



Councillor A. Barnes
Council Leader



Councillor C. Crawforth
Mayor



S. Sugarman
Chief Executive



P. Seddon
Head of Finance

AUDITED

Statement of Accounts 2016/17 28/07/20

submitted to the
Audit & Accounts Committee
July 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ROSSENDALE BOROUGH COUNCIL

We have audited the financial statements of Rossendale Borough Council (the "Authority") for the year ended 31 March 2017 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (the "Act"). The financial statements comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Group Movement in Reserves Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Group Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Group Cash Flow Statement, the Collection Fund Statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17.

This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Act and as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Authority's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the Head of Finance and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities, the Head of Finance is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17, which give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law, the Code of Audit Practice published by the National Audit Office on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General (the "Code of Audit Practice") and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Authority and Group's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Head of Finance; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Narrative Report and the Annual Governance Statement to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Audit Report

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion:

- the financial statements present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority and Group as at 31 March 2017 and of the Authority's and Group's expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- the financial statements have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 and applicable law.

Opinion on other matters

In our opinion, the other information published together with the audited financial statements in the Narrative Report and the Annual Governance Statement for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the audited financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We are required to report to you if:

- in our opinion the Annual Governance Statement does not comply with the guidance included in 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework (2016)' published by CIPFA and SOLACE; or
- we have reported a matter in the public interest under section 24 of the Act in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we have made a written recommendation to the Authority under section 24 of the Act in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we have exercised any other special powers of the auditor under the Act.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

Conclusion on the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

Respective responsibilities of the Authority and auditor

The Authority is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, to ensure proper stewardship and governance, and to review regularly the adequacy and effectiveness of these arrangements.

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Act to be satisfied that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

Scope of the review of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criteria issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in November 2016, as to whether the Authority had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people. The Comptroller and Auditor General determined this criteria as that necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether the Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2017.

We planned our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice. Based on our risk assessment, we undertook such work as we considered necessary to form a view on whether in all significant respects the Authority has put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

Basis for qualified conclusion

Our review of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources identified the following matter.

In November 2015 the Authority's internal audit provider published a report based on its review of the Authority's Empty Homes Programme (the "Programme"). The report concluded that:

- the Authority's internal financial and legal procedures were overlooked or overridden
- the work of the external contractor was taken wholly on trust and warning signs were ignored
- almost every management control that the Authority should have operated was overridden and there was only minimal oversight and supervision by members of the senior management team, and
- the Authority failed to identify or control the risks associated with incurring costs on its partners' behalf and outsourcing its responsibilities to an external contractor.

On receipt of the internal audit report the Authority took immediate action to identify the improvements that were needed and the Authority's formal response to the report was presented to the Authority's Accounts and Audit Committee in March 2016 through the 'Rossendale Council Public Improvement Plan. The Improvement Plan included four key areas where improvements were required.

An Improvement Plan update in June 2016 showed that the majority of the required improvements had been made. Internal audit formally reported on this later in the year and concluded that the arrangements had been improved in three of the four areas, but that further action was needed to ensure compliance with the Authority's internal procurement procedures.

This matter identifies weaknesses in the Authority's arrangements for ensuring compliance with their internal procurement procedures.

This is evidence of weaknesses in proper arrangements for procuring supplies and services effectively to support the delivery of strategic priorities.

Qualified conclusion

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance on the specified criteria issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in November 2016, except for the effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified conclusion paragraph, we are satisfied that in all significant respects the Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Delay in certification of completion of the audit

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate for the Authority for the year ended 31 March 2017 in accordance with the requirements of the Act and the Code of Audit Practice until we have completed our consideration of matters brought to our attention. We are satisfied that these matters do not have a material effect on the financial statements or on our conclusion on the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Paul Dossett

Paul Dossett, Key Audit Partner
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Appointed Auditor

4 Hardman Square, Spinning Fields, Manchester

29th July 2020



Narrative Report

Introduction by the Head of Finance

This booklet presents the Council's accounts for the year ended 31st March 2017. In doing so it now conforms to the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 (the Code), which is based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). It also complies with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 in replacing the former Explanatory Foreword with a Narrative Statement, updating the format and reporting requirements for the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account as well as the introduction of a new Expenditure and Funding Analysis. These changes are the result of the "Telling the Story" review of the presentation of local authority financial statements and have meant some restatement of 2015/16 figures to comply with the new formats.

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

Introductory Statements

- Narrative Report - provides interested parties with an effective guide to the most significant matters reported in the accounts. It should be fair, balanced and understandable for the users of the financial statements, containing a commentary on the major influences affecting the authority's income and expenditure and cash flow, as well as information on the financial needs and resources of the authority. It includes a General Fund Summary which compares the financial out-turn with the Budget set in February 2016.
- 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

- Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) - 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. From 2016/17 onwards, the Cost of Services section is presented in the same format as the authority's operational reports, making it easier for readers to see the similarities and differences between the financial monitoring reports throughout the year and these final accounts. Note 1 now presents a reconciliation between the General Fund Summary in the Narrative Report and the CIES figures produced here under statutory accounting practices.
- 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. Effectively it reverses the statutory accounting adjustments in the CIES to get back to the General Fund position in the Balance Sheet.
- 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, split between Useable and Unusable reserves.
- 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 a reconciliation between the General Fund performance and the CIES. Note 2 is the new Expenditure and Funding Statement which replaces the former Segmental Report in breaking down the costs of

services by their nature as well as by operating directorate. Notes on the policies used in the preparation of the figures in these accounts, including judgements and assumptions, have been moved to the end of the notes area.

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, including its interest in Rossendale Transport Limited.

Glossary

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

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.

In setting the 2016/17 Budget, members continued to give due regard to the financial challenges facing the Council over the medium term. For a number of years the Council has continued to reduce its net revenue expenditure in line with its own efficiency agenda and the impact of the Government’s 2015 Comprehensive Spending Review.

At that time the medium term financial strategy (MTFS) indicated an underlying deficit of c. £600k, subject to several assumptions, including the eventual receipt of c £600k per annum from renewable energy. However, the local planning decision on which this revenue is based is currently with the Secretary of State. This income source is a fundamental matter for the Council and its MTFS now assumes a delay of 2 years at a cost to the Council of £1.2m.

Given the ongoing funding challenges faced by local government, the Council reviews its MTFS at regular intervals and reported to Full Council on the 24th February 2016 an underlying deficit of around £900k by the year 2019/20. External resources for 2016/17 were estimated as central government support grant funding of £1,049k and retained business rates funding of £1,995k. For the seventh year running the Council froze its element of the Council Tax, resulting in a Collection Fund Precept of £5,036k (including £55k to support Whitworth Town Council). When a prior year surplus of £66k was added, it gave total resources of £8,146k as shown in the table overleaf.

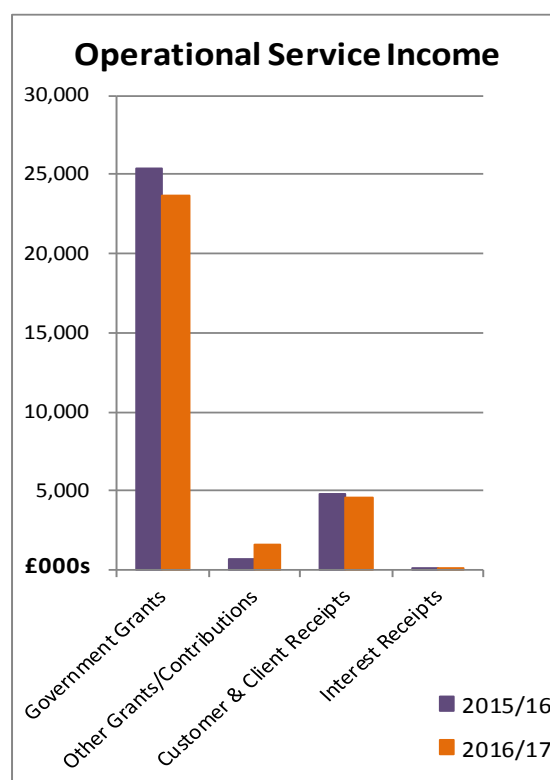
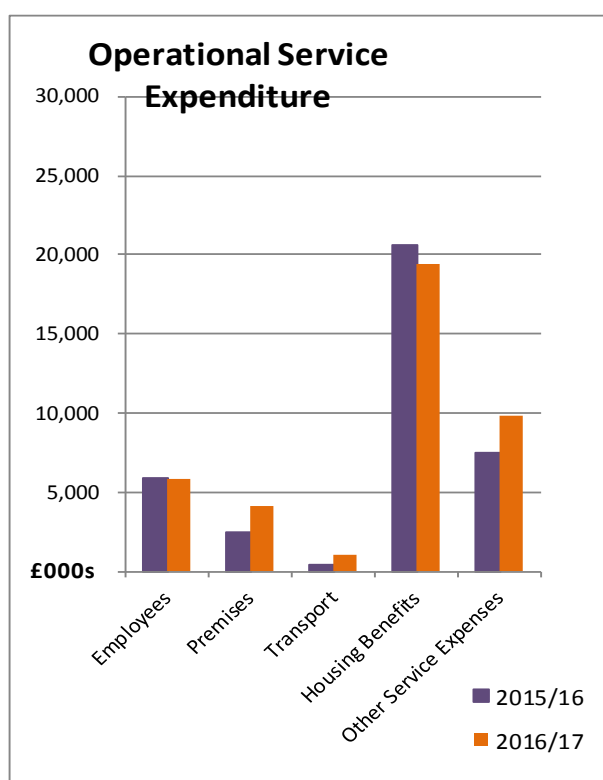
In response to the financial challenges ahead, members approved a net services budget for 2016/17 of £8,610k including a contribution of £100k towards capital projects. In order to balance the budget members approved the use of £514k from Earmarked Reserves.

The following table and charts show the General Fund figures before the technical accounting adjustments required by the Code in the CIES on page 18. These follow the operational basis shown in the financial monitoring reports presented to Cabinet at each meeting, with the exception of the precept payment to Whitworth Town Council.

However, in comparison to the original budget, there are no internal recharges between sections for services, nor are there any depreciation charges. The reconciliation following the CIES at Note 1 shows the adjustments required to move from the Original Budget, to the Budget shown on the General Fund Summary overleaf and from the Actual overleaf to the CIES Actual position presented in-line with current accounting standards.

Narrative Report

GENERAL FUND SERVICES	2015/16			2016/17			Note
	Budget £000s	Actual £000s	Variance (adv)/ fav £000s	Budget £000s	Actual £000s	Variance (adv)/ fav £000s	
Place Directorate							
Customer Services & IT	1,360	624	736	1,365	1,138	227	
Operations	2,380	2,029	351	2,420	2,324	96	
Business Directorate							
Building Control	9	30	(21)	13	(2)	15	
Planning	(205)	(326)	121	(662)	(536)	(126)	
Local Land Charges	(34)	(100)	66	(33)	(42)	9	
Licensing	85	(419)	504	(77)	(215)	138	
Democratic Services	690	720	(30)	758	741	17	
Regeneration, Health & Housing	906	3,423	(2,517)	1,194	1,859	(665)	
Corporate Management							
Corporate Management	350	262	88	419	448	(29)	
Finance and Property Services	1,372	1,410	(38)	1,308	1,250	58	
People and Policy	272	253	19	280	283	(3)	
Leisure Services	408	398	10	242	978	(736)	
Non-distributed Costs	1,018	509	509	1,166	1,126	40	
Capital Financing & Interest	207	192	15	217	192	25	
Total cost of General Fund Services	8,818	9,005	(187)	8,610	9,544	(934)	
Whitworth Town Council Precept	50	55	(5)	50	58	(8)	
Contrib to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(182)	(228)	46	(514)	(932)	418	32a
Amount to be met from government grants & local tax payers	8,686	8,832	(146)	8,146	8,670	(524)	
Precept on the Collection Fund	4,941	4,939	2	5,036	5,036	-	Coll Fund
Collection Fund - prior year surplus	120	-	120	66	-	(66)	Coll Fund
Collection Fund -current year surplus/(deficit)	-	-	-	-	52	52	
Rate Support Grant	1,606	1,605	1	1,016	1,016	-	7
Non-service related Government Grants	54	54	-	33	33	-	7
Non-Domestic Rates	1,965	2,234	(269)	1,995	2,533	538	6
Amounts received from government grants & local tax payers	8,686	8,832	(146)	8,146	8,670	524	



Revenue performance during 2016/17

This Council signed up to the Lancashire Business Rates Pool which came into effect on the 1st April 2016. Under these new arrangements Rossendale will retain more of its local business in the future. This was also the first year in which charges for renewable energy installations was kept 100% in Rossendale, adding £241k to the Non-Domestic Rates income during the year (see Note 6).

