15%

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

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

	2012-13 As Restated £'000	2013-14 £'000
Net Expenditure in the Service Analysis	5,047	5,072
Net Expenditure of services and support services not included in the analysis	0	0
Amounts in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement not reported in the Service Analysis		
Reversal of employers contribution (excluding HRA 2012-13 £52k, 2013-14 £58k)	-678	-709
Current service pension cost (excluding HRA 2012-13 £52k, 2013-14 £58k)	587	618
Reversal of previous year short term accumulated absences	-176	-162
Accrual of current year short term accumulated absences	162	157
Exceptional item(s)	1,953	5
Corporate and Democratic Core recharge to HRA	185	203
Unapportionable overheads recharge to HRA	2	27
Amounts included in the analysis not included in the CIES		
Trading undertakings	-361	116
Cost of services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement	6,721	5,327

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis

This reconciliation shows how the figures in the analysis of service 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.

2013-14	Service Analysis £'000	Services & Support Services not in analysis £'000	Amounts not reported to Management for decision making £'000	Amounts not included in CIES £'000	Allocation of recharges £'000	Cost of Services £'000	Corporate Amounts £'000	Total £'000
Fees charges & other service income	-12,440	0	0	0	0	-12,440	0	-12,440
Interest & Investment Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	-113	-113
Income from Council Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3,665	-3,665
Trading Undertakings	0	0	0	492	0	492	-492	0
Government Grants & Contributions	-9,844	0	0	0	0	-9,844	-3,423	-13,267
Total Income	-22,284	0	0	492	0	-21,792	-7,693	-29,485
Employee Expenses	5,911	0	-96	0	0	5,815	0	5,815
Other Service Expenses	18,945	0	0	0	0	18,945	0	18,945
Support Service Recharges	-560	0	230	0	0	-330	0	-330
Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment	3,060	0	0	0	0	3,060	0	3,060
Trading Operations	0	0	0	-376	0	-376	376	0
Interest Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,172	1,172
Pension interest cost and expected return	0	0	0	0	0	0	643	643
Precepts & Levies	0	0	0	0	0	0	515	515
Capital grants and contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	-733	-733
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	123
Notional Parkside Rent	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39
Exceptional item-imbalance	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	5
Gains/Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	-139	-139
Total Expenditure	27,356	0	139	-376	0	27,119	1,996	29,115
Surplus/Deficit on provision of services	5,072	0	139	116	0	5,327	-5,697	-370

2012-13 Comparatives As Restated	Service Analysis £'000	Services & Support Services not in analysis £'000	Amounts not reported to Management for decision making £'000	Amounts not included in CIES £'000	Allocation of recharges £'000	Cost of Services £'000	Corporate Amounts £'000	Total £'000
Fees charges & other service income	-14,743	0	0	0	0	-14,743	0	-14,743
Interest & Investment Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	-142	-142
Income from Council Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3,788	-3,788
Trading Undertakings	0	0	0	502	0	502	-502	0
Exceptional item	0	0	-63	0	0	-63	0	-63
Government Grants & Contributions	-9,065	0	0	0	0	-9,065	-3,340	-12,405
Total Income	-23,808	0	-63	502	0	-23,369	-7,772	-31,141
Employee Expenses	5,850	0	-105	0	0	5,745	0	5,745
Other Service Expenses	12,824	0	2,023	0	0	14,847	0	14,847
Support Service Recharges	5,901	0	187	0	0	6,088	0	6,088
Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment	4,280	0	0	0	0	4,280	0	4,280
Trading Operations	0	0	0	-863	0	-863	863	0
Interest Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,172	1,172
Pension interest cost and expected return	0	0	0	0	0	0	564	564
Precepts & Levies	0	0	0	0	0	0	451	451
Capital grants and contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	-633	-633
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	105
Notional Parkside Rent	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39
Exceptional item-imbalance	0	0	0	0	0	0	-7	-7
Gains/Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	-75	-75
Total Expenditure	28,855	0	2,105	-863	0	30,097	2,479	32,576
Surplus/Deficit on provision of services	5,047	0	2,042	-361	0	6,728	-5,293	1,435

25 TRADING OPERATIONS

The Authority has established two trading units where the service manager is required to operate in a commercial environment and balance their budget by generating income from other parts of the authority or other organisations

(a) Cattle Market

The Melton Mowbray Cattle Market was established under the Melton Mowbray Cattle Market Act 1869. The animal markets are operated under licence by a local consortium of auctioneers. Other activities include a farmer's market, antique and collector's fairs, car boot and agricultural vehicle sales.

The financial results were as follows:-

2012-13	2013-14
£'000	£'000
-386 Turnover	-366
732 Expenditure	311
346 Deficit/Surplus (-)	-55

There is no impairment to the site of the Cattle Market included in the expenditure in 2013-14, compared to an impairment of £501k in 2012-13. The impairment costs are reversed out in the adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations therefore has a neutral impact for the Council Tax Payer.

(b) Industrial Estates

The Council lets 20 units at Snow Hill Industrial Estate, Melton Mowbray. These were provided to help small businesses. Over the years this account has produced a trading surplus.

2012-13	2013-14
£'000	£'000
-115 Turnover	-127
130 Expenditure	65
15 Deficit/Surplus (-)	-62

There is no impairment to the industrial estates included in the expenditure in 2013-14, compared to an impairment of £52k in 2012-13. The impairment costs are reversed out in the adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations therefore has a neutral impact for the Council Tax Payer.

26 AGENCY SERVICES

The Council has an agency agreement with Leicestershire County Council whereby the Council is responsible for the provision of children's services within the borough on behalf of the County Council. The County Council reimburses the borough for this work, including a contribution towards administrative costs.

A summary of expenditure incurred and reimbursement received in respect of the activity is as follows:

	2012-13	2013-14
	£'000	£'000
Expenditure incurred in providing children's services to Leicestershire County Council	387	372
Management fee payable by the County	-368	-357
Net surplus(-)/deficit arising on the agency arrangement	19	15

27 MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

The Authority paid the following amounts to members of the Council during the year.

	2012-13	2013-14
	£'000	£'000
Allowances	169	170
Expenses	9	11
Total	178	181

28 OFFICERS REMUNERATION

The remuneration paid to the Council's senior employees is as follows:

		Salary, Fees & Allowances	Expenses Allowance	Employer Pension	Total including Pension
		£	£	£	£
Chief Executive	2012/13	83,170.00	1,296.18	14,735.04	99,201.22
	2013/14	82,905.93	1,306.11	15,640.56	99,852.60
Strategic Director	2012/13	69,393.44	1,298.27	12,279.12	82,970.83
	2013/14	70,031.66	1,365.27	13,033.68	84,430.61
Strategic Director	2012/13	69,361.82	1,239.00	12,279.12	82,879.94
	2013/14	68,973.58	1,239.00	13,033.68	83,246.26
Head of Central Services	2012/13	52,160.47	1,288.85	9,257.40	62,706.72
	2013/14	52,644.70	1,282.86	9,924.47	63,852.03
Head of HR & Communications	2012/13	50,816.25	1,305.83	8,993.33	61,115.41
	2013/14	52,271.77	1,243.62	9,924.47	63,439.86

Remuneration for these purposes includes all taxable sums paid to or receivable by an employee, sums due by way of expenses allowances, and the money value of any other benefits received other than in cash, albeit the latter does not apply.

