



Councillor A. Barnes
Council Leader



Councillor T. Aldred
Mayor and Chair of
Audit and Accounts
Committee



H. Lockwood
Chief Executive



P. Seddon
Head of Finance

DRAFT

Statement of Accounts 2013/2014

presented to the
Audit & Accounts Committee
24th June 2014

Chairman of the Audit & Accounts Committee

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**The Audit Report
will be placed on
this page once the
audit is complete.**

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Introduction by the Head of Finance

This booklet presents the Council's accounts for the year ended 31st March 2014. In doing so it now conforms to the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2013/2014 (the Code), which is based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

The layout and purpose of each statement is as follows:-

Explanatory Statements

- Explanatory Foreword - provides interested parties with an easily understandable guide to the most significant matters reported in the accounts, including a summary of operating activity during the year.
- Annual Governance Statement – explains the way the Council ensures responsible stewardship of its assets.
- Statement of Responsibilities - explains the responsibilities of the Council and its Chief Financial Officer in relation to the Council's financial affairs and the Statement of Accounts.

Core Statements

- Movement in Reserves Statement – this statement shows the movement in year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'useable reserves' (ie those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves.
- Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement - a summary of the resources generated and consumed by the authority in the year in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation.
- Balance Sheet - this shows the value of the assets and liabilities. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the value of reserves held.
- Cash Flow Statement - summarises changes in cash and cash equivalents during the year, including how the Council generates and uses cash through operating, investing and financing activities.

Notes to the core financial statements

All the notes to the core statements above are now collected in one place, including at Note 1 an explanation of the policies used in the preparation of the figures in these accounts, and at Note 2 the impacts of any changes made to those policies during the year.

Other Statements

- The Collection Fund – this agency statement reflects the Council's statutory obligation to maintain a separate Collection Fund for its transactions as a billing authority in relation to council tax and non-domestic rates.
- The Group Accounts - the Group Accounts show the consolidated financial position of the Council, its interest in Rossendale Transport Limited.

Glossary

- Glossary - an explanation of some of the key technical terms used in these accounts.

Annual Governance Statement

General Fund

The General Fund holds the income and expenditure associated with the day to day running of all the services that the Council provides.

Given the ongoing funding challenges faced by local government, the Council reviews its Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) at regular intervals and reported to Full Council on the 27th February 2013 an underlying deficit of around £1.5m by the year 2016/2017. External resources for 2013/2014 were estimated as central government support grant funding of £2,931k and retained business rates funding of £1,904k. For the fifth year running the Council froze its element of the Council Tax, resulting in a Collection Fund Precept of £4,634k (including £54k to support Whitworth Town Council) giving total resources of £9,469k as shown in the table on the next page.

In response to the financial challenges ahead members approved a net services budget for 2013/2014 of £9,867k (including £85k Homelessness grant funding). Though this included anticipated savings of £790k, it led to a requirement for £482k of support from the Council's earmarked reserves.

The following table and charts show the General Fund figures before the technical accounting adjustments required by the Code. These match the operational basis shown in the Segmental Report at Note 40 with one exception – the inclusion of the payment of £54k which transferred the local precept to Whitworth Town Council.

GENERAL FUND SERVICES	2012/2013	2013/2014			Note
	Actual £000s	Original Budget £000s	Actual £000s	Variations (adverse)/ favourable £000s	
Place Directorate					
Communities	2,463	2,072	1,898	173	
Customer Services & E-govt	698	859	310	549	
Leisure Services	582	530	499	31	
Operations	2,010	3,125	2,246	879	
Business Directorate					
Building Control	201	199	165	34	
Planning	208	249	140	109	
Local Land Charges	58	57	68	(11)	
Licensing	199	281	0	281	
Corporate Support	-	-	11	(11)	
Democratic Services	774	804	528	276	
Regeneration, Health & Housing	1,318	1,322	839	484	
Corporate Management					
Executive Team	108	(22)	70	(92)	
Finance and Property Services	1,402	746	1,232	(487)	
People and Organisational Development	(113)	69	50	19	
Non-distributed Costs	(1,168)	(422)	(773)	351	
Total cost of General Fund Services	8,740	9,867	7,283	2,584	
Whitworth Town Council Precept	54	54	54	-	20a, 35b
Revenue Contribution to Capital Outlay	641	30	263	(233)	
Contribution to/(from) General Fund Reserves	47	-	-	-	
Transfers to/(from) Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	(71)	71	
Planned Contributions from Earmarked Reserves	(1,192)	(482)	(96)	(386)	} 34a
Other Contributions to /(from)Earmarked Reserves	1,548	-	1,910	(1,910)	
Amount to be met from government grants & local tax payers	9,838	9,469	9,343	126	
Precept on the Collection Fund	5,557	4,634	4,634	-	Coll Fund
Collection Fund - prior year deficit	(45)	-	(54)	54	Coll Fund
Rate Support Grant	79	2,876	2,862	14	10
Non-service related Government Grants	138	55	55	-	10
Distribution from NNDR Pool	4,109	1,904	1,846	58	10
Amounts received from government grants & local tax payers	9,838	9,469	9,343	126	

Annual Governance Statement

During 2013/2014 the Council made strong progress in identifying further savings required to meet the demands of the Council’s MTFs. Implementing savings early has contributed to a favourable variance of £2,584k against the original operational budget of £9,867k as the table below summarises.

GENERAL FUND 2013/2014 Variances to original budget	Budget savings / (overspends) £000s	Additional Grant Income £000s	Additional Income £000s
Small Business Rate Relief Grant		370	
Additional specific government grants		219	
Additional fee income for services provided			441
Staff related savings	534		
Fuel	85		
Vehicle financing	142		
Pension contributions	321		
Release of provisions	347		
VAT shelter income	(124)		
Operational savings across all departments	186		
Other minor variances	63		
Total	1,554	589	441
Net Surplus / (Deficit)			2,584

The funding of local government changed in 2013/2014 with the introduction of retained business rates. Whereas previously councils acted as a collection agent on behalf of central government, they now keep a proportion of the business rates collected locally. Central government extended the relief awarded to small businesses and under the new burden’s doctrine awarded Rossendale Borough Council a compensating grant of £370k which was not anticipated at the start of the financial year.

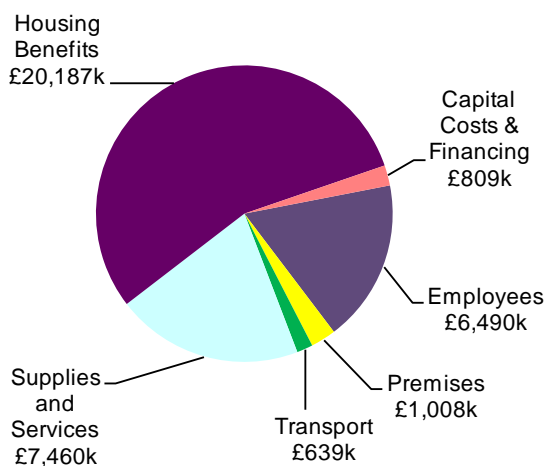
Additional specific grants have been received amounting to £219k. Where these have not been used to meet additional costs in the year they have been transferred to the Council’s earmarked reserves.

Efficiency reviews across departments led to staff savings of £534k and £186k in other areas. The Council is also reviewing its future needs for the frontline refuse fleet. Delaying replacement has led to savings of £142k in vehicle financing which have been transferred to reserves to fund future costs.

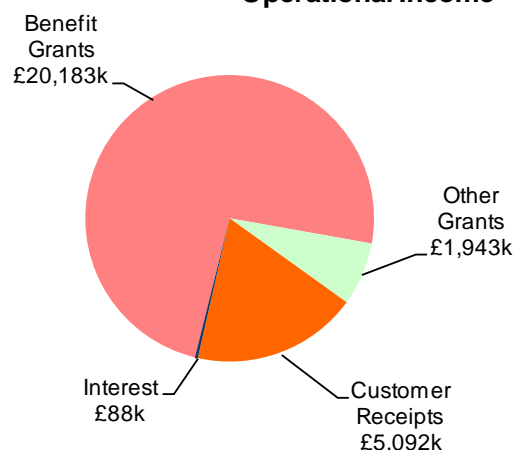
As posts have been disestablished the employer’s pension contribution element has not been anticipated as a saving. In 2013/2014 £321k of these savings were transferred to an earmarked reserve in recognition of the need to contribute to the pension fund’s underlying deficit.

Operational costs can be split into expenditure and income as follows, with more detail available in the the Segmental Report at Note 40.

Operational Expenditure



Operational Income



Capital Expenditure and Income

The capital works undertaken by the Council in 2013/2014 amounted to £1,446k of which £768k related to work on the Council's own assets as summarised in Notes 17, 19 and 20a and 20b to the Core Statements.

Expenditure on Council assets included

- £208k on upgrading playgrounds and playing fields,
- £163k on the development of the Stacksteads cycle way
- £153k on the completion of the One Stop Shop at the Futures Park Business Centre
- and £71k on IT strategy investment in both hardware and software.

Funding for these capital works included £358k of grant from DCLG in relation to disabled adaptations across the borough and £163k received from Natural England's Paths for Communities Fund to finance the Stacksteads cycle way improvements.

Reported within Note 10 to the Core Statements external contributions included £176k from Together Housing to finance disabled adaptations for their tenants and the application of £166k from property development agreements which were used to support play area improvements.

Capital receipts from the sale of assets in the year totalled £171k as shown in Note 34b. This was supplemented by the use of £263k from the General Fund revenue resources as shown in the table on page 7.

In order to meet the Council's capital investment ambitions a loan of £4.6m was entered into with the Public Works Loan Board in March 2010 for a period of 25 years at 4.49%. This loan is reflected in the Balance Sheet and the Financial Instruments at Notes 24 and 31 to the Core Statements.

Treasury Management

Treasury Management is conducted in-house with advice provided by an external organisation, Capita Asset Services. Investment performance, though consistently above the model portfolio suggested by Capita, struggled to meet the budget target as interest rates on the Council's bank accounts fell during the year. On average the council earned 0.79% on balances which provided £4k more revenue income than originally budgeted for.

Treasury management during the year was conducted within the borrowing limits and investment criteria approved in the Treasury Management Strategy and Treasury Management Practices approved on the 27th February 2013.

Pensions and IAS19

Note 36 explains how the Council has accounted for the under-lying long term commitments in relation to the retirement benefits for employees. The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Lancashire County Council, underwent a full valuation in March 2013, which was published in March 2014. That valuation saw an increase in the net deficit of the overall Fund to £1,377m representing a funding level of 78% relative to the Fund's funding target. Of this Rossendale Borough Council's net liability in the Balance Sheet dropped from £32m at 31st March 2010 to £27.6m at the 31st March 2014.

The key conclusions from the March 2013 full valuation were:

- Based on the assumptions made for assessing the cost of future accruals, the Common Contribution Rate (i.e. the average employer contribution rate in respect of future service only) was 13.1% of Pensionable Pay (12.5% in March 2010).
- In line with the Funding Strategy Statement (FSS), a 19-year deficit recovery plan has been put in place which requires additional employer contributions of £81m per annum, rising at 4.1% per annum.
- Active members also pay contributions to the Fund as a condition of membership and this rate remains at 6.4% per annum.

Annual Governance Statement

Annual Governance Statement: Year Ended 31st March 2014

Scope of Responsibility

Rossendale Borough Council is responsible for ensuring its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. Rossendale Borough Council also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

In discharging this overall responsibility, Rossendale Borough Council is also responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs and facilitating the exercise of its functions, which includes ensuring a sound system of internal control is maintained through the year and that arrangements are in place for the management of risk.

Rossendale Borough Council has approved and adopted a code of corporate governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government*. A copy of the authority's code is on our website at *How the Council works - code of corporate governance*:

http://www.rossendale.gov.uk/info/100004/council_and_democracy/372/how_the_council_works-code_of_corporate_governance or can be obtained from Legal and Democratic Services. This statement explains how Rossendale Borough Council has complied with the code and also meets the requirements of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011, regulation 4(3), which requires all relevant bodies to prepare an annual governance statement.

The Purpose of the Governance Framework

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, culture and values by which the authority is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads its communities. It enables the authority to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate services and value for money.

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the authority's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood and potential impact of those risks being realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

The governance framework has been in place at Rossendale Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2014 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and statement of accounts.

The Governance Framework

The key elements of the systems and processes that comprise the authority's governance include arrangements for:

- Identifying and communicating the authority's vision of its purpose and intended outcomes for citizens and service users through its:
 - Corporate Plan 2013-2016
 - Medium Term Financial Strategy
 - Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018
 - Neighbourhood Forums and local plans

- Reviewing the authority's vision and its implications for the authority's governance arrangements through its:
 - Annual corporate business plans
 - Performance monitoring
 - Role of Corporate Overview and Scrutiny
- Translating the vision into objectives for the authority and its partnerships as detailed in the Corporate Plan and annual corporate business plans.
- Measuring the quality of services for users, for ensuring they are delivered in accordance with the authority's objectives and for ensuring that they represent the best use of resources and value for money. This is supported by The Medium Term Financial Strategy, budget setting and budgetary management systems which aim to economically, effectively and efficiently use resources in line with corporate priorities along with the regular reporting of financial performance to officers and members.
- Defining and documenting the roles and responsibilities of the Members, Committees and officer functions, with clear delegation arrangements and protocols for via the Constitution and the annual development training programme.
- Effective communication in respect of the authority and partnership arrangements. This is supported by performance framework that, inter alia, includes:
 - Annual corporate business plan
 - Annual personal development reviews
 - Team briefing, daily messages and Members bulletins
 - Overview and Scrutiny Committees
- Developing, communicating and embedding codes of conduct, defining the standards of behaviour for members and staff via a series of Member and personnel policies and procedures and in particular staff annual appraisals incorporating the Council's five core competencies and values of:
 - Listening and communicating
 - Loyalty
 - Management of Performance
 - Celebrating success
 - Customers Matter.
- Reviewing the effectiveness of the authority's decision-making framework, including delegation arrangements, decision making in partnerships and robustness of data quality as scrutinised by Members of the Council's two Overview and Scrutiny Committees (Corporate and Partnerships) and the Governance and Training Working Group.
- Reviewing the effectiveness of the framework for identifying and managing risks and demonstrating clear accountability as supported by the Council's Risk Management Strategy and the Internal Audit annual plan.
- Ensuring effective counter-fraud and anti-corruption arrangements are developed and maintained.
- Ensuring effective management of change and transformation. This is supported by an established business planning process, which sets clear objectives and targets in light of national and local drivers, the Council's own policy priorities and the financial resources available. Significant projects are controlled by project management techniques and overseen by a Programme Board.

Annual Governance Statement

- Ensuring the authority's financial management arrangements conform with the governance requirements of the *CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government* (2010).
- Ensuring the authority's assurance arrangements conform with the governance requirements of the *CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Head of Internal Audit* (2010) which is also supported by a partnership with Lancashire County Council for the management of the internal audit service that works with officers to assess and develop the governance framework and which supports management's assessment of compliance with established policies, procedures, laws and regulations.
- Ensuring effective arrangements are in place for the discharge of the monitoring officer function via the Constitution and officer protocols.
- Ensuring effective arrangements are in place for the discharge of the head of paid service function via the Constitution and office protocols.
- Undertaking the core functions of an audit committee, as identified in CIPFA's *Audit Committees: Practical Guidance for Local Authorities* and which, inter alia, oversees the production of the authority's Annual Governance Statement.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations, internal policies and procedures, and that expenditure is lawful. This is supported by Financial Regulations and Contract Procedure Rules and a clear supporting framework of financial procedures.
- A well-publicised and effective procedure for dealing with whistleblowing, combating fraud and corruption and for receiving and investigating complaints, or answering Freedom of Information requests, from the public together with enquiries from Council Members or Members of Parliament.
- Identifying the development needs of members and senior officers in relation to their strategic roles, supported by appropriate training. This process has previously been the recipient of a national award.
- Establishing clear channels of communication with all sections of the community and other stakeholders, ensuring accountability and encouraging open consultation. In particular encouraging fair and representative public participation through the adoption of a "Procedure for Public Speaking" at public meetings and online accessibility to Council meeting agendas and minutes including information on availability in different formats. In addition the Council has an established consultation procedure including the use of, inter alia, a citizens panel, Infusion Research and web consultation.
- Enhancing the accountability for service delivery and effectiveness of other public service providers. This is done in part by performance management system of regular monitoring and reporting to Members of the Council's performance and financial standing against its plans together with its own assurance framework ensuring the accuracy and completeness of data.
- Incorporating good governance arrangements in respect of partnerships and other joint working as identified by the Audit Commission's report on the governance of partnerships and reflecting these in the authority's overall governance arrangements.
- Annual quality assurance statements by all Heads of Service and specific senior managers (signed together with line Director and Portfolio Holders) which both acknowledge officer responsibilities in matters of governance and internal control and make an annual evaluation of their adequacy within the service area
- A structure of centrally monitored, yet devolved financial management, that promotes management of the Council's finances at the appropriate organisational level;

- A Customer Access Strategy, designed amongst other things, to empower employees to deal with customer queries quickly and satisfactorily, increase customer satisfaction with the Council ultimately to deliver better access to improved public services;
- A centrally held partnership register together with developing terms of reference for outside bodies;
- Active participation in, where appropriate, procurement matters with other local authorities which aims to ensure maximum value for money for the Council through collaborative procurement exercises;
- Participation in the nationwide National Fraud Initiative;
- Health and Safety arrangements with Burnley Borough Council, during 2013/14, who check compliance with both legal and internal requirements as part of their audits.
- Emergency planning arrangements with Hyndburn Borough Council, during 2013/14, to ensure the Council's emergency response arrangements are robust and effective.

Review of Effectiveness

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

The roles and processes that have been applied in maintaining and reviewing the effectiveness of the governance framework are as follows:

Rossendale Borough Council

- Regular formal meetings of the Leader of Council and Chief Executive,
- Regular meetings of Cabinet, Portfolio Holders and Heads of Service
- Monitoring Officer and s.151 Officer protocols
- Regular review of The Constitution and Code of Corporate Governance
- Terms of reference for all Council committees and Portfolio holders
- Member / Officer protocols
- Annual Corporate and Directorate Business plans, including a mechanism for identifying and managing risks, which continues to be consolidated and embedded across the Council

The Cabinet

- Cabinet Member terms of reference
- Portfolio Holder role descriptions

The Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee

- Overview and scrutiny annual reports, task and finish reports
- Integrated performance, financial and risk reporting
- Robust Member call-in procedures
- Published committee agendas and minutes
- Customer complaints reviewed by Corporate Scrutiny Committee

The Governance Working Group

- Review the Council's Constitution.
- Recommend governance framework improvements.
- Ensure ethical governance arrangements are appropriate and robust.
- Review Contract Procedure Rules and Financial Regulations.
- Review Codes of Conduct including Planning Code of Good Practice and Protocol on Member/Officer Relations.
- Review Standards Panel protocols.

The Audit and Accounts Committee

- Monitoring corporate governance arrangements.
- Ensuring corporate governance compliance and best practice.
- Maintaining high standards of conduct by Councillors/Co-opted Members.

The Standards Panel

- Determine complaints about breaches of the Members' Code of Conduct.

Internal and External Audit

- Audit scrutiny which seeks assurance, from a variety of sources, that controls have been adequately designed and are operating effectively in practice
- Member training (eg: risk management, internal controls, end of year statutory reporting)
- Annual Audit Reports (from both external and internal auditors) and the assurances they give around internal controls in place
- Follow up work undertaken by internal audit to ensure remedial action is being taken by management to mitigate the risks (and control any deficiencies) identified
- Confirmation that internal audit operate in accordance with the CIPFA code of practice for internal audit in local government
- Regular reports from internal audit to the Audit and Accounts Committee on progress against the audit plan.
- External audit annual inspections and judgements (eg: Value for Money) and any specific in year inspections, together with a triennial review of the Council's Internal Audit service which they have previously found to be 'fully compliant with professional standards'.

The explicit review and assurance mechanisms

- A Senior Management Team led "Programme Board" for significant projects.
- Formal reporting mechanism for significant events ("Significant Event Review" reports).
- Member Development Strategy and annual Personal Development Plans.