During the year the Council has looked at ways in which it could improve the return on its investments whilst assisting its partners, especially Rossendale Transport Ltd and Rossendale Leisure Trust. The conclusion of these considerations was three-fold;

- investment of over £1m in the mortgage for Rossendale Transport's main depot site (Notes 11, 19 and 20),
- buy-out of the £1m balance on the lease for the 2009 investment in Haslingden Sports Centre gym extension which is operated by Rossendale Leisure Trust (Notes 11, 14a and 17a),
- application of £789k from the Leisure Earmarked Reserve to remove the £750k prior year retained loss on the Balance Sheet of Rossendale Leisure Trust, along with £39k to support the one-off costs of their management restructure (Note 11 and 32a).
- By the end of 2016/17 the Council's direct management of the properties under the East Lancs Empty Homes Scheme was drawing to a conclusion. This scheme has brought back into use 219 long-term empty domestic properties across East Lancashire, funded through a combination of Homes and Communities Grant, owner contributions and contribution from the neighbouring local councils. During 2016/17 management of the properties and the tenants was out-sourced to a third-party housing association, Calico homes Ltd, under a self-financing contract.

Capital Strategy and the Capital Programme 2016/17 to 2018/19

In February 2016 the Council set an affordable capital budget of £955k, funded from £424k of grants, £140k of internal borrowing, £100k from revenue resources and £184k from capital receipts. The programme included £100k of new parks vehicles and £50k of other parks and open spaces improvements, £175k on maintaining the Council's operational assets and £500k on Disabled Facilities Grants (DFGs) for domestic properties across the borough.

During the year additional capital projects included an extra £291k of DFG grant, community projects to improve parks and play areas attracted over £130k of third party grants and contributions. Ongoing major capital projects included the £2.2m Bacup Townscape Heritage Initiative, which is not affecting Council-owned assets, but does improve the borough.

Approval was finalized for the Spinning Point scheme to renovate part of Rawtenstall town centre. Phase 1 of the overall scheme will cost almost £5.3m, £4.4m of which will come from external sources, and physical works began at the end of 2016/17 to demolish parts of the old Town Hall and Annex to make way for a new bus station, office and retail facilities.

The other new capital project during the year was the buy-out of the £1m balance on the lease for the 2009 investment in Haslingden Sports Centre gym extension, as mentioned above, which was funded from internal borrowing over the remaining 17 years of original life of the asset.

More information on the capital costs and funding sources can be found in Note 17.

Capital receipts from the sale of assets totalled £178k, as shown in Note 32b, including £150k from the sale of one property. This was supplemented by the use of £239k from the General Fund revenue resources and an overall increase of £1,238k in the use of internal borrowing as shown in Note 17a.

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 21 and 29 to the Core Statements.

Narrative Report

Treasury Management

Treasury Management is conducted in-house with advice provided by an external organisation, Capita Asset Services. Investment performance has struggled to meet the budget target as interest rates on the Council's bank accounts fell repeatedly during the year. On average the council earned 0.41% on balances, down from 0.65% during 2015/16, as interest rates continued to fall.

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 24th February 2016.

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) requires councils to set aside 'prudent' provision for the repayment of debt where they have used internal borrowing arrangements to finance capital expenditure, but allows certain flexibility as to how this is calculated. This cost is known as Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) and it is a charge to General Fund in the budget, but is not included in the CIES. This Council calculates MRP on a direct line basis to match the estimated life of the asset, however, during 2016/17 the life of several classes of asset were reviewed to help reduce costs from £591k in 2015/16 to £533k in 2016/17. Further details can be found in Notes 13, 17a and 33b.

Pensions and IAS19

Note 34 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 2016, which gave a net deficit on the overall Fund of £15m, representing a funding level of 77% relative to the Fund's funding target. At the end of March 2017 a remeasurement of the assets and liabilities, under statutory accounting regulations, showed an increase in the net liability from £29.7m at the end of March 2016 to £34m at March 2017.

The key conclusions from the March 2016 full valuation were:

- Based on the assumptions made for assessing the cost of future accruals, the future service rate for Rossendale Borough Council has risen from 14.0% at March 2013 to 15.5%.
- 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 £2.9m over the next three years.
- Active members also pay contributions to the Fund as a condition of membership and this rate remains at 6.4% per annum.

Following the valuation exercise the Council decided to bring the pension fund for former Council employees now working with Rossendale Transport Ltd back within the Council. In the CIES and Notes 37b & 37c this is shown as Business Combinations and it has added £9,440k of Scheme Liabilities and £7,885k of Scheme Assets, a net increase of £1,55k in the Scheme deficit.

Annual Governance Statement

Annual Governance Statement: Year Ended 31st March 2017

Scope of Responsibility

Rossendale Borough Council is responsible for ensuring that 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 responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, and which includes arrangements 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 - 2016 edition. 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 Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, regulation 6(1), which requires all relevant bodies to prepare an annual governance statement.

Delivering Good Governance (2016 Edition) defines the principles against which the Annual Governance Statement reports:

- Behave with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law;
- Ensure openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement;
- Define outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits;
- Determine the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes
- Develop the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it
- Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management
- Implement good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability

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.

Annual Governance Statement

The governance framework has been in place at Rossendale Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2017 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 2013-16 (including the annual light touch refresh)
 - Medium Term Financial Strategy
 - Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-18
- Reviewing the authority's vision and its implications for the authority's governance arrangements through its:
 - Corporate business plan
 - Performance monitoring
 - Overview and Scrutiny Committee
 - Audit & Accounts Committee
- 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. In addition the Council's quarterly Performance Reporting to Members highlights the organisation's achievement of its objectives, performance indicators and its current position with regard to risks.
- Defining and documenting the roles and responsibilities of the Members, Committees and officer functions, with clear delegation arrangements and protocols via the Constitution and the annual development training programme. The Codes and Protocols are contained in Part 5 of the Constitution which is publically available on the Council's website.
- Effective communication in respect of the authority and partnership arrangements. This is supported by a performance framework that, inter alia, includes:
 - Annual corporate business planning
 - Annual personal development reviews
 - Team briefing, daily messages and Members bulletins
 - Overview and Scrutiny Committee
 - Audit & Accounts Committee
- 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 Overview and Scrutiny Committee (and the Governance 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 (significant revision March 2016) and the Internal Audit annual plan.
- Ensuring effective counter-fraud and anti-corruption arrangements are developed and maintained (eg: Housing Benefit Fraud investigation and the support of the Internal Audit Service).
- 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.
- We confirm that 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* (2015).
- Ensuring the authority's assurance arrangements conform to 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* (2013) 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, Contract Procedure Rules, a clear supporting framework of financial procedure and the role of the Monitoring Officer as described in Part 5 of the Constitution.
- 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

Annual Governance Statement

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 SLM Training & Consultancy, during 2016/17, who check compliance with both legal and internal requirements as part of their service provision.
- Emergency planning arrangements managed internally, during 2016/17, to ensure the Council's emergency response arrangements are robust and effective.
- Effective staff recruitment, selection, retention and planning including the speedy replacement of the Chief Executive role during 2015/16.

Review of Effectiveness

Rossendale Borough Council has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of 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

- weekly diarised meetings of the Leader of Council and Chief Executive; and monthly meetings with the Leader of the largest opposition group
- Regular meetings of Cabinet, Portfolio Holders and Heads of Service
- Monitoring Officer and s.151 Officer protocols (including regular meetings with the Portfolio Holder and the relevant opposition party leads)
- Regular review of The Constitution and Code of Corporate Governance
- Terms of reference for all Council committees and Portfolio holders
- Member / Officer protocols
- Annual updated Corporate 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 Committee

- Overview and scrutiny annual reports, task and finish reports
- Integrated performance reporting
- Robust Member call-in procedures
- Published committee agendas and minutes
- Customer complaints reviews

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.
- Scrutiny of the corporate risk register and Risk Strategy updates.

The Standards Panel

- Determine complaints about breaches of the Members' Code of Conduct in consultation with the Standards Independent Person.

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 the Internal Audit Service operates in accordance with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards, 2013
- The Internal Audit Service charter formalises the framework within which Internal Audit Service operates to best serve the Council and meet its professional obligations under applicable professional standards
- The Internal Audit Service Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme (QAIP) formalises the arrangements in place to ensure the quality of internal audit work.
- The internal/external auditor protocol sets out how the Council's internal Audit Service and external auditors work together, and establishes a framework for coordination, cooperation and

Annual Governance Statement

exchange of information. Regular reports from the Internal Audit Service 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. Previous triennial reviews of the Council's Internal Audit service (though now ceased) have previously found it 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) and ensuring lessons learned where appropriate.
- Member Development Strategy and annual Personal Development Plans.
- Development of the Council's Empty Homes improvement plan in response to the Internal Auditor's November 2015 report on the Homes and Communities Agency Empty Homes Programme.

As a result of the Empty Home Programme review we are aware of the implications of the result of the review on the effectiveness of the governance framework. Therefore, areas already addressed and those to be specifically addressed are outlined below.

Significant Governance Issues

1. Further strategic development and action in relation to key partnerships and/or contractual relationships (eg: Regeneration, Leisure, Waste Management, Customer Services, Transport, etc.)
2. The implications arising from the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy and the continuing requirement to reduce its annual net expenditure and to find new sources of income over the medium term and deal with the identified future challenges.
3. Further embedding Risk Management throughout the organisation to ensure a process that is fit for purpose, and in particular adequately identifies the risks the Council faces.
4. As a result of the Council's Empty Homes Scheme agent ceasing to trade in January 2015 the council will continue to further strengthen its risk identification and project management process. The wider improvement plan will continue to address matters to further enhance improvement across the whole council, which will address the issues arising in relation to behaviour and culture, management competencies, performance and project management, partnerships and contract procedures.



Councillor Alyson Barnes

Councillor Alyson Barnes
Council Leader

Neil Shaw

Neil Shaw
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.
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- 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 in accordance with the proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC 2016/17 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in Great Britain (referred to as "the Code").

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;
- 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 gives a true and fair view of the financial position of Rossendale Borough Council at 31st March 2017, and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2017, including any known post balance sheet events as at 28th July 2020.

Signed : *Karen Spencer*
Head of Finance

Dated 28 July 2020

Approval of Accounts

The Draft Statement of Accounts were reported to the Audit and Accounts Committee for scrutiny on the 27th June 2017 before being submitted for public inspection and external audit.

The audited accounts will return to this Committee on the 28th July 2020 for final approval, subject to any further minor amendments.



Signed : *Councillor P Marriott*
Chair of the Audit and Accounts Committee

Dated 28 July 2020

Core Financial Statements

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) shows the cost of providing services in the year in accordance International Financial Reporting Standards, rather than the amount to be funded from Council Tax and other Government grants. The amount funded from Council Tax and Government grants differ from this by a series of adjustments made in accordance with regulations. These adjustments are reversed in the Movement in Reserves Statement as explained in Note 1 and Note 13.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT	2015/16 (restated format)			2016/17			Note
	Gross		Net	Gross		Net	
	Expend	Income	Expend	Expend	Income	Expend	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Place Directorate							
Customer Services & IT	23,170	(22,499)	671	21,961	(20,787)	1,174	
Operations	3,477	(1,143)	2,334	3,772	(1,063)	2,709	
Business Directorate							
Building Control	158	(105)	53	123	(125)	(2)	
Planning	717	(1,118)	(401)	867	(1,477)	(610)	
Local Land Charges	34	(134)	(100)	41	(83)	(42)	
Licensing	414	(833)	(419)	477	(692)	(215)	
Legal & Democratic Services	841	(143)	698	909	(169)	740	
Regeneration, Health & Housing	4,213	(1,958)	2,255	5,758	(3,773)	1,985	
Corporate Management							
Corporate Management	331	(510)	(179)	457	(10)	447	
Finance & Property Services	1,996	(273)	1,723	2,203	(312)	1,891	
People & policy	339	(11)	328	298	(16)	282	
Non-Distributed costs	730	(250)	480	2,825	(173)	2,652	
Leisure Services	251	(20)	231	910	(71)	839	
Cost of Services	36,671	(28,997)	7,674	40,601	(28,751)	11,850	
Other Operating Expenditure							
Whitworth Town Council Precept	55	-	55	58	-	58	
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of fixed assets	79	(143)	(64)	125	(179)	(54)	13,27,32b
Other Income	-	(590)	(590)	-	(617)	(617)	13,32b
Financing and Investments							
Interest payable on debt	163	-	163	154	-	154	21b
Interest and investment income	-	(86)	(86)	-	(72)	(72)	21b
Pensions - interest cost	2,640	-	2,640	3,072	-	3,072	34f
Pensions - curtailments	-	-	-	48	-	48	34f
Pensions - admin expenses	15	-	15	18	-	18	34f
Pensions - interest on assets	-	(1,578)	(1,578)	-	(2,007)	(2,007)	34f
Pensions - business combinations	-	-	-	9,440	(7,885)	1,555	34f
Trading Undertakings	365	(320)	45	403	(294)	109	5
Taxation and Non-Specific Grants							
Collection Fund							
Council Tax	-	(4,939)	(4,939)	-	(5,036)	(5,036)	Coll Fund
Council Tax re prior year deficit	-	120	120	-	-	-	Coll Fund
Retained Business Rates	3,279	(5,513)	(2,234)	3,306	(5,839)	(2,533)	6
Collection Fund (surplus)/deficit							
Council Tax	-	(60)	(60)	-	(37)	(37)	Coll Fund
Retained Business Rates	869	-	869	-	(15)	(15)	Coll Fund
Rate Support Grant	-	(1,605)	(1,605)	-	(1,016)	(1,016)	7
Non service related Government Grants	-	(54)	(54)	-	(33)	(33)	7
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	44,136	(43,765)	371	57,225	(51,781)	5,444	2
(Surplus)/deficit on revaluations:-							
Property, Plant & Equipment assets			(429)			(1,068)	14,33a,33b
Pension Fund assets			(4,630)			2,082	34f
Other Comprehensive (Income)/Expend			(5,059)			1,014	
Total Comprehensive (Income)/Expend			(4,688)			6,458	

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 Council's services, as shown in the 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 13.