In accordance with Regulation 7 (2) of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011 the Council is also required to disclose the number of other employees whose remuneration is in excess of £50,000 per annum, starting at that level and increasing in multiples of £5,000. There are no other employees in this category.

29 EXIT PACKAGES

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:

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 £	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
£0-£20,000	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	29,970
£20,001- £40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£40,001- £60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£60,001- £80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£80,001- £100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£100,000- £150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Cost included in bandings and in the CIES	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	29,970

The total cost of £29,970 in the table above is for exit packages that have been charged to the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the current year.

30 EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

The Council has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts, certification of grant claims, statutory inspections and to non-audit services provided by the Council's external auditors:

2012-13 £'000		2013-14 £'000
42	Fees payable to the appointed auditor in respect of external audit services	39
54	Fees payable to the appointed auditor for the certification of grant claims and returns	34
3	Fees payable in respect of any other services over and above the normal services provided by the appointed auditor	3
99		76

31 GRANT INCOME

The Council credited the following grants and contributions to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year:

	2012-13 £'000	2013-14 £'000
Credited to Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income		
LCC – Choose How You Move & Wheels to Work	86	81
LCC – New Council Offices	3	0
LCC – Better Places	19	0
Job Centre Plus - Parkside	0	35
Department of Energy and Climate Change re: Fuel Poverty	17	59
EMDA – Cattle Market Phase 1	138	0
Section 106 Contributions	0	19
Decent Homes	11	395
Department of Health – Warm Homes	153	6
Planning Delivery Grant	2	0
Dog Statue	0	9
Disabled Facilities Grants	204	129
Total	633	733

The Council has received a number of grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the monies or property to be returned to the giver. The balances at the year-end are as follows:

	31 March 2013 £'000	31 March 2014 £'000
Capital Grant Receipts in Advance		
Section 106 Monies	56	34
Dog Sculpture Contributions	7	0
Choose How you Move	51	59
Wheels to Work	0	13
Disabled Facilities Grant	24	0
Warm Homes Grant Funding	32	26
Individual Electoral Registration	0	2
Total	170	134

	31 March 2013	31 March 2014
	£'000	£'000
Revenue Grant Receipts in Advance		
Health Forum Income	11	11
LCC - Supporting People Grant	20	0
Town Centre Regeneration	0	2
Portas Funding	10	6
LCC Contribution to LCC staff	24	24
Council Tax Billing – Efficiency Project	9	9
Mortgage Rescue Programme	42	21
FIP Monies	48	0
Valpak Funding	4	0
Vanguard funding	30	30
Older Persons Strategy	5	0
New Burdens Grants	13	54
Sainsbury Cost Contribution	70	70
DWP Training	4	4
Welland Wheels to Work Contributions	64	86
Contribution towards Housing Strategy	0	5
Atlas Funding	3	3
Housing Benefit Transitional monies	3	3
Positive Activities for Young People	0	17
Integrated Youth Support Services	1	2
Community Safety Initiatives	10	10
Sports – Public Health and Post Natal Project	7	7
LCC Innovation Fund	5	4
Dog Sculpture Contributions	1	0
Council Tax Transition Grant	0	2
Efficiency Support in Sparse Areas	0	13
S106 Town Centre Linkages	0	59
Neighbourhood Planning Grant	0	10
Green Deal	0	7
INSPIRE Grant	0	7
Individual Electoral Registration	0	5
Pheonix House Improvements	0	6
Total	384	477

32 RELATED PARTIES

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Council or to be controlled or influenced by the Council. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Council 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 Council.

Central Government has significant influence over the general operations of the Council – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework, within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (eg council tax bills). Grants received from government departments are set out in the subjective analysis in Note 24 on reporting for resource allocation decisions. Grant receipts outstanding at 31 March 2014 are shown in note 31.

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The following Members have declared 'related party transactions' with the Council during the year:

Councillor M.O'Callaghan:

- a) Chairman of Melton Mowbray Food Partnership which received a payment of £312 during the year.

Councillor P Cumbers:

- b) Trustee of Shop Mobility which received a payment of £1,400 during the year.

Councillor M Twitney:

- c) Parent/Governor at John Ferneley College Academy which received a payment of £144.88 during the year, and an employee at Brooksby Melton College from 28 October 2013 to whom payments totalling £3,091 were made in 2013-14.
- d) Councillor N Slater:
Vice Chair of Shopmobility which received a payment of £1,400 during the year.
- e) Councillor M Sheldon:
Parish Councillor of Asfordby Parish Council which received payments of £90 in the year.
- f) No return has been received from Councillor L Horton

Officers. The following officer of the Council has declared 'related party transactions' with the Council during the year:

Keith Aubrey:

Strategic Director is a Director of Melton Learning Hub which received payments totalling £3,181.50 during the year.

Lynn Aisbett:

Chief Executive whose son was employed in October and was paid an amount of £59.12 for work on a promotional video.

Entities controlled or significantly influenced by the Authority

The Welland Partnership is a committed consortium of six local authorities from East Northamptonshire, Corby, Melton, Rutland, Blaby and Wellingborough; a partnership by choice. It has established joint officer working groups, created shared appointments and secured joint funding in its collective aim of delivering improved services.

Business Rates Pool

The Local Government Finance Act introduced the Business Rates Retention Scheme from 1 April 2013. The new arrangements enable local authorities to retain a proportion of the business rates generated in their area. Billing Authorities collect rates on behalf of Central Government (50%), Major Preceptors – Leicestershire County Council (9%) and the Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service (LFRS) (1%), and themselves (40%).

The County Council along with Leicester City Council, the LFRS and all Leicestershire District Councils agreed to operate a pooling agreement for business rates levies and safety net payments for 2013-14, the Leicester and Leicestershire Pool (LLP). The County Council was the lead authority for the pool.

The pool was based on a "no better, no worse" position with District Councils paying levies into the pool and safety net payments being made from the pool. Any remaining net income was to be used to provide a £0.4m contingency for future safety nets and any further income above that level was to be passed to the Leicester and Leicestershire Economic Partnership (LLEP).

The surplus of the pool at the end of the year was £0.7m to be distributed in agreement with the LLP partners. At the end of the year £52k was the Council's levy to be paid to the pool.

33 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. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenues as assets are used by the Council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

2012-13 £'000		2013-14 £'000
32,093	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	32,066
	Capital Investment:	
3,667	Property, Plant and Equipment	3,130
337	Investment Properties	4
65	Intangible Assets	122
458	Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under statute	297
	Sources of Finance	
-2,739	Capital Receipts	-1,074
-1,688	Government Grants and other contributions	-733
	Sums set aside from revenue:	
-100	Direct revenue contributions	-1,746
-27	(MRP/loans fund principal)	-27
0	Use of Capital Receipts to repay General Fund CFR	0
32,066	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	32,039

Explanation of Movements in Year

0	Increase in underlying need to borrow (supported by Government financial assistance)	0
-27	Increase in underlying need to borrow (un-supported by Government financial assistance)	-27
-27	Increase/ decrease (-) in Capital Financing Requirement	-27

34 LEASES

Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

The authority holds no finance leases.