We have been advised on the implications of the result of the review of the effectiveness of the governance framework by the Senior Management Team and by the Audit and Accounts Committee, and the arrangements continue to be regarded as fit for purpose in accordance with the governance framework. The areas already addressed and those to be specifically addressed with new actions planned are outlined below.

Annual Governance Statement

Significant Governance Issues

1. Further strategic development and action (eg: Regeneration, Leisure, Waste Management, Customer Services, etc.)
2. The implications arising from the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy and its requirement to reduce its annual net expenditure over the medium term and deal with the identified future challenges.

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



Councillor Alyson Barnes
Council Leader



Helen Lockwood
Chief Executive



Statement of Responsibilities

The following responsibilities are placed upon the authority and the Head of Finance in relation to the Council's financial affairs.

The Authority's Responsibilities

The Authority is required:-

- to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this authority, that officer is the Head of Finance.
- 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 Finance's Responsibilities

As Head of Finance, I am responsible for the preparation of the authority's Statement of Accounts which, in terms of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in Great Britain (referred to as "the code"), is required to present fairly the financial position of the authority at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 2014.

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, I have:-

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with the Code;

I have also:-

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

Certificate of Head of Finance

I certify that this Statement of Accounts presents fairly the financial position of Rossendale Borough Council at 31st March 2014, and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2014, including any known post balance sheet events as at 13th June 2014.



Phil Seddon
Head of Finance

13th June 2014

Core Financial Statements

Movement in Reserves Statement

This Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' (ie those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves.

The 'Surplus/(deficit) on Provision of Services' line shows the true economic cost of providing the authority's services, more details of which are shown in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for Council Tax setting purposes and details of the adjustments required can be found at Note 15.

The 'Net increase/(decrease) before transfers to reserves' line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council. Details of these transfers can be found at Note 34a.

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Govt Grants Unapplied	Total Useable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves	Note
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Balance at 31st March 2012	953	5,798	1,012	815	8,578	(7,293)	1,285	
Movement in Reserves during 2012/2013								
Surplus/(deficit) on Provision of Services	487	-	-	-	487	-	487	
Other Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	2,845	-	-	-	2,845	(3,512)	(667)	
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	3,332	-	-	-	3,332	(3,512)	(180)	
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(2,929)	-	268	(201)	(2,862)	2,659	(203)	15
Net increase/(decrease) before transfers to Reserves	403	-	268	(201)	470	(853)	(383)	
Transfers (to)/from Reserves	(356)	356	-	-	-	-	-	
Increase/(decrease) in year	47	356	268	(201)	470	(853)	(383)	
Balance at 31 March 2013	1,000	6,154	1,280	614	9,048	(8,146)	902	
Movement in Reserves during 2013/2014								
Surplus/(deficit) on Provision of Services	673	-	-	-	673	-	673	
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	314	-	-	-	314	2,806	3,120	
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	987	-	-	-	987	2,806	3,793	
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	827	-	309	70	1,206	(1,081)	125	15
Net increase/(decrease) before transfers to Reserves	1,814	-	309	70	2,193	1,725	3,918	
Transfers to/from Reserves	(1,814)	1,814	-	-	-	-	-	
Increase/(decrease) in year	-	1,814	309	70	2,193	1,725	3,918	
Balance at 31 March 2014	1,000	7,968	1,589	684	11,241	(6,421)	4,820	
Note		34a	34b	34c				

Core Financial Statements

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation.

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 on the previous page.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT	31st March 2013			31st March 2014			Note
	Gross		Net	Gross		Net	
	Expend	Income	Expend	Expend	Income	Expend	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Continuing Operations							
Central Services to the Public	1,227	(564)	663	1,173	(985)	188	
Cultural	3,001	(292)	2,709	2,473	(335)	2,138	
Environmental	4,821	(1,696)	3,125	4,633	(1,643)	2,990	
Planning	1,337	(789)	548	1,017	(731)	286	
Highways, Roads & Transport Services	150	(46)	104	134	(25)	109	
Housing General Fund	27,905	(27,582)	323	24,139	(23,717)	422	
Corporate & Democratic Core	1,282	(138)	1,144	280	(78)	202	
Other Central Services	1,593	(196)	1,397	1,131	(251)	880	
Non-Distributed Costs	(147)	(409)	(556)	573	(463)	110	
Cost of Services	41,169	(31,712)	9,457	35,553	(28,228)	7,325	
Other Operating Expenditure							
Whitworth Town Council Precept	54	-	54	54	-	54	
Capital receipts paid to Government Pool	1	-	1	1	-	1	15, 34b
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of fixed assets	459	(829)	(370)	270	(170)	100	15,29,34b
Other Income	-	(576)	(576)	-	(392)	(392)	15, 34b
Financing and Investments							
Interest payable on debt	78	-	78	180	-	180	24b
Interest and investment income	-	(136)	(136)	-	(88)	(88)	24b
Pensions - interest cost	3,278	-	3,278	3,147	-	3,147	36f
Pensions - curtailments	-	-	-	32	-	32	36f
Pensions - admin expenses	-	-	-	16	-	16	36f
Pensions - expected return on assets	-	(2,354)	(2,354)	-	(1,936)	(1,936)	36f
(Surplus)/Deficit on Trading Undertakings	244	(325)	(81)	477	(343)	134	8
Taxation and Non-Specific Grants							
Collection Fund							
Council Tax	-	(5,557)	(5,557)	-	(4,634)	(4,634)	Coll Fund
Council Tax re prior year losses	-	-	-	54	-	54	Coll Fund
Re-distributed NNDR	-	(4,109)	(4,109)	-	-	-	10
Retained Business Rates	-	-	-	-	(1,846)	(1,846)	9
In-year (surplus)/deficit on Collection Fund							
Council Tax	45	-	45	(55)	-	(55)	Coll Fund
Retained Business Rates	-	-	-	151	-	151	Coll Fund
Rate Support Grant	-	(79)	(79)	-	(2,861)	(2,861)	10
Non service related Government Grants	-	(138)	(138)	-	(55)	(55)	10
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	45,328	(45,815)	(487)	39,880	(40,553)	(673)	
(Surplus)/deficit on revaluations:-							
Property, Plant & Equipment assets			(2,845)			(314)	17,35a,35b
Pension Fund assets			3,512			(2,806)	36f
Other Comprehensive (Income)/Expenditure			667			(3,120)	
Total Comprehensive (Income)/Expenditure			180			(3,793)	

Core Financial Statements

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 (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the authority. Reserves are reported in two categories, **useable reserves** and **unusable reserves** (see Notes 34 and 35 for further details and the Glossary for further explanation).

BALANCE SHEET	31st March 2013 £000s	31st March 2014 £000s	Note
Property, Plant & Equipment			
Other Land and Buildings	20,219	20,815	17
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	2,627	2,079	17
Infrastructure	378	220	17
Community Assets	1,123	878	17
Assets under construction	-	-	17
Surplus Assets	948	752	17
	25,295	24,744	
Heritage Assets	2,169	2,167	17
Investment Property	550	539	18
Intangible Assets	147	151	19
Long-term Investments	647	647	22,24a,24c
Long-term Debtors	737	1,815	23,24a,24c
Long-term Assets	29,545	30,063	
Short-term Investments	4,000	3,000	24a,24c,28
Inventories	17	5	26
Short Term Debtors	2,126	2,820	27
Cash and cash equivalents	2,389	3,686	24a,24c,28
Assets held for sale within one year	133	218	29
Current Assets	8,665	9,729	
Short-term Borrowing	(184)	(184)	24a,24c,31
Short-term Creditors	(3,020)	(2,054)	32
Short-term Provisions	(607)	(520)	33
Current Liabilities	(3,811)	(2,758)	
Long Term Borrowing	(3,864)	(3,680)	24a,24c,31
Long-Term Provisions	(98)	(268)	33
Net Pensions Liability	(29,535)	(27,598)	36a
Long- term Liabilities	(33,497)	(31,546)	
Net Assets	902	5,488	
Represented by:			
General Fund	1,000	1,000	MiR
Earmarked Reserves	6,154	7,968	34a
Capital Receipts Reserve	1,280	1,589	34b
Grants Unapplied	614	684	34c
Usable Reserves	9,048	11,241	
Revaluation Reserve	8,974	11,302	35a
Pension Reserve	(29,535)	(27,598)	36a
Capital Adjustment Account	12,484	9,986	35b
Deferred Capital Receipts	1	667	35c
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(70)	(110)	15
Unusable Reserves	(8,146)	(5,753)	
Total Reserves	902	5,488	

Core Financial Statements

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting periods. 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 Council 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. The cash outflows here relate to capital spend on assets held by the Council, such as buildings, vehicles and equipment, which will be used to provide services in the future. Cash inflows relate to the sale of assets no longer required by the Council to provide its services, or capital grants and contributions received by the Council.

Cash flows arising from financing activities show the net movements in investments and borrowing during the period in accordance with the Council's treasury management strategy. These can be useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (ie borrowing) to the authority.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT	2012/2013	2013/2014	Note
	£000	£000	
Operating Activities			
Net surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services	487	673	
Adjustment for noncash movements	2,313	(2,388)	38
Adjustment for items that are investing and financing activities	962	(1,311)	38
Net cash flows from Operating Activities	3,762	(3,026)	
Investing Activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment & intangible assets	(3,745)	(768)	20b
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	827	168	15 & 34b
Unapplied Government Grants received and applied	(1,297)	1,665	34c
Increase/(decrease) in long-term debtors	(594)	1,078	23
Other income	576	392	15 & 34b
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(4,233)	2,535	
Management of Liquid Resources			
Net (increase)/decrease in short-term investments	1,000	1,000	24a,24c,28
Financing			
Cash (Outflows)/Inflows - agency operations			
National non-domestic rates	1,562	308	
Council Tax	(303)	664	
Cash Outflows - Repayments of amounts borrowed	(184)	(184)	24a,24c,31
Cash Inflows - New long-term loans	-	-	31
Cash Inflows - New short-term loans	-	-	
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	2,075	1,788	
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,604	1,297	39
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	785	2,389	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	2,389	3,686	

Introduction

Rossendale Borough Council, as a local authority in England, is subject to the Local Government Act 2001, section 21, which stipulates that the preparation of the Statement of Accounts is governed by the proper practice requirements of CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2013/14 (the Code).

This Code is now based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and International Accounting Standards (IASs) adapted, as interpreted for the public sector, by the International Public Sector Accountancy Standards (IPSASs). The 2013/2014 Code replaced the 2012/2013 Code, but with only minor changes. Those changes are explained further in Note 1 below, and any financial effects are shown in Note 2 to the Core Statements.

These financial statements are for the year ended 31st March 2014 and in this draft format have been approved for release for audit by the Audit and Accounts Committee on the 24th June 2014.

Note 1 Accounting Policies

Accounting Concepts & Principles

The Code specifies many of the accounting policies and estimation techniques to be adopted for material items. The financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the authority through faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definition and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the Code.

The authority has adopted the following accounting concepts to be followed in the preparation of the Statement of Accounts and the selection and application of accounting policies and estimation techniques and in the exercise of professional judgement.

- The qualitative characteristics of financial information - *relevance, faithful representation, reliability, comparability, understandability, verifiability and timeliness*
- Materiality
- Pervasive accounting concepts – *accruals, going concern, primacy of legislative requirements*

Policies are reviewed regularly to ensure they remain appropriate to the Authority's circumstances with a full disclosure of any changes to accounting policies where necessary.

Changes to Accounting Policies

The changes within the 2013/2014 Code which affect this Council include

- Revision of the definition, measurement and disclosure of post-employment benefits (Note 36).
- Clarification of the recognition and measurement of property, plant and equipment (Note 17)
- Clarification of the recognition requirements for non-current assets held for sale (Note 29)
- Amendments for the requirements of the localisation of business rates (Notes 27 and 32)

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefit, in cash and cash equivalents, in the reporting period. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. In most cases the consideration receivable is in the form of cash or cash equivalents.

The term 'revenue' is also used to refer to the operational activities of the Council within each financial year, as distinct from 'capital' which refers to transactions affecting assets or liabilities with an economic life covering more than one accounting period.

Accruals of Expenditure & Income

Under the accruals principle the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statements matches expenditure relating to the production of goods or delivery of services during the financial period with the income to finance those goods and services, regardless of whether the cash transactions have taken place. Income due at the year-end pertaining to services provided are shown in the Balance Sheet as debtors and payments due for goods and services received but not paid for are shown as creditors. The Cash Flow Statement and its Notes reconcile the expenditure and income on an accruals basis with the true cash inflows and outflows during the financial period.

Further details of the Council's expenditure and income on provision of services for the year can be found in the segmental reporting analysis in the Explanatory Foreword.

Employee Benefit Expenses – Note 12 and Note 32

The code has interpreted IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* and confirmed that local authorities should account for:

- benefits payable during employment,
- termination benefits
- post-employment benefits
- pension fund accounts

Short-term benefits to be accrued for include:

- wages, salaries and social security contributions
- short-term compensated absences
- bonuses and similar payments
- non-monetary benefits

Full details of Employee Benefits, including exit packages, paid during employment are shown at Note 12. Accruals for short-term compensated absences, calculated per employee at each year-end, are also shown as a separate item within the Creditors at Note 32.

Pensions – Note 36

The requirements of IAS 19 in relation to post-employment benefits, ie pensions, have been fully incorporated into the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement with actuarial gains and losses being recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure, as Note 36 explains in detail.

Under local government finance legislation local authorities in England are required not to charge to revenue expenditure amounts in respect of liabilities for retirement benefits, but instead to maintain a Pension Reserve to which the pension liabilities are charged.

The amount charged to the General Fund for providing pensions for employees is the amount payable in the year. Where this amount does not match the amount charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Code stipulates that the difference is taken to the Pension Reserve.

Rossendale Borough Council participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Lancashire County Council. More details about this scheme and its valuations can be found in Note 36 and the Explanatory Foreword.

Interest – Note 24

Interest paid on external borrowings is accrued in the accounts of the period to which it relates and interest earned on the external investment of surplus funds is credited to the General Fund using the effective interest method as set out in the Code.

Operations acquired or discontinued

No operations have been acquired or discontinued during the reporting periods disclosed within this Statement of Accounts.

In accordance with the outcomes of the 2009/2010 Leisure Review, the Ski Slope, though still owned by the Council, transferred day-to-day operations to a community group.

Value Added Tax

VAT incurred by the Council on goods and service it procures is fully recoverable from HM Customs & Revenue, except in certain exceptional cases. Consequently, all expenditure shown in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement excludes VAT.

Where the Council charges for goods and services which are subject to VAT, the income included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is shown excluding the VAT element which must be passed on to HM Customs and Revenue.

Due to the nature of local government services the net position of VAT payable and recoverable generally results in a debtor in the Balance Sheet.

Cost of Support Services (Overheads)

Local authorities in England prepare their Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement in accordance with the Service Reporting Code of Practice for Local Authorities (SeRCOP). The SeRCOP stipulates the service divisions to be used in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement, including the collection of central managerial costs under 'Other Central Services'. The SeRCOP also stipulates that such costs of service management and support services are apportioned across operational services as 'users', rather than being retained as administrative overheads. The cost of service strategy and regulation of any service to the public is allocated to a separate objective expenditure head in the accounts of that service.

These recharges are generally made at a rate to recover staff costs and typical overheads incurred, although in cases where overheads for IT services are particularly high the services are recharged on the basis of a full allocation of the costs incurred. The basis of apportionment is calculated either as time spent by support staff, usage of technology or space occupied in buildings. With the exception of a small balance, all used portions of these overheads have been allocated on the above basis

In accordance with the SeRCOP, unused but unrealisable elements of central support services are charged to Non-Distributed Costs.

Principal and Agent transactions

Where an authority is acting as a principal transactions shall be included in the authority's financial statements. However, where authorities act as agents transactions shall not be reflected in an authority's financial statements, with the exception in respect of cash collected or expenditure incurred by the agent on behalf of the principal, in which case there is a debtor or creditor position and the net cash position is included in financing activities in the Cash flow Statement. This Council acts as an agent for the collection of council tax and non-domestic rating income.

Non-domestic Rates

The localisation of non-domestic rates was introduced in 2013/2014, under which this council collects on behalf of itself, central government and other major preceptors on an agency basis.

Top-up income receivable and tariff expenditure payable as well as safety net income and levy expenditure payable are recognised by the authority in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis in the line item Taxation and Non-Specific Grant income and Expenditure. More information is within the Collection Fund and Notes 27 and 32.

Landfill Allowances Scheme and Carbon Reduction Commitment

The Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 places a duty on waste disposal authorities to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste disposed of into landfill sites.

Rossendale Borough Council, as waste collection authority for the borough, is a partner in a cost-share agreement until 2018 with Lancashire County Council, who are the disposal authority for this area.

Rossendale Borough Council operated within its allocated landfill allowances under the cost-share agreement during the reporting periods covered by these statements. As a result confirmation was received from Lancashire County Council that no charges would be incurred in the 2013/2014 financial year.

Whilst this authority is too small to be subject to the Carbon Reduction Commitment Scheme, members have taken the view that investing in solar panels will reduce both annual energy costs and environmental impacts in the future.



Property, Plant and Equipment – Note 17

Local authorities now account for tangible fixed assets in accordance with IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*. Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets (ie assets with physical substance) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one accounting period. These assets are further classified as follows:

- Operational land and buildings,
- Operational plant, furniture, equipment, and motor vehicles.
- Infrastructural assets which are the fixed utility systems, and
- Community assets.
- Surplus assets – held for future regeneration opportunities

Recognition and Measurement

Under IAS 16 property, plant and equipment is shown at cost or valuation, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. However, for the public sector the following adaptations have been applied:

- Infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction (excluding investment properties) are measured at historical cost. Historical cost is deemed to be the carrying amount of an asset at 1st April 2007 or at the date of acquisition, whichever is the later, and adjusted for subsequent depreciation or impairment (if applicable).
- All other classes of assets are measured at fair value. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Fair value for land and buildings is interpreted as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use, in accordance with UK Policy Statement (UKPS) 1.3 of the valuation standards issued by The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)
- Where there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, or such assets are rarely sold, the Council may need to estimate fair value using a depreciated replacement cost approach, accounting for all physical deterioration and all relevant forms of obsolescence and optimisation.

Cost is defined as the cash or cash equivalents paid in relation to:-

- the acquisition, reclamation, enhancement or laying out of land;
- the acquisition, construction, preparation, enhancement or replacement of roads, buildings and other structures, including insulation works and disabled adaptations;
- the acquisition, installation or replacement of movable or immovable plant, machinery, vehicles, apparatus or vessels;

All expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of assets is capitalised on an accruals basis in the accounts, provided that the asset yields benefits to the authority and the services it provides for a period of more than one year. This excludes expenditure on routine repairs and maintenance of fixed assets, which is charged direct to provision of services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Revaluation

Revaluations of fixed assets are undertaken by professionally qualified valuers on a five year rolling basis. Any unrealised gains on revaluation are shown in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement then removed in the Movement in Reserves Statement to the Revaluation Reserve on the Balance Sheet. In accordance with the updated Code the revaluation programme has been reviewed during 2013/2014 and Note 17c has been enhanced to provide a better analysis of the current valuation basis for each type of asset held by the Council.

Revaluation gains are depreciated in line with the asset to which they relate. Future revaluation losses are matched against any balance in the Revaluation Reserve in the first instance on a strict per-asset basis, with the remaining balance being transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Impairment

In accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, an impairment review is undertaken at the end of each accounting period and material changes to asset valuations are adjusted as they occur. Impairment loss on a re-valued asset is recognised in the Revaluation Reserve to the extent that the impairment does not exceed the balance in the Revaluation Reserve for that asset and thereafter as a cost to the provision of services in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

However, the Code stipulates that impairments do not impact on the council tax, hence an adjusting transaction can be found in the Movement in Reserves Statement (see workings at Note 15).

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all operational assets with a finite useful life (which can be determined at the time of acquisition or revaluation over the useful life of the asset) using the straight-line method calculated on a daily basis.