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 32a.

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Govt Grants Unapplied	Total Useable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance at 31 March 2015	1,000	7,998	1,736	364	11,098	(10,860)	238
Movement in Reserves in 2015/16							
Surplus/(Deficit) on Provision of Services	(371)	-	-	-	(371)	-	(371)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Expend)	-	-	-	-	-	5,059	5,059
Total Comprehensive Income/(Expend)	(371)	-	-	-	(371)	5,059	4,688
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	1,127	-	64	830	2,021	(2,021)	-
Net incr/(decr) before transfers to Earmarked Reserves	756	-	64	830	1,650	3,038	4,688
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	(756)	756	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in year	-	756	64	830	1,650	3,038	4,688
Balance at 31 March 2016	1,000	8,754	1,800	1,194	12,748	(7,822)	4,926
Movement in Reserves in 2016/17							
Surplus/(deficit) on Provision of Services	(5,444)	-	-	-	(5,444)	-	(5,444)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Expend)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,014)	(1,014)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Expend)	(5,444)	-	-	-	(5,444)	(1,014)	(6,458)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	3,563	-	(38)	(265)	3,260	(3,260)	-
Net incr/(decr) before transfers to Reserves	(1,881)	-	(38)	(265)	(2,184)	(4,274)	(6,458)
Transfers to/from Reserves	1,881	(1,881)	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in year	-	(1,881)	(38)	(265)	(2,184)	(4,274)	(6,458)
Balance at 31 March 2017	1,000	6,873	1,762	929	10,564	(12,096)	(1,532)

Core Financial Statements

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities at the Balance Sheet date. The net assets are matched by the reserves held by the authority. Reserves are split between, **useable reserves** and **unusable reserves** (see Notes 35 and 36).

BALANCE SHEET	31st March 2016 £000s	31st March 2017 £000s	Note
Property, Plant & Equipment			
Other Land and Buildings	21,523	22,027	14
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	2,375	1,910	14
Infrastructure	189	122	14
Community Assets	925	885	14
Assets under construction	765	960	14
Surplus Assets	509	390	14
	26,286	26,294	
Heritage Assets	2,163	2,155	14
Investment Property	539	539	15
Intangible Assets	109	154	16
Long-term Investments	647	647	19,21a,21c
Long-term Debtors	3,271	2,517	20,21a,21c
Long-term Assets	33,015	32,306	
Short-term Investments	7,000	3,000	21a,21c,25
Inventories	45	24	23
Short Term Debtors	2,753	3,607	24
Cash and cash equivalents	3,304	3,556	21a,21c,25
Assets held for sale within one year	60	48	27
Current Assets	13,162	10,235	
Short-term Borrowing	(184)	(184)	21a,21c,29
Short-term Creditors	(3,874)	(5,343)	28
Short-term Provisions	(2,242)	(519)	30
Short-term Capital Grant Receipts in Advance	(956)	(279)	31, 38
Current Liabilities	(7,256)	(6,325)	
Long Term Borrowing	(3,312)	(3,128)	21a,21c,29
Long-Term Provisions	(930)	(1,005)	30
Net Pensions Liability	(29,753)	(33,614)	34a
Long- term Liabilities	(33,995)	(37,747)	
Net Assets	4,926	(1,531)	
Represented by:			
General Fund	1,000	1,000	MiR
Earmarked Reserves	8,754	6,874	32a, 38
Capital Receipts Reserve	1,800	1,762	32b
Grants Unapplied	1,194	929	32c
Usable Reserves	12,748	10,565	
Revaluation Reserve	12,137	11,856	33a
Pension Reserve	(29,753)	(33,614)	34a
Capital Adjustment Account	8,194	7,828	33b
Deferred Capital Receipts	2,465	2,076	33c
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(865)	(242)	13,CF2
Unusable Reserves	(7,822)	(12,096)	
Total Reserves	4,926	(1,531)	

Phil Seddon, Head of Finance

13 December 2019

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 Council 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 by 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 Council.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT	2015/2016	2016/2017	Note
	£000	£000	
Operating Activities			
Net surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services	(371)	(5,444)	CIES
Adjustment for noncash movements	1,912	2,424	36a
Adjustment for items that are investing and financing activities	447	438	36a
Net cash flows from Operating Activities	1,988	(2,582)	
Investing Activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment & intangible assets	(980)	(1,793)	17a
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	143	179	13 & 32b
Unapplied Government Grants now applied	-	-	32c
(Increase)/decrease in Deferred Capital Receipts	369	389	
(Increase)/decrease in long-term debtors	(386)	(389)	20
Other income	(590)	(617)	13 & 32b
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(1,444)	(2,231)	
Management of Liquid Resources			
Cash inflows - Short-term investments	10,437	17,000	21a,21c,25
Cash outflows - Short-term investments	(9,937)	(13,000)	21a,21c,25
Financing			
Cash Inflows/(Outflows) - agency operations			
National non-domestic rates	(744)	363	
Council Tax	(675)	886	
Cash Outflows - Repayments of amounts borrowed	(184)	(184)	21a,21c,29
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	(1,103)	5,065	
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(559)	252	36b
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,863	3,304	25
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	3,304	3,556	25

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 1 Expenditure Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the council's directorates. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Expenditure and Funding Analysis	2015/16			2016/17		
	Net Expenditure chargeable to General Fund £000s	Adjustments between Funding & Accounting £000s	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000s	Net Expenditure chargeable to General Fund £000s	Adjustments between Funding & Accounting £000s	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000s
Place Directorate						
Customer Services & IT Operations	624	47	671	1,138	36	1,174
	2,029	305	2,334	2,324	385	2,709
Business Directorate						
Building Control	30	23	53	(2)	-	(2)
Planning	(326)	(75)	(401)	(536)	(74)	(610)
Local Land Charges	(100)	-	(100)	(42)	-	(42)
Licensing	(419)	-	(419)	(215)	-	(215)
Democratic Services	720	(22)	698	741	(1)	740
Regeneration, Health & Housing	3,423	(1,168)	2,255	1,859	126	1,985
Corporate Management						
Corporate Management	262	(441)	(179)	448	(1)	447
Finance and Property Services	1,410	313	1,723	1,250	641	1,891
People and Policy	253	75	328	283	(1)	282
Non-distributed Costs	509	(29)	480	1,126	1,526	2,652
Capital Financing & Interest	192	(192)	-	192	(192)	-
Leisure Services	398	(167)	231	978	(139)	839
Cost of Services	9,005	(1,331)	7,674	9,544	2,306	11,850
Movement in Other Reserves	(228)	228	-	(932)	932	-
Other Income & Expenditure	55	(654)	(599)	58	(671)	(613)
Financing & Investments	-	1,199	1,199	-	2,877	2,877
Taxation & Non-Specific Grants	(8,832)	929	(7,903)	(8,670)	-	(8,670)
(Surplus)/Deficit in Year	-	371	371	-	5,444	5,444
General Fund Balance at 1st April	1,000			1,000		
Surplus/(Deficit) on General Fund in Year	-			-		
General Fund Balance at 31st March	1,000			1,000		

Adjustments to the Budget

As Rossendale Borough Council now complies with the Code for 2016/17, the format of the General Fund Budget approved in February 2016 needs some adjustments to enable the reader to directly relate the Budget to the Outturn and the monitoring reports presented to Cabinet throughout the year.

- Internal market charges were included in the Original Budget, but are never a part of the financial reports taken to Members as this enables management to focus on direct costs and income at their source, rather than redistributing any variances across other services. The CIES format now presents direct service costs in the same way and future Budgets will be aligned with this policy.
- In the same way, the cost of supporting Leisure Services is now reported separately to Customer Services & IT under the Place Directorate.

Adjustments to the Outturn

The General Fund Actual shown in the Narrative Statement undergoes some statutory adjustments to meet the account regulations required in the presentation of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES).

- Interest paid and received is shown in the CIES as Financing and Investments
- Trading accounts are shown in the CIES as Financing and Investments, see Note 5 for details.

- Depreciation and Capital Charges included in the Budgets are presented differently in the CIES.
 - Depreciation is included within General Fund services to present a true cost of running services, however, it is removed at the Capital Financing row as it is not a cost to the Council Tax payer. The statutory accounts show this removal in the Movement in Reserves (MiRs), not the CIES, see Note 13.
 - Conversely, the MRP charge included in the General Fund as a cost to the tax payers of the borough, is excluded from the CIES but added back in the MiRs at Note 13.
 - Capital costs on non-Council assets, such as DFGs and the Empty Homes Scheme are not part of the revenue General Fund budgets, but have to be included in the CIES, along with their respective grant funding resources. Again, these items are removed through the MiRs.
- Pension Fund accounting entries are explained in further detail at Note 34, but essentially the General Fund budget is set on a cash basis, whereas in the CIES the Cost of Services is reduced to just the cost of staff employed on those services within the year. The other gains and losses on pension fund assets and liabilities are included within the CIES as Financing and Investments items, but again they are removed in the MiRs at Note 13.

Note 2 Expenditure & Income Analysed by Nature

In accordance with the 2016/17 Code this new Expenditure and Income analysis shows the nature of the Council's costs and its sources of income and as such it now replaces the Segmental Report.

Expenditure and Funding Analysis	2015/16					2016/17				
	Operational Directorates					Operational Directorates				
	Place £000s	Business £000s	Corporate £000s	Other £000s	Total £000s	Place £000s	Business £000s	Corporate £000s	Other £000s	Total £000s
Employees	2,376	2,160	1,326	-	5,862	2,497	2,050	1,254	-	5,801
Pension Adjustments	-	-	-	2,655	2,655	-	-	-	12,578	12,578
Premises	48	1,470	954	-	2,472	22	3,195	910	-	4,127
Transport	370	34	9	-	413	492	32	493	-	1,017
Housing Benefits	20,676	-	-	-	20,676	19,391	-	-	-	19,391
Other Service Expenses	2,428	2,260	1,816	365	6,869	2,853	1,940	2,774	403	7,970
Depreciation, Impairments etc	763	26	434	79	1,302	615	1	2,082	125	2,823
Interest Payments	-	-	-	163	163	-	-	-	154	154
Precepts & Levies	-	-	-	4,203	4,203	-	-	-	3,364	3,364
Expenditure	26,661	5,950	4,539	7,465	44,615	25,870	7,218	7,513	16,624	57,225
Government Grants	(21,893)	(1,845)	(487)	(1,659)	(25,884)	(20,160)	(2,433)	(8)	(1,049)	(23,650)
Other Grants & Contributions	(119)	(455)	(82)	-	(656)	(56)	(1,456)	(45)	-	(1,557)
Pension Adjustments	-	-	(702)	(1,578)	(2,280)	-	-	(907)	(9,892)	(10,799)
Customer & Client Receipts	(1,644)	(1,564)	(685)	(910)	(4,803)	(1,771)	(1,473)	(442)	(911)	(4,597)
Interest Receipts	-	-	-	(86)	(86)	-	-	-	(72)	(72)
Receipts from sale of Assets	-	-	-	(143)	(143)	-	-	-	(179)	(179)
Council Tax & Business Rates	-	-	-	(10,392)	(10,392)	-	-	-	(10,927)	(10,927)
Income	(23,656)	(3,864)	(1,956)	(14,768)	(44,244)	(21,987)	(5,362)	(1,402)	(23,030)	(51,781)
CIES (Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	3,005	2,086	2,583	(7,303)	371	3,883	1,856	6,111	(6,406)	5,444

Note 3 Long-term Contracts

In October 2015 the Council negotiated an extension to its 10-year contract with Capita Business Services Ltd for the provision of Revenues, Benefits and General Customer Contact Services, taking it up to October 2019. In 2016/17 the contract value was £1,312k (£1,470k in 2015/16). In 2017/18 the anticipated full-year contract value is £1,133k. From April 2017 up to the end of the contract term, the total value is expected to be £3,954k.

Note 4 Acquired and Discontinued Operations

The Council has not acquired or discontinued any operations during either 2016/17 or during the comparator year 2015/16. However, following a favourable 2016 actuarial valuation, Members approved the consolidation of the Pension Fund for Rossendale Transport Ltd with that of the Council. In the CIES and Note 34 the effects can be seen referred to as 'Business Combinations'.

Note 5 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 of the week from Tuesday to Saturday.

The Council has also established 28 industrial trading units, promoting economic regeneration across the borough.

In August 2013 the Business Centre, Futures Park was designated as the Council's main office base, though it continues to provide a small number of high-tech managed office spaces as well as conference and meeting facilities.

Trading Operations	Net Expend/ (Income) 2015/16 £000s	Gross Expend 2016/17 £000s	Income 2016/17 £000s	Net Expend/ (Income) 2016/17 £000s	Note
Markets	37	138	(100)	38	14b
Industrial Units	(101)	21	(134)	(113)	14b
Business Office Facilities	109	126	(60)	66	14b
Total Trading Accounts	45	285	(294)	(9)	

Note 6 Retained Business Rates

In April 2013 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 and at Full Council in February the Council sets a precept based on 40% of the business rates forecast to be collected within the Borough, from which it pays a tariff to Central Government.