Operating Leases

The authority holds no operating leases

Authority as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Council holds one finance lease in respect of land at Nottingham Road which is being written down over the 125 years of the lease in accordance with proper accounting practice. The current value of the lease is £628,885 as at 31 March 2014.

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

	31 Mar 2013 £'000	31 Mar 2014 £'000
Not later than 1 year	25	25
Later than one year and not later than five years	105	109
Later than five years	26,541	26,512
	<u>26,671</u>	<u>26,646</u>

Operating Leases

The authority leases out property for the provision of services including Snow Hill Units, Phoenix House and 7 King Street.

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

	31 Mar 2013	31 Mar 2014
	£'000	£'000
Not later than 1 year	33	169
Later than one year and not later than five years	99	207
Later than five years	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	132	376

35 IMPAIRMENT LOSS

During 2013-14 the Council recognised impairment losses on a number of its assets. The most significant of these were: Phoenix House £245k, the Cattle Market £374k and Parkside £1,069k. These impairments arose as the market value, as determined by the valuer, has been affected by the current economic climate's effect on rental values and yields achieved.

36 TERMINATION BENEFITS

The Authority terminated contracts for three employees in 2013-14, incurring liabilities of £30k (£21k in 2012-13). This liability relates to employees who were made redundant as a savings requirement as part of the 2013-14 budget setting exercise.

37 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

Participation in Pensions Scheme

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers and other employees, the Council makes contributions towards the cost of post employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Council has a commitment to make the payments (for those benefits) and to disclose them at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The Council participates in the following:

The Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Leicestershire County Council – this is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.

Transactions Relating to Retirement Benefits

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the Council is required to make against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2012-13	2013-14
	As Restated	
	£'000	£'000
Cost of Services:		
Current Service Cost	639	816
Past Service Costs	0	0
Gain(-)/Loss from Settlements	0	0
Financing & Investment Income and Expenditure:		
Net Interest Expense	564	643
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,203	1,459

Other post employment benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income Expenditure Statement:		
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net Interest expense)	1,978	-200
Actuarial gains & losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	0	-793
Actuarial gains & losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	-4,066	-1,008
Other	16	-890
Total Post Employment Benefit charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-2,072	-2,891
Movement in Reserves Statement:		
Reversal of Net Charges made to the deficit on the provision of services for post employment benefits in accordance with the code	1,203	1,459
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for the pensions in the year:		
Employers contribution payable to the scheme	658	834
Retirement benefits payable to pensioners	72	73
	<u>730</u>	<u>907</u>

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the authority's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

	2012-13	2013-14
	As Restated	
	£'000	£'000
Present Value of the defined benefit obligation	-36,965	-41,026
Fair Value of plan assets	23,763	24,414
Sub Total	<u>-13,202</u>	<u>-16,612</u>
Other movements in the liability/asset(-)	<u>-1,147</u>	<u>-1,180</u>
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	<u>-14,349</u>	<u>-17,792</u>

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of the Scheme Assets:

	2012-13	2013-14
	As Restated	
	£'000	£'000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	20,991	23,763
Interest Income	1,003	1,064
Remeasurement gain/ loss(-):		
The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the Net interest expense	1,978	-200
Other		
Contributions from employer	730	907
Contributions from employees into the scheme	226	229
Benefits paid	-1,165	-1,349
Closing fair value of scheme assets	<u>23,763</u>	<u>24,414</u>

Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

	2012-13 As Restated £'000	2013-14 £'000
Opening balance at 1 April	32,795	38,112
Current Service Cost	639	816
Interest Cost	1,567	1,707
Contributions from scheme participants	226	229
Remeasurement gain(-)/ loss:		
Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0	793
Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	4,050	1,008
Other	0	890
Past Service Cost	0	0
Losses/gains(-) on curtailments	0	0
Benefits paid	-1,165	-1,349
Closing balance at 31 March	38,112	42,206

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised:

	2012-13 £'000	2013-14 £'000
Equity Securities		
Other	873	897
Debt Securities		
UK Government	294	302
Other	1,699	1,745
Private Equity		
All	933	958
Real Estate		
UK Property	2,221	2,282
Investment Funds and Unit Trusts:		
Equities	11,981	12,309
Bonds	1,564	1,607
Hedge Funds	812	834
Commodities	1,076	1,106
Infrastructure	539	554
Other	1,232	1,266
Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
All	539	554
Total Assets	23,763	24,414

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc. The liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson, an independent firm of actuaries. The last formal actuarial valuation in respect of the Leicestershire County Council Pension Fund was carried out as at 31 March 2013. The actuary has projected the results of this valuation to 31 March 2014 using approximate method.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

	2012-13	2013-14
Mortality assumptions:		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:		
Men	20.9	22.2
Women	23.3	24.3
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:		
Men	23.3	24.2
Women	25.6	26.6
Rate of inflation	2.8%	2.8%
Rate of increase in salaries	5.1%	4.6%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.8%	2.8%
Rate of discounting scheme liabilities	4.5%	4.3%

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, ie on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous period.

Impact on the defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme

	Increase in assumption £'000	Decrease in assumption £'000
Longevity (increase in 1 year)	1,266	
Rate of increase in salaries (increase by 0.5%)	1,214	
Rate of increase in pensions (increase by 0.5%)	2,659	
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (decrease by 0.5%)		3,930

Impact on the Authorities Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. Leicestershire County Council has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 3 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be completed on 31 March 2016.

The scheme will need to take account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Under the Act, the Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales and the other main existing public service schemes may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31 March 2014 (or for service after 31 March 2015 for other main existing public service pension schemes in England and Wales). The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings schemes to pay pensions and other benefits to certain public servants.

The Council anticipated to pay £745k in expected contributions to the scheme in 2014/15.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 17.7 years.

38 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At the 31 March 2014 the Council had one material contingent liability:

The Council is a defendant in proceedings brought by a group of Property Search Companies for refunds of fees paid to the Council to access land charges data. In the current litigation the council faces a claim of £22,000 plus interest and costs. A further claim is being pursued elsewhere seeking to extend the challenge to fees paid for searches undertaken by our own staff (those above referred only to fees received for personal searches). Details of the claimants and the extent of liabilities have yet to be established. It is possible that additional claimants may come forward to submit claims for refunds, but none have intimated to date.

39 CONTINGENT ASSETS

There are no claims for compensation to be sought by the Council as a contingent asset at the year end.

40 NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Key risks

The Council's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The key risks are:

- **Credit risk** the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council;
- **Liquidity risk** the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments;
- **Re-financing risk** the possibility that the Council might be requiring to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms.
- **Market risk** the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates movements.