Charges for depreciation cover buildings, vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment. Infrastructure, community assets and surplus non-operational assets are not depreciated each year but measured at historical cost.

Depreciation is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as a cost of the provision of services. As with impairments, the Code stipulates that depreciation does not impact on the council tax, hence an adjusting transaction can be found in the Movement in Reserves Statement (see workings at Note 15).

Component Accounting

Where the asset comprises two or more major components with substantially different useful economic lives, each component should be accounted for separately for depreciation purposes and depreciated over its individual useful life. Componentisation was introduced officially from 1st April 2010 without retrospective applications, therefore components will be considered as assets are professionally revalued within the 5-year programme. However, the major components of land and buildings have already been separated for many years, with no depreciation being applied to the land element.

Community Assets – Included within Note 17

The Code defines Community Assets are those that an authority intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable useful life and which may, in addition, have restrictions on their disposal. During 2013/2014 officers have reviewed the classification of assets within this category and as a result £261k of assets have been reclassified as Operational Land and Buildings – see Note 17.

Heritage Assets – Included within Note 17

Authorities account for heritage assets under the requirements of FRS30 *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. An intangible heritage asset is an intangible asset with cultural, environmental or historical significance, including such items as recordings of significant historical events. For ease of presentation, details are alongside Property, Plant and Equipment at Note 17.

Recognition and Measurement

For Rossendale Borough Council Heritage Assets include the Panopticon in Haslingden and the war memorials across the borough and 2011/12 saw the introduction of civic regalia and exhibits at Whittaker Park Museum.

Where heritage assets are purchased or costs capitalised, these assets are now valued on a historic cost basis. This has occurred in examples such as the creation of the Panopticon. However, for historic assets and where it is not possible to obtain a cost value commensurate with the benefit to users of the financial statements, the Council is entitled to use any method it deems appropriate and relevant. For the items of civic regalia and the exhibits at Whittaker Park Museum the latest insurance values have been used as an approximation for the asset value.

Amortisation

Depreciation or amortization is not required on heritage assets which have indefinite lives. However, the carrying amount of such assets is reviewed regularly to ensure that they have not suffered any physical deterioration, which would be treated as an impairment.

Investment Properties – Note 18

Authorities now account for investment properties in accordance with IAS 40 *Investment Property*, except where the Code has provided definition interpretation for the public sector. Under this definition, an investment property is one that is used solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both. This Council has one piece of land which meets the definition of an Investment Property.

Intangible Assets – Note 19

IAS 38 *Intangible assets* defines intangible assets as non-financial assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and are controlled by the Council through custody or legal rights, such as software, which are expected to provide future service benefits or be used in the provision of services over several years to come.

Recognition and Measurement

This Council does not have any internally-generated intangible assets.

Other intangible assets are capitalised at cost incurred to acquire and bring to use, eg the implementation costs of specific software. Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

An intangible asset may be acquired by way of government grant or other contribution, either in full or in part. In such instances both the asset and the grant or contribution are recognised initially at fair value.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure as a cost of using the asset in the provision of services. The useful lives and associated amortisation rates of computer software have been estimated at 5 years.

Surplus Assets and Assets Held for Sale – Note 17 and 29

In line with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction, not through continuing use.

Assets held for sale are now separated into two categories. Those with specific intentions to be sold in the following accounting period are classified under Current Assets as 'Assets held for sale within one year' – see Note 29. Those held for inclusion in longer-term regeneration plans are classified as Surplus Assets under Property, Plant and Equipment at Note 17.

Recognition and Measurement

Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, where fair value is the amount for which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's-length transaction. Surplus Assets are re-valued at the point of their transfer to the surplus category, but based upon their existing use value which is an estimate of the asset's remaining useful service potential.

Amortisation

Depreciation or amortization is not required on surplus assets or those held for sale. However, the carrying amount of such assets is reviewed regularly to ensure that they have not suffered any physical deterioration, which would be treated as an impairment.

Leases – Note 21

This Council has not entered into any Finance Leases, either as lessee or as lessor.

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Where assets are acquired under operating leases the leasing rentals payable are recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. The value of the assets subject to leasing agreements are not shown in the Balance Sheet, but are disclosed in Note 21.

Assets held by the Council for use in operating leases (acting as a lessor) are recorded in the Balance Sheet as fixed assets and depreciated over their useful life. Rental incomes from such assets are recognised on a straight line basis and matched against costs of insurance and maintenance in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The value of such assets and the incomes receivable are disclosed in Note 21.

Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute

Legislation allows some items of expenditure to be funded from capital resources that under IFRS and normal accounting practice would be charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services. Such expenditure termed 'Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute' within the Code and is written off to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year incurred and matched by the grants received.

The types of expenditure to which this usually refers are disabled access grants and decent homes assistance where the local authority does not receive the economic benefits arising from the expenditure. A reversing entry in the Movement in Reserves Statement ensures there is no impact on the Council Tax or General Fund Balance, see workings at Note 15.

Government Grants and Other Contributions – Note 10 and 34c

In line with the Code's adaptation of IAS 20 *Accounting for Government Grants*, grants and contributions for capital purposes should be recognised immediately, unless any conditions have not been met; an authority shall not include grants and contributions deferred on the Balance Sheet. Retrospective application of the change in policy has resulted in all remaining Government Grants Deferred being incorporated into the Capital Adjustment Account as if they had been recognised when the asset was first created

Government grants and other contributions are accounted for on an accruals basis and recognised in the accounting statements when the conditions for their receipt have been complied with and there is reasonable assurance that the grant or contribution will be received. Grants received in advance of these conditions being met are held as Unapplied Government Grants until released into the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement as entitlement allows (see Notes 10 and 34c).

Capital Receipts – Note 34b

Amounts to be treated as capital receipts are defined by statute and usually arise from disposal of an interest in a fixed asset. Any difference between the receipt value and the carrying value of the asset in the balance sheet at the time of disposal is shown in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement as a gain or loss on disposal.

However, some statutorily defined capital receipts do not arise from the disposal of an interest in a fixed asset and as such are treated separately in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as 'Other Income'.

Capital receipts are not attributable to the General Fund Balance and are therefore transferred to the Useable Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement (see workings at Note 15).

Long-term Investments – Note 22

Long-term investments are those with a remaining life of more than 1 year at the Balance Sheet date and are shown in the Balance Sheet at fair value.

The largest long-term investment consists of 100% of the share capital in Rosendale Transport Ltd., a company set up under the Transport Act 1985. Further details are in Note 22 and the Group Accounts at Section 3. Dividend income or payment for management services from investments is recognised as revenue income when the authority has a right to receive the payment.

Short-term Investments – Note 28

Short-term investments are those with a life of less than 1 year at the Balance Sheet date and are shown in the Balance Sheet at fair value. These investments follow policies laid down in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy and Treasury Management Practices. Note 28 details the short-term investments held by the Council at the Balance Sheet date, alongside cash and cash equivalents.

Inventories – Note 26

Stocks of materials or supplies to be consumed in the provision of future services are accounted for under IAS 2 *Inventories*, except for financial instruments and work in progress under construction contracts. Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost comprises all costs of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and any estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange or distribution.

Work in progress under construction contracts is subject to IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and an interim valuation is obtained covering the cost of works completed at the end of the reporting period plus any overheads reasonably attributable to those works. This value is then included in the Balance Sheet within property, plant and equipment rather than listed within current inventory assets.

Short-term Debtors – Note 27

Authorities account for debtors in accordance with IAS 18 *Revenue* and IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: recognition and Measurement*, except where interpretations or adaptations to fit the public sector have been detailed in the Code.

The revenue accounts of the Council are maintained on an accruals, therefore sums due to the Council for services delivered or rendered during the financial year are included whether or not the cash has actually been received. Debtors are then recognised in the Balance Sheet as the full value of the consideration receivable, in most cases in cash or cash equivalents.

Debtors also arise where the Council has made payment in advance of receipt of goods or services from suppliers, shown in the analysis in Note 27 as 'Payments in Advance'.

Cash and Cash Equivalents – Note 28

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

Provision for Impairment – Note 30

The Council also prepares its accounts in a prudent manner and as such the value of debtors receivable is subject to a degree of risk. The Council assesses the risk attributable to each individual class of debtors in order to arrive at a realisable value and more information on Financial Instrument Risks can be found in Note 25.

The difference between the full value and the realisable value of Financial Instruments is called a Provision for Impairment. Debts written off are charged to this provision and any requirement to make new provisions is charged as an expense to the cost of provision of services within the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

Short-term Creditors – Note 32

Under IAS 18 *Revenue*, the annual provision of services by the Council are accounted for on an accruals basis. That is, sums due from the Council pertaining to the acquisition of goods or services used in the provision of services within the year are included whether or not the cash has actually been paid in the year. An exception to this principle relates to electricity and similar payments which are charged at the date of meter reading rather than being apportioned between financial years. Most of these payments are now monthly and this policy is consistently applied each year, therefore any discrepancy is deemed to be immaterial to the year's accounts.

Creditors also arise where the Council receives income from customers ahead of the provision of goods or services. Such payments are shown separately in the detailed analysis at Note 32 as 'Receipts in Advance'.

Provisions – Note 33

Under the Code local authorities now apply IPSAS 19, which interprets IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* for the public sector. Proper provisions are required for any liabilities or losses of uncertain timing or amount. Provisions expected to be called upon within 12 months from the end of the financial period are classed as Short-Term Provisions, while those of a more extended nature are classed as Long-Term Provisions.

Provisions are charged to the (Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Service in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement. Provisions are utilised only for the purpose for which they were established, except where a regular review to determine the appropriateness of the level of the charge and the balance of the provision properly requires a change. The provisions held and any change in their use are disclosed in Note 33 along with activity on the provision in the accounting period.

Provision for Impairment has also been made for doubtful debts and known uncollectable debts have been written off during the year. The balance of the Provision for Impairment, used to reduce the overall level of Current Assets outstanding, as disclosed in Note 30.

Contingent Liabilities – Note 37

A contingent liability is either: (a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Council's control, or (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because: (i) it is not probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or (ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A material contingent liability is not recognised within the accounts as an item of expenditure. It is, however, disclosed in a note unless the possibility of a transfer of economic benefits in settlement is remote.

Contingent Assets – Note 37

A contingent asset is a possible asset that may arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Council's control. Contingent assets are not recognised in the revenue account or the balance sheet because prudence cautions that the gain might never be realised, instead they are disclosed in the Notes to the Core Statements.

When realisation of the gain is virtually certain, then the item ceases to be a contingent asset and can be accounted for as revenue or capital income as appropriate.

Reserves

The Council maintains certain reserves for the purpose of meeting liabilities other than those covered by provisions. A distinction is made in the Balance Sheet between usable reserves, which are cash-backed reserves available for use by the Council in the future provision of services and unusable reserves which are used for statutory accounting purposes and cannot be used directly to finance future service costs.

Usable Reserves – Note 34

- The General Fund Balance is the accumulation of surplus or deficit on operational services attributable to council tax payers. Such funds are not held for any specific purpose, but are available to assist with the management of financial risks and to deal with any emergencies which might arise. The Medium Term Financial Strategy sets out the Council's policy for the recommended value of the General Fund Balance in order to provide assurance against the estimates and assumptions used in the annual budgeting process.
- Earmarked Reserves are resources set aside to meet specific future running costs and investments. The Medium Term Financial Strategy sets out the Council's policy for Earmarked Reserves, including their nature and suggested requirements. Full details of the movements on each reserve can be found at Note 34a.
- The Usable Capital Receipts Reserve holds the proceeds of fixed asset sales available to meet future capital investment (see Note 34b).
- Capital Grants Unapplied – holds the balance of grants received where the conditions of grant entitlement have not yet been met. Grants and other contributions are now accounted for on an accruals basis and recognised in the accounting statements when the conditions for their receipt have been complied with and there is reasonable assurance that the grant or contribution will be received. Grants received in advance of these conditions being met are held as Grants Unapplied until released into the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement as entitlement allows (see Note 34c).

Unusable Reserves – Note 35

- Revaluation Reserve records unrealised revaluation gains, net of depreciation and disposals on that revaluation amount, on a strict per-asset basis (see Note 35a)
- Capital Adjustment Account provides a balancing mechanism between the different rates at which assets are depreciated under the Code and financed through the capital controls mechanism (see Note 35b).
- Available-for-sale Financial Instruments Reserve stores any gains on revaluation of investments not yet realised through sales. The investment in Rossendale Transport Ltd has not been revalued due to the specialised nature of the company and the subjectivity of any such valuation. Instead the investment is carried at the historic value of the shares, shown in the Transport Earmarked Reserve at Note 34a and the value of the investment asset at Note 22.
- Collection Fund Adjustment Account holds the surplus/(deficit) on the Collection Fund which is directly attributable to Rossendale Borough Council (details can be found in the Collection Fund at Section 3).
- Deferred Capital Receipts holds the value of long term debts not receivable until future years under the terms of the debt. In the past this related to mortgages for Council House tenants prior to 1991, but the last of these mortgages ended in November 2013. The balance at March 2014 relates to the repayment of HCA grant due on the Empty Homes Strategy and the corresponding debt can be seen within Long Term Debtors on the Balance Sheet at Note 23.
- Pensions Reserve is a balancing account to allow the inclusion of Pensions Liability in the Balance Sheet. Details of Pension Fund assets/liabilities can be found in Note 36b and 36c.

Repurchase of Borrowing

The Code requires gains or losses on the repurchase of borrowing to be recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year in which they are realised. Where, however, the repurchase is coupled with a refinancing or restructuring of borrowing with substantially the same overall economic effect, gains or losses are to be recognised over the life of the replacement borrowing. No such gains or losses were experienced in the current accounting period.

Minimum Revenue Provision

In accordance with the requirements of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, the authority is required to set aside a minimum revenue provision for repayment of debt. Minimum Revenue Provision is a charge to the cost of services in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement, details of which can be found in Notes 15, 20a, and 35b. In line with Government guidance, the Council calculates MRP to match the life of the asset.



Financial Instruments – Notes 24 and 25

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest.

Any gains or losses on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing are charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement. However, where repurchase takes place as part of a restructure the premium or discount is added to the amortised cost and charged over the life of the new or modified loan. Where premiums and discounts are charged directly to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement regulations permit the impact on the General Fund Balance to be spread over future years. This is achieved by transfer to/from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account. No such gains or losses arose in the current accounting period.

Financial Assets

These are classified into two types:

- Loans and Receivables – assets that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market. These are measured at fair value and carried at amortised cost. Annual credits to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement are based on the carrying amount multiplied by the effective rate of interest. In all cases where the Council has made loans cost has been used as a proxy for fair value.
- Available for sale assets – assets that have a quoted market price and/or do not have fixed or determinable payments. These are initially measured, and carried, at fair value. Credits to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for interest are based on the amortised cost multiplied by the effective rate of interest. Gains or losses are posted to the Available for sale Reserve. On de-recognition gains/losses are charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

Prior Period Adjustments

Prior period adjustments are material adjustments applicable to prior years arising from changes in accounting policies or estimates or from the correction of fundamental errors, in accordance with IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. The Code requires that the financial statements should disclose, where practicable the nature of the change in policy and the impact of any adjustment on the preceding accounting period where practicable. Where this is not practicable, the fact this is so and the reasons for it should be disclosed.

This Statement of Accounts includes at Note 2 to the Core Financial Statements an explanation of any adjustments made to comply changes in the Code.

Events after the Balance Sheet date – Note 4

Local authorities are required to account for events, both favourable and unfavourable, which occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue in accordance with IAS 10 *Events after the Reporting Period* and IPSAS 14 *Events after the Reporting Date*. Two types of events can be identified:

- Adjusting Events - where events arising after the balance sheet date provide additional evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date and are of a material nature the amounts should be reflected in the Core Statements.
- Non-adjusting Events – events which arise after the balance sheet date and concern conditions which did not exist at that time should be detailed in Notes to the Core Statements if they are of such materiality that their disclosure is required for the fair presentation of the financial statements, rather than reflected in the Core Statements.

The date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue is stated in Note 41.

Group Accounts

The Group Accounts have been prepared on the basis of a full consolidation of the financial transactions and balances of the Council, the Trust Funds it manages and its 100% shareholding in Rossendale Transport Ltd.

Other Accounting Policies

Foreign currency transactions do not play a material part in the Council's financial transactions. Rossendale Borough Council has not entered into any PFI schemes.

Note 2 Restatement of Prior Year Accounts under current policies

The Council's accounts for 2013/2014 have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2013/2014 (the Code), which is based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

In 2013/2014 there have been no changes which impact upon the prior year accounts.

Note 3 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1, the Authority has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in preparing this Statement of Accounts are:

- There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Authority has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Authority might be impaired. In line with the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy, where services are at potential risk the intention would be to realise the value of any assets deemed surplus to requirements before any impairment occurred.
- In order to facilitate the speedy closure of the Council's accounts an estimate of the outstanding housing and council tax benefit grant has been included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The estimated balance of the grant claim included in the Balance Sheet as a Short-term Creditor, is £827k (£424k at March 2013).
- Estimates for depreciation of assets in any one year depend upon the forecast life of the assets. The asset life of buildings is determined by a qualified valuer at each revaluation date and in the case of vehicles, equipment and intangible assets by Council staff. Depreciation charges in 2013/2014 amounted to £1,106k, a decrease of £117k on 2012/2013. Depreciation of intangible assets totalled £52k which was the same as in 2012/2013 (see Notes 15, 17 & 19).
- Estimates for impairment of assets are performed by the Council's qualified Property Services Manager at the end of each year to reflect any abnormal changes in property values between full formal reviews within the 5-year rolling revaluation programme. The total value of impairments charged to 2013/2014 was £129k compared to £654k charged to 2012/2013 (see Note 15 & 17).

Note 4 Events after the Balance Sheet date

The Draft Statement of Accounts was authorised for submission to the Audit and Accounts Committee, and for subsequent audit, by the Head of Finance on 24th June 2014. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statement or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31st March 2014, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

Note 5 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 31st March 2014 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be 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 and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.	<p>If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the asset falls.</p> <p>It is estimated that for every year that useful lives were reduced the annual depreciation charge would increase as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • buildings & infrastructure £8k • vehicles & equipment £107k • intangible assets £10k
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns in pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions have been included in detail within Note 36.
Arrears	Each year the Council reviews the significant balances for Council Tax and sundry debtor arrears. Officers estimate the potential impairment of those debts based on historical default experience, and the age of the debts. However, in the current economic climate it is not certain that such an allowance would be sufficient.	If collection rates were to deteriorate, the effects of an additional 1% in the rate of in-year losses on collection would be an increase of £56k in the required provision for council tax doubtful debts and £3k for sundry debts

Note 6 Long-term Contracts

In October 2006 the Council entered into a 10-year contract with Capita Business Services Ltd for the provision of Revenues, Benefits and General Customer Contact Services. In 2013/2014 the contract value was £1,404k (£1,374k in 2012/13). In 2014/2015 the anticipated full-year contract value, subject to an element of inflation in October 2014, is £1,435k. Over the remaining life of the contract the value is expected to be £3,641k.

Note 7 Acquired and Discontinued Operations

The Council has not acquired or discontinued any operations during either 2013/2014 or during the comparator year 2012/2013.

Following the outcome of the 2009/2010 Leisure Review the operation of the Ski Slope facility was transferred to a community group under a 25-year lease arrangement at a peppercorn rent.

Note 8 Trading Operations

The Council operates 3 markets in Haslingden, Bacup and Rawtenstall, which between them ensure that there is at least one market open within the borough every day from Tuesday to Saturday.

The Council has also established 28 industrial trading units, promoting economic regeneration across the borough. During 2012/2013 the Henrietta Street Industrial site was disposed of and the Business Centre, Futures Park was designated as the Council's main office base. Though this modern building (below) will continue to provide a small number of high-tech managed office spaces as well as conference and meeting facilities, the One Stop Shop transferred into this building in summer 2013.