The Lancashire Business Rates Pool, of which Rossendale Borough Council is a member, came into effect on 1st April 2016. Under the Pool arrangements, the first 50% of business rates continue to go to Central Government, 9% goes to Lancashire County Council and 1% goes to Lancashire Fire Authority, with Rossendale Borough Council taking the remaining 40%. From that 40% Rossendale continues to pay a Tariff, but in 2016/17 the Tariff was payable to the Pool, rather than Central Government. As a result, Rossendale Borough Council retains any and all surplus or deficit arising from increases in the overall business rates during the year, in 2016/17 this amounted to £538k surplus.

For the first time 2016/17 also saw Rossendale Borough Council benefit from 100% of the business rates from renewable energy installations, valued at £242k for the year.

Business Rates Income & Expenditure	2015/16 £000s	2016/17 £000s	Note
Business Rates collected within Rossendale	13,330	14,736	Coll Fund
Less Provision for bad debts & appeals	(1,619)	(363)	Coll Fund
Less Cost of Collection	(101)	(99)	Coll Fund
Net Business Rates Collected	11,610	14,274	Coll Fund
Rossendale Borough Council Business Rates Precept	5,513	5,597	
Rossendale Borough Council Renewable Energy Collections	-	242	
Less Central Government Tariff	(3,279)	-	
Less Lancashire Business Rates Pool Tariff	-	(3,306)	
Comprehensive Income/Expenditure - Retained Business Rates	2,234	2,533	CIES
Budgeted share of Business Rates after tariff <i>(based on former central government settlement principles)</i>	1,974	1,995	Narr Report
Surplus for Retained Business Rates under the new regime	(260)	(538)	Narr Report

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 7 Grant Income

The Council recognised the following significant grants, contributions and donations during 2016/17:

Grants and contributions received	2015/16 £000s	2016/17 £000s	Note
Credited to Cost of Services			
DWP - Housing and Council Tax Benefits - paid to claimants	20,358	19,128	
DWP - Discretionary Housing Payments	82	98	
DWP - Housing and Council Tax Benefits - administration grant	306	246	
DWP - Implementation of Universal Credit	31	17	
DCLG - New Burdens Grants	132	61	
DCLG - Business Rates - Small Business Relief Grants	637	395	
DCLG - Business Rates Collection Grant	101	99	
DCLG - New Homes Bonus	786	975	
DCLG - Localising Council Tax administration subsidy	90	119	
DCLG - Local Authority Fraud Grant	118	5	
DCLG - Flood Relief & Flood Resilience	313	1,208	
DCLG - Clean Bus Technology Fund	486	-	32c
Cabinet Office - re individual electoral registration	17	39	
Affordable Warmth Grant	17	35	
Living Well, Living Better Pilot Project	-	292	
Transforming Lives Programme	-	100	32c
Home Office - Preventing Extremism	6	20	
Contributions from developers under S106 agreements	146	-	
Other Local Authorities re Empty Homes Scheme	-	330	
Other minor grants and contributions	33	38	
	23,659	23,205	
Credited to Cost of Services for REffCUS			
LCC Better Care Fund - Disabled Adaptations Grant	424	791	32c
Third Party Contribution to DFGs	179	7	
Lancashire Environmental Fund	47	37	
Virridor	-	57	
NewGround	-	28	
Homes & Communities Agency - re Empty Homes Scheme	355	185	31
Heritage Lottery - Bacup Townscape Heritage Initiative	210	151	
Other minor grants and contributions	35	17	
	1,250	1,273	
Total in the CIES Cost of Services	24,909	24,478	
Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income			
Rate Support Grant	1,605	1,016	
Council Tax Freeze Grant	54	-	
Transitional Grant	-	33	
Non-Specific Grants in the CIES	1,659	1,049	

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 8 Members Allowances

An Independent Remuneration Panel meet at a minimum of every 4 years to review Member's Allowances. This group last met in June 2014, but in light of the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy position, Council members voted to defer the proposed increase in allowances.

Total Cost of Elected Members	2015/16 £000s	2016/17 £000s
Basic Allowance	119	119
Special Responsibility Allowance	64	64
Employers National Insurance incurred	3	3
Employers Superannuation Contributions	1	1
Mileage, subsistence & other reimbursements	1	1
	188	188

The Council's committee structure last underwent a full review in 2013/14 year and the basic and special responsibility allowances paid to members were as follows:-

Annual amounts payable for elected roles	2015/16 £s	2016/17 £s
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
All Committee Chairs (5)	3,342	3,342
Committee Vice Chairs (5)	-	1,671

Note 9 Senior Officers' Remuneration

The table below shows remuneration details for the Chief Executive and the 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 2016/17, along with prior year comparators.

Senior Officers		Salary £	Other Allowances & Expenses £	Acting Returning Officer £	Pension £	Total £
Chief Executive	2016/17	97,869	646	4,529	14,045	117,089
	2015/16	97,090	650	2,892	13,593	114,225
Acting Director of Business <i>Acting cover from Nov 2015</i>	2016/17	79,237	-	-	-	79,237
	2015/16	32,483	-	-	-	32,483
Director of Business <i>May 2016 to Dec 2016</i>	2016/17	67,295	-	-	6,271	73,566
	2015/16	-	-	-	-	-
Director of Communities <i>Commenced Jan 2017</i>	2016/17	18,428	-	-	2,580	21,008
	2015/16	-	-	-	-	-
Head of Finance & Property Services	2016/17	60,347	199	-	8,448	68,994
	2015/16	59,750	270	-	8,365	68,385

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 10 Other Officers' Remuneration

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

The Code includes a requirement to disclose the costs of exit packages paid by the Council in bands of £20k. During 2016/17 the Council paid no exit packages, compared to 2015/16 when 1 redundancy package of £8k was paid.

Officers with remuneration above £50,000	2015/16 Number	2016/17 Number
£50,000 - £54,999	-	-
£55,000 - £59,999	1	-
£60,000 - £64,999	1	-
£65,000 - £69,999	-	1
£70,000 - £74,999	-	1
£75,000 - £79,999	-	1
£80,000 - £84,999	-	-
£85,000 - £89,999	-	-
£95,000 - £99,999	-	-
£100,000 - £104,999	1	1
	3	4

Note 11 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 7, 31 and 32c.

Other local authorities and precepting bodies

- payments to the Lancashire County Council Pension Fund– see Note 34.
- precepts in relation to Council Tax and Business Rates are paid to Central Government, Lancashire Police Authority, Lancashire Fire Authority, Lancashire County Council and from 1st April 2016 the Lancashire business Rates Pool – see Note 6 and the Collection Fund.
- precept payable to Whitworth Town Council – see the Narrative Statement and the 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 19 on Investments and the Group Accounts in Section 3. The Council has agreed to provide a loan facility which was not required at all during 2015/16 but in 2016/17 the maximum at any point in time was £250k and the balance at the year-end was £100k. The total interest charged to the company for amounts outstanding during 2016/17 was £7k along with an arrangement fee of £5k.
- In October 2016 the Council also repaid the Transport company's mortgage on their main depot site in Haslingden at a cost of £1.1m. This is shown as a long term loan in Note 20 and is repayable in equal instalments of principal over 15 years, beginning in April 2016, with an applicable interest rate, equivalent to the Council's borrowing rate with the PWLB at the time, of 2.8%.

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.
 - In previous years the Council has given the Trust an operational grant, of £95k in 2015/16 and £95k in the original budget for 2016/17. However, as explained in the Narrative Report and Note 35, the Council purchased the balance of the Haslingden Gym extension loan in November 2016 at a cost of £1,010k. The Trust now pays a rental charge for using the asset of £60k per year (+VAT) for its remaining 16 year life. This represents a saving for the Trust which will negate the need for any grant funding in the future. During 2016/17 the basic operating grant was reduced pro-rata to £55.4k.

- The Council provided an additional grant of £39k at the end of the year to support the Trust’s management restructure costs.
- In 2007/08 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 2009/10. The value outstanding at the end of 2016/17 was £35k.
- As in previous years, the Council also supported the Trust with a cash flow loan throughout 2016/17 which began the 2016/17 year at £738k and ended the year at £741k. As Note 32a explains, the Council held an Earmarked Leisure Reserve to support this loan and the Trust’s Balance Sheet deficit. At the very end of March the Council took the decision to apply the Reserve in order to re-finance the Trust’s Balance Sheet and with an additional grant of £750k the retained loss and this cash flow loan were eliminated.
- Both the cash-flow loan and the £65k 5-years loan to the Trust are considered soft loans because interest payments totalling £5k were waived in each year.
- In previous years the Council provided a guarantee on a lease taken out by the Trust in 2008/09 for the extension to Haslingden Sports Centre. As noted above, the Council purchased the balance of this lease in November 2016, and this is now included in the Council’s assets at Notes 14, 17a and 35. This extinguished the Contingent Liability for the guarantee at the end of March 2017 (see Note 35).
- 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. No charge is made for these services.
- Community Leisure Association of Whitworth (CLAW) is a separate charitable organisation operating Whitworth Swimming Pool and Whitworth Civic Hall, for which they received £60k towards running costs in 2016/17 and 2015/16.
- The RTB Partnership Ltd was incorporated on the 4th February 2013, with equal partners being Rossendale 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 £5k during 2013/14 and £20k during 2014/15. There were no further payments during 2015/16, but in 2016/17 the Council paid a further £10k to the partnership as loans.

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 12 External Audit Costs

The sums due from Rossendale Borough Council to the external auditors for works carried out relating to the year of account 2016/17 were:-

Audit costs	2015/16 £000s	2016/17 £000s
Fees payable in respect of external audit of accounts	46	46
Fees payable for the certification of grant claims and returns	6	8
	52	54

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 13 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 2016/17. The comparative figures for the financial year 2015/16 can be found on the opposite page.

Adjustments to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the Movement in Reserves Statement	2016/17				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 (PPE)	1,122	-	-	(1,122)	14,15,33a,33b
Impairment of Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE)	1,194	-	-	(1,194)	14,15,33a,33b
Revaluation gain/loss on Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	343	-	-	(343)	14,15,33a,33b
Deferred Capital Receipts	389	-	-	(389)	33c
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	39	-	-	(39)	13 & 33b
Revenue Expend funded from Capital under Statute (REFFCUS)	747	-	-	(747)	17b & 33b
REFFCUS for Empty Homes Scheme	2,015	-	-	(2,015)	17b & 33b
Net book value of assets sold	125	-	-	(125)	14,15,27,33a,33b
Statutory provisions for financing of capital investment (MRP)	(553)	-	-	553	17b & 33b
Capital Expend charged to General Fund	(239)	-	-	239	17a & 33b
Capital Expend charged to General Fund Empty Homes	(1,348)	-	-	1,348	17a & 33b
Capital Receipts Reserve adjustments					
Transfer of cash proceeds of assets sold	(179)	179	-	-	32b
Other Income	(617)	617	-	-	32b
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to fund capital spend	-	(834)	-	834	17a,32b,33b
Capital Grants Unapplied Account adjustments					
Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES	265	-	(265)	-	17a & 32c
Application of grants to the Capital Adjustment Account (CAA)	(711)	-	-	711	17a & 33b
Application of grants to the CAA Empty Homes Scheme	(185)	-	-	185	17a & 33b
Pensions Reserve adjustments					
Employer contributions paid to the Pension Fund	(1,755)	-	-	1,755	34f
Net IAS19 charges made for retirement benefits	3,534	-	-	(3,534)	34f
Collection Fund Adjustment Account adjustments					
Difference between the Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates income credited to the CIES and that calculated in accordance with statutory requirements	(623)	-	-	623	32a & CF2
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	3,563	(38)	(265)	(3,260)	



Adjustments to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the Movement in Reserves Statement	2015/16				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 (PPE)	1,184	-	-	(1,184)	14, 15, 33a, 33b
Impairment of Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE)	322	-	-	(322)	14, 15, 33a, 33b
Revaluation gain/loss on Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	-	-	-	-	14, 15, 33a, 33b
Deferred Capital Receipts	369	-	-	(369)	33c
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	39	-	-	(39)	13 & 33b
Revenue Expend funded from Capital under Statute (REFFCUS)	678	-	-	(678)	17a & 33b
REFFCUS for Empty Homes Scheme	453	-	-	(453)	
Net book value of assets sold	79	-	-	(79)	14, 15, 27, 33a, 33b
Statutory provisions for financing of capital investment (MRP)	(591)	-	-	591	17a & 33b
Capital Expend charged to General Fund	(324)	-	-	324	17a & 33b
Capital Expend charged to General Fund Empty Homes	(509)	-	-	509	17a & 33b
Capital Receipts Reserve adjustments					
Transfer of cash proceeds of assets sold	(143)	143	-	-	32b
Other Income	(591)	591	-	-	32b
Use of Capital Receipts to fund capital spend	-	(160)	-	160	17a, 32b, 33b
Capital Grants Unapplied Account adjustments					
Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES	510	(510)	-	-	17a & 32c
Application of grants to the Capital Adjustment Account	(1,611)	-	830	781	17a & 33b
Application of grants to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	-	-	17a & 33b
Pensions Reserve adjustments					
Employer contributions to the Pension Fund	(1,712)	-	-	1,712	34f
Net IAS19 charges made for retirement benefits	2,044	-	-	(2,044)	34f
Collection Fund Adjustment Account adjustments					
Difference between the Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates income credited to the CIES and that calculated in accordance with statutory requirements	930	-	-	(930)	32a & CF2
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	1,127	64	830	(2,021)	