Overall procedures for managing risk

The Council's overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets, and are structured to implement suitable controls to minimise these risks. The procedures for risk management are set out through a legal framework based on the Local Government Act 2003 and associated regulations. These require the Council to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management in the Public Services and investment guidance (regulations – Scotland) issued through the Act. Overall, these procedures require the Council to manage risk in the following ways:

- by formally adopting the requirements of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice;
- by the adoption of a Treasury Policy Statement and treasury management clauses within its financial regulations/standing orders/constitution;
- by approving annually in advance prudential and treasury indicators for the following three years limiting:
 - The Council's overall borrowing;
 - Its maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates;
 - Its maximum and minimum exposures to the maturity structure of its debt;
 - Its maximum annual exposures to investments maturing beyond a year.
- by approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with Government guidance.

These are required to be reported and approved at or before the Council's annual Council Tax setting budget or before the start of the year to which they relate. These items are reported with the annual treasury management strategy which outlines the detailed approach to managing risk in relation to the Council's financial instrument exposure. Actual performance is also reported after each year, as is a mid-year update.

The annual treasury management strategy which incorporates the prudential indicators was approved by Council on 6 February 2013 and is available on the Council website. The key issues within the strategy were:

- The Authorised Limit for 2013/14 was set at £45m. This is the maximum limit of external borrowings or other long term liabilities.
- The Operational Boundary was expected to be £35.025m. This is the expected level of debt and other long term liabilities during the year.
- The maximum amounts of fixed and variable interest rate exposure were set at £37m and £8m based on the Council's net debt.
- The maximum and minimum exposures to the maturity structure of debt are detailed in the strategy.

These policies are implemented by the treasury manager. The Council maintains written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies (Treasury Management Practices – TMPs) covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, and the investment of surplus cash. These TMPs are a requirement of the Code of Practice and are reviewed periodically.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers.

This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, in accordance with the Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poors Credit Ratings Services. The Annual Investment Strategy also considers maximum amounts and time limits in respect of each financial institution. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria outlined above. Additional selection criteria are also applied after this initial criteria is applied. Details of the Investment Strategy can be found on the Council's website. The key areas of the Investment Strategy are that the minimum criteria for investment counterparties include:

This Council uses the creditworthiness service provided by Capita Asset Services. This service uses a sophisticated modelling approach with credit ratings from all three rating agencies - Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's, forming the core element. However, it does not rely solely on the current credit ratings of counterparties but also uses the following as overlays:

- credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies
- CDS spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings
- sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries

The full Investment Strategy for 2013/14 was approved by Full Council on 6/2/13 and is available on the Council's website.

The Authority's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies of £14.7m cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all of the Authority's deposits, but there was no evidence at 31 March 2014 that this was likely to crystallise.

The following analysis summarises the Council's maximum exposure to credit risk on other financial assets, based on experience of default, adjusted to reflect current market conditions.

	Amount £000s	Historical experience of default % (1)	Adjustment for market conditions %	Estimated maximum exposure to default £000s	Estimated maximum exposure to default £000s
Bonds rated:	31 March 2014	31 March 2014	31 March 2014	31 March 2014	31 March 2013
AAA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BBB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Customers *	965	5%	5%	1,013	N/A
Total	965	N/A	N/A	1,013	N/A

* - Excluding statutory debtors – Council Tax/NNDR

No breaches of the Council's counterparty criteria occurred during the reporting period and the Council does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits and bonds.

The Council does not generally allow credit for its customers, such that £794k of the £965.5k balance is past its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	31 March 2014 £000s	31 March 2013 £000s
Less than three months	267	93.5
Three to six months	21	278.0
Six months to one year	73	32.5
More than one year	433	340.5
Total	794	744.5

Collateral – During the reporting period the council held no collateral as security

Liquidity risk

The Council manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures above (the setting and approval of prudential indicators and the approval of the treasury and investment strategy reports), as well as through a comprehensive cash flow management system, as required by the CIPFA Code of Practice. This seeks to ensure that cash is available when needed.

The Council has ready access to borrowings from the money markets to cover any day to day cash flow need, and the PWLB and money markets for access to longer term funds. The Council is also required to provide a balanced budget through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

The maturity analysis of financial assets, excluding sums due from customers, is as follows:

	31 March 2014 £000s	31 March 2013 £000s
Less than 1 year	14,700	13,600
Between 1 and 2 years	0	0
Between 2 and 3 years	0	0
More than 3 years	0	0
Total	14,700	13,600

Refinancing and Maturity risk

The Council maintains a significant debt and investment portfolio. Whilst the cash flow procedures above are considered against the refinancing risk procedures, longer-term risk to the Council relates to managing the exposure to replacing financial instruments as they mature. This risk relates to both the maturing of longer term financial liabilities and longer term financial assets.

The approved treasury indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits placed on investments placed for greater than one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk. The Council approved treasury and investment strategies address the main risks and the central treasury team address the operational risks within the approved parameters. This includes:

- monitoring the maturity profile of financial liabilities and amending the profile through either new borrowing or the rescheduling of the existing debt; and
- monitoring the maturity profile of investments to ensure sufficient liquidity is available for the Council's day to day cash flow needs, and the spread of longer term investments provide stability of maturities and returns in relation to the longer term cash flow needs.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows, with the maximum and minimum limits for fixed interest rates maturing in each period approved by the Council in the Treasury Management Strategy.

	Approved minimum limits %	Approved maximum limits %	Actual 31 March 2014 £000s	Actual 31 March 2013 £000s
Less than 1 year	0	100	448	0
Between 1 and 2 years	0	100	0	448
Between 2 and 5 years	0	100	0	0
Between 5 and 10 years	0	100	0	0
More than 10 years	0	100	31,413	31,413
Total	N/A	100	31,861	31,861

Market risk

Interest rate risk - The Council is exposed to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council, depending on how variable and fixed interest rates move across differing financial instrument periods. For instance, a rise in variable and fixed interest rates would have the following effects:

- Borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise;
- Borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the borrowing will fall (no impact on revenue balances);
- Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise; and
- Investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall (no impact on revenue balances).

Borrowings are not carried at fair value on the balance sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and affect the General Fund Balance, subject to influences from Government grants (i.e. HRA). Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in the Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Annual Treasury Management Strategy draws together the Council's prudential and treasury indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. From this Strategy a treasury indicator is set which provides maximum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The treasury manager will monitor market and forecast interest rates within the year to adjust exposures appropriately. For instance during periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate investments may be taken for longer periods to secure better long term returns, similarly the drawing of longer term fixed rates borrowing would be postponed.

If all interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would be:

	£000s
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	0
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	35
Increase in Government grant receivable for financing costs*	0
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	35
Share of overall impact debited to the HRA*	0
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate investment assets	0
Impact on Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities (no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure)	0

* - For Welsh HRA Councils only, English HRA reform makes this redundant.

The approximate impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed. These assumptions are in line with maximum expected movements given current market conditions.