	Net Expend/ (Income) 2012/2013 £000s	Gross Expend 2013/2014 £000s	Income 2013/2014 £000s	Net Expend/ (Income) 2013/2014 £000s	Note
Markets	18	238	(133)	105	
Industrial Units	(72)	37	(116)	(79)	21
Business Office Facilities	(27)	188	(80)	108	21
Total Trading Accounts	(81)	463	(329)	134	

Note 9 Retained Business Rates

In 2013/14 Local Government funding changed with the introduction of a system of locally retained business rates. Rossendale Council now has a stake in the business rates collected within the borough. Rossendale retains 40% of the Business rates collected within the Borough, from which it pays a tariff to Central Government. The Business Rates performance in 2013/14 is detailed in the table below.

Business Rates Income & Expenditure	2012/2013 £000s	2013/2014 £000s	Note
Business Rates collected within the Rossendale	-	13,561	Coll Fund
Less Provision for bad debts & appeals	-	(1,335)	Coll Fund
Less Cost of Collection	-	(101)	Coll Fund
Net Business Rates Collected	-	12,125	Coll Fund
Rossendale Borough Council Business Rates Precept <i>(based upon initial estimates under the new operating regime)</i>	-	5,001	Coll Fund
Less Central Government Tariff	-	(3,155)	
Comprehensive Income/Expenditure - Retained Business Rates	-	1,846	Expl Fwd
Budgeted share of Business Rates after tariff <i>(based on former central government settlement principles)</i>	-	1,904	Expl Fwd
Deficit for Retained Business Rates under the new regime	-	58	Expl Fwd

The shortfall of £151k will be realised in 2014/2015 and funded from the £374k Section 31 Grant received in compensation for Central Government extending the relief awarded to small business. At the end of March 2014 the balance of this grant was held in the Business Rates Retention Reserve (see Note 34a).

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 10 Grant Income

The Council recognised the following significant grants, contributions and donations during 2013/2014:

Grants and contributions received	2012/2013 £000s	2013/2014 £000s	Note
Grants Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account			
Credited to Cost of Services			
DWP - Housing and Council Tax Benefits - amounts paid to claimants	25,979	20,183	
DWP - Housing and Council Tax Benefits - administration grant	575	503	
DWP - Housing Benefits - received re homeless hostel tenants	39	31	
DWP - Other Grants	32	123	
DCLG - New Burdens Grants	89	16	
DCLG - Supporting People Grant	85	-	
DCLG - Supporting People - Mortgage Rescue	25	-	
DCLG - Rogue Landlords	-	31	
DCLG - Business Rates - Small Business and Empty Property Relief (-	370	
DCLG - Business Rates - NNDR Transitional Grant	-	79	
DCLG - Business Rates Collection Grant	102	101	
DCLG - New Homes Bonus	217	324	
Cabinet Office - re individual electoral registration	-	25	
Environment Agency - re flood prevention works	-	42	
Homes & Communities Agency - re empty homes strategy	-	873	
Communities for Health Grants	174	-	
Warm homes, Healthy People	82	-	
Housing Market Renewal Grant	10	-	
Heritage Lottery - Townscape Heritage Initiative	19	14	
Contribution from partners re Mobile One Stop Shop (STAN)	21	26	
Contributions from Lancashire County Council	54	58	
Contributions from developers under S106 agreements	-	44	
Other minor grants and contributions	73	24	
	27,576	22,867	
Credited to Cost of Services for REffCUS			
Disabled Facilities Grant	419	358	
Contribution from Green Vale Homes to Disabled Facilities Grants	178	176	
Regional Housing Grant	117	-	
Housing Market Renewal Grant	-	48	
Ministry of Defence - Veterans in Communities	-	26	
DEFRA Land Remediation Grant	143	(2)	
	857	606	
Total in the Cost of Services and Segmental Report	28,433	23,473	
Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income			
Rate Support Grant	79	2,861	
Council Tax Freeze Grant	138	55	
Redistributed NNDR	4,109	-	
Non-Specific Grants in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	4,326	2,916	
Amounts credited to/(applied from) the Balance Sheet			
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance			
Contribution from Lancashire Environmental Fund - re parks	32	-	
Natural England - Paths for Communities Fund	-	163	
National Lottery Community spaces - re parks/play areas	90	-	
Homes & Communities Agency - re empty homes strategy	-	271	34c
High Street Innovation Fund - Bacup Town Centre	-	153	34c
Other minor grants and contributions	5	-	
Other Grants and Contributions applied within the year	127	271	

Note 11 Members Allowances

On the 26th November 2003 an Independent Remuneration Panel, set up to review Member's Allowances, proposed a revised scheme to operate from the 1st January 2004. The revised scheme for Basic and Special Responsibility Allowances sets a recognised value in hours on the effort, time and responsibility of elected Members. The hourly remuneration is reviewed annually each October to ensure that it reflects current minimum wage rates. However, since October 2009 members have voted to defer any increase in allowances commensurate with the minimum wage levels. If members had not taken such a decision, then the allowances element of the expenditure shown below for 2012/2013 would have risen by £7k.

Total Cost of Elected Members	2012/2013 £000s	2013/2014 £000s	Note
Basic Allowance	120	120	
Special Responsibility Allowance	81	71	
Employers National Insurance incurred	4	3	
Employers Superannuation Contributions	12	15	
Mileage, subsistence & other reimbursements	2	0	
	219	210	

The Council's committee structure underwent a full review for the 2013/2014 year and the basic and special responsibility allowances paid to members were as follows:-

Annual amounts payable for elected roles	2012/2013 £s	2013/2014 £s	Note
Basic Allowance	3,342	3,342	
Special Responsibility Allowances			
Leader of Majority or Largest Group	13,368	13,368	
Deputy Leader of Majority or Largest Group	10,026	10,026	
Leader of Minority or Second Largest Group	6,684	6,684	
Executive Members	6,684	6,684	
Chair of Overview & Scrutiny Management Committee	6,684	-	
Other Committee Chairs	3,342	-	
Other Committee Vice-Chairs	1,671	-	
All Committee Chairs (5)	1,671	3,342	

Note 12 Officers' Remuneration

The table below shows details of the Chief Executive and Senior Officers directly responsible to the Chief Executive, along with their respective salary (including fees and allowances), employer's pension contributions and total remuneration during 2013/2014, along with prior year comparators.

Senior Officers		Salary £	Other Allowances & Expenses £	Acting Returning Officer £	Pension £	Total £
Chief Executive	2013/2014	95,410	994	-	12,785	109,189
	2012/2013	97,276	1,548	2,943	12,026	113,793
Director for Business	2013/2014	70,940	162	-	9,506	80,608
	2012/2013	72,327	650	947	8,679	82,603
Director of Customers & Comr (left on 24/02/2014)	2013/2014	48,380	102	-	6,808	55,290
	2012/2013	53,998	-	147	6,738	60,884
Head of Finance & Property Services	2013/2014	57,455	615	-	7,699	65,769
	2012/2013	58,578	1,609	-	7,029	67,216
Head of People & Policy (left on 14/04/2013)	2013/2014	2,012	-	-	270	2,282
	2012/2013	50,344	1,136	50	6,208	57,738

The number of employees whose remuneration, excluding pension contributions, was £50,000 or more are listed in the table below in bands of £5,000.

Officers with remuneration above £50,000	2012/2013 Number	2013/2014 Number
£50,000 - £54,999	2	-
£55,000 - £59,999	1	2
£60,000 - £64,999	1	-
£65,000 - £69,999	-	-
£70,000 - £74,999	1	1
£75,000 - £79,999	-	-
£80,000 - £99,999	-	1
£100,000 - £104,999	1	-
	6	4

The Code includes a requirement to disclose the costs of exit packages paid by the Council in bands of £20k. The only exit packages paid by this Council are in relation to redundancy payments and no individual amounts have exceeded £20k in either 2013/2014 or 2012/2013.

Following the Council's efforts to reduce costs the total number of exit packages awarded in 2013/2014 rose to 25 with a total cost of £174k compared to £14k for 3 exit packages in 2012/2013.

Note 13 Related Parties

A related party transaction is the transfer of assets or liabilities or the performance of services by, to or for a related party, irrespective of whether a charge is made. Most transactions involving related parties to the council are disclosed elsewhere within the Financial Statements as follows:

Central government

- receipts from Central Government – see Notes 10 and 34c.

Other local authorities and precepting bodies

- payments to the Lancashire County Council Pension Fund– see Note 36.
- precepts in relation to the Central Government, Lancashire Police Authority, Lancashire Fire Authority and Lancashire County Council – see the Collection Fund.
- precept payable to Whitworth Town Council – see Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

Subsidiary and associated companies

- the management of Rossendale Transport Ltd is supported by Council Members and staff, for which the company makes some contributions towards specific services provided - see Note 22 on Investments and the Group Accounts in Section 3. During 2013/2014 the Council provided a loan to Rossendale Transport Ltd of up to £200k. The value outstanding at the 31st March 2014 was £100k and the total interest charged to the company was £4.8k.

Other key partners

- In June 2004 the bulk of Rossendale's Leisure Facilities transferred to the management of the newly-formed independent Rossendale Leisure Trust.
 - The total grant to the Trust for the operation of leisure services in 2013/2014 was £245k (£461k in 2012/2013).
 - In 2007/2008 the Trust was given a £65k loan for a period of 5 years which is shown as a Long Term Debtor in the Council's Balance Sheet. A further £18k was added to this loan during 2009/2010. The value outstanding at the end of 2013/2014 was £46k.
 - As in previous years the Trust was also supported by a cash-flow loan from the Council totalling £617k at 31st March 2014 (£500k at the 31st March 2013). Note 23 shows the total value outstanding (including the £46k above) at the end of 2013/2014 was £663k.
 - Both of these loans to the Trust are considered soft loans in 2013/2014 because interest payments of £5.6k were waived in the year.

- The Council also provided a guarantee on a lease in 2008/2009 to the Trust for the extension to Haslingden sports centre (see Note 37).
- To assist the Trust in its efforts to find operational efficiencies, the Council began to provide its professional financial and IT services in April 2013 under a service level agreement.
- The Trust has a net Balance Sheet deficit of £670k (subject to audit) at 31st March 2014 (£531k at 31st March 2013) against which the Council has made provision of an earmarked Leisure Services Reserve with a closing value of £750k at 31st March 2014 (£682k at 31st March 2013). More information on these transactions can be found in Note 34a on Earmarked Reserves and Note 37 on Contingent Liabilities.
- Community Leisure Association of Whitworth (CLAW) is a separate charitable organisation operating Whitworth Swimming Pool and Whitworth Civic Hall, for which they received £69k towards running costs in 2013/2014 (no change since 2011/2012).
- The Rossendale Together Barnfield Partnership was incorporated on the 4th February 2013, with equal partners being Rosendale Borough Council, Together Housing and Barnfield Construction Ltd. The Partnership is a vehicle to facilitate a variety of development projects across the borough and each partner contributed £25k during 2013/2014. Expenditure during this first year was £14k.

Members and Chief Officers

The Council's Standing Orders make provision for a register of Members and Officers interests and also require members who believe they have a prejudicial interest in a matter to be discussed at a Council or Committee meeting to declare that interest at the meeting and, in general, to withdraw from the meeting while that particular matter is being discussed.

Upon review of this register it is considered that any transactions involving Members and Chief Officers with related parties have complied with the above regulations and are not material.

Note 14 External Audit Costs

The sums due from Rossendale Borough Council to the external auditors for works carried out relating to the year of account 2013/2014 were:-

Audit costs	2012/2013 £000s	2013/2014 £000s	Note
Fees payable in respect of external audit of accounts	60	60	
Fees payable for the certification of grant claims and returns	13	13	
Other fees payable	14	8	
Prior year fee refunds	(6)	(8)	
	81	73	

Other fees payable in both years above were payable to the Audit Commission in 2012/2013 for work in relation to an objection on the 2011/2012 accounts.

An objection is where a local elector objects to the lawfulness of an item of expenditure in the Council's accounts and the external auditor undertakes an investigation. There were no amendments to the 2011/2012 accounts as a result of this objection. The Council have to incur the costs of any objection work that the external auditor undertakes. In total the Council incurred costs of £22k, with the final £8k being paid in 2013/2014.

The prior year refunds received by the Council represent rebates paid to all Local Authorities by the Audit Commission.

Note 15 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under regulations

This note details the adjustments that are made in the Movement in Reserves Statement to the total comprehensive income and expenditure recognised by the Council in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to arrive at the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

The table below details the changes in the current financial year 2013/2014. The comparative figures for the financial year 2012/2013 can be found on the opposite page.

Adjustments to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the Movement in Reserves Statement	2013/2014				Note
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Govt Grants Unapplied	Unuseable Reserves	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Capital Adjustment Account adjustments					
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment	1,106	-	-	(1,106)	17,18,35a,35b
Impairment of Property, Plant & Equipment	129	-	-	(129)	17,18,35a,35b
Revaluation gain/loss on Property, Plant and Equipment	(314)	-	-	314	17,18,35a,35b
Revaluation gain/loss on Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	29 & 35b
Deferred Capital Receipts	1	-	-	(1)	
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	52	-	-	(52)	19 & 35b
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under statute	678	-	-	(678)	20 & 35b
Net book value of assets disposed of	269	-	-	(269)	17,18 & 29
Statutory provisions for the financing of capital investment	(629)	-	-	629	20a & 35b
Capital expenditure in the year charged to General Fund	(263)	-	-	263	20a & 35b
Capital Receipts Reserve adjustments					
Transfer of cash sale proceeds of assets disposed of	(169)	169	-	-	34b
Other Income	(392)	392	-	-	35b
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital spend	-	(252)	-	252	20,34b,35b
Payments to the Government capital receipts pool	1	(1)	-	-	34b
Capital Grants Unapplied Account adjustments					
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(606)	-	606	-	20 & 34c
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	(536)	536	20 & 35b
Pensions Reserve adjustments					
Employer contributions paid to the Pension Fund	(1,381)	-	-	1,381	36f
Net FRS17 charges made for retirement benefits	2,250	-	-	(2,250)	36f
Collection Fund Adjustment Account adjustments					
Difference between the Council Tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and that calculated in accordance with statutory requirements	151	-	-	(151)	Collection Fund
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	883	308	70	(1,261)	



Adjustments to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the Movement in Reserves Statement	Comparative Figures 2012/2013				Note
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Govt Grants Unapplied	Unuseable Reserves	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Capital Adjustment Account adjustments					
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment	1,223	-	-	(1,223)	17,18,35a,35b
Impairment of Property, Plant & Equipment	654	-	-	(654)	17,18,35a,35b
Revaluation gain/loss on Property, Plant and Equipment	(2,845)	-	-	2,845	17,18,35a,35b
Revaluation gain/loss on Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	29 & 35b
Deferred Capital Receipts	1	-	-	(1)	
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	52	-	-	(52)	19 & 35b
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under statute	884	-	-	(884)	20 & 35b
Net book value of assets disposed of	457	-	-	(457)	17,18 & 29
Statutory provisions for the financing of capital investment	(624)	-	-	624	20a & 35b
Capital expenditure in the year charged to General Fund	(641)	-	-	641	20a & 35b
Capital Receipts Reserve adjustments					
Transfer of cash sale proceeds of assets disposed of	(827)	827	-	-	34b
Other Income	(575)	575	-	-	34b
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital spend	-	(1,133)	-	1,133	20,34b,35b
Payments to the Government capital receipts pool	1	(1)	-	-	34b
Capital Grants Unapplied Account adjustments					
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(857)	-	857	-	20 & 34c
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	(1,058)	1,058	20 & 35b
Pensions Reserve adjustments					
Employer contributions paid to the Pension Fund	(1,607)	-	-	1,607	36f
Net FRS17 charges made for retirement benefits	1,730	-	-	(1,730)	36f
Collection Fund Adjustment Account adjustments					
Difference between the Council Tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and that calculated in accordance with statutory requirements	45	-	-	(45)	Collection Fund
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(2,929)	268	(201)	2,862	

Note 16 Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

Please refer to Note 34a for full details of the Earmarked Reserves and the movements within each Reserve during the year.

Note 17 Property, Plant and Equipment

17a Movements during the year

Movements on property, plant & equipment assets in 2013/2014 were as follows:-

Property, Plant & Equipment	Land & Buildings £000s	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equip £000s	Infra- structure Assets £000s	Community Assets £000s	Assets under construction £000s	Surplus Assets £000s	Total Assets £000s	Heritage Assets £000s	Note
Cost or Valuation 1st April 2013	26,310	6,033	466	1,302	-	1,067	35,178	2,180	
Additions	518	163	10	22	-	-	713	-	20a
Revaluation increases/(decreases) to Revaluation Reserve	2,322	-	-	72	-	192	2,586	-	35a
to Provision of Services	(1,803)	-	(150)	(72)	-	(247)	(2,272)	-	35b
Reclassifications- to/from Assets Held for Sale	(334)	-	-	-	-	-	(334)	-	29
others	348	53	-	(261)	-	(140)	-	-	
Derecognition- on disposal	(47)	(73)	-	-	-	-	(120)	-	15 & 35b
Cost or Valuation 31st March 2014	27,314	6,176	326	1,063	-	872	35,751	2,180	
Accum Depreciation and Impairments 1st April 2013	(6,091)	(3,406)	(88)	(179)	-	(120)	(9,884)	(11)	
Depreciation for the year- to Revaluation Reserve	(113)	-	-	(1)	-	-	(114)	(1)	15 & 35a
to Provision of Services	(217)	(744)	(18)	-	-	-	(979)	(1)	15 & 35b
Impairment losses/(reversals) to Revaluation Reserve	(71)	-	-	(23)	-	-	(94)	-	15 & 35a
to Provision of Services	(32)	-	-	(3)	-	-	(35)	-	15 & 35b
Reclassifications	(21)	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	
Derecognition- on disposal	46	53	-	-	-	-	99	-	15 & 35b
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairments 31st March 2014	(6,499)	(4,097)	(106)	(185)	-	(120)	(11,007)	(13)	
Net Book Value at 31st March 2014	20,815	2,079	220	878	-	752	24,744	2,167	
Net Book Value at 31st March 2013	20,219	2,627	378	1,123	-	947	25,294	2,169	

Depreciation, using the straight line method, has been charged according to the estimated life of the assets involved on the following basis.

- Operational buildings generally have a useful life of 40 years, except where expert opinion has reduced this estimate. The land upon which the buildings reside is not subject to depreciation.
- Vehicles are depreciated over a useful life of 3-7 years depending upon their technical or mechanical nature.
- Equipment such as refuse bins, are depreciated over their individual useful life determined at the point of acquisition.
- All other assets under land, assets under construction, community assets, investment and surplus assets are not depreciated.

Component accounting is applied to all revaluation exercises on the following basis.

- For all assets land and buildings are valued separately. Only assets with a combined land and buildings value of £500k and over will be subject to component accounting.
- Significant components are items (or groups of items) with a value of at least 25% of the total asset value.

As noted in the accounting policies on page 26, officers have reviewed the community assets during 2013/2014 and determined that some did not meet the revised definition as stipulated in the Code. The table above shows how these have been transferred to Operational Land and Buildings.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Comparator movements in 2013/2014 were as follows:

Property, Plant & Equipment	Vehicles, Plant, Infra-structure Assets						Total Assets £000s	Heritage Assets £000s	Note
	Land & Buildings £000s	Furniture & Equip £000s	Assets £000s	Community Assets £000s	Assets under construction £000s	Surplus Assets £000s			
Cost or Valuation 1st April 2013	20,647	5,650	465	726	1,287	951	29,726	2,179	
Additions	1,305	443	1	38	1,916	-	3,703	1	20a
Revaluation increases/(decreases) to Revaluation Reserve	2,548	-	-	538	-	27	3,113	-	35a
to Provision of Services	(532)	-	-	-	-	(6)	(538)	-	35b
Reclassifications- to/from Assets Held for Sale	(574)	-	-	-	-	95	(479)	-	29
others	2,920	-	-	-	(3,203)	-	(283)	-	19
Derecognition- on disposal	(4)	(60)	-	-	-	-	(64)	-	15 & 35b
Cost or Valuation 31st March 2014	26,310	6,033	466	1,302	-	1,067	35,178	2,180	
Accum Depreciation and Impairments 1st April 2013	(5,137)	(2,593)	(67)	(140)	-	(120)	(8,057)	(9)	
Depreciation for the year- to Revaluation Reserve	(63)	-	-	-	-	-	(63)	(1)	15 & 35a
to Provision of Services	(285)	(859)	(13)	(1)	-	-	(1,158)	(1)	15 & 35b
Impairment losses/(reversals) to Revaluation Reserve	(5)	-	-	(17)	-	-	(22)	-	15 & 35a
to Provision of Services	(603)	-	(8)	(21)	-	-	(632)	-	15 & 35b
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Derecognition- on disposal	2	46	-	-	-	-	48	-	15 & 35b
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairments 31st March 2014	(6,091)	(3,406)	(88)	(179)	-	(120)	(9,884)	(11)	
Net Book Value at 31 st March 2013	20,219	2,627	378	1,123	-	947	25,294	2,169	

A breakdown of buildings owned

As disclosed at Notes 1 and 7 the operation of the Ski Slope transferred to a community group during 2011/2012 but the property is still owned by the Council and therefore still included here.