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 14 Property, Plant and Equipment

14a Movements during the year

Movements on property, plant & equipment assets in 2016/17 were as follows:-

Property, Plant & Equipment	Land & Buildings £000s	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equip £000s	Infra- structure Assets £000s	Community Assets £000s	Assets under constr'n £000s	Surplus Assets £000s	Total Assets £000s	Heritage Assets £000s	Note
Cost or Valuation 1st April 2016	28,577	6,672	326	1,169	974	639	38,357	2,180	
Additions	1,298	224	22	13	147		1,704	5	17a
Revaluation increases/(decreases) to Revaluation Reserve	995	-	(81)	100	53	-	1,067	-	33a
to Provision of Services	(252)	-	(14)	(140)	-	-	(406)	-	13, 33b
Reclassifications- to/from Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	(120)	(120)	-	27
others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Derecognition- on disposal	(385)	(498)	-	-	-	-	(883)	-	13, 33b
Cost or Valuation 31st March 2017	30,233	6,398	253	1,142	1,174	519	39,719	2,185	
Accum Depreciation and Impairments 1st April 2016	(7,054)	(4,297)	(137)	(244)	(209)	(130)	(12,071)	(18)	
Depreciation for the year- to Revaluation Reserve	(111)	(2)	6	-	(4)	-	(111)	(1)	13, 33a
to Provision of Services	(219)	(686)	-	-	(1)	-	(906)	(1)	13, 33b
Impairment losses/(reversals) to Revaluation Reserve	(1,113)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,113)	-	13, 33a
to Provision of Services	(84)	-	-	(13)	-	(11)	(108)	(10)	13, 33b
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	
Derecognition- on disposal	374	497	-	-	-	-	871	-	13, 33b
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairments 31st March 2017	(8,207)	(4,488)	(131)	(257)	(214)	(129)	(13,426)	(30)	
Net Book Value at 31st March 2017	22,026	1,910	122	885	960	390	26,293	2,155	
Net Book Value at 31st March 2016	21,523	2,375	189	925	765	509	26,286	2,162	

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 property 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.

14b Fair Value Hierarchy – Surplus Assets

- Surplus assets comprise land from which the Council does not provide services. The Council has determined all of its surplus assets are valued at level 2 inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly at 31 March 2016 and 2017. There were no transfers between levels during 2016-2017.

Comparator movements in 2015/16 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 constr'n £000s	Surplus Assets £000s			
Cost or Valuation 1st April 2015	28,311	6,584	326	1,137	-	839	37,197	2,180	
Additions	566	292	-	32	80	-	970	-	17a
Revaluation increases/(decreases) to Revaluation Reserve	431	-	-	-	-	-	431	-	33a
to Provision of Services	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	13, 33b
Reclassifications- to/from Assets Held for Sale	73	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	27
others	(694)	-	-	-	894	(200)	-	-	
Derecognition- on disposal	(106)	(204)	-	-	-	-	(310)	-	13, 33b
Cost or Valuation 31st March 2016	28,577	6,672	326	1,169	974	639	38,357	2,180	
Accum Depreciation and Impairments 1st April 2015	(6,754)	(3,652)	(124)	(210)	-	(124)	(10,864)	(15)	
Depreciation for the year- to Revaluation Reserve	(122)	-	-	(1)	-	(6)	(129)	(2)	13, 33a
to Provision of Services	(196)	(833)	(13)	(1)	(6)	-	(1,049)	(1)	13, 33b
Impairment losses/(reversals) to Revaluation Reserve	(216)	(1)	-	(32)	-	-	(249)	-	13, 33a
to Provision of Services	(73)	-	-	-	-	-	(73)	-	13, 33b
Reclassifications	203	-	-	-	(203)	-	-	-	
Derecognition- on disposal	104	189	-	-	-	-	293	-	13, 33b
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairments 31st March 2016	(7,054)	(4,297)	(137)	(244)	(209)	(130)	(12,071)	(18)	
Net Book Value at 31 st March 2016	21,523	2,375	189	925	765	509	26,286	2,162	

14c Breakdown of buildings owned

The operation of the Ski Slope transferred to a community group during 2011/12 but the property is still owned by the Council and therefore still included here.

A summary of Council Assets	31 st March 2016		31 st March 2017	
	No.		No.	
Administrative Buildings	2		2	
Depots and Workshops	5		5	
Off-Street Car Parks	46		46	
Off-Street Car Parking spaces	1,068		1,068	
Sports Centres	1		1	
Public Halls	1		1	
Swimming Pools	2		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	12		11	
Surplus Assets Held for Sale	2		2	

Notes to Core Financial Statements

14d Revaluation Programme

The authority operates a five-year rolling programme of revaluation on its General Fund properties. During 2016/17 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 2016/17 was £3,323k and this resulted in a net revaluation gain of £1,068k 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.

Revaluation Programme for assets under Property, Plant & Equipment	Historic Cost £000s	Assets revalued in the year ending					Total Net Book Value £000s	Planned Next Valuation
		March 2013 £000s	March 2014 £000s	March 2015 £000s	March 2016 £000s	March 2017 £000s		
Land	134	2,181	490	-	150	-	2,955	2017/18
Administrative Buildings	-	2,199	-	176	-	-	2,375	2017/18
Depots and Workshops	53	612	-	-	-	62	727	2017/18
Garages	-	-	-	-	307	42	349	2020/21
Car Parks	15	-	-	1,087	-	-	1,102	2019/20
Cemeteries	-	135	-	-	-	694	829	2020/21
Culture & Heritage Assets	88	-	-	-	-	-	88	2016/17
Sports & Leisure Facilities	-	1,494	7,037	-	175	5	8,711	2018/19
Parks, & Recreation Grounds	41	224	88	474	4	489	1,320	2016/17
Woodlands & Open Spaces	48	-	168	150	172	640	1,178	2020/21
Industrial Units	-	196	-	-	-	810	1,006	2020/21
Domestic Housing	-	-	-	167	118	-	285	2019/20
Business Offices	-	-	-	775	-	-	775	2018/19
Public Conveniences	10	2	-	31	-	287	330	2020/21
Markets	-	621	-	-	-	-	621	2017/18
Sheltered Accommodation	-	330	-	-	-	-	330	2017/18
Plant, Vehicles & Equipment	1,930	-	-	-	-	-	1,930	n/a
Other Assets	72	199	50	359	408	294	1,382	2017/18
Net Book Value 31st March 2016	2,391	8,193	7,833	3,219	1,334	3,323	26,293	

Note 15 Investment Properties

The Council has one piece of land classified as an investment property following the agreement of a long-term lease. The value of the land reflects the rental incomes receivable from 2013/14 onwards.

Fair Value Hierarchy – Investment Properties. The Council has determined that this asset should be valued as a level 2 inputs. The value of the land reflects the rental incomes receivable from 2013/14 onwards.

Investment Properties	31 st March 2016 £000s	31 st March 2017 £000s
Cost or Valuation 1st April	550	550
Cost or Valuation 31st March	550	550
Accum Depreciation and impairments 1st April	(11)	(11)
Accum Depreciation and Impairments 31st March	(11)	(11)
Net Book Value at 31st March	539	539
Rental income within the year	25	25

Note 16 Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets	31 st March 2016	31 st March 2017	Note
	£000s	£000s	
Cost or Valuation 1st April	940	966	17a
Additions	26	84	
Cost or Valuation 31st March	966	1,050	
Accum Depreciation 1st April	(818)	(857)	15, 33b
Amortisation for the period	(39)	(39)	
Accum Depreciation and Impairments 31st March	(857)	(896)	
Net Book Value at 31st March	109	154	

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.

Note 17 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).

17a - 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	2015/16	2016/17
	£000s	£000s
IT Strategy & Software	26	84
Cemeteries	31	13
Sports & Leisure Facilities	407	1,133
Playing fields, playgrounds & parks	164	186
Rawtenstall Valley Centre/Spinning Point	232	147
Rawtenstall Museum	32	-
Solar Panels	-	66
Others	106	164
	998	1,793

17b - Capital Financing Requirement

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.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Capital Financing Requirement	2015/16 £000s	2016/17 £000s	Note
Non-Empty Homes Opening Capital Financing Requirement	7,122	7,013	
Capital investments			
Property, Plant & Equipment	970	1,709	14
Intangible Assets	26	84	16
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute	678	747	13, 33b
	1,674	2,540	
Sources of Finance			
Capital Receipts	(160)	(352)	13, 32b
Government Grants and other contributions	(707)	(711)	13, 33b
Sums set aside from Revenue:-			
Direct revenue contributions	(325)	(239)	13, 33b
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	(591)	(553)	13, 33b
Non Empty Homes Closing Capital Financing Requirement	7,013	7,698	33b
Empty Homes Opening Capital Financing Requirement	1,783	1,371	
Empty Homes			
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute	453	2,015	13, 33b
Sources of Finance			
Capital Receipts	(510)	(482)	13, 33b
Government Grants and other contributions	(355)	(185)	13, 33b
Sums set aside from Revenue:-			
Direct revenue contributions	-	(1,348)	13, 33b
Empty Homes Closing Capital Financing Requirement	1,371	1,371	33b
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	8,384	9,069	
Explanation of movements in the year -			
Increase in underlying borrowing (net of direct grants and contributions)	70	1,238	
Repayments (MRP)	(591)	(553)	
Increase/(Decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	(521)	685	

17c - 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. Borrowing costs were capitalized up to the Marl Pits facility opening in autumn 2012.

There have been no capitalised payments or receipts in either 2015/16 or 2016/17.

17d - Capital Commitments

The Council operates a rolling 3-year capital programme and in addition to the £1,793k spent in 2016/17 above, approved capital works of £5,451k were carried forward into 2017/18 onwards, known as slippage.

Contract commitments relating to Council assets	31 st March 2016 £000s	31 st March 2017 £000s
Parks & Play Areas - finalising ongoing projects	109	87
IT Software upgrades	-	61
Building Maintenance Projects	-	18
Infrastructure, including car parks and signage	15	5,285
	124	5,451

Note 18 Leases

18a - Authority as Lessee

During 2014/15 the Council became directly responsible for the leases of domestic properties under the East Lancashire Empty Homes Scheme, which runs for up to 10 years. The commitments under these leases, as shown below, was to be met from future rental incomes.

In October 2016 the Council entered into a contract with Calico Housing Ltd to manage these properties on behalf of the Council. Calico now arranges the contracts with tenants, collects the rent and pays the leases over to the property owners. The difference between the rental income and the leases and other management costs forms the administration fees for the company. Therefore, the lease commitments shown below refer solely to the properties which the Council is in the process of returning to the owners during 2017/18. As properties are returned the future lease commitments shown below will be extinguished.

Authority as a Lessee	2015/16 £000s	2016/17 £000s
Lease Payments within the year	806	828
Future Minimum Lease Commitments		
Amounts falling due within 1 year	1,245	88
Amounts falling due within 2-5 years	3,492	279
Amounts falling due within 6-10 years	1,535	142
Total Minimum Lease Payments	6,272	509

18b - 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	2015/16	2016/17			Total £000s	Note
	Total £000s	Industrial Properties £000s	Leisure Premises £000s	Other Properties £000s		
Gross Value at 31st March	10,470	1,163	10,504	181	11,848	
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,154)	(157)	(2,171)	(60)	(2,388)	
Net Book Value at 31st March	9,316	1,006	8,333	121	9,460	
Lease Income within the year	(162)	(134)	-	-	(134)	5

The rental incomes above show a nil return for leisure properties. These are 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. Grant details can be found in Note 11 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 19 Long Term Investments

The long term investments consist of:-

Long Term Investments	31 st March 2016 £000s	31 st March 2017 £000s	Note
Rossendale Transport Ltd	645	645	21a,21c,32a
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.

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.

During 2016/17 the council looked at ways it could improve the return on its investments whilst at the same time assisting its partners. One action resulting from this review was the investment of just over £1,082km in the mortgage for Rossendale Transport's main depot site. This is being repaid in equal instalments of principal over 15 years, starting on the 15th April 2017 with an interest rate of 2.8%, equivalent to that available to the Council from the PWLB. For more details see Notes 11 and 20.