Price risk - The Council, excluding the pension fund, does not generally invest in equity shares or marketable bonds.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA) INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

The HRA Income and Expenditure Statement shows the economic cost in the year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and government grants. Authorities charge rents to cover expenditure in accordance with the legislative framework; this may be different from the accounting cost. The increase or decrease in the year, on the basis of which rents are raised, is shown in the Movement on the HRA statement.

2012-13		2013-14
Restated		
£'000		£'000
	Expenditure	
1,619	Repairs and Maintenance	1,914
1,069	Supervision and Management	985
58	Rent, rates, taxes and other charges	77
-1	Negative HRA Subsidy payable/ receivable (-)	0
1,007	Depreciation & impairment of non-current assets	958
17	Debt Management Costs	21
100	Movement in the allowance for bad debts	68
3,869	Total Expenditure	4,023
	Income	
6,662	Dwelling Rents	6,911
92	Non-dwelling Rents	93
441	Charges for services and facilities	380
7,195	Total Income	7,384
	Net cost/ income (-) of HRA services as included in the	
-3,326	Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-3,361
185	HRA services share of Corporate & Democratic core	203
2	HRA services share of Non-Distributed Costs	27
-3,139	Net Cost/ income (-) of HRA Services	-3,131
	HRA Share of the operating income & expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:	
-69	Gain on sale of HRA non-current assets	-75
1,172	Interest Payable and similar charges	1,172
-14	Interest & Investment Income	-17
46	Pensions interest cost and expected return on pensions asset	45
-2,004	Deficit/ Surplus(-) for the year on HRA Services	-2,006

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT ON THE HRA BALANCE

2012-13		2013-14
Restated		
£'000		£'000
-727	Balance on HRA at end of previous year	-1,037
-2,004	Deficit/ surplus (-) for the year on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement	-2,006
51	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute	19
-1,953	Net decrease/increase (-) before transfers to/from reserves	-1,987
1,643	Transfers from(-)/to earmarked reserves	1,691
-310	Increase in the year on the HRA	-296
-1,037	Balance on the HRA at end of current year	-1,333

NOTE TO THE MOVEMENT ON THE HRA STATEMENT

2012-13 Restated		2013-14
£'000		£'000
	Adjustments between Accounting basis and funding basis under statute	
0	Difference between interest payable and similar charges	0
28	Accumulated Absences accrual	-11
69	Gain on sale of non-current assets	75
-46	HRA Share of contributions to/from the Pensions Reserve	-45
0	Capital Expenditure Funded by the HRA	0
0	Revenue expenditure funded from Capital Under statute	0
51		19
	Transfers to/from (-) Reserves	
756	Transfer to Major Repairs Reserve	797
-63	Transfer from Capital Adjustment Account	-26
950	Transfers to other Reserves	920
1,643		1,691

NOTES TO THE HRA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Housing Revenue Account reflects a statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for local authority housing provision in accordance with part 6 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. The Act sets the framework for "ring fencing" the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). The account has to be self financing and there is a legal prohibition on cross subsidy to or from the General Fund.

1 Number of Dwellings

2012-13 Dwellings		2013-14 Dwellings
1,885	At 1 April	1,878
7	Sold during year	8
0	Purchased in year	2
1,878	At 31 March	1,872

2 Type of Dwelling

2012-13 Dwellings		2013-14 Dwellings
880	Houses	873
283	Bungalows	284
715	Flats and maisonettes	715
1,878		1,872

3 Movement in Fixed Assets

	Operational assets			Non-Operational Assets	Total
	Dwellings	Other land & buildings	Surplus assets not held for sale	Other land & buildings	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Net book value 31 March 2013	59,254	2,867	63	172	62,356
Revaluation adjustment	-180	86	0	53	-41
Net book value 1 April 2013	59,074	2,953	63	225	62,315
Movement in 2013-14					
Spending in Year	1,801	0	0	170	1,971
Disposals	-174	0	0	0	-174
Revaluation on Disposal	39	0	0	0	39
Reclassification	-170	63	-63	0	-170
Revaluation on Reclassification	4	0	0	0	4
Impairment losses recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-37	0	0	0	-37
Impairment losses recognised in the surplus/deficit on the provision of services	-40	0	0	0	-40
Depreciation / Amortisation	-827	-88	0	-3	-918
Revaluations	1,611	0	0	0	1,611
Net book value at 31 March 2014	61,281	2,928	0	392	64,601

Housing properties were valued on the basis of 'Existing use value – Social Housing'. Depreciation for operational and non operational assets has been calculated using estimated useful lives following assessment by the valuer. During 2013-14 the valuer has altered the property values in the HRA reflecting the current condition of the housing market, increasing values by 5-6%.

8 properties were sold in the year under Right to Buy. In the Right to Buy situation the Council is constrained by law from selling the dwellings at their market value, the fair comparison is between the sale proceeds and the value subject to the statutory constraint, which results in no gains or losses. In addition during the year 2 properties were purchased which have both been brought back into social housing rental.

At a meeting of the Community & Social Affairs committee on 27 October 2010 a number of HRA assets were approved as surplus. Since this time these assets have either been sold, approved for affordable housing development which has commenced or will have to be returned to committee for such approval, as such the remaining surplus assets have been reclassified and revalued as appropriate.

4 Assets Held For Sale

	Current		Non-Current	
	2012-13 £'000	2013-14 £'000	2012-13 £'000	2013-14 £'000
Balance outstanding at start of year	0	0	243	183
Assets newly classified as held for sale	0	0	186	206
Revaluation Losses	0	0	-4	0
Revaluation Gains	0	0	50	51
Impairment Losses	0	0	0	0
Assets declassified as held for sale	0	0	-149	-36
Assets Sold	0	0	-143	-198
Transfers from non-current to current	0	0	0	0
Other Movements	0	0	0	0
Balance outstanding at year end	0	0	183	206

At 31 March 2014 it was considered by the Council's legal team that there were 5 dwellings which were virtually certain to complete on Right to Buy terms during the following year. These properties have therefore been re-

classified in the accounts as assets held for sale and valued at the lower of their carrying value and their value less costs to sell. The carrying value in all cases was the lower, so no revaluation loss has been identified. Of the 5 properties classed as held for sale as at 31 March 2013, 1 was not subsequently sold and therefore has been reclassified back to Social Housing dwellings.

5 Vacant Possession Value of Dwellings

The vacant possession value of dwellings within the HRA at 1 April 2013 was £174m.

6 Economic Cost of Providing Council Housing

The valuation at 1 April 2013 of £59m is lower than the vacant possession value on the open market of £174m.

The difference between the vacant possession value of dwellings and the opening balance sheet value within the HRA represents the economic cost to the Council of providing council housing at less than open market rents.

The adjustment factor for the economic cost of providing Council Housing for the East Midlands of 34% has been used as noted in the Department of Communities & Local Government's Guidance on Stock Valuations.