A summary of Council Assets	31 st March 2013	31 st March 2014
	No.	No.
Administrative Buildings	4	2
Depots and Workshops	5	5
Off-Street Car Parks	44	44
Sports Centres	1	1
Public Halls	1	1
Swimming Pools	3	2
Museums	1	1
Cemetries	4	4
Parks and recreation grounds	58 hectares	58 hectares
Amenity open spaces	36 hectares	36 hectares
Ski Slope	1	1
Public Conveniences	8	8
Industrial Units	28	28
Markets	3	3
Community & Youth Centres	3	3
Sheltered accommodation	1	1
Surplus Assets	17	14
Surplus Assets Held for Sale	4	8

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Revaluation Programme

The authority operates a five-year rolling programme of revaluation on its General Fund properties. During 2013/2014 the valuations were carried out by external RICS-qualified officers from Aspin and Company Ltd, 106 Yorkshire Street, Rochdale. For details of the basis of valuation please refer to the Accounting Policies. The Net Book Value of assets which underwent a revaluation during 2013/2014 was £9,937k and this resulted in a net revaluation gain of £314k in the Comprehensive income and Expenditure Statement. Assets valued in previous years have not undergone any material changes which would alter their valuations.

The details below show the history of the revaluation programme and the next planned revaluation exercise for each type of asset held. Under the provisions of the Code assets of a similar type should be revalued together, for example, most of the admin building assets were revalued in 2012/2013 and all are due to be revalued again in 2017/2018.

Revaluation Programme for assets under Property, Plant & Equipment	Historic Cost £000s	Assets revalued in the year ending						Total Net Book Value £000s	Planned Next Revaluation
		March 2009 £000s	March 2010 £000s	March 2011 £000s	March 2012 £000s	March 2013 £000s	March 2014 £000s		
Land	219	-	5	-	2,296	-	754	3,274	2015/16
Administrative Buildings	115	-	-	-	-	2,842	120	3,077	2017/18
Depots and Workshops	57	-	-	-	-	174	503	734	2017/18
Garages	-	-	12	192	-	-	-	204	2015/16
Car Parks	5	-	96	517	95	-	30	743	2015/16
Cemeteries	-	-	-	-	289	577	10	876	2016/17
Culture & Heritage Assets	78	-	-	-	2,064	-	-	2,142	2016/17
Sports & Leisure Facilities	150	-	-	-	75	1,317	7,259	8,801	2018/19
Parks, & Recreation Grounds	60	-	100	-	320	229	224	933	2016/17
Woodlands & Open Spaces	-	-	-	-	112	76	520	708	2016/17
Industrial Units	-	-	-	-	739	-	-	739	2016/17
Business Offices	-	96	266	-	-	-	154	516	2014/15
Public Conveniences	-	-	-	-	129	-	1	130	2016/17
Markets	-	-	-	-	-	665	-	665	2014/15
Sheltered Accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	355	-	355	2017/18
Plant, Vehicles & Equipment	2,102	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,102	n/a
Other Assets	4	-	200	-	-	346	362	912	2017/18
Net Book Value at 31st March	2,790	96	679	709	6,119	6,581	9,937	26,911	

Note 18 Investment Properties

During 2012/2013 the Council reclassified a piece of land as an investment property following the agreement of a long-term lease. At that point the value of the land was reviewed to reflect the rental incomes receivable from 2013/2014 onwards.

Investment Properties	31 st March 2013 £000s	31 st March 2014 £000s	Note
Cost or Valuation 1st April	-	550	
Additions	-	-	20a
Reclassification	283	-	17
Revaluations	267	-	35a
Cost or Valuation 31st March	550	550	
Accum Depreciation 1st April	-	-	
Amortisation for the period to Revaluation Reserve	-	(7)	35a
to Provision of Services	-	(4)	35b
Impairment losses/(reversals)	-	-	35b
Reclassification	-	-	17
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairments 31st March	-	(11)	
Net Book Value at 31st March	550	539	
Rental income within the year	-	25	

Note 19 Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets	31 st March 2013 £000s	31 st March 2014 £000s	Note
Cost or Valuation 1st April	841	882	
Additions	41	56	20a
Reclassification	-	-	17
Revaluations	-	-	35a
Derecognition on disposal	-	-	15 & 35b
Cost or Valuation 31st March	882	938	
Accum Depreciation 1st April	(683)	(735)	
Impairment losses/(reversals)	-	-	15 & 35b
Amortisation for the period	(52)	(52)	15 & 35b
Reclassification	-	-	17
Derecognition on disposal	-	-	15 & 35b
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairments 31st March	(735)	(787)	
Net Book Value at 31st March	147	151	

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 under Property, Plant and Equipment. At Rossendale Borough Council these intangible assets comprise only purchased licenses as the Council has no internally generated software.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the expected benefit to the Council, over which depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis. The default value for the useful life is 5 years and all current assets have been deemed to follow that standard.

As a result of the implementation of an improved asset register system as explained at Note 1 and 2, the figures in blue below have changed to correctly reflect the reduction in the gross costs and accumulated depreciation for assets derecognised in previous years. This correction has not changed the Balance Sheet value of Intangible Assets at all.



Note 20 Capital Expenditure, Financing and Capitalisation of Borrowing Costs

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. The Council has not acquired any assets under finance leases or PFI schemes which would have been included below).

20a - Capital Expenditure on Council Assets

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

	2012/2013	2013/2014	Note
	£000s	£000s	
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	5,474	6,835	
Capital investments			
Property, Plant & Equipment	3,694	712	17
Intangible Assets	41	56	19
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute	884	678	15 & 35b
	<u>4,619</u>	<u>1,446</u>	
Sources of Finance			
Capital Receipts	(1,005)	(252)	15 & 34b
Government Grants and other contributions	(988)	(988)	15 & 35b
Sums set aside from Revenue:-			
Direct revenue contributions	(641)	(263)	15 & 35b
Minimum Revenue Provision	(624)	(629)	15 & 35b
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	6,835	6,149	
Explanation of movements in the year			
Increase/(Decrease) in underlying need to borrow (not supported by government financial assistance)	1,361	(683)	
Increase/(Decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	1,361	(686)	

20b - Capital Expenditure on Council Assets

The main items of capital expenditure on the Council's own assets during the year were:-

Capital expenditure on Council assets	2012/2013	2013/2014	Note
	£000s	£000s	
IT Strategy & Software	54	71	
Waste Collection & Recycling Services	50	32	
Infrastructure, including roads, culverts & cycleways	-	213	
Cemeteries	29	23	
Car Parks	17	7	
Henrietta Street Depot incl relocation costs	291	13	
Industrial Units	46	2	
Leisure Buildings	1,940	40	
Sports Equipment	146	-	
Playing fields, playgrounds & parks	170	208	
The Business Centre - Accommodation Strategy	26	153	
Rawtenstall Town Square	280	-	
Clare House, Queens Street	7	-	
Solar panels at The Business Centre	112	-	
Stubbylee Barn - partnership project	90	-	
Compulsory Purchase Orders	396	-	
Others	91	6	
	3,745	768	

20c - Capital Commitments

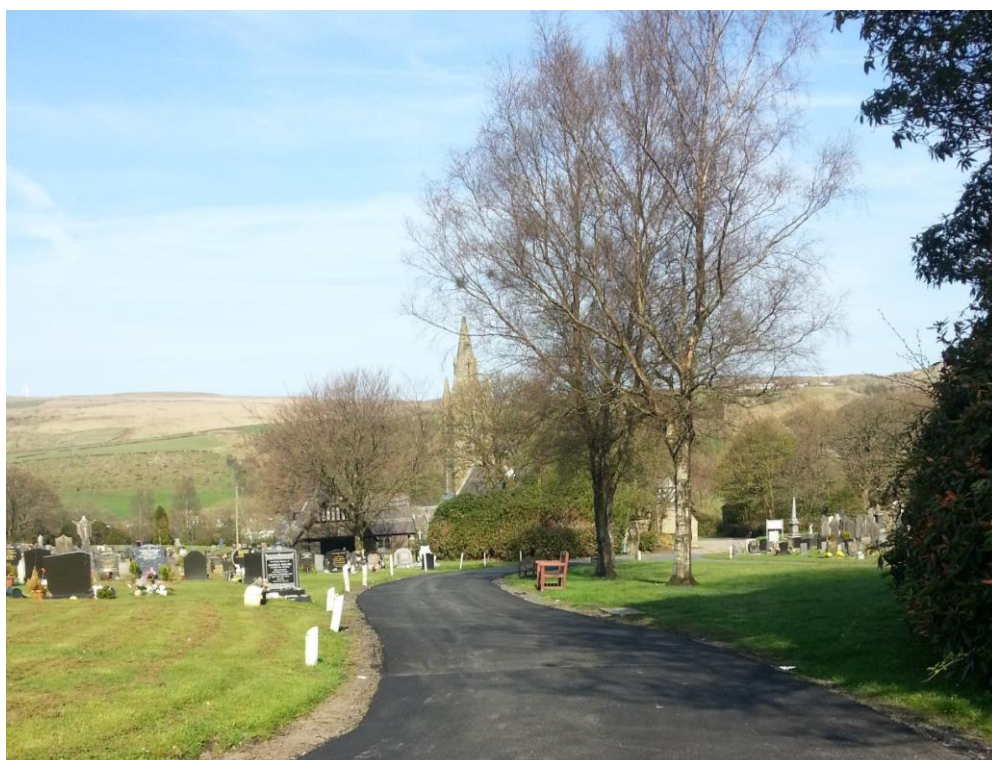
The Council operates a rolling 3-year capital programme and in addition to the £768k spent in 2013/2014 contracted works of £444k were carried forward into 2014/2015 onwards, of which £238k related to Council assets as shown below and £206k related to Disabled Facilities Grants.

Contractual Commitments carried forward	31 st March 2013	31 st March 2014	Note
	£000s	£000s	
Parks & Play Areas - finalising ongoing projects	30	83	
Building Maintenance, including Accommodation Strategy	152	59	
Leisure Buildings	10	75	
Infrastructure, including car parks and signage	44	-	
ICT and software implementation	20	-	
Land remediation	19	21	
	275	238	

20d - Capitalisation of Borrowing Costs

The Council has one 25-year loan from the PWLB which was taken out in March 2010 in order to support the impact upon the Council's need to borrow which resulted from investment recommended by the 2009/2010 Leisure Review and regeneration projects.

Following completion in October 2012, the investment in dry sports facilities at Marl Pits is being operated by Rossendale Leisure Trust and the annual borrowing costs of the above loan are partly matched against savings in the support grant payable to the Trust. Until the facility was operational, interest payments and receipts were capitalised. In 2012/2013 the capitalised cost of this borrowing was £110k. At the same time the capitalised interest earned on the balance of the loan was £8k. There have been no capitalised payments or receipts in 2013/2014 – see Note 24.



Note 21 Leases

21a - Authority as Lessee

Until March 2010 the Council acquired most of its vehicles under operating leases. Since then all leased vehicles have been replaced with new fleet bought out-right. The remaining assets acquired under operating leases are predominantly wheeled bins and some other equipment.

The payments for the use of these assets during 2013/2014 are included in the net cost of services. The future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

Authority as a Lessee	2012/2013 £000s	2013/2014 £000s	Note
Lease Payments within the year	19	-	
Future Minimum Lease Commitments			
Amounts falling due within 1-2 years	16	11	
Amounts falling due within 2-5 years	-	-	
Amounts falling due within 5-10 years	-	-	
Total Minimum Lease Payments	16	11	

21b - Disclosure by Lessor

The Council has a number of premises that it makes available on an operating lease basis, for lease terms substantially less than the expected lives of the assets. Asset values included within the Balance Sheet and minimum lease income receivable during the year were as follows:

Authority as a Lessor	2012/2013	2013/2014			Total £000s	Note
	Total £000s	Industrial/ Business Properties £000s	Leisure Premises £000s	Other Properties £000s		
Gross Value at 31st March	10,308	853	8,872	158	9,883	
Accumulated Depreciation	(888)	(114)	(481)	(36)	(631)	
Net Book Value at 31st March	9,420	739	8,391	122	9,252	
Lease Income within the year	105	116	-	-	116	8

The rental incomes above show a nil return for leisure properties. These are now managed and operated by partners such as Rossendale Leisure Trust and Community Leisure Association Whitworth on a rent-free basis and the Council makes a grant contribution each year to the provision of leisure services across the borough. Details of this grant can be found in Note 13 on Related Party Transactions.

The assets shown as 'other properties' above have similarly been leased to third parties at peppercorn rents, including the Cherry Crescent Community Centre and the Aged Blind and Disabled Centre.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 22 Long Term Investments

The long term investments consist of:-

Long Term Investments	31 st March 2013 £000s	31 st March 2014 £000s	Note
Rossendale Transport Ltd	645	645	24a,24c,34a
Marketable Securities	2	2	
Balance at 31st March	647	647	

The investment in the Rossendale Transport Ltd, a company which provides public bus services principally within the Rossendale area, consists of £645,000 share capital, being 100% of the shares issued. Due to the specialized nature of the business any current market value of the company would be a purely subjective estimate and so this investment is held in the Balance Sheet at historic cost.

Data from the company's Draft Statement of Accounts for the year to 31st March 2014 will be added below as soon as it is available.

Rossendale Borough Council does not underwrite accumulated deficits or losses of Rossendale Transport Ltd. Further information about the accounts is available from The Company Secretary, Rossendale Transport Ltd., Knowsley Park Way, Knowsley Road Industrial Estate, Haslingden, Rossendale, Lancashire.

Rossendale Transport Ltd.	31 st March 2013 £000s	31 st March 2014 £000s	Note
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	(441)	-	
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(3)	-	
Retained profit/(loss) for the financial year	(444)	-	
Net Assets of the company	1,134	-	

Note 23 Long-term Debtors

The analysis of the long-term debt outstanding at the balance sheet date is:

Long Term Debtors	Ross'dale Leisure Trust £000s	Rossendale Transport Ltd £000s	Business Relocation Loans £000s	Empty Homes Loans £000s	Other loans & mortgages £000s	Total £000s	Note
Balance at 1st April 2012	69	-	60	-	14	143	24a & 24c
Advances	500	-	-	118	4	622	
Receipts	(14)	-	(10)	(3)	(1)	(28)	
Balance at 31st March 2013	555	-	50	115	17	737	
Advances	117	200	-	1,255	-	1,572	24a & 24c
Receipts	(9)	(100)	(10)	(369)	(6)	(494)	
Balance at 31st March 2014	663	100	40	1,001	11	1,815	

The Empty Homes Strategy moved into full operation during 2013/2014. Funded by the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) in the first instance, this programme sees long-term empty properties across East Lancashire brought back into use. Over a 5-year period any costs required to bring these properties back into use is recouped from property rentals as the homes are managed by a third party letting agent. At the end of the 5 years these properties revert to their original owners and the HCA grant is recycled to tackle other properties.

During 2013/2014 the Council also provided Rossendale Transport with a loan at a market rate of interest. More details are available in Note 13 and 24.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 24 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument on another.

The term ‘financial instruments’ covers both financial assets and financial liabilities and includes both straight forward trade receivables and trade payables as well as complex money-market assets.

Typical financial instruments and their basis of measurement are shown in the table below:

Financial Instruments	Measurement	Rossendale Note
Liabilities		
Trade and other payables (Creditors)	Held at invoice value	Trade payables excluding government and other non-contract creditors
Borrowings	Included at the face value of the loan or bank account	Borrowing can include fixed term loans and bank overdrafts. Rossendale Borough Council has loan from the PWLB over a period of 25 years commencing March 2010
Financial guarantees	Measurement balances guarantee value with the risk of the guarantee being called	The Council has given one financial guarantee, but considers the risk to be so minimal as to render the liability as not material (see Note 37)
Assets		
Bank deposits	Any deposit with 365 days or less to run is held at carrying value of the account	The Council's 'Cash at Bank' figure includes a minimal value of cash in hands of officers as well as bank accounts with instant access.
Trade receivables (Debtors)	Held at invoiced amount less an impairment for uncollectable debts	Trade receivables exclude government and other non-contract debts
Loans receivable	Included at the face value of the loan or bank account	Loan deposits can include investments which have fixed terms and fixed interest rates. The Council has issued two loans to Rossendale Leisure Trust (see Note 9). These are considered soft loans because no interest has been charged to the Trust. In 2013/14 a new loan was issued to Rossendale Transport Ltd which does receive interest income at a market rate.
Soft Loans	Where material, soft loans are measured using an effective market rate of interest	The Council has only one minor soft loan to facilitate business relocation.
Other receivables and advances	Held at the carrying value on the basis on materiality	These are predominantly arrangements made under the Empty Homes Strategy, being repaid from future rental incomes.
Investments	Held at historic cost value (see adjustment at Note 2)	The Council's investment in Rossendale Transport Ltd is held at the historic value of the shares because there is no reliable estimate of market value available.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

The Council, in compiling its accounts, assessed all its financial instruments and there were a number that were not considered material to make an adjustment to the carrying value of the original asset or liability. These include soft loans and other minor investments. (A soft loan is where the Council has lent money at a lower than market rate).

The Council issued one soft loan during 2011/2012 in order to facilitate a business relocation which met the Council's regeneration priorities. The Rossendale Leisure Trust loans were also treated as soft loans because no interest was paid in either 2013/2014 or 2012/2013. The value of interest forgone in relation to these loans was not material and hence no adjustment has been made to the carrying value of the loans to reflect the cost to the Council of the lower than market rate.

24a - Categories of Financial Instruments

The categories of financial instruments included within the Balance Sheet and Notes are:-

Categories of Financial Instrument	Long Term		Current		Note
	31 st March	31 st March	31 st March	31 st March	
	2013 £000s	2014 £000s	2013 £000s	2014 £000s	
Loans and receivables	-	-	4,000	3,000	24c & 28
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,389	3,686	24c & 28
Available for sale financial assets	647	647	-	-	22 & 24c
Total Investments	647	647	6,389	6,686	25
Loans and receivables	612	805	-	-	23 & 24c
Financial assets carried at contract amounts	125	1,010	628	693	23 & 24c
Total Debtors	737	1,815	628	693	25
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(3,864)	(3,680)	(184)	(184)	24c & 31
Financial liabilities at fair value through I&E	-	-	-	-	
Total Borrowings	(3,864)	(3,680)	(184)	(184)	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	
Financial liabilities carried at contract amounts	-	-	(2,386)	(1,759)	24c & 32
Total Creditors	-	-	(2,386)	(1,759)	
Financial Guarantees	(1,200)	(1,200)	-	-	13 & 37

Local authorities sometimes give financial guarantees that require them to make specified payments to reimburse the holder of a debt if the debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of the contract. The Council provided a financial guarantee in respect of Rossendale Leisure Trust (see Note 37), which has been initially recognised at fair value of nil. Subsequently this is measured at the higher of the amount recognised initially and the amount determined in accordance with IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets* less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation.