Rossendale Transport Ltd.	31 st March 2016 £000s	31 st March 2017 £000s
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	21	198
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(28)	51
Other Comprehensive Income	429	-
Retained profit/(loss) for the financial year	422	249
Net Assets of the company (excluding Share Capital)	651	1,000

Note 20 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 Cash Loan £000s	Transport Mortgage £000s	Empty Homes Loans £000s	Other loans & mortgages £000s	Total £000s	Note
Balance at 31st March 2015	781	-	-	2,834	42	3,657	21a & 21c
Advances	1,584	-	-	140	-	1,724	
Receipts	(1,591)	-	-	(467)	(10)	(2,068)	
Write-offs	-	-	-	(42)	-	(42)	
Balance at 31st March 2016	774	-	-	2,465	32	3,271	21c, 36a
Advances	41	350	1,082	92	92	1,657	
Receipts	(780)	(250)	-	(482)	(10)	(1,522)	
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance at 31st March 2017	35	100	1,082	2,075	114	3,406	21c, 36a
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	-	-	(889)	-	(889)	26
Balance at 31st March 2017	35	100	1,082	1,186	114	2,517	21c, 36a

The East Lancs Empty Homes Strategy moved into full operation during 2013/14. Funded by the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) in the first instance, this programme saw long-term empty properties across East Lancashire brought back into use. Any renovation costs, shown above as advances, are being recouped from property rentals during the life of the lease, shown above as receipts. At the end of the lease these properties revert to their owners.

The Council has agreed to provide Rossendale Transport Ltd with a loan at a market rate of interest.

As explained at Note 19 above, the Council invested just over £1,082km in repaying the mortgage for Rossendale Transport's main depot site. This is being repaid in equal instalments of principal over 15 years, starting on the 15th April 2017 with an interest rate equivalent to that available to the Council from the PWLB at the time, of 2.8%. For more details see Notes 11 and 19.



Note 21 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:

Notes to Core Financial Statements

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 (Note 11)
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	<p>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.</p> <p>In 2013/14 a new loan arrangement was agreed with Rossendale Transport Ltd, which attracts interest income at market rate. (Note 20)</p> <p>In October 2016 the Council purchased the mortgage on the main premises of Rossendale Transport Ltd, with an applicable interest of 1.4%. Repayments begin April 2017 (Note 20)</p>
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 (Note 19)	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.

The Council has assessed the materiality of all its financial instruments and those considered too small to make an adjustment to the carrying value of the original asset or liability included 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 back in 2011 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 2016/17 or 2015/16. The value of interest forgone in relation to these loans was not material.

21a - 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	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Cash and cash equivalents					
Receivables	-	-	3,304	3,556	21c, 25
Investments					
Loans and receivables	-	-	7,000	3,000	21c, 25
Unquoted equity investment at cost	647	647	-	-	19
Trade Debtors					
Loans and receivables	3,271	3,406	423	1,034	20, 21c, 24
Borrowings					
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(3,312)	(3,128)	(184)	(184)	21c, 29
Trade Creditors					
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	-	-	(2,097)	(2,927)	21c, 31

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 and a gym extension at Haslingden Sports Centre. (see Notes 11 & 35), which has been initially recognised at fair value of nil and noted in the Contingent Assets and Liabilities at Note 35.

As explained in Note 19 above, the Council bought out the balance on the lease in November 2016 at a cost of £1,010k and this has been treated as an investment in the asset already owned by the Council (see Notes 14 and 17a). The Trust will now pay a rental charge for using the asset of £60k per annum (+VAT) for its remaining 16 year life (see Note 11)

Fair Value Hierarchy of Investments - The investments above were assessed as level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly at 31 March 2017 and 2016.

21b - 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	2015/16	2016/17		
	Total	Financial Liabilities at	Loans &	Total
	£000s	amortised cost	Receivables	£000s
		£000s	£000s	
Interest payable - revenue	163	154	-	154
Interest income - revenue	(86)	-	(72)	(72)
Net (Gain)/Loss for the year	77	154	(72)	82

21c - 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 2016 and 31st March 2017 respectively.

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- 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 are calculated as follows:

Fair Value of Assets & Liabilities	31st March 2016		31st March 2017		Note
	Carrying amount £000s	Fair Value £000s	Carrying Amount £000s	Fair Value £000s	
Borrowings	(3,496)	(4,499)	(3,312)	(4,045)	21a & 29
Short Term Creditors	(2,097)	(2,097)	(2,927)	(2,927)	21a & 31
Total Financial Liabilities	(5,593)	(6,596)	(6,239)	(6,972)	
Investments <1 year	7,000	7,000	3,000	3,000	21a & 25
Long Term Debtors	3,271	3,271	2,517	2,517	20 & 21a
Short Term Debtors	423	423	1,034	1,034	21a & 24
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,304	3,304	3,556	3,556	21a & 25
Total Financial Assets	13,998	13,998	10,107	10,107	

At March 2017 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 2017 was 1.83% and the figures for fair value above have been supplied by the Council's treasury management advisor, Capita. For a sensitivity analysis, Capita have confirmed that a similar new loan on the 31st March 2017 at the discount rate available of 2.83% would have reduced the fair value of the loan at 31st March 2017 to £3,746k.

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 22 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:

Notes to Core Financial Statements

- 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 annually.

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 a cash flow loan of around £740k (repaid in full at the end of the year) and with a building loan with a current value of £35k over a maximum of five years. The Council has also supported Rossendale Transport Ltd with loans totaling £1,182k (included within Long-term Debtors at Note 20). These loans are covered by the Leisure Services Reserve and land charges on the physical assets held by the Transport company (see Notes 11, 19 & 32a).

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 Amount March 2017 £000s	Historical default £000s	Adjusted for market conditions %	Estimated maximum exposure March 2017 £000s	Estimated maximum exposure March 2016 £000s	Note
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,556	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	21a,21c,25
Investments - Bank Deposits	3,000	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	21a,21c,25
Investments - Others	647	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	19,21a,21c
Long Term Debtors	2,517	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	20,21a,21c
Short Term Trade Debtors	1,034	6.60%	7.00%	72	30	21a,21c,24
Total Financial Assets	10,754			72	30	

Notes to Core Financial Statements

The Council does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors. The Council reports the level of trade debts outstanding each quarter in the financial monitoring report to Cabinet, which is available on the website. The balance of Trade Debtors at 31st March 2017 stood at £1,674k (£687k at March 2016), of which only £814k was overdue (£456k at March 2016). Against this the Council held a doubtful debt provision of £1,276k (£264k at March 2016).

Short Term Trade Debtors by age	31st March 2016	31st March 2017	Note
	£000s	£000s	
Not yet past due	231	1,058	
Less than one month	46	12	
One to Two months	14	-	
Two to three months	19	2	
Three to six months	102	5	
Six months to one year	142	385	
Over one year	133	848	
Doubtful debts provision	(264)	(1,276)	
Total Net Trade Debtors	423	1,034	21a,21c,24

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 rates, prices 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.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

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 2016/17, which were approved along with the Council's annual budget on 24th February 2016, are shown below.

Limits in interest rate exposure	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Max principal sums borrowed > 364 days	£5.2m	£4.7m	£4.5m	£4.3m
Borrowing limits on Fixed Interest Rates	100%	100%	100%	100%
Borrowing limits on Variable Interest Rates	0%	0%	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 £130k. 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 23 Inventories

The total value of stocks at 31 March 2017 was £24k (£45k at 31st March 2016), representing fuel, vehicle maintenance spares, trade waste bins and refuse sacks. These are valued 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 24 Debtors

The short-term debtors here are net of provisions for bad and doubtful debts - see Note 26 below.

Debtors (net of any provisions for bad or doubtful debts)	31 st March	31 st March	Note
	2016	2017	
	£000s	£000s	
Central Government Bodies	1,208	450	2
Other Local Authorities	857	998	
Other entities and individuals			
Council Tax	382	875	CF6, CF5
Retained Business Rates	107	139	CF6, CF5
Advance Payments	119	640	
Sundry Trade Debtors	80	505	24, 26
	688	2,159	
Net Balance at 31st March	2,753	3,607	

Note 25 Short-term Investments, Cash and Cash Equivalents

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Short Term Investments and Cash & Cash Equivalents	31 st March 2016 £000s	31 st March 2017 £000s	Note
Bank Deposits - access under 3 months	3,000	1,000	
Bank Deposits - access 6 to 12 months	4,000	2,000	
Short-term Investments at 31st March	7,000	3,000	21a, 21c
Bank Deposits - instant access	3,303	3,555	
Cash in Hands of Officers	1	1	
Cash and cash equivalents at 31st March	3,304	3,556	21a,21c,36b

Note 26 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 long-term and short-term debtors, as shown in Notes 20 and 24, based on historical default experience adjusted for the current market conditions as disclosed in Note 21.

The table below shows a large provision for doubtful long-term debts in 2016/17. This is in relation to the East Lancs Empty Homes Scheme and represents the balance of the renovation loans at 31st March 2017 on properties which are expected to be returned to owners early.

Impairment Losses (see Notes 20 & 24)	Long Term Debts £000s	Council Tax £000s	Business Rates £000s	Sundry Debts £000s	Total Current Debts £000s	Note
Balance at 1st April 2015	-	(396)	(329)	(1,056)	(1,781)	
Provisions Made	(42)	(62)	(132)	(300)	(494)	
Provisions Utilised	42	18	33	68	119	
Balance at 31st March 2016	-	(440)	(428)	(1,288)	(2,156)	20 & 24
Balance at 1st April 2016	-	(433)	(427)	(1,288)	(2,148)	
Provisions Made	(889)	(89)	(66)	(317)	(472)	
Provisions Utilised	-	24	37	114	175	
Balance at 31st March 2017	(889)	(498)	(456)	(1,491)	(2,445)	20 & 24
Debt outstanding 31st March 2017	2,075	1,373	596	2,154	4,123	
Debt outstanding 31st March 2016	2,465	822	535	1,368	2,725	

Note 27 Assets Held for Sale

Current Assets held for sale	2015/16 £000s	2016/17 £000s	Note
Balance at 1st April	197	60	
Assets reclassified to/(from) PPE	(73)	120	14
Revaluation gains/(losses) to the Revaluation Reserve	(2)	(12)	33b
Write out NBV of Assets sold - from Revaluation Reserve	(62)	(120)	33a
Balance at 31st March	60	48	

Note 28 Creditors

Creditors	31 st March 2016 £000s	31 st March 2017 £000s	Note
Central Government Bodies	1,404	2,040	21a, 21c
Other Local Authorities	146	355	
Bodies external to government			
Advance Receipts: Council Tax	156	167	
Advance Receipts: Retained Business Rates	185	63	
Advance Receipts: Others	32	50	21a, 21c
Employee Benefit Expenses	25	25	21a, 21c
Sundry Trade Creditors	1,926	2,643	21a, 21c
Balance at 31st March	3,874	5,343	

Note 29 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 21.

PWLB Borrowing	31 st March 2016 £000s	31 st March 2017 £000s	Note
Repayable in less than 12 months	184	184	21a & 21c
Repayable between 1 and 2 years	184	184	
between 2 and 5 years	552	552	
between 5 and 10 years	920	920	
in 10 years or more	1,656	1,472	
Balance at 31st March	3,496	3,312	

Note 30 Provisions

Provisions relate to known liabilities where there is uncertainty about the exact amount or the dates on which they will arise insurance claims through the former Municipal Mutual Insurance company.

During 2016/17, and the audit of the 2015/16 accounts, the true costs of Empty Homes renovations became more apparent. This has resulted in a prior period adjustment in the 2014/15 accounts to create an Empty Homes Renovation Provision of £1,850k, financed partly by the use of £1,234k from a newly created Empty Homes Earmarked Reserves. (see Note 35a below). The use of £1,650k from this provision in 2016/17 to support the capital renovation costs is shown below.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Provisions	31 st March	Provisions	Utilised	31 st March	Note
	2016	Made..		2017	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Stubbylee Park Provision	20	-	-	20	
Facilities Provisions	5	12	(5)	12	
Empty Homes Renovation Provision	1,850	-	(1,650)	200	38
Corporate Services	367	21	(111)	277	
Other Provisions	8	6	(5)	9	
Short Term Provisions	2,250	39	(1,771)	518	
Business Rate Appeals Provision	922	79	-	1,001	CF4
Long Term Provisions	922	79	-	1,001	
Total Provisions	3,172	118	(1,771)	1,519	

Note 31 Short-term Grant Receipts in Advance

This account holds the movements between capital grants received and those recognised through the CIES when the grant conditions have been met.

Short-term Capital Grant Receipts in Advance	31 st March	31 st March	Note
	2016	2017	
	£000s	£000s	
HCA East Lancs Empty Homes Grant			
Balance Brought forward	1,761	956	
Grant received/(repaid) in the year	(450)	(492)	38
Amounts recognised into the CIES (conditions met)	(355)	(185)	33b
Balance at 31st March	956	279	

Note 32 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 32a - Earmarked Reserves

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

Employment & Transport Reserve – re future investment in transport and employment opportunities.

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 has been held to meet any potential requirement to underwrite the Balance Sheet of Rossendale Leisure Trust, and has been used for this purpose in 2016/17 (Note 11)

Directorate Investment Reserve – This reserve holds unspent budgets future one-off revenue projects.

Directorate Operational Reserve – This reserve holds funds set aside for ongoing or incomplete revenue projects where there is no contractual obligation but member approval has been granted.

Homelessness Reserve – This reserve holds funds for supporting ongoing and future projects to tackle homelessness within Rossendale.

Vehicle Reserve – To support vehicle maintenance costs and the rolling replacement programme. Contributions were withheld in 2016/17 when slightly older equipment meant higher maintenance costs.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Transitional Reserve – This reserve is to support the Council in its medium-term financial strategy.