7 Impairments

An impairment is a reduction in the value of a non-current asset due to revaluation, deterioration or any reduction in the carrying value of the non-current asset. During 2013-14 an impairment of £40k has been charged to the HRA in the year. This was due to the additional amounts paid for new property purchases over and above the valuation. Following self financing 5 year transitional arrangements were made regarding impairments on dwellings under the Item 8 credit (general) determination from April 2012, this amount can then reversed back to the Housing Revenue Account where appropriate.

8 HRA Subsidy

Up until 31 March 2012 the Council had to pay a contribution to the subsidy pool from the Housing Revenue Account based upon notional calculations representing the Government's assessment of what the Council should be collecting and spending. This subsidy ended at 31 March 2012 with a small difference accounted for in 2011/12 refunded back to the HRA in 2012/13.

The adjusting entry in 2012-13 is as follows with no subsidy payable or receivable in 2013-14:

2012-13	
£'000	
	Expenditure
0	Management and Maintenance Allowance
0	Major Repairs Allowance
0	Charges for Capital
0	Interest for self-financing borrowing
	Income
0	Interest on Receipts
0	Guideline Rent Income
<hr/>	<hr/>
0	Total Housing Subsidy Payable
1	Prior Year Adjustments
<hr/>	<hr/>
1	Debit(-)/Credit to HRA in year

9 Capital Expenditure:

Financing of Capital Expenditure

2012-13		2013-14
£'000		£'000
1,055	Dwellings	2,011
0	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	0
1,055		2,011
0	Borrowing	0
0	Credit Arrangements	0
0	Useable capital receipts	0
0	Capital Receipts Reserve	0
0	HRA Working Balance	0
1,055	Major Repairs Reserve	1,152
0	Development & Regeneration Reserve	464
0	Contribution from Third Party	395
1,055		2,011

Summary of Capital Expenditure

2012-13		2013-14
£'000		£'000
99	Aids and Adaptations	216
130	Major Void Repairs	217
0	Communal Refurbishment	2
120	Replacement Heating Systems	145
26	Re-roofing	169
174	Windows and Doors replacement	40
361	New Kitchens & Bathrooms	303
14	Rewiring	273
0	New Build Projects	51
0	Long Term Housing Development Projects	413
16	Fire Safety Works	7
60	Health & Safety related works	102
55	Capitalisation of salaries	73
1,055		2,011

10 Total Capital Receipts from Disposal of HRA Assets

The total capital receipts before pooling of capital receipts to the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) is as follows:

2012-13		2013-14
£'000		£'000
311	Dwellings	372
0	Land	0
0	Discount Repaid	0
311		372

11 Capital Asset Charges Accounting Adjustment

The capital asset charges accounting adjustment is calculated in accordance with the Item 8 Credit and Item 8 Debit (General) Determination from April 2012. This is the amount debited or credited to the HRA in regard to its Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) for the year.

The table below shows the Council's adjustment in the HRA. Following Self Financing and the de-pooling of the Council's borrowing interest is charged directly on the HRA borrowing as it is incurred. Any adjustment made is due to any internal borrowing taking place.

The rate of interest on the Council's internal borrowing was agreed as a beneficial rate to both the HRA and the General Fund equitably, and equates to 2.37%.

2012-13		2013-14
£'000		£'000
31,904	CFR at 1 April	31,890
	Movement in year:	
-14	Voluntary Revenue Provision	-14
31,890	CFR at 31 March	31,883
31,897	Mid Year CFR	31,876
N/A	Consolidated Interest Rate for Year	N/A
1,171	Interest Paid Direct on External Borrowing	1,171
1	Capital Asset Charges Accounting Adjustment/Internal Interest Paid	1

12 Depreciation

Depreciation is referred to in detail in note 1 (r) of the accounting policies section and in note 3 to the HRA. In 2013-14 £918k depreciation has been charged to the HRA.

13 Major Repairs Reserve

2012-13		2013-14
£'000		£'000
454	Balance brought forward 1 April	1,085
930	Cash backed Depreciation from the HRA	918
0	Decent Homes Funding	395
-1,055	Capital Expenditure – Dwellings	-1,548
0	Repayment of Borrowing Principal	0
756	Transfer from the HRA	797
1,085	Balance carried forward 31 March	1,647

Development & Regeneration Reserve

The Development & Regeneration Reserve was set up as a result of the HRA self Financing.

2012-13		2013-14
£'000		£'000
0	Balance brought forward 1 April	950
950	Transfer from the HRA	920
0	Capital Expenditure – Development & Regeneration	-464
950	Balance carried forward 31 March	1,406

14 Retirement Benefits

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the net cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the Council is required to make against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out in the Statement of Movement in the General Fund Balance. The following transactions have been made in the Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Movement in the HRA balance during the year:

Income & Expenditure Account	2012-13	2013-14
	£'000	£'000
	As Restated	
Service Cost:		
Current Service Cost	52	58
Net Interest:		
Interest Cost on defined benefit obligation	127	121
Interest Income on plan assets	<u>-81</u>	<u>-76</u>

Total Defined Benefit Cost Recognised in Income &

Expenditure Account	98	103
Statement of Movement in the HRA Balance:		
Reversal of Net Charges made for retirement benefits In accordance with IAS 19	-98	-103
Actual amount charged against the HRA for the pensions In the year:		
Employers Contributions Payable to Scheme	52	58

15 Rent Arrears

At 31 March 2014 rent arrears (including ancillary services) as a proportion of gross rent debit were 7.3% (31 March 2013 – 5.8%). The arrears figures excluding amounts collectable on behalf of other agencies are as follows:-

2012-13 £'000		2013-14 £'000
	<u>Arrears at 31 March:</u>	
279	Current Tenants	348
139	Former Tenants	185
418		533

At 31 March 2014, the total arrears (including amounts collectable on behalf of other agencies) are £576k (31 March 2013 £452k) which was the basis of the disclosure in the 2012-13 financial statements.

16 Doubtful Debts Provision of Uncollectable Debts

2012-13 £'000		2013-14 £'000
312	Housing Rents, Fees and Charges	361
44	Sundry Receivables	44
356		405

During the year £19k (2012-13 £7k) was written off against the provision for doubtful debts.

17 Sums Directed by Secretary of State

No such amounts were charged to the account in 2013-14 or 2012-13.

18 Transfers to the General Fund

Since 1 April 2004, the administration of rent rebate is now classified as expenditure under the general fund and is controlled by the Department for Work & Pensions along with other benefit payments. The HRA must compensate the general fund on an on-going basis for rent rebate subsidy losses due to increasing rents above Government Guidelines. During 2013-14 there was no transfer from the HRA to the General Fund on this basis and nor was there in 2012-13.

COLLECTION FUND STATEMENT

The Collection Fund is an Agents statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate collection fund. The statement shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local authorities and the Government of Council Tax and Non-domestic rates.