24b - Financial Instrument Gains/Losses

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in relation to financial instruments are made up as follows:

Income & Expenses, Gains & Losses	2012/2013	2013/2014			Note
	Total £000s	Financial Liabilities £000s	Loans and Receivables £000s	Available for sale assets £000s	
Interest payable - revenue	78	-	180	-	-
Interest payable - capitalised	110	-	-	-	-
Interest income - revenue	(136)	-	(88)	-	-
Interest income - capitalised	(8)	-	-	-	-
Total Investment Expenditure/(Income)	44	-	92	-	-

24c - Fair value of assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost

Financial liabilities and assets represented by loans and receivables are carried on the balance sheet at amortised cost. The fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments, using the following assumptions.

- For loans from the PWLB the fair value was calculated by reference to the premature repayment set of rates in force on 31st March 2013 and 31st March 2014 respectively.
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised.
- Where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months the carrying amount is assumed to approximate to fair value.
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair values thus calculated are as follows:

	31st March 2013		31st March 2014		Note
	Carrying amount £000s	Fair Value £000s	Carrying Amount £000s	Fair Value £000s	
Borrowings <1 year	(184)	(184)	(184)	(184)	24a & 31
Borrowings >1 year	(3,864)	(4,904)	(3,680)	(4,276)	24a & 31
Creditors (excl Govt & Collection Fund)	(2,332)	(2,332)	(1,759)	(1,759)	24a & 32
Total Financial Liabilities	(6,380)	(7,420)	(5,623)	(6,219)	
Investments <1 year	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	24a & 28
Investments >1 year	647	647	647	647	22 & 24a
Long Term Debtors	737	737	1,815	1,815	23 & 24a
Trade Debtors (excl Govt & Collection Fund)	628	628	693	693	24a & 27
Cash at bank and in hands of officers	2,389	2,389	3,686	3,686	24a & 28
Total Loans & Receivables	8,401	8,401	9,841	9,841	25

At March 2014 Rossendale Borough Council has one outstanding PWLB loan taken out in March 2010 for 25 years at a fixed rate of 4.49%. The premature repayment rate applicable on 31st March 2014 was 1.88% and the figures for fair value above have been supplied by the Council's treasury management advisor, Sector.

The Council's investment in Rossendale Transport Ltd is valued at historic cost.

The Council's portfolio of treasury management investments does not include any long-term deposits over 365 days. For investments under 365 days the deposit value is taken as a fair approximation of their value.

Short-term debtors and creditors are carried at cost as this is a fair approximation of their value.

Note 25 Nature and extent of risks arising from Financial Instruments

Key Risks

The Council's activity exposes 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 risks the possibility that the Council might be required 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 Risks

The Council's overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets, and implementing restrictions to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. The procedures for risk management are set out through a legal framework set out in the Local Government Act 2003 and the associated regulations. These require the Council to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice and Investment Guidance issued through the Act. Overall these procedures require the Council to manage risk in the following ways:

- by formally adopting the requirements of the Code of Practice;
- by approving annually in advance prudential indicators for the following three years limiting:
 - the Council's overall borrowing;
 - it's maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates;
 - it's maximum and minimum exposures of the maturity structure of its debt;
 - it's 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 the government guidance.

These requirements are known as Prudential Indicators and are required to be reported and approved alongside the Council's annual Council Tax budget setting in February, along 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 monthly to Members.

These policies are implemented by the Council's Financial Services staff. The Council maintains written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, and the investment of surplus cash through Treasury Management Practices (TMPs). These TMPs are a requirement of the Code of Practice and are reviewed regularly.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, and credit exposures to the Council's customers. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria and limits approved by the Council.

The Council maintains strict criteria for investment counterparties and monitors activity against these criteria. As a result of this high credit criteria there has been no experience of defaults. The Council refers to an approved list of organisations for investment purposes, assessed by the rating agencies, consisting of major banks, building societies and other local authorities. Maturity limits apply for each counterparty category and maximum investment limits also exist per counterparty and per sector.

No breaches of these criteria occurred during the reporting period and the Council does not expect any losses from non-performance by any counterparty in relation to financial deposits. However, the Council has supported Rossendale Leisure Trust through loans with a current value of £663k over a maximum of five years (included within Long-term Debtors at Note 23. These loans are covered by the Leisure Services Reserve (see Note 13).

Notes to Core Financial Statements

The following analysis summarises the Authority's potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based on experience of default assessed by the ratings agencies and the Council's experience of its customer collection levels over the last three financial years, adjusted to reflect current market conditions.

Credit Risk	Actual	Historical	Adjusted for	Estimated	Estimated	Note
	Amount			default	market	
	March 2014	£000s	conditions	exposure	exposure	
	£000s		%	March 2014	March 2013	
				£000s	£000s	
Investments - Bank deposits	6,686	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	24a,24c,28
Investments - Others	647	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	22,24a,24c
Long Term Debtors						
Rossendale Leisure Trust	663	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	23,24a,24c
Rossendale Transport Ltd	100	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	23,24a,24c
Other Long-term Debtors	1,052	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	23,24a,24c
Short-term Debtors						
Trade Debts	693	4.00%	4.00%	28	16	24a,24c,27
Total Loans & Receivables	9,841			28	16	

The Council does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors. The Council reports the level of trade debts outstanding each month in the financial monitoring report available on the website. The balance of Trade Debtors at 31st March 2014 stood at £1,012k, of which only £228k was overdue. Against this the Council held a doubtful debt provision of £319k.

Trade Debtors by age	31st March	31st March	Note
	2013	2014	
	£000s	£000s	
Not yet past due	797	784	
Less than one month	105	1	
One to Two months	13	18	
Two to three months	1	10	
Three to six months	10	8	
Six months to one year	21	112	
Over one year	115	79	
Doubtful debts provision	(434)	(319)	
Total Net Trade Debtors	628	693	24a,24c,27

Liquidity Risk

The council has ready access to borrowings from the Public Works Loan Board for long term borrowing and the Money Markets to cover any day-to-day cash flow need. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

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 management and investment strategy reports), as well as through cash flow management procedures required by the Code of Practice. The Council's performance in managing its current cash position is reported each month in the financial monitoring reports available on the website.

Refinancing and Maturity Risk

The approved prudential indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits placed on investments of greater than one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk. The approved treasury and investment strategy addresses the main risks and sets the operational parameters should the Council ever need to borrow funds.

Market Risk

There are three related risks the Council is aware of: interest rate risk, price risk and foreign exchange risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The Council has limited exposure to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Borrowings are carried at fair value on the balance sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and reflected in the General Fund Balance.

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The annual Medium Term Financial Strategy draws together the Council's prudential indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. The aim of the prudential indicators is to contain the activity of the treasury function within certain limits reducing the risk or likelihood of an adverse movement in certain interest rates or borrowing decisions that could impact negatively on the Council's overall financial position.

Within this Strategy prudential indicators are set which provide maximum and minimum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The Financial Services staff monitor markets and forecast interest rates within the year to adjust exposure appropriately. The indicators in force during 2013/2014, which were approved along with the Council's annual budget on 27th February 2013, are shown below.

Limits in interest rate exposure	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Max principal sums borrowed > 364 days	£7.3m	£6.5m	£4.7m	£4.5m
Borrowing limits on Fixed Interest Rates	100%	100%	100%	100%
Borrowing limits on Variable Interest Rates	30%	30%	0%	0%
Max sums invested > 364 days	£0m	£0m	£0m	£0m
Max sums invested with single body	£5m/50%	£5m/50%	£5m/50%	£5m/50%
Max sums invested with any group	£10m	£10m	£10m	£10m

If all lending interest rates had been 1% higher with all other variables held constant the financial effect would only impact on the interest receivable on variable rate investments by an extra £111k. All other interest payable and receivable is fixed.

Price Risk

The Council, excluding the pension fund, does not generally invest in instruments with this type of risk.

Foreign exchange risk

Local custom and practice is not to engage in foreign currency trade or deal with foreign financial institutions. The Council, therefore, has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

Note 26 Inventories

The total value of stocks at 31 March 2014 was £5k (£17k at 31st March 2013), representing fuel, vehicle maintenance spares and refuse sacks. These are carried at cost due to the high turnover nature of the items concerned providing a very close approximation to the current value at the Balance Sheet date.

Note 27 Debtors

Debtors	1st April 2012 £000s	31 st March 2013 £000s	31st March 2014 £000s	Note
Central Government Bodies	1,756	226	1,347	
Other Local Authorities	873	1,172	630	
Other entities and individuals				
Council Tax	234	244	286	Coll'n Fund
Retained Business Rates	-	-	74	Coll'n Fund
Advance Payments	366	110	188	
Sundry Trade Debtors	616	374	295	
	<u>1,216</u>	<u>728</u>	<u>843</u>	
Net Balance at 31st March	3,845	2,126	2,820	24,25,30

Note 28 Short-term Investments, Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents	1st April 2012 £000s	31 st March 2013 £000s	31st March 2014 £000s	Note
Bank Deposits - access under 3 months	-	-	1,000	
Bank Deposits - access 3 to 6 months	-	2,500	2,000	
Bank Deposits - access 6 to 12 months	3,000	1,500	-	
Other Local Authorities - access less than 3 months	2,000	-	-	
Short-term Investments at 31st March	5,000	4,000	3,000	24a,24c,30
Bank Deposits - instant access	783	2,387	3,685	
Cash in Hands of Officers	2	2	1	
Cash at 31st March	785	2,389	3,686	24a,24c,39
Cash and cash equivalents at 31st March	5,785	6,389	6,686	25

Note 29 Assets Held for Sale

Current Assets held for sale	2012/2013 £000s	2013/2014 £000s	Note
Balance at 1st April	94	133	
Assets newly classified as Held-for-Sale from PPE	574	334	17
Assets reclassified out of Held-for-Sale to PPE	(95)	-	17
Revaluation transfers to the Revaluation Reserve			
Revaluation gains	-	-	35b
Revaluation (losses)	-	-	35b
Write out NBV of Assets sold			
Net value in Revaluation Reserve	(220)	(42)	35a
Net value in Capital Adjustment Account	(220)	(207)	35b
Balance at 31st March	133	218	

Note 30 Impairment Losses

Impairment losses/(reversals) on property, plant and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets are disclosed in Note 17, 18 and 19 respectively. The Council also makes provision for impairment of short-term debtors, as shown in Note 27, based on historical default experience adjusted for the current market conditions as disclosed in Note 25. At 31st March 2014 the total provision for impairment of short-term debtors was £1,562k (£1,430k at 31st March 2013). This provision is against a maximum estimated market exposure of £2,085k (£1,563k at 31st March 2013).

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 31 Borrowing

Following the budget setting in February 2010, a loan of £4.6m was taken out from the PWLB over a life of 25 years at 4.49% to support the costs of the Council's capital spending, including the planned investment resulting from the Leisure Services Review. Repayment of this loan is based on equal instalments of principal at £184k per annum. Further information can be found in the Financial Instruments Note 24.

PWLB Borrowing	1st April 2012 £000s	31 st March 2013	31st March 2014 £000s	Note
Repayable in less than 12 months	184	184	184	
Repayable between 1 and 2 years	184	184	184	
between 2 and 5 years	552	552	552	
between 5 and 10 years	920	920	920	
in 10 years or more	2,392	2,208	2,024	
Balance at 31st March	4,232	4,048	3,864	24a & 24c

Note 32 Creditors

Creditors	1st April 2012 £000s	31 st March 2013 £000s	31st March 2014 £000s	Note
Central Government Bodies	5	517	80	
Other Local Authorities	123	352	109	24a & 24c
Bodies external to government				
Advance Receipts: Council Tax	117	117	164	
Advance Receipts: Retained Business Rates	-	-	51	
Advance Receipts: Others	44	33	19	24a & 24c
Employee Benefit Expenses	60	46	44	24a & 24c
Sundry Trade Creditors	1,980	1,955	1,587	24a & 24c
Balance at 31st March	2,329	3,020	2,054	

Note 33 Provisions

Provisions relate to service areas where there are known liabilities but uncertainty about the exact amount or the dates on which they will arise.

Provisions	Balance 31 st March 2013 £000s	Provisions Made £000s	Provisions Utilised £000s	Balance 31 st March 2014 £000s	Note
Stubbylee Park Provision	19	-	-	19	
Facilities Provisions	47	17	(47)	17	
Other Provisions	541	276	(333)	484	
Short Term Provisions	607	293	(380)	520	
Customer Services Projects	74	184	(13)	245	
Other Provisions	24	1	(2)	23	
Long Term Provisions	98	185	(15)	268	
Total Provisions	705	478	(395)	788	

The Customer Services Projects Provision includes an ongoing provision utilising in-year savings on Information Technology schemes to finance the introduction of electronic service delivery projects, driving future savings.

Note 34 Usable Reserves

The overall movements in the Council's Usable Reserves can be seen in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Further details on the movements in the individual Earmarked Reserves and Capital Grants Unapplied accounts can be found below, along with greater explanation of the activity on the Usable Capital Receipts Reserve.

Note 34a - Earmarked Reserves

Transport Reserve – Historic valuation of the Council's shares in Rossendale Transport Ltd.

Change Management Reserve – Resources to support future costs of change, such as restructuring costs, or investment in technology to realise savings. During 2012/2013 several reserves were identified where the original liabilities have been fully extinguished – in these instances the reserves have been closed any remaining balances transferred to the Change Management Reserve.

Budget Volatility Reserve – To provide for exceptional increases in demand driven budgets (such as concessionary travel and housing benefits, etc.)

Pension Fund Reserve – To meet future pension fund liabilities in respect of former housing services.

Economic Regeneration Reserve – Funds such as Local Authority Business Growth Incentive Scheme (LABGIS) grants held for future investment in specific regeneration schemes.

Leisure Reserve – This reserve was created in 2008/2009 against the potential requirement to underwrite the Balance Sheet of Rossendale Leisure Trust any changes to leisure facilities recommended by the 2009/2010 public review of leisure services.

Performance Reward Reserve – This reserve was been created in 2009/2010 with Performance Reward Grant received upon the achievement of Local Area Agreement targets. The allocation of these funds to specific projects is the remit of the Local Strategic Partnership.

Directorate Investment Reserve – This reserve was created in 2009/2010 to hold unspent budgets allowed to be carried forward for future one-off revenue projects within the General Fund Directorates.

Directorate Operational Reserve – This reserve holds minor funds set aside for liabilities which do not meet the definition of 'provisions', but still represent future intentions or obligations.

Housing Strategy Reserve – This reserve is accumulating revenue savings within housing strategy and regeneration to fund similar services in future years when revenue grants are withdrawn.

Bacup Neighbourhood Reserve – This community reserve funded from the disposal of Bacup Leisure Hall was transferred into the new Bacup Townscape Heritage Initiative Reserve during 2013/2014.

Pride Works (Revenue) Reserve – Reserve for future revenue works in place of previous capital plans.

Vehicle Reserve – To support vehicle maintenance costs and the rolling replacement programme.

Transitional Reserve – This reserve, funded partly from Transitional Grant in 2011/2012, is to support the Council in its medium-term financial strategy to balance the revenue budget as central government funding reduces over the coming years.

Community Right to Challenge – This new reserve has been established in 2013/2014 to hold funds received to enable the implementation of the central government Community Right to Challenge agenda.

Refuse Cost Share Reserve – As noted in Note 1 on page 24, the Cost Share agreement with Lancashire County Council comes to an end in March 2018 and this reserve has been established in 2013/2014 to hold funds required to explore options for operations in the future.

Bacup Townscape Heritage Initiative Reserve – This reserve has been established in 2013/2014 to hold the Council's £400k matched funding resources for this £2.5m scheme over the next 5 years.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Individual Registration Reserve – Individual electoral registration is being implemented in summer 2014 and this reserve was established to hold grant funds received during 2013/2014 to be matched against costs as they arise over the coming months.

Business Rates Retention Reserve – Following the localisation of non-domestic rates in April 2013, this reserve was established with the additional grant received for Small Business Rate Relief and it will be used to support any future volatility of this new resource stream.

Planning Strategy Reserve – This reserve is to cover the costs of public scrutiny associated with reviews of planning strategy in the future.

Tourism Strategy Reserve – Since the Tourism Officer post was disestablished in 2011/12, monies have been set aside to allow the Council to support various events/ activities.

Haslingden Regeneration Reserve – The Council has set aside £100k, to provide pump-priming funds for the wider regeneration of Haslingden.

Empty Homes Strategy Reserve – This reserve has been established to hold the recycled HCA grant where empty properties brought back into use through the scheme have repaid the grant. Recycled grant can be used in the future to extend the original programme.

Earmarked Reserves	Balance 31 st March 2013 £000s	Income & Transfer to Reserves £000s	Transfers between Reserves £000s	Utilised from Reserves £000s	Balance 31 st March 2014 £000s	Note
Rossendale Transport (Shares)	645	-	-	-	645	
Change Management	1,503	-	75	-	1,578	
Budget Volatility	301	-	-	(33)	268	
Pension Fund	211	510	-	-	721	
Economic Regeneration	488	-	(378)	(79)	31	
Leisure Reserve	682	68	-	-	750	
Performance Reward	277	-	-	(38)	239	
Directorate Investment	353	-	(139)	(44)	170	
Directorate Operational	256	377	(112)	(59)	462	
Housing Strategy	187	-	-	(52)	135	
Bacup Neighbourhood	44	-	(44)	-	-	
Pride Works (Revenue)	85	-	-	(77)	8	
Vehicle Repairs & Replacement	307	127	37	(74)	397	
Transitional Reserve	815	405	-	-	1,220	
Community Right to Challenge	-	16	-	-	16	
Refuse Cost Share	-	23	-	-	23	
Bacup THI	-	251	149	-	400	
Individual Registration	-	23	-	-	23	
Business Rates Retention	-	312	-	-	312	
Planning Strategy	-	-	234	-	234	
Tourism Strategy	-	-	78	-	78	
Haslingden Regeneration	-	-	100	-	100	
Empty Homes Strategy	-	158	-	-	158	
	6,154	2,270	-	(456)	7,968	MiR

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 34b - Usable Capital Receipts Reserve

These are capital receipts which have not yet been used to finance capital expenditure or repay debt.

Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	2012/2013 £000s	2013/2014 £000s	Note
Balance at 1st April	1,012	1,280	
Capital receipts in year			
Sale of Assets	829	171	15
Other Income	575	392	15
Capital receipts used to fund capital expenditure	(1,133)	(252)	15,20a,35b
Legal Costs of Sale	(2)	(1)	15
Payments to capital receipts pool	(1)	(1)	15
Balance at 31st March	1,280	1,589	

Note 34c - Government Grants Unapplied

Government grants and other contributions are accounted for on an accruals basis and recognised in the accounting statements when the conditions for their receipt have been complied with. This account holds the balance of grants unapplied at year-end.

Grants Unapplied	Balance 31 st March 2013 £000s	Receipts £000s	Applied £000s	Balance 31 st March 2014 £000s	Note
Bacup Town Centre	153	-	(153)	-	
Regional Housing Grant	375	-	-	375	10
Communities for Habitats	25	-	-	25	10
Disabled Facilities Grants	-	534	(534)	-	10
Regeneration Grants	61	-	(48)	13	10
Homes & Communities Agency	-	1,144	(873)	271	10
	614	1,678	(1,608)	684	

The Empty Homes Strategy moved into full operation during 2013/2014. Funded by grants from the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) in the first instance, this programme sees long-term empty properties across East Lancashire brought back into use. Over a 5-year period any costs required to bring these properties back into use is recouped from property rentals as the homes are managed by a third party letting agent. At the end of the 5 years these properties revert to their original owners and the HCA grant is recycled to tackle other properties.

HCA Grant applied can be seen at Note 10, the balance of long-term debts outstanding can be found in Note 23 and the earmarked reserve set up to hold any recycled grant is shown in Note 34a above.



Note 35 Unusable Reserves

35a Revaluation Reserve

In accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice, from 1st April 2007 the Revaluation Reserve records unrealised revaluation gains, net of depreciation and disposals on that revaluation amount, on a strict per-asset basis. This Reserve is matched by fixed assets within the Balance Sheet. It does not represent resources available to the authority.