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 was established in 2013/14 to hold funds required to explore options for operations in the future.

Bacup Townscape Heritage Initiative Reserve – This reserve was established in 2013/14 to hold the Council's £400k matched funding resources for this £2.5m scheme over the next 5 years.

Individual Registration Reserve – Individual electoral registration implementation began in summer 2014 and this reserve was established to hold grant funds received during 2013/14 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 to support any future volatility of this new resource stream. The balance on this reserve will also be required to support the deficit on the Collection Fund Adjustment Account. Under the timings permitted by the Code that deficit will not impact on the CIES until 2017/18.

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 – In a prior period adjustment to the 2014/15 accounts, £1,998k of other revenue reserves were transferred to create an Empty Homes Strategy Reserve, followed by the application of £1,233k through the CIES to help to create the Empty Homes Renovation Provision of £1,850k (see Note 30.)

Earmarked Reserves	Balance 31 st March 2016	Income & Transfer to Reserves	Transfers between Reserves	Utilised from Reserves	Balance 31 st March 2017	Note
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Rossendale Transport (Shares)	645	-	-	-	645	19, 21a
Employment & Transport	1,498	-	(200)	(75)	1,223	
Pension Fund	166	-	-	-	166	
Leisure Reserve	853	-	-	(789)	64	
Directorate Investment	-	-	-	(14)	(14)	
Directorate Operational	355	33	-	(130)	258	
Homelessness	-	51	-	-	51	
TCA - Living Well, Living Better	-	191	-	-	191	
Vehicle Repairs & Replacement	230	-	-	-	230	
Transitional Reserve	2,403	55	-	-	2,458	
Refuse Cost Share	35	-	-	(11)	24	
Bacup THI	320	-	-	(91)	229	
Individual Registration	(10)	17	-	-	7	
Business Rates Retention	1,242	637	-	(1,032)	847	
Planning Strategy	107	-	200	(121)	186	
Tourism Strategy	53	-	-	(3)	50	
Haslingden Regeneration	91	-	-	(13)	78	
Empty Homes Strategy	766	-	-	(585)	181	
	8,754	984	-	(2,864)	6,874	



Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 32b - Capital Receipts Reserve

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

Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	2015/2016	2016/2017	Note
	£000s	£000s	
Balance at 1st April	1,736	1,800	
Capital receipts in year			
Sale of Assets	143	178	13
Other Income	81	136	13
Capital receipts used to fund capital expend	(160)	(352)	13,17a,33b
Non Empty Homes sub-total	1,800	1,762	
Empty Homes			
Balance at 1st April	-	-	
Capital receipts in year			
Other income	510	482	13
Capital receipts used to fund capital expend	(510)	(482)	13,17a,33b
Empty Homes sub-total	-	-	
Balance at 31st March	1,800	1,762	

Note 32c - Capital Grants Unapplied Account

Capital 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.

Capital Grants Unapplied Account	Balance 31 st March 2016	Grants Received	Grants Applied	Balance 31 st March 2017	Note
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Regional Housing Grant	339	-	-	339	
Communities for Habitats	25	-	-	25	
Disabled Facilities Grants	153	792	(553)	392	7
Homelessness Grants	191	-	(109)	82	
Clean Bus Technology Funding	486	-	(486)	-	7
Transforming Lives - Main Grant	-	80	(7)	73	7
Transforming Lives - Hoarding Project Grant	-	20	(2)	18	7
	1,194	892	(1,157)	929	MiR

The Empty Homes Strategy, funded by grant from the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA), is now being treated as Capital Grant Received in Advance, and therefore no longer moves through the Capital Grants Unapplied Account. Please refer to Note 38 for details of the restatement of prior years and Note 31 the movement on the HCA grant during each financial year.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 33 Unusable Reserves

33a Revaluation Reserve

In accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice, from 1st April 2007 the Revaluation Reserve contains 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. Accumulated gains arising before the 1st April 2007 were consolidated into the balance on the Capital Adjustment Account.

Revaluation Reserve	2015/2016 £000s	2016/2017 £000s	Note
Balance at 1st April	12,151	12,137	
Surplus/(Deficit) on revaluation of assets in the year			
Property, Plant & Equipment	429	1,068	14
Value of assets disposed of in the year	(64)	(115)	13, 27, 33b
Depreciation in the year	(131)	(121)	13,14,15,33b
Impairments in the year	(248)	(1,113)	13 & 14
Balance at 31st March	12,137	11,856	

33b Capital Adjustment Account

In accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice the Capital Adjustment Account provides a balancing mechanism between the different rates at which assets are depreciated under the Code 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	2015/2016 £000s	2016/2017 £000s	Note
Balance at 1st April	9,924	9,566	
Revenue and Capital Receipts used to finance capital			
Revenue Contributions	323	239	13 & 17
Useable Capital Receipts	160	352	13, 17, 32b
Capital Grants and Contributions	426	711	13 & 17
Losses on Revaluation of assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	-	(343)	13, 14a
Write off NBV of disposals (net of Revaluation Reserve)	(14)	(10)	13,14,27,33a
Minimum Revenue Provision for repayment of debt	591	552	13 & 17
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,053)	(1,001)	13,14,15,33a
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(39)	(39)	13 & 16
Impairment of Property, Plant & Equipment assets	(74)	(81)	13 & 14
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under statute	(678)	(747)	13 & 17
Non Empty Homes sub-total	9,566	9,199	
Empty Homes			
Balance at 1st April	(1,783)	(1,371)	
Revenue and Capital Receipts used to finance capital			
Revenue Contributions	-	1,348	13 & 17
Useable Capital Receipts	510	482	13, 17, 32b
Capital Grants and Contributions	355	185	31
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under statute	(453)	(2,015)	13 & 17
Empty Homes sub-total	(1,371)	(1,371)	
Balance at 31st March	8,195	7,828	

33c 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 £2,076k at 31st March 2017 (£2,465k at March 2016) pertains solely to the value of East Lancs Empty Homes Scheme loans.

Deferred Capital Receipts Account	31 st March 2016 £000s	31 st March 2017 £000s	Note
East Lancs Empty Homes Scheme Loans			
Balance at 1st April	2,834	2,465	20
New Deferred Receipts	140	92	20
Amounts received	(467)	(481)	20, 32b
Amounts written off	(42)	-	20, 32b
Balance at 31st March	2,465	2,076	20

Note 34 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. The Narrative Statement explained that, the scheme underwent a full valuation in March 2016 which was reported in December 2016 and impacted upon the Council’s Pension Scheme Liabilities and Pension Reserve in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at the 31st March 2017.

At this time the Council also decided to consolidate the Rossendale Transport Ltd element of the LCC Pension Fund with its own. This can be seen in the notes below referred to as ‘Business Consolidations’.

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).

34a - Present Net Value of Scheme

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

Scheme History	2012/13 £000s	2013/14 £000s	2014/15 £000s	2015/16 £000s	2016/17 £000s	Note
Scheme Liabilities at 31 st March	(76,638)	(73,369)	(84,178)	(80,607)	(100,932)	34b
Scheme Assets at 31 st March	47,103	45,771	50,127	50,854	67,318	34c
Net Scheme Assets/(Liabilities)	(29,535)	(27,598)	(34,051)	(29,753)	(33,614)	

Notes to Core Financial Statements

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the authority has in the long-run to pay retirement benefits. The total net liability of £33.6m 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 had 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 IAS19 figures shown in note 37f.

34b - Present Value of Scheme Liabilities

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

Scheme Liabilities	2015/16 £000s	2016/17 £000s	Note
Scheme Liabilities as at 1 st April	84,178	80,607	
Current Service Cost	967	848	34f
Interest on Pension Liabilities	2,640	3,072	34f
Member Contributions	244	237	
Remeasurement of liabilities	(3,829)	11,006	34g
Curtailments	-	48	34f
Business combinations	-	9,440	
Benefits/transfers paid	(3,593)	(4,326)	
Scheme Liabilities as at 31st March	80,607	100,932	34a

Of the above liabilities there is an unfunded element, for which the value at 31st March 2017 was £2,420k (£2,152k at 31st March 2016).

34c - Present Value of Scheme Assets

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

Scheme Assets	2015/16 £000s	2016/17 £000s	Note
Scheme Assets as at 1 st April	50,127	50,854	
Interest on plan assets	1,578	2,007	34f
Remeasurement of assets	801	8,924	34g
Administration expenses	(15)	(18)	34f
Employer contributions	1,712	1,755	34f
Member contributions	244	237	
Business combinations	-	7,885	
Benefits/transfers paid	(3,593)	(4,326)	
Scheme Assets as at 31st March	50,854	67,318	34a & 34d

Notes to Core Financial Statements

34d - Major Categories of Scheme Assets

Scheme Assets	31st March 2016		31 st March 2016		Note
	£000s	%	£000s	%	
Equities	17,480	34.4%	-	0.0%	
Bonds	2,058	4.0%	2,437	3.6%	
Property	4,887	9.6%	5,929	8.8%	
Alternatives	24,680	48.5%	58,253	86.6%	
Cash & Cash equivalents	1,749	3.4%	699	1.0%	
Total Scheme Assets	50,854		67,318		34c

34e - Scheme Membership

The membership of the scheme was as follows (though these figures exclude the Rossendale Transport Ltd members):-

Scheme Membership	31st March 2016	31 st March 2017
Active Members	153	150
Deferred Members	257	253
Pensioners	427	427
Spouses / dependents	123	128

34f - 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	2015/16 £000s	2016/17 £000s	Note
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement			
Net Costs of Services - Current Service Cost	967	848	34b
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			
Interest cost	2,640	3,072	34b
Curtailments & Settlements	-	48	34b
Expected return on assets in the scheme	(1,578)	(2,007)	34c
Administration expenses	15	18	34c
Business combinations	-	1,555	34c
Total post-employment benefit charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	2,044	3,534	
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			
Actuarial (gains)/losses	4,630	2,082	34g
Total post-employment benefit charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	6,674	5,616	
Movement in Reserves Statement			
Reverse net charges for retirement benefits in accordance with the Code	(2,044)	(3,534)	13 & 36a
Actual charge to the General Fund Balance in the year			
Employer's contributions payable to the scheme	1,712	1,755	13 & 36a

Notes to Core Financial Statements

34g – Re-measurement impacts in the Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement

Remeasurement Gains/(Losses)	2015/16 £000s	2016/17 £000s	Note
Experience gains/(losses)	-	(4,625)	
Gains/(losses) on financial assumptions	3,829	16,349	
Gains/(losses) on demographic assumptions	-	(718)	
Remeasurement of Liabilities gains/(losses)	3,829	11,006	34b
Remeasurement of Assets gains/(losses)	801	(8,924)	34c
Net Actuarial gains/(losses) in current year	4,630	2,082	

34h – 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)	2015/16		2016/17		Note
	£000s	%	£000s	%	
Actual Return on Plan Assets	2,379	4.7%	11,181	16.6%	

34i - 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 2016 which was published in December 2016. 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 2017.

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 %
Duration information as at the end of the accounting period		
Estimated Macaulay duration of liabilities	15 yrs	14 yrs
Duration profile used to determine assumptions	Very Mature	Very Mature
Financial Assumptions		
Rate of CPI inflation	2.00%	2.30%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.50%	3.80%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.00%	2.30%
Discount rate	3.50%	2.50%
Post retirement mortality assumptions		
Non-retired members (retiring in the future in normal health)	S12PA CMI_2012_1.5% (100% M, 98% F)	S2PA CMI_2015_1.5% (98% M, 89% F)
Current pensioners (retired in normal health)	S1PA CMI_2012_1.5% (100% M, 98% F)	S2PA CMI_2015_1.5% (99% M, 93% F)
Life expectancy		
of a male (female) future pensioner aged 65 in 20 yrs	25.2 (27.9) yrs	24.9 (27.9) yrs
of a male (female) current pensioner aged 65	23 (25.6) yrs	22.6 (25.2) 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		
	£6,036m	£6,036m
Last actuarial valuation	bid value at	bid value at
31st March 2016	31st March 2016	28th February 2017

34j – 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 2017	Central Estimates for 2017/18 £000s	Sensitivity 1 + 0.1% p.a. discount rate £000s	Sensitivity 2 + 0.1% p.a. inflation £000s	Sensitivity 3 + 0.1% p.a. salary inflation £000s	Sensitivity 4 + 1 yr to member's life expect £000s
Liabilities	100,932	99,496	102,389	101,109	102,998
Assets	(67,318)	(67,318)	(67,318)	(67,318)	(67,318)
Deficit/(Surplus)	33,614	32,178	35,071	33,791	35,680
Projected current service cost	1,224	1,190	1,258	1,224	1,249
Projected net interest cost	819	814	857	825	873
Projected Employer contributions	(1,741)	(1,741)	(1,741)	(1,797)	(1,741)

The employer contributions projected above include Rossendale Transport Ltd payments.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

34k – Budgeting figures used in the Assumptions

Budgets used in assumptions for following year	2015/16 £000s	2016/17 £000s
Projected Pension cost next year		
Estimated Pay	3,704	3,599
Service Cost (% of pay)	23.5%	33.6%
Implied Service Cost including interest	886	1,224
Net Interest Cost	1,011	819
Administration Expenses	15	18
	1,912	2,061
Projected employer contributions next year		
Normal contributions	(1,554)	(1,558)
£ for £ recharges	(200)	(183)
	(1,754)	(1,741)
Projected deficit/(surplus) for operations next year	158	320
Current deficit/(surplus)	29,753	33,614
Projected deficit/(surplus) at end of next year	29,911	33,934

Note 35 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 has accrued VAT savings as set out in the Transfer Agreement. The amount and timing of these monies was uncertain and dependent on the level of repairs undertaken and performance of Green Vale Housing Association. This agreement was time limited and included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year it is received. The final amount due to Rossendale Borough Council was accrued for at March 2016 as £53.4k. Following the audit of the 2015/16 accounts there was a final balance of £79.6k due from Green Vale Housing Association which was accounted for in the 2016/17 financial year.