2012/13		2013/14	2013/14	2013/14
Council Tax £'000		Council Tax £'000	Non-Domestic Rates £'000	Total £'000
Amounts Required by statute to be credited to the Collection Fund:				
25,560	Council Tax	26,335		26,335
2,466	Transfers from the General Fund - Council Tax Benefits	-52		-52
12,148	Non-domestic rates		12,674	12,674
0	Transitional protection payments - non-domestic rates		59	59
166	Contribution towards previous year's collection fund deficit	201		201
Amounts Required by statute to be debited to the Collection Fund:				
Precepts & demands from major preceptors - Council Tax:				
20,113	Leicestershire County Council	18,599		18,599
3,349	Melton Borough Council	3,078		3,078
3,290	Police & Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire	3,042		3,042
1,010	Combined Fire Authority	1,021		1,021
451	Parish Councils	480		480
Shares of Non-domestic rating income to major preceptors:				
0	Leicestershire County Council		1,153	1,153
0	Melton Borough Council		5,124	5,124
0	Combined Fire Authority		128	128
11,742	Payment with respect to central share		6,406	6,406
0	Transitional protection payments receivable		0	0
Impairments of Debts/appeals:				
286	Write-offs or uncollectable amounts	33	37	70
128	Allowance for impairment	54	459	513
62	Charge to General Fund for allowable collection costs for non-domestic rates		62	62
0	Other transfers to collection fund in accordance with non-domestic rates regulations		0	0
0	Contribution towards previous year's collection fund surplus	0	0	0
91	Movement on Fund Balance	-177	636	459
145	Opening Fund Balance	236	0	236
236	Closing Fund Balance	59	636	695

Bad Debt Provision – Summary (Memorandum)

	Balance 31 March 2013 £'000	Write-offs £'000	Increased Provision £'000	Reduced Provision £'000	Balance 31 March 2014 £'000
Business Rates	93	-37	105	0	161
Council Tax	149	-32	87	0	204
	<u>242</u>	<u>-69</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>365</u>

NOTES TO COLLECTION FUND STATEMENT

1 Council Tax Base

<u>Band</u>	<u>Range of Values</u>	Number of Properties (Valuation List March 2014)	Council Tax Base Band D Equivalents*
A*	Adapted for disabled use		9
A	Up to £40,000	3,520	1,489
B	Over £40,000 and up to £52,000	6,985	4,122
C	Over £52,000 and up to £68,000	3,742	2,796
D	Over £68,000 and up to £88,000	3,429	3,049
E	Over £88,000 and up to £120,000	2,306	2,592
F	Over £120,000 and up to £160,000	1,368	1,835
G	Over £160,000 and up to £320,000	925	1,432
H	Over £320,000	91	172
Total		<u>22,366</u>	<u>17,496</u>

* Used for the purpose of setting the Council Tax for 2013-14

2 Non Domestic Rates

Non Domestic Rateable Value at 31 March 2014	
Rate Multiplier for 2013-14 – up to and including £18,000	46.2
– £18,001 and over	47.1

3 Collection Fund Arrears

2012-13 £'000	£'000		2013-14 £'000	£'000
625		Business Ratepayers	809	
-93		Provision for Bad Debts	-161	
	532			648
1,999		Council Taxpayers	2,355	
-149		Provision for Bad Debts	-204	
	1,850			2,151
	<u>2,382</u>			<u>2,799</u>

4 Collection Rate

The collection rate for accounts raised in 2013-14 was 99.1% (2012-13 99.5%).

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL TERMS

This section explains the technical terms that have been used throughout this document.

Accumulated Absences Account

This 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 e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

Accruals

The concept that income and expenditure is recognised as it is earned or incurred, not as money is received or paid.

Actuarial Gains and Losses

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because:

- a) events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains and losses) or
- b) the actuarial assumptions have changed

Actuary

An expert on rates of death and insurance statistics, who assesses whether our pension fund is adequate.

Amortisation

A reduction in the value of an intangible asset over time, due to wear and tear.

Balance Sheet

A statement of all our assets, liabilities and balances at the end of the financial year.

Business Rates Retention Scheme

Whereby the Council retains a proportion of the business rates it collects, allowing an incentive to Council's to encourage growth.

Capital Adjustment Account

This 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.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition of a non-current asset or expenditure which adds to and not merely maintains the value of an existing asset.

Capital Receipt

Income from selling assets that have a long-term value and may be used to repay loan debt or to finance new capital expenditure.

Cash Equivalents

These are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash-Flow Statement

This is a statement which shows the changes in our cash and bank balances since we prepared the previous year's accounts. It also shows the changes in our other assets, liabilities and other accounts in our balance sheet.

Collection Fund

A fund we use to show what happens to council tax and business rate retention scheme income.

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

This account manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from council tax payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

Community Assets

Assets we do not plan to sell and which have no definite useful life. Examples of community assets are parks and historic buildings which do not qualify as heritage assets.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The account which reports the income and spending on our services.

Contingency

A condition which exists at the balance sheet date, where the outcome will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events.

Contingent Asset

Money that may be owed to us, but we cannot be certain of the exact amount.

Contingent Liability

Money that we may owe, but we cannot be certain of the exact amount.

Corporate and Democratic Core

The corporate and democratic core comprises all activities which local authorities engage in specifically because they are elected, multi-purpose authorities. The cost of these activities are thus over and above those which would be incurred by a series of independent, single purpose, nominated bodies managing the same activities. There is therefore no logical basis for apportioning these costs to services.

Current Assets

These are the short-term assets we have at the date of our Balance Sheet, which we can use in the following year.

Current Liabilities

These are the short-term liabilities we owe at the date of our Balance Sheet, which we will pay in the following year.

Current Service Cost (Pensions)

The increase in the present value of a defined benefit scheme's liabilities expected to arise from employee service in the current period.

Curtailement

For a defined benefit scheme, an event that reduces the expected years of future service of present employees or reduces for a number of employees the accrual of defined benefits for some or all of their future service. Curtailments include:

- a) termination of employees' services earlier than expected, e.g. as a result of discontinuing a service.
- b) termination of, or amendment to the terms of, a defined benefit scheme so that some or all future service by current employees will no longer qualify for benefits or will qualify only for reduced benefits..

Deferred Contributions

Amounts paid to us for future activities.

Defined Benefit Scheme

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme other than a defined contribution scheme. Usually, the scheme rules define the benefits independently of the contributions payable, and the benefits are not directly related to the investment of the scheme. The scheme may be funded or unfunded (including notionally funded).

De Minimus

This term relates to items not recognised on the Balance Sheet in accordance with the concept of materiality.

Depreciation

The measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful life of a non-current asset, whether arising from use, passage of time or obsolescence through technological or other changes.

Discretionary benefits

Retirement benefits which the employer has no legal, contractual or constructive obligation to award and which are awarded under the authority's discretionary powers, such as The Local Government (Discretionary Payments) Regulations 1996.

Earmarked Reserves

Money we set aside for a specific purpose.

Expected Rate of Return on Pension Assets

For a funded defined benefit scheme, the average rate of return, including both income and changes in fair value but net of scheme expenses, expected over the remaining life of the related obligation on the actual assets held by the scheme.

Fair Value

This is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Financial Instruments

These can be defined as contracts that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

This account absorbs the timing differences arising from different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions.