Revaluation Reserve	2012/2013 £000s	2013/2014 £000s	Note
Balance at 1st April	5,897	8,974	
Surplus/(Deficit) on revaluation of assets in the year			
Property, Plant & Equipment	3,382	2,586	17
Investment Assets	-	-	18
Assets Held for Disposal	-	-	29
Value of assets disposed of in the year	(220)	(42)	15 & 29
Depreciation in the year	(63)	(122)	15,17,18,35b
Impairments in the year	(22)	(94)	15 & 17
Balance at 31st March	8,974	11,302	

35b Capital Adjustment Account

In accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice the Capital Adjustment Account provides a balancing mechanism between the different rates at which assets are depreciated under the SORP and are financed through the capital controls mechanism.

In the main this account holds the gains on historical revaluations of the assets still held by the Council, depreciated over the life of the assets. It is managed as a total figure, not on a per-asset basis, and does not represent cash resources available to the authority.

Capital Adjustment Account	2012/2013 £000s	2013/2014 £000s	Note
Balance at 1st April	12,733	12,484	
Revenue and Capital Receipts used to finance capital			
Revenue Contributions	641	263	15 & 20
Useable Capital Receipts	1,133	252	15, 20, 34b
Capital Grants and Contributions	856	606	15 & 20
Losses on Revaluation of assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	(538)	(2,272)	17
Investment Assets	-	-	18
Assets Held for Disposal	-	-	29
Write off NBV of disposals (net of Revaluation Reserve)	(237)	(227)	15 & 29
Minimum Revenue Provision for repayment of debt	624	629	15 & 20
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,160)	(984)	15,17,18,35a
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(52)	(52)	15 & 19
Impairment of Property, Plant & Equipment assets	(632)	(35)	15 & 17
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under statute	(884)	(678)	15 & 20
Balance at 31st March	12,484	9,986	

35c Deferred Capital Receipts Account

In the past Deferred Capital Receipts held the amounts of mortgages for former council house tenants falling due in future years. The last such mortgage ended in November 2013.

The balance of £667k at 31st March 2014 pertains solely to the value of HCA grant repayable in future years in relation to the Empty Homes Strategy. For further details please refer to Notes 22 and 34c.

Note 36 Local Government Pension Scheme – a defined benefit scheme

The following note explains the terms and conditions of the retirement benefits of the Council officers and other employees. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the authority has a commitment to make the payments that need to be disclosed at the time that the employees earn their future entitlement.

The authority participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Lancashire County Council – this is a funded scheme, meaning that the authority and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets. As stated in the Explanatory Foreword, the scheme underwent a full valuation in March 2013 which was reported in December 2013. This did not affect the Council’s Pension Scheme Liabilities and Pension Reserve in the Consolidated Balance Sheet until 31st March 2014.

Changes to Scheme Valuation and Presentation

In December 2006 the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) made a number of changes to the FRS 17 accounting standard. In the main these related to the presentation of the figures and disclosures below rather than the underlying calculations themselves. However, they did also include a requirement for most assets to be valued at “realisable values” (i.e. bid values), as opposed to the previous requirement of “fair values” (in effect, mid-market values).

36a - Present Net Value of Scheme

The underlying assets and liabilities attributable to Rossendale Borough Council at 31st March were:-

Scheme History	2009/2010 £000s	2010/2011 £000s	2011/2012 £000s	2012/2013 £000s	2013/2014 £000s	Note
Scheme Liabilities at 31 st March	(75,151)	(64,334)	(67,888)	(76,638)	(73,369)	36b
Scheme Assets at 31 st March	43,192	42,405	41,988	47,103	45,771	36c
Net Scheme Assets/(Liabilities)	(31,959)	(21,929)	(25,900)	(29,535)	(27,598)	

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the authority has in the long-run to pay retirement benefits. The total net liability of £27.6m impacts on the net worth of the authority as recorded in the balance sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the authority remains healthy. The deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary.

In his budget statement on 22 June 2010, the Chancellor announced that the government would start to increase public service pensions in line with the consumer price index (CPI) rather than the retail price index (RPI), which has been the practice in the past. As a result, future pension increases under the Lancashire County Pension Fund are expected to be slightly lower, on average, than would have been the case if this change had not been made. The precise financial effect has been taken into account in the FRS17/IAS19 figures shown on page 65.



36b - Present Value of Scheme Liabilities

The following table reconciles the opening and closing values of the scheme liabilities.

Scheme Liabilities	2012/2013	2013/2014	Note
	£000s	£000s	
Scheme Liabilities as at 1 st April	67,888	76,638	
Current Service Cost	806	991	36f
Interest on Pension Liabilities	3,278	3,147	36f
Member Contributions	274	257	
Past Service cost/(gain)	-	-	
Remeasurement of liabilities	7,439	(4,053)	36f
Curtailments	-	32	36f
Benefits/transfers paid	(3,047)	(3,643)	
Scheme Liabilities as at 31st March	76,638	73,369	

Of the above liabilities there is an unfunded element, for which the value at 31st March 2014 was £2,245k (£2,989k at 31st March 2013).

36c - Present Value of Scheme Assets

The following table reconciles the opening and closing values of the scheme assets.

Scheme Assets	2012/2013	2013/2014	Note
	£000s	£000s	
Scheme Assets as at 1 st April	41,988	47,103	
Interest on plan assets	2,354	1,936	36f
Remeasurement of assets	3,927	(1,247)	36g
Administration expenses	-	(16)	36f
Employer contributions	1,607	1,381	36f
Member contributions	274	257	
Benefits/transfers paid	(3,047)	(3,643)	
Scheme Assets as at 31st March	47,103	45,771	36d

36d - Major Categories of Scheme Assets

Scheme Assets	31 st March 2013		31 st March 2014		Note
	£000s	%	£000s	%	
Equities	16,587	35%	19,983	44%	
Bonds	9,563	20%	5,617	12%	
Property	4,125	9%	3,742	8%	
Alternatives	15,183	32%	15,634	34%	
Cash & Cash equivalents	1,645	4%	795	2%	
Total Scheme Assets	47,103		45,771		36c

36e - Scheme Membership

The membership of the scheme was as follows:-

Scheme Membership	31 st March	31 st March
	2013	2014
Active Members	167	147
Deferred Members	246	257
Pensioners	422	423
Widows	138	132

36f - Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account

Authorities recognise the cost of retirement benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge required against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so that the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out of the in the Movement in Reserves Statement and replaced with the cash paid in the year.

The table below shows transactions within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the corresponding adjustments made in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Reconciliation of the movement in the Pension Fund Reserve	2012/2013 £000s	2013/2014 £000s	Note
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement			
Net Costs of Services			
Current service cost	806	991	36b
Past Service cost/(gain)	-	-	36b
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			
Interest cost	3,278	3,147	36b
Curtailments & Settlements	-	32	36b
Expected return on assets in the scheme	(2,354)	(1,936)	36c
Administration expenses	-	16	36c
Total post-employment benefit charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,730	2,250	
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			
Actuarial (gains)/losses	3,512	(2,806)	36g
Total post-employment benefit charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	5,242	(556)	
Movement in Reserves Statement			
Reversal of net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with the Code	(1,730)	(2,250)	15
Actual charge to the General Fund Balance in the year			
Employer's contributions payable to the scheme	1,607	1,381	15

36g – Re-measurement impacts in the Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement

Remeasurement Gains/(Losses)	2012/2013 £000s	2013/2014 £000s	Note
Experience gains/(losses)	<i>detailed</i>	51	
Gains/(losses) on financial assumptions	<i>breakdown not available</i>	4,294	
Gains/(losses) on demographic assumptions	<i>available</i>	(292)	
Remeasurement of Liabilities gains/(losses)	(7,439)	4,053	36b
Remeasurement of Assets gains/(losses)	3,927	(1,247)	36c
Net Actuarial gains/(losses) in current year	(3,512)	2,806	

36h – Actual gains and losses on plan assets

The actual gains measured against experience gains/(losses) in the year can be seen in the following table, along with the relevant percentages of period-end assets and liabilities which these values represent:

Actual Gains/(Losses)	2012/2013		2013/2014		Note
	£000s	%	£000s	%	
Actual Return on Plan Assets	6,281	13.3%	1,883	4.1%	

36i - Actuarial Assumptions

The Borough Council fund liabilities and assets have been assessed by Mercer Human Resource Consulting, an independent firm of actuaries, and their estimates have been based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31st March 2013 which was published in December 2013. The main assumptions used in their calculations at the beginning and end of the year are shown below, with an effective date of 31st March 2014.

The liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc.

Assets in the County Council Pension Fund are valued at fair value, principally market value for investments, and consist of the following categories, by proportion with their expected rates of return at the beginning and end of the year:

Actuarial Assumptions	Beginning of Period %	End of Period %	Note
Financial Assumptions			
Rate of CPI inflation	2.40%	2.40%	
Rate of increase in salaries	4.40%	3.90%	
Rate of increase in pensions	2.40%	2.40%	
Discount rate	4.20%	4.40%	
Post retirement mortality assumptions			
Non-retired members (retiring in the future in normal health)	S1PA CMI_2009_1.5% (100% Males, 98% Females)		
Current pensioners (retired in normal health)	S1PA CMI_2009_1.5% (100% Males, 98% Females)		
Life expectancy			
of a male (female) future pensioner aged 65 in 20 yrs	23.9 (26.7) yrs	25 (27.7) yrs	
of a male (female) current pensioner aged 65	22.1 (24.8) yrs	22.8 (25.3) yrs	
Takeup of option to convert annual pension into lump sum at retirement	50% take maximum cash, 50% take 3/80ths cash		
Market value of total fund assets	£4,920m bid value at 28th February 2013	£4,978m bid value at 31st January 2014	

36j – Sensitivity Analysis of Actuarial Assumptions

Under IFRS the assumptions made by the actuary must be submitted to a sensitivity analysis. Below are the main assumptions used by the actuary and the effects on the pension fund accounts if those assumptions changed.

Sensitivity analysis based on assumptions as at 31st March 2014	Central	Sensitivity 1	Sensitivity 2	Sensitivity 3	Sensitivity 4
	Estimates	+ 0.1% p.a.	+ 0.1% p.a.	+ 0.1% p.a.	+ 1 yr to
	for	discount	inflation	salary	member's
2014/2015	rate		inflation	inflation	life
					expectancy
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Liabilities	73,369	72,242	74,512	73,550	74,847
Assets	(45,771)	(45,771)	(45,771)	(45,771)	(45,771)
Deficit/(Surplus)	27,598	26,471	28,741	27,779	29,076
Projected current service cost	817	793	842	817	836
Projected net interest cost	1,177	1,153	1,231	1,189	1,246
Projected employer contributions	1,571	1,571	1,571	1,571	1,571

Note 37 Contingent Assets & Liabilities

Contingent Assets

A 10-year VAT sharing agreement was entered into with Green Vale Housing Association as part of the transfer of housing stock on 27th March 2006. The Council will accrue VAT savings as set out in the Transfer Agreement. The amount and timing of these monies is uncertain and it is dependent on the level of repairs undertaken and performance of Green Vale Housing Association. This agreement is time limited and included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year it is received.

In 2010/2011 the Council submitted a claim for refund of VAT overpaid in relation to trade waste income going back to 1997. The value of this claim was £192k though and any refund would be subject to interest, which could significantly increase this value.

Contingent Liabilities

In accordance with IFRS guidelines on the recognition of financial instruments, the Council has assessed the financial guarantee entered into with respect to Rossendale Leisure Trust as a contingent liability. The Council is guarantor on a lease taken out by the Trust in 2008, specifically for the extension of Haslingden Sports Centre. The total balance payable to the end of the lease, including interest, was £1.4m at the 31st March 2014. This project was subjected to a very thorough business case to ensure that it would be self-funding. Hence, at present the Council determines that the risk of any financial liability for the Council is minimal. This risk is under constant review.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 38 Reconciliation of Revenue Surplus to Net Cash Flow

Reconciliation of I&E Surplus to Net Cash Flow from revenue activities	RBC		Group		Note
	31st March 2013	31st March 2014	31st March 2013	31st March 2014	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Adjust net surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services for					
Depreciation and Impairments	1,877	1,235	2,643	1,235	15
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	52	52	52	52	15
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	(457)	(269)	(597)	(269)	15,17,29
Capitalisation of PWLB interest paid on construction of assets	(110)	-	(110)	-	24b
Pension Fund Adjustment	(123)	(869)	(180)	(869)	15 & 36f
Adjustment net surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services between accruals and cash accounting					
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	23	12	6	12	26
(Increase)/Decrease in Debtors	1,719	(694)	1,501	(694)	27
Adjusted for Cash (Outflows)/Inflows - agency operations	(1,259)	(972)	(1,259)	(972)	
Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors	691	(966)	586	(966)	32
Increase/(Decrease) in Short-term Provisions	(82)	(87)	(82)	(87)	33
Increase/(Decrease) in Long-term Provisions	(18)	170	(18)	170	33
Adjust net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for noncash movements	2,313	(2,388)	2,542	(2,388)	
Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities					
Additions to property, plant and equipment & intangible assets	(641)	(263)	(657)	(263)	15 & 35b
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	826	168	1,025	168	15 & 34b
Other income	576	392	576	392	15 & 34c
Change in Government Grants Unapplied balance	201	(1,608)	201	(1,608)	15 & 34c
Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	962	(1,311)	1,145	(1,311)	

Note 39 Net Change in Liquid Resources

Net change in liquid resources	31 st March 2013	31 st March 2014	Movement	Note
	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Cash in Hand	2	1	(1)	
Cash at Bank	2,387	3,685	1,298	24a,24c,28
Net Book Value at 31st March	2,389	3,686	1,297	25 & 28

Note 40 Segmental Reporting

The Income and Expenditure of Rossendale Borough Council's principal segments (directorates) shown below is prepared on the same statutory taxation basis as the budget and its subsequent monitoring reports throughout the year. This table also includes a similar analysis for the group entities.

Directorate Income & Expenditure 2013/2014	Place Directorate £000s	Business Directorate £000s	Corporate Management £000s	Rossendale Borough Council Total £000s	Rossendale Transport £000s	Group Total £000s
Fees & Charges and other service income	(1,750)	(2,462)	(881)	(5,093)	-	(5,093)
Interest & Investment Income	-	-	(88)	(88)	-	(88)
Government Grants & Other Contributions	(21,327)	(732)	(66)	(22,125)	-	(22,125)
Total Income	(23,077)	(3,194)	(1,035)	(27,306)	-	(27,306)
Employee Expenses	2,920	2,192	1,378	6,490	-	6,490
Premises Expenses	28	65	915	1,008	-	1,008
Transport Expenses	590	38	11	639	-	639
Other Service Expenses	3,861	2,658	940	7,459	-	7,459
Transfer Payments (Benefits)	20,187	-	-	20,187	-	20,187
Support Service Recharges	433	651	(1,083)	1	-	1
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairments	716	30	(746)	-	-	-
Capital Financing & Interest Payments	495	2	312	809	-	809
Total Expenditure	29,230	5,636	1,727	36,593	-	36,593
Net Expenditure	6,153	2,442	692	9,287	-	9,287

The comparator figures for 2012/2013 are shown below.

Directorate Income & Expenditure 2012/2013	Place Directorate £000s	Business Directorate £000s	Corporate Management £000s	Rossendale Borough Council Total £000s	Rossendale Transport £000s	Group Total £000s
Fees & Charges and other service income	(1,848)	(877)	(882)	(3,607)	(9,267)	(12,874)
Interest & Investment Income	-	-	(136)	(136)	(2)	(138)
Government Grants & Other Contributions	(26,846)	(1,560)	(27)	(28,433)	-	(28,433)
Total Income	(28,694)	(2,437)	(1,045)	(32,176)	(9,269)	(41,445)
Employee Expenses	3,119	2,352	1,820	7,291	5,435	12,726
Premises Expenses	78	38	808	924	374	1,298
Transport Expenses	521	55	15	591	2,608	3,199
Other Service Expenses	3,397	1,687	1,291	6,375	364	6,739
Transfer Payments (Benefits)	25,973	-	-	25,973	-	25,973
Support Service Recharges	524	757	(1,281)	-	-	-
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairments	834	306	(1,148)	(8)	767	759
Capital Financing & Interest Payments	483	1	218	702	165	867
Total Expenditure	34,929	5,196	1,723	41,848	9,713	51,561
Net Expenditure	6,235	2,759	678	9,672	444	10,116

Notes to Core Financial Statements

As already mentioned, the figures in the tables overleaf are slightly different to those in the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement because the Segmental Report is prepared on a similar funding basis as the original budget which can be seen in the Explanatory Foreword. The table below provides a reconciliation between the Segmental Report and the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Reconciliation of Directorate Income & Expenditure to Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2012/2013 £000s	2013/2014 £000s	Notes
Net Expenditure in the Directorate Analysis	9,672	9,287	
ADD BACK depreciation, amortisation and impairments reversed out of the Directorate Analysis report but included within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as Cost of Services			
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	1,223	1,106	35a & 35b
Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment	654	129	35a & 35b
Depreciation of Intangible Assets	52	52	35a & 35b
LESS Charges made to Trading Accounts	(58)	(108)	
ADD amounts not in the Directorate Analysis which are reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement			
Change in Unapplied Government Grants	201	70	15 & 34c
REMOVE amounts in the Directorate Analysis which are not reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement			
Capital expenditure in the year charged to General Fund	(641)	(263)	15 & 35b
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves	(356)	(1,814)	MiR & 34a
LESS Transfers to Earmarked Reserves funded by direct grants	-	(100)	
Statutory provisions for the financing of capital investment	(624)	(629)	15,20a,35b
REMOVE amounts in the Directorate Analysis which are reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement below the Cost of Services line			
Interest payable on debt	(78)	(180)	24b
IAS19 Pension adjustments	(801)	(390)	36
Interest and investment income	136	88	24b
(Surplus)/Deficit on Trading Undertakings - less charges included in adj's above	77	77	8
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement - Cost of Services	9,457	7,325	

Note 41 Approval of Statement of Accounts

The Audit and Accounts Committee considered and approved this Draft Statement of Accounts on the 24th June 2014. These Accounts will now be submitted for public inspection and to the Council's external auditor.

Councillor T. Aldred

Chair of the Audit and Accounts Committee

Collection Fund

The Collection Fund is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate collection fund. The statement below 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.

COLLECTION FUND	2012/2013		2013/2014		Note
	Council Tax	Business Rates	Council Tax	Business Rates	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Council Tax					
Council Tax Income	28,428	-	28,802	-	
Council Tax Benefit	5,840	-	-	-	
Non Domestic Rates	-	12,850	-	13,561	
Council Tax Income	34,268	12,850	28,802	13,561	
Expenditure					
Council Tax & NNDR Precepts					
Lancashire County Council	24,066	-	19,630	1,125	
Rossendale Borough Council	5,557	-	4,634	5,001	9
Lancashire Police Authority	3,256	-	2,764	-	
Lancashire Fire Authority	1,382	-	1,150	125	
Payment to Central Government	-	12,748	-	6,252	
Provisions for Rating Appeals	-	-	-	460	CF4
Provisions for Bad Debts	280	-	291	875	CF5
Cost of Collection Allowance	-	102	-	101	
Council Tax Expenditure	34,541	12,850	28,468	13,939	
Surplus / (deficit) Council Tax	(273)	-	334	(378)	

Where Note references are preceded by CF they related to the Collection Fund Notes on this and the following pages. Other Note references relate to the Notes to the Core Statements on pages 21 to 69.

Collection Fund Note 1 Surplus/(deficit) apportionment to the major Preceptors

The table below shows how the surplus/(deficit) on the Collection Fund is distributed across the major preceptors on an agency basis each year.

Apportionment of in-year surplus/(deficit) to major preceptor	2012/2013		2013/2014		Note
	Council Tax	Business Rates	Council Tax	Business Rates	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Preceptor					
Central Government	-	-	-	(190)	
Lancashire County Council	(191)	-	232	(34)	
Rossendale Borough Council	(44)	-	55	(151)	15
Lancashire Police Authority	(27)	-	33	-	
Lancashire Fire Authority	(11)	-	14	(3)	
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(273)	-	334	(378)	

Collection Fund Note 2 Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The surplus/(deficit) attributable to Rossendale Borough Council now resides in the Collection Fund Adjustment Account on the Balance Sheet, as shown below.

Apportionment of in-year surplus/(deficit) to major precepto	2012/2013 £000	2013/2014 £000	Note
Balance at 1st April	(25)	(70)	
Prior year surplus/(deficit) charged to revenue in the year	-	54	
Apportioned Council Tax surplus/(deficit) for the year	(44)	55	15
Apportioned Business Rates surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	(151)	15
Balance at 31st March	(70)	(112)	

Collection Fund Note 3 Council Tax Base

Council tax income derives from charges raised according to the value of residential properties, which have been classified into eight valuation bands estimating 1st April 1991 values for this specific purpose. Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to be taken from the Collection Fund by the precepting authorities and the Council for the forthcoming year and dividing this by the council tax base (the total number of properties in each band adjusted by a proportion to convert the number to a Band D equivalent and adjusted for discounts). The Council Tax base for 2013/2014 was 21,716 compared to 21,716 for 2012/2013.

The basic amount of Council Tax for a Band D property fell in 2013/2014 from £1,575.28 to £1,556.10 following a reduction of 2.% on the Lancashire County Council levy and a rise of 1.99% on the Lancashire Police Authority levy. All other preceptors froze their charges – see Collection Fund Note 7 for details.

The council tax base has been calculated as follows:-

Band	Ratio to Band D	Total No. Properties	Total equiv No. after Discounts & Exemptions	2013/2014 Band D Equivalent	2012/2013 Band D Equivalent
Special	5/9		44.00	24.40	24.40
A	6/9	15,858	13,278.50	8,852.30	8,852.30
B	7/9	4,750	4,220.75	3,282.80	3,282.80
C	8/9	4,000	3,640.50	3,236.00	3,236.00
D	1	3,225	2,989.00	2,989.00	2,989.00
E	11/9	1,855	1,740.25	2,127.00	2,127.00
F	13/9	641	603.25	871.40	871.40
G	15/9	438	409.50	682.50	682.50
H	2	38	26.25	52.50	52.50
			30,805	22,117.90	22,117.90
Less adjustments for anticipated changes to the base and losses on collection				(402.30)	(402.30)
Band D equivalent number of properties				21,715.60	21,715.60

Collection Fund

Collection Fund Note 4 Provision for Rating Appeals

Provision for Rating Appeals	2012/2013		2013/2014		Note
	Council Tax	Business Rates	Council Tax	Business Rates	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Balance as 1st April 2014	-	-	-	-	
Provision made in year	-	-	-	460	
Provision utilised in year	-	-	-	-	
Balance at 31st March 2014	-	-	-	460	
Balance at 31st March attributable to Rossendale	-	-	-	184	33

The Council has made provision for the anticipated impact on the Collection Fund in respect of rating appeals lodged with the Valuation Office at the 31st of March 2014, based upon the recent levels of successful appeals and the average number of years that those appeals were backdated over.

Collection Fund Note 5 Provision for Bad Debts

Bad Debts Provision	2012/2013		2013/2014		Note
	Council Tax	Business Rates	Council Tax	Business Rates	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Balance as 1st April 2014	1,905	182	2,033	254	
Provision made in year	280	131	291	875	
Debts written off	(152)	(59)	(79)	(260)	
Balance at 31st March 2014	2,033	254	2,245	869	
Balance at 31st March attributable to Rossendale	330	N/A	363	347	27

Under the new Retained Business Rates scheme Rossendale Borough Council accounts for 40% of the arrears and the provision against those arrears as from 1st April 2013. Prior to that all arrears, and provisions against them, were the sole responsibility of Central Government.

Collection Fund Note 6 Arrears

Arrears	2012/2013		2013/2014		Note
	Council Tax	Business Rates	Council Tax	Business Rates	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Balance as 1st April 2014	3,348	571	3,562	862	
Change in year	214	291	441	190	
Balance at 31st March 2014	3,562	862	4,003	1,052	
Balance at 31st March attributable to Rossendale	574	N/A	648	421	27

The in-year collection rate for 2013/2014 Council Tax was 97.1% compared to a target performance of 96.5%. Only the Rossendale Borough Council portion of the Council Tax arrears is shown in Note 27 to the Core Statements,

The collection rate for NNDR in 2013/2014 was 97.2% compared to a target performance of 97.9%. Note 27 also shows the Rossendale Borough Council portion of the Business Rates arrears.

In both cases Note 27 shows arrears net of the provision for bad debts shown in Note 5 above.

Collection Fund

Collection Fund Note 7 National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)

2013/14 saw the introduction of new system of local business rates retention, under the new model Rossendale Council retains after 40% of the business rates collected locally (after payment of a tariff to Central Government). Previously Rossendale Council collected Business rates on behalf of Central Government but had no stake in the amounts collected.

The business rates collected within Rossendale after provision for bad debts and appeals were £1,215k compared with £12,944k in 2012/13; the key variance being increased provision for bad debts and appeals to more accurately reflect the potential liability to RBC of non-collection / successful appeals.

Collection Fund Note 8 Council Tax for all Precepting Bodies 2013/2014

Precepting Bodies	2012/2013	Change	2013/2014							
	Band D £		Band A £	Band B £	Band C £	Band D £	Band E £	Band F £	Band G £	Band H £
Rossendale	253.40	0.00%	168.93	197.09	225.24	253.40	309.71	366.02	422.33	506.80
LCC	1,108.30	-2.00%	724.09	844.77	965.45	1,086.13	1,327.49	1,568.85	1,810.22	2,172.26
Fire	63.65	0.00%	42.43	49.51	56.58	63.65	77.79	91.94	106.08	127.30
Police	149.93	1.99%	101.95	118.94	135.93	152.92	186.90	220.88	254.87	305.84
Total (excl parish)	1,575.28	-1.22%	1,037.40	1,210.31	1,383.20	1,556.10	1,901.89	2,247.69	2,593.50	3,112.20
Whitworth Parish	23.01	0.00%	15.34	17.90	20.45	23.01	28.12	33.24	38.35	46.02
Total (incl parish)	1,598.29	0.00%	1,052.74	1,228.21	1,403.65	1,579.11	1,930.01	2,280.93	2,631.85	3,158.22

Group Accounts

The Group Accounts will be completed when the data is received from Rossendale Transport Ltd.

Accounting Standards Board

The role of the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) is to issue accounting standards. Accounting standards developed by the ASB are contained in 'Financial Reporting Standards' (FRSs). Soon after it started its activities in 1990, the ASB adopted the standards issued by the Accounting Standards Committee (ASC), so that they also fall within the legal definition of accounting standards.

These are designated 'Statements of Standard Accounting Practice' (SSAPs). Whilst some of the SSAPs have been superseded by FRSs, some remain in force. Accounting standards apply to all companies, and other kinds of entities that prepare accounts that are intended to provide a true and fair view.

Accruals

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

Agency Services

Services provided by the Council, as an agent on behalf of the responsible body, where the principal reimburses the Council for the cost of the work carried out.

Auditor's Opinion

The opinion required by statute from the Council's external auditors, indicating whether the statement of accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the authority.

Budget

A statement of the Council's spending plans for revenue and capital expenditure over a specified period of time.

Business Rates

From the 1st April 2013 non-domestic rates, or Business Rates, were localised. In the past all business rates were collected locally but then paid over to central government and each authority was paid a share of the national pool based upon their population and circumstances.

Rossendale Borough Council now collects these rates and pays 50% direct to central government, 9% to Lancashire County Council and 1% to Lancashire Fire Authority. This means that 40% should be kept locally.

Note 9 to the core statements explains how the tariff system provides a national balancing adjustment between the 40% local share and the amount received previously from the national pool. After the tariff the actual amount kept by Rosendale Borough Council in 2013/2014 was 15%.

Capital expenditure

Spending on the acquisition or maintenance of assets either directly by the Council or indirectly in the form of grants to other persons or bodies. Section 40 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 defines 'expenditure for capital purposes'. Expenditure that does not fall within the definition must be charged to a revenue account.



Capital Receipts

Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets, such as land or buildings, or the repayment of capital grants or advances.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)

CIPFA is one of the leading professional accountancy bodies in the UK and the only one which specialises in the public sector. It is responsible for the education and training of professional accountants and for their regulation through the setting and monitoring of professional standards. Uniquely among the professional accountancy bodies in the UK, CIPFA has responsibility for setting accounting standards for a significant part of the economy, namely local government.

Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting (the CODE)

CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2010 (the Code) stipulates that the preparation of the Statement of Accounts. This Code replaces CIPFA's Statement of Recommended Practice 2009 (SORP) and is now based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), International Accounting Standards (IASs) adapted as interpreted for the public sector by the International Public Sector Accountancy Standards (IPSASs).

Collection Fund

The account which shows the transactions of the Council in relation to non-domestic rates and Council Tax, and the distribution of these to other precepting bodies and to Rossendale Borough Council's General Fund for the year.

Following the SORP 2009, the Collection Fund is now operated on an agency basis. That means that the accumulated balances at the year end, including arrears and accounts in credit are apportioned over the main precepting bodies. Rossendale Borough Council's proportion of the debtors and accounts in credit can be directly on the Balance Sheet and at Note 19 and 22 to the Core Statements and the Council's proportion of the overall surplus/(deficit) on the account is now held in the Collection Fund Adjustment Account. Those amounts attributable to each of the other preceptors are included as a net position within the Other Public Bodies sections of Note 19 and Note 22 respectively.

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

A new account created following the SORP 2009, which holds that portion of the Collection Fund cumulative balance attributable solely to Rossendale Borough Council.

Community Assets

Assets that the Council intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable useful life, and that may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples of community assets are parks and historic buildings.

The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG)

The central government department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) has a powerful remit to promote community cohesion and equality, as well as responsibility for housing, urban regeneration, planning and local government. The CLG is responsible for national policy on local government in England, examining the future of local government and local democracy; reviewing performance and measurement through inspection and audit; driving through the modernisation agenda of efficiency and improvement of service delivery; and maintaining and developing a framework for local government finance.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

The combined balance sheets of the Council's services.

Glossary

Contingency Sum

A sum set aside to provide for foreseen but unquantifiable future commitments or for unforeseen expenditure that may become necessary during the year.

Cost of Management and Administration

An allocation to service accounts of the net cost of the administrative and professional departments which support all of the Council's services.

Creditor

An amount owed by the Council for goods received, or services rendered to it within the accounting period, but for which payment has not been made.

Current Costs Accounting (CCA)

The presentation of the accounts in a form that aims to reflect the consequences of price and value charges.

Debt redemption

The repayment of external loans previously raised to finance capital expenditure.

Debtor

An amount of income due to the Council within the accounting period but not received at the balance sheet date.

Deferred capital receipts

Capital receipts to be received by instalments over agreed periods of time.

Deferred charges

Expenditure which may properly be deferred, but which does not result in, or remain matched with, tangible assets. An example of a deferred charge is expenditure on items such as improvement grants.

D.E.F.R.A.

The Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs supports the Council in its recycling projects.

Depreciation

The measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful economic life of a fixed asset.

D.W.P.

The Department of Work and Pensions funds the Housing and Council Tax Benefits payable to borough residents and also funds the administration of those benefits.



E.R.D.F.

The European Regional Development Fund which supports regeneration projects such as Futures Park managed office units.

Fair Value

In accounting, fair value is used as an estimate of the market value of an asset (or liability) for which a market price cannot be determined (usually because there is no established market for the asset). Where a reasonable estimation of fair value cannot be calculated assets are carried at historical cost.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are cash, evidence of an ownership interest in an entity, or a contractual right to receive, or deliver, cash or another financial instrument. Financial instruments can refer to both receivables (including debtors and other investments) and payables (including creditors and other liabilities or borrowings).

Financial Reporting Standard 17 (FRS17)

FRS 17, issued by the Accounting Standards Board in November, 2000 and amended November, 2002, set out the accounting treatment for retirement benefits such as pensions and medical care during retirement.

General Fund

The main revenue fund of the Council. Day-to-day spending on services is met from the General Fund. Spending on the provision of housing, however, must be charged to a separate Housing Revenue Account.

Governance Framework

Authorities have a responsibility to ensure that their business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values by which the Council is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to and engages with and leads the community. The principles of this framework were laid down by the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework: Delivering Good Governance in Local Government.

Housing General Fund

Strategy and support for domestic properties across the borough, as opposed to the operation of council-owned housing which is kept separate in the Housing Revenue Account, or strategy and support for commercial properties.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

A separate account for the operation of the direct provision of housing by the Council, which is now closed following the LSVT to Green Vale Homes in March 2006.

Impairment

A measure of abnormal consumption of the economic benefit of an asset over and above the normal annual depreciation.

Infrastructure assets

Assets that are inalienable, expenditure on which is recoverable only by continued use of the asset created. Examples of infrastructure assets are highways and footpaths.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are non-financial assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and are controlled by the Council through custody or legal rights, such as software. Intangible assets are capitalised at cost and depreciated to the revenue account over their useful economic life.

Large scale voluntary transfer (LSVT)

This relates to the transfer of the housing stock, as voted by the tenants, and is generally referred to as a large scale voluntary transfer due to its size.

Leasing

A method of utilising assets where a rental charge is paid for a specified period of time, instead of outright purchase.

Loans outstanding

The total amounts borrowed from external lenders for capital and temporary revenue purposes but not repaid at the balance sheet date.

Local Authority Business Growth Incentive Scheme (LABGIS)

This is a means to reward Councils for increases in the rateable value of business properties above a certain threshold. Rossendale has received this for the first time in 2006/07 and used the extra income to create a Reserve for future Economic Development activity.

Materiality

Materiality is a concept within auditing and accounting relating to the importance of an amount, transaction, or discrepancy. Information is material if its omission or misstatement could influence the economic decision of users taken on the basis of the financial statements and depends on the size of the item or the particular circumstances of its omission or misstatement.

Minimum Revenue Provision

The minimum amount which must be charged to the Council's revenue account each year and set aside as provision for credit liabilities, as required by the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

National non-domestic rates (NNDR) – see Business Rates from 1st April 2013

A national non-domestic rate poundage for commercial premises is set annually by the government and collected by all local authorities. The proceeds are redistributed between local authorities in proportion to their adult populations.

Net book value

The amount at which assets are included in the balance sheet, i.e. their historical cost of current value, less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

Non-operational assets

Assets held by the Council, but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services. Examples of non-operational assets are investment properties and assets that are surplus to requirements, pending sale or redevelopment.

Operational assets

Assets held and occupied, used or consumed by the Council in the direct delivery of those services for which it has either a statutory or discretionary responsibility.

Precept

The levy made by precepting authorities on billing authorities, requiring the latter to collect income from Council Tax payers on their behalf, for example Lancashire County Council is a precepting authority which requires Rossendale Borough Council to collect an amount from each householder within the borough. Details of these charges made and the amounts collected and owing are kept separate from the day-to-day running of Rossendale Borough Council in the Collection Fund.

Prior Period Adjustment

Prior period adjustments are material adjustments applicable to prior years arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors.

Post Balance Sheet Events

Events arising after the balance sheet date which provide additional evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date and are of a material nature.

Primacy of Legislative Requirements

The non-cash effects of transactions and other events should be reflected, as far as is possible, in the financial statements for the accounting period in which they occur and not in the period in which any cash involved is received or paid. (This replaces the principle of matching that underlays the accruals concept.)

Provision

An amount set aside in the accounts for liabilities that are certain to be incurred in the future, but which cannot be quantified accurately at the balance sheet date.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

A Government agency that provides longer term loans to local authorities.

Reserve

Amounts included in one financial year's accounts to provide for payment for goods or services, whether revenue or capital, in a future financial year.



Revenue Account

The Revenue Account records the authority's day-to-day expenditure and income on such items as salaries and wages and other running costs of services.

Service Reporting Code of Practice for Local Authorities (SeRCOP)

Local authorities in England prepare their Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement in accordance with the Service Reporting Code of Practice for Local Authorities (SeRCOP). The SeRCOP stipulates the service divisions to be used in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement, including the collection of central managerial costs under 'Other Central Services'.

SOLACE

The Society of Local Authority Chief Executives and Senior Managers was formed in 1974. SOLACE is the representative body for senior strategic managers working in the public sector. Its aim is to promote excellence in public service.

Tangible Assets

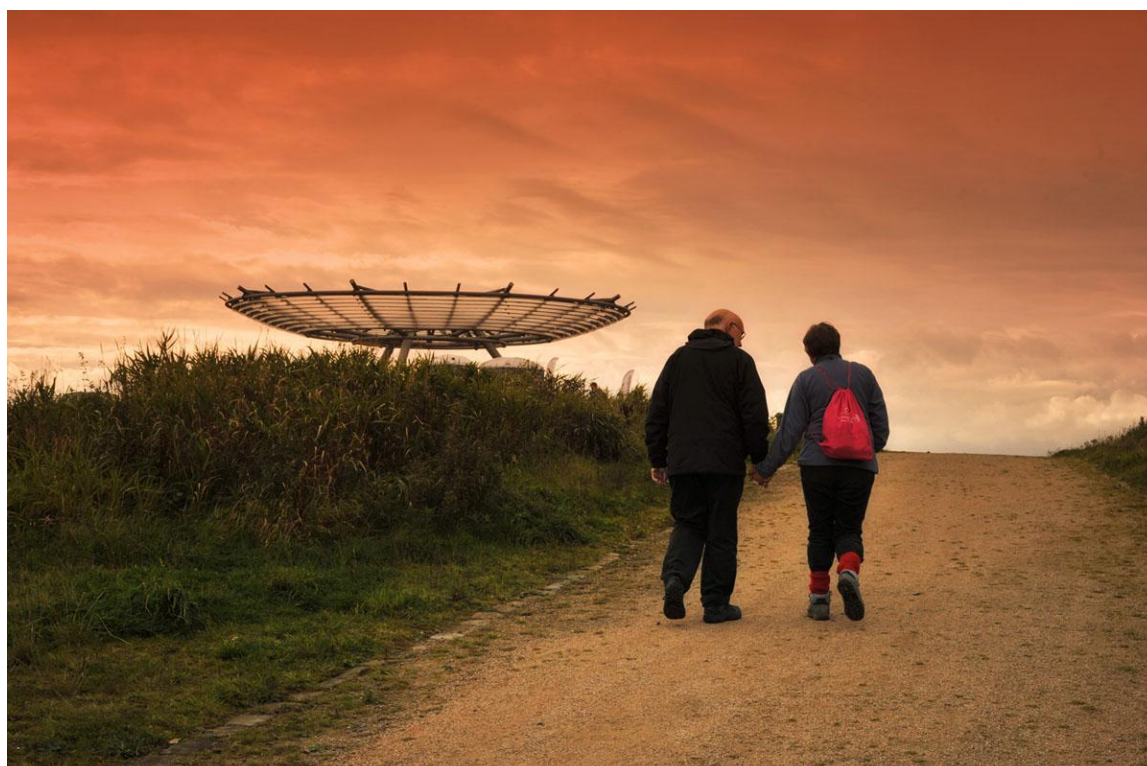
Tangible assets that yield benefits to the Council and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

Useable and Unuseable Reserves

The Reserves in the Balance Sheet are reported in two categories:-

Useable Reserves are those that the authority may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or to repay debt).

Unuseable reserves, are those that the authority is not able to use to provide services. This category includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold, and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations.'



আপনি যদি এসব তথ্যের সার সংক্ষেপ বড় হরফের ছাপায়, অডিও ক্যাসেটে অথবা ইংরেজী ছাড়া অন্য কোন ভাষায় পেতে চান তাহলে অনুগ্রহ করে আমাদেরকে জানালে আমরা অত্যন্ত খুশী মনে তার ব্যবস্থা করব।

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اگر آپ کو ان معلومات کا خلاصہ بڑے حروف میں، آڈیو کیسٹ پر، یا انگریزی کے علاوہ کسی اور زبان میں درکار ہے تو برائے مہربانی ہمیں بتائیں، ہم بخوشی آپ کے لیے اس کا انتظام کریں گے۔

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