General Fund

This is the main revenue fund of the Council. Precept income, NNDR income and government grants are paid into the fund, from which the cost of providing services is met.

Gross Spending

The total cost of providing a service.

Heritage Assets

A tangible heritage asset is a tangible asset with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture.

Impairment

A loss in the value of a non-current asset, arising from physical damage such as a major fire or a significant reduction in market value.

Infrastructure Assets

These are assets that only have a nominal value as we cannot sell them, e.g. roads, bridges, lighting, etc.

Intangible Asset

Non-current assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and are controlled by the Authority through custody or legal rights (e.g. purchased software licences).

Interest Cost (Pensions)

For a defined benefit scheme, the expected increase during the period in the present value of the scheme liabilities because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

Investment Properties

Interest in land/or buildings:-

- a) in respect of which construction work and development have been completed; and
- b) which is held for its investment potential, any rental income being negotiated at arm's length.

IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards)

These are accounting standards adopted by the European Union and the basis on which these accounts are prepared.

Leasing

A method of financing the acquisition of assets, notably equipment, vehicles, plant, etc.

There are two forms of lease:

- a) a finance lease involves payment by the lessee (the user) of the full cost of the asset together with a return on the finance provided by the lessor, usually payable over the anticipated life of the asset.
- b) an operating lease involves the payment of a rental by a lessee for a period, which is normally less than the useful economic life of the asset.

LGPS (Local Government Pension Scheme)

This is the fund that pays and manages the pensions of our staff.

Liabilities

These are our debts and responsibilities.

Long Term Borrowing

This relates to loans raised to finance capital spending which have still to be repaid.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

This is the amount we have to set aside, out of our revenue, to repay loans.

Movement in Reserves Statement

A reconciliation showing how the balance of resources generated/consumed in the year links in with statutory requirements for raising Council Tax.

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)

This is a charge, which all businesses must pay for their premises. It is worked out by multiplying a property's rateable value by a nationally set multiplier. National Non-Domestic Rates are now partially retained by the Council under the new business rates retention scheme.

Net Book Value

The amount at which non-current assets are included in the Balance Sheet, i.e. their historical cost or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

Net Current Replacement Cost

The cost of replacing or recreating the particular asset in its existing condition and in its existing use, i.e. the cost of its replacement or of the nearest equivalent asset, adjusted to reflect the current condition of the existing asset.

Net Realisable Value

The open market value of the asset in its existing use (or open market value in the case of non-operational assets), less the expenses to be incurred in realising the asset.

Net Spending

The cost of providing a service after we have taken into account income from government grants and fees and charges.

Nominal Value

Where an asset cannot be sold, it is given a very low value in the Balance Sheet to recognise that it has no resale value.

Non-Current Assets

Property, plant and equipment assets which are carried on the Balance Sheet.

Non-Distributed Costs

We must make an extra payment to Leicestershire County Council to maintain the value of the pension fund. Under the accounting rules, we do not get this cost back from our services.

Non-Operational Assets

Assets held by the Authority but not directly used for the provision of services, e.g. assets surplus to requirements, commercial properties and assets under construction.

Operational Assets

Assets that we use in our day-to-day activities for delivering our services to the public, e.g. the Council offices.

Parish Council

An organisation delivering some services within the parish boundary, rather than across the borough as a whole.

Past Service Cost

For a defined benefit scheme, the increase in the present value of the scheme liabilities related to employee service in prior periods arising in the current period as a result of the introduction of, or improvement to, retirement benefits.

Post Balance Sheet Events

Those events, both favourable and unfavourable, which occur between the Balance Sheet date and the date on which the Statement of Accounts is authorised, by the responsible financial officer, for issue.

Payables

Money we owe for work, goods or services, which have not been paid for by the end of the financial year.

Precept

A demand made by Leicestershire County Council, Leicestershire Police Authority, Leicestershire Combined Fire and Rescue Authority and Parish Councils for money they want us to collect for them from the Council Tax.

Prior Year Adjustment

If we make an important change to the accounts for earlier years we call this a 'prior year adjustment'. We must show the reasons for any prior year adjustments in the year we make them.

Projected Unit Method

An accrued benefits valuation method in which the scheme liabilities make allowance for projected earnings. An accrued benefits valuation method is a valuation method in which the scheme liabilities at the valuation date relate to:

- a) the benefits for pensioners and deferred pensioners (i.e. individuals who have ceased to be active members but are entitled to benefits payable at a later date) and their dependants, allowing where appropriate for future increases, and
- b) the accrued benefits for members in service on the valuation date. The accrued benefits are the benefits for service up to a given point in time, whether vested rights or not.

Provision

An amount set aside for any liabilities or losses of uncertain timing or amounts that have been incurred.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

A government body from which local authorities may raise long term loans, usually at advantageous interest rates.

Receivables

Money that is owed to us, but it is not paid by the end of the financial year.

Recharge

The transfer of costs from one service to another.

Reserve

An amount set aside for purposes falling outside the definition of a provision.

Restated

We normally show the amounts that were in last year's accounts as the same figure, but where there is a change in the accountancy rules, we have to change last year's figure to meet the current rules.

Revaluation Reserve

This reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment.

Revenue Expenditure

Expenditure that the Council incurs on the day to day running costs of its services including salaries, running expenses of premises and vehicles as well as the annual payment of depreciation. The expenditure is financed from charges for services, government grants and income from council tax and the business rates retention scheme.

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Spending on assets that have a lasting value which we do not own e.g. grants to the community.

Revenue Funding of Capital Expenditure

The financing of capital expenditure by a direct contribution from the revenue budget.

Revenue Support Grant

The main grant received by the Council from Central Government incorporating a number of non-specific grants. The calculation for our funding baseline includes the figures within the business rates retention scheme.

Settlement

An irrevocable action that relieves the employer (or the defined benefit scheme) of the primary responsibility for a pension obligation and eliminates significant risks relating to the obligation and the assets used to effect the settlement. Settlements include:

- a) a lump-sum cash payment to scheme members in exchange for their rights to receive specified pension benefits;
- b) the purchase of an irrevocable annuity contract sufficient to cover vested benefits; and
- c) the transfer of scheme assets and liabilities relating to a group of employees leaving the scheme.

Specific Grants

Grants paid by the government for a particular service e.g. Warm Homes Grant and Disabled Facilities Grant.

Surplus

At the end of the year, if an account such as the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement shows that we have received more income than we have spent, that account is known as being 'in surplus'.

Tangible Assets

Assets we plan to own or use for more than one year.

Tax base

The number of houses that we can charge our Council Tax on.

Termination Benefits

These are payable as a result of either an employer's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits. They are often lump-sum payments, but also include enhancement of retirement benefits; and salary until the end of a specified notice period if the employee renders no further service that provides economic benefits to the Council.

The Code

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, which defines proper accounting practices for local authorities in the UK.

Trading Undertakings

Part of our activities where the service could also be provided by others outside the Council.

Useful Life

The period over which the Council will derive benefits from the use of a non current asset.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Melton Borough Council