Contingent Liabilities

In accordance with IFRS guidelines on the recognition of financial instruments, the Council has previously assessed the financial guarantee entered into with respect to Rossendale Leisure Trust as a contingent liability. The Council was 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 £1m at the 31st March 2016. During 2016/17 this lease was bought out by the Council and the assets are being used by the Trust for an annual rental fee of £60k (+VAT), see Note 11. Therefore, this no longer presents a contingent liability for the Council.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 36 Cash Flow notes

Note 36a 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 2016 £000s	31st March 2017 £000s	31st March 2016 £000s	31st March 2017 £000s	
Adjustments for non-cash movements					
Depreciation and Impairments	1,506	2,316	2,064	2,915	13
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	39	39	39	39	13
Revaluation losses charged to Revenue	-	343	-	343	
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	79	125	79	125	13,14,27
Taxation	-	-	(34)	(101)	
Pension Fund Adjustment	332	1,779	335	1,614	13 & 34f
Adjustments between accruals and cash accounting					
(Incr)/Decr in Long Term Debtors	386	754	386	754	23
(Incr)/Decr in Inventories	(5)	22	(55)	(12)	23
(Incr)/Decr in Debtors	(1,629)	(853)	(1,812)	(795)	24
Adjusted for Cash (Outflows)/Inflows - agency operations	1,419	(1,248)	1,419	(1,248)	
Incr/(Decr) in Creditors	112	1,469	204	1,481	28
Incr/(Decr) in Grant Receipts in Advance	(805)	(676)	(805)	(676)	31
Incr/(Decr) in Short-term Provisions	(39)	(1,722)	(39)	(1,722)	30
Incr/(Decr) in Long-term Provisions	517	76	367	108	30
Adjust net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	1,912	2,424	2,148	2,825	
Adjustments for investing and financing activities					
Additions to PPE & intangible assets	-	-	5	110	13 & 33b
Proceeds from the sale of PPE	(143)	(179)	(162)	(185)	13 & 32b
Other income	590	617	590	617	13 & 32b
Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	447	438	433	542	

Note 36b Net Change in Liquid Resources

Net change in liquid resources	31 st March 2016 £000s	31 st March 2017 £000s	Movement £000s	Note
Cash in Hand	1	1	-	
Cash at Bank	3,303	3,555	252	21a,21c,25
Net Book Value at 31st March	3,304	3,556	252	25

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 37 Accounting Policies

Accounting Concepts & Principles

This Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2016/17 financial year and its position at the end of the year of 31 March 2017. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 which required the Accounts to be prepared in accordance with the proper accounting practices. These practices are primarily comprised of the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 (the Code), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The accounting convention adopted in this Statement of Accounts is primarily historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

These accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the assumption that the Council will continue in existence for the foreseeable future.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Authority transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchase and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Authority.

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Authority can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Authority.

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 13 and Note 34

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 13. 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 28.

Pensions – Note 34

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 34 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 34 and the Explanatory Foreword.

Interest – Note 21b

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.

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)

With the amendments in the 2016/17 Code in relation to the presentation of the CIES in a format comparable to the operational management structure, the allocation of central support services have been removed. Note 1 provides a reconciliation for the removal of such internal market charges from the original budgets and the 2015/16 comparator figures.

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.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Non-domestic Rates - Notes 6 and the Collection Fund

The localisation of non-domestic rates was introduced in April 2013, under which this council collects business rates 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. From 1st April 2016 Rossendale was a part of the Lancashire-wide Business Rates Pool and so no safety net or levy will be applicable from this date. More information is within Notes 24, 28 and 30 and the Collection Fund.

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 2016/17 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 14

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 reviewed £3,323k of the Council's assets during 2016/17 and Note 14c provides an 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 13).

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 13).

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

Notes to Core Financial Statements

2010 without retrospective applications, therefore component elements have been considered as assets are professionally revalued within the 5-year rolling 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 14

The Code defines Community Assets are those which an authority intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable useful life and which may, in addition, have restrictions on their disposal. At Rossendale Community Assets include the 4 cemeteries, the Whitaker Park Museum and some parks and recreation areas which have been gifted to the Council with restrictions on their disposal.

Heritage Assets – Included within Note 14

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 14.

Recognition and Measurement

For Rossendale Borough Council Heritage Assets include the Panopticon in Haslingden and the war memorials across the borough as well as 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 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 15

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 16

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 14 and 27

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 27. Those held for inclusion in longer-term regeneration plans are classified as Surplus Assets under Property, Plant and Equipment at Note 14.

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 18

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 18.

Assets held by the Council for use in operating leases (acting as a lessor) are not recorded in the Balance Sheet as fixed assets. 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 18.

Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute - Notes 13,17 and 33b

Legislation allows some items of expenditure to be funded from capital resources which 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

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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 13 and the Capital Adjustment Account at Note 33b.

Government Grants and Other Contributions – Note 7, 31 and 32c

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 Short-term Capital Grant Receipts in Advance until released into the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement as entitlement allows (see Notes 7, 31 and 32c).

Capital Receipts – Note 32b

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 13).

Long-term Investments – Note 19

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 Rossendale Transport Ltd., a company set up under the Transport Act 1985. Further details are in Note 19 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 25

Short-term investments are those with a life of between 30 days and 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 25 details the short-term investments held by the Council at the Balance Sheet date, alongside cash and cash equivalents.

Inventories – Note 23

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 24

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 24 as 'Payments in Advance'.

Cash and Cash Equivalents – Note 25

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 Losses– Note 26

The Council 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 Notes 21 and 22.

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 28

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 28 as 'Receipts in Advance'.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Provisions – Note 30

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 30 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 26.

Short-term Capital Grants Receipts in Advance – Note 31

When capital grants are received in advance with conditions attached to the application of those grant, they are held in the Short-term Capital Grants Receipts in Advance account and only recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the grant conditions have been met.

Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets– Note 35

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.

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 - Notes 32 and 33

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 32

- 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 32a.
- The Capital Receipts Reserve holds the proceeds of fixed asset sales available to meet future capital investment (see Note 32b).
- 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 32c).

Unusable Reserves – Note 33

- Revaluation Reserve records unrealised revaluation gains, net of depreciation and disposals on that revaluation amount, on a strict per-asset basis (see Note 33a)
- 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 33b).
- 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 32a and the value of the investment asset at Note 19.
- 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 Account (Note 33c) 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. From 2013/14 the balance relates to the repayment loans due on the Empty Homes Strategy and the corresponding debt can be seen within Long Term Debtors on the Balance Sheet at Note 20.
- 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 34b and 34c.

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.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Minimum Revenue Provision - Notes 13, 17 and 33b

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 13, 17a, and 33b. In line with Government guidance, the Council calculates MRP to match the life of the asset.

Financial Instruments – Notes 21 and 22

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.

Fair Value Measurement

The Council measures some of its non-financial assets, such as surplus assets and investment properties and some of its financial instruments, at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- a) in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- b) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The Council measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the Council takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Council uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Council's financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Council can access at the measurement date
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 - unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Prior Period Adjustments Note 38

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 with changes in the Code.

Events after the Balance Sheet date – Note 38

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 shown in the Statement of Responsibilities.

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.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 38 Restatement of Prior Year Accounts

The Council's accounts for 2016/17 have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16 (the Code), which is based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). No adjustments to prior year comparative accounts have been required due to changes in the Code.

Whilst conducting the audit of the 2014/15 and 2015/16 accounts, the Council has revised the way it accounts for the East Lancs Empty Homes Scheme and most specifically the grant it received from the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA). In the approved accounts for 2013/14 and original accounts for 2014/15 and 2015/16 the grant was treated as revenue because it related to repairs to non-council properties. Officers have now agreed with the external auditors and the HCA that the grant should be treated as capital and the related works as Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFFCUS).

Officers have also amended the treatment of HCA grant received and that recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES). Grants received first go to the Short-term Capital Grant Receipts in Advance (Note 31) and are only recognised in the CIES when the conditions of the grant have been met. This has been applied retrospectively to each individual property renovated under this scheme, so that grant conditions are only met when the property is brought back into use.

The 2014/15 and 2015/16 Accounts have also been restated to take account of known renovation costs as they stand at the time of preparing these 2016/17 accounts. The changes above have been implemented retrospectively as follows:

- Renovation costs are now estimated as £1,850k and this liability first arose in February 2015, when the Council's Empty Homes Scheme agent, AAW Ltd, ceased trading. Therefore, the Provision first set aside in the 2015/16 Draft Accounts for £1,164k has now been updated to £1,850k and backdated to February 2015.
- In order to support these, the Council transferred £1,998k of Earmarked Reserves into an Empty Homes Strategy Reserve in 2015/16 and applied £548k of this to create the Provision above. With the revision of the Provision value and backdating it to the 2014/15 Accounts, this Earmarked Reserve transfer has also been back-dated to 2014/15 and its application increased to £1,234k.

Note 39 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 37, 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 £369k (£292k at March 2016).
- 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 2016/2017 amounted to £1,122k, a decrease of £62k on 2015/2016. Depreciation of intangible assets totalled £39k in both 2016/17 and 2015/16 (see Notes 13, 14 & 16).

- 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 2016/2017 was £81k (£322k charged to 2015/2016) (Note 13 & 14).
- Provision for the potential cost of Non-Domestic Rating appeal refunds has been based upon appeals lodged with the Valuation Office at the 31st March and an assumed level of successful appeals based upon historical data. In 2016/17 the Rossendale Borough Council element of the provision has risen from £922k to £1001k.

Note 40 Events after the Balance Sheet date

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for release by the Head of Finance on 28th July 2020. 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 2017, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

The following specific post balance events have not been reflected in these 2016/17 Accounts, though they relate to balances or conditions existing at the 31st March 2017.

Note 13 - Related Parties and Note 22 - Long Term Investments:

The Council sold its shares in Rossendale Transport Ltd in January 2018. The full impact of that sale can be seen in the 2017/18 Statement of Accounts.

Note 34a – Net Pension Fund Liabilities

Note 34a shows the movement in the Pension Fund assets and liabilities over recent years. At the time of signing these Accounts the movements had been as follows:-

Scheme History	2013/14 £000s	2014/15 £000s	2015/16 £000s	2016/17 £000s	2017/18 £000s
Scheme Liabilities at 31 st March	(73,369)	(84,178)	(80,607)	(100,932)	(98,446)
Scheme Assets at 31 st March	45,771	50,127	50,854	67,318	68,271
Net Scheme Assets/(Liabilities)	(27,598)	(34,051)	(29,753)	(33,614)	(30,175)

Note 17a – Property, Plant and Equipment

Note 17a shows the transfer of £765k of net assets into the category of Assets Under Construction. Since then the Council has commenced work on Spinning Point Phase 1. At the time of signing these Accounts the Town Hall renovation is complete and the construction of the new bus station is about to get under way. Costs to date amount to £2,066k out of a total project cost of £5,285k

Collection Fund - Business Rates

On the 1st April 2016 Rossendale Borough Council became a partner in the new Lancashire Business Rates Pool. All surplus or deficit funds are now managed within the pool, rather than also being shared with central government.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Covid 19

The Council's focus during the period from the commencement of the COVID-19 outbreak has been to ensure that our residents and businesses are protected as much as possible from the impact of COVID-19.

The Government has provided the Council with funding of £750k to assist with any additional expenditure or loss of income the Council incurs. The Government has also supported businesses through additional rate reliefs, these reliefs are being fully funded through to Rossendale Borough Council.

The Council has assessed the short term impact of initial measures on its cash flow and at present the Council has sufficient cash balances to fund these. If required temporary borrowing arrangements will be put in place. The Council is also regularly providing feedback to Government on the measures that are being taken and the financial impact on the Council of COVID-19.

Staff availability has remained strong through the home-working and flexible working arrangements that are in place and regular business continuity updates have ensured that core services continue to be delivered effectively.

The Council quickly established a Community Support Hub with partners to ensure the effective working with our communities to assist those most in need.

The Council has some reserves which could be deployed to fund costs not met by Central Government, however the funding supplied so far will be sufficient for the short to medium term. The savings programme for 2019-20 will not be impacted and programmes in place for 2020-21 will be rigorously monitored to assess for any underlying impacts due to COVID-19, though none of these are expected to be material to financial statements.

Note 41 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 2017 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 £14k • vehicles & equipment £139k • intangible assets £8k
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 34.
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 £4k in the required provision for council tax doubtful debts, £2k for business rates doubtful debts and £1k for sundry debts

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	2015/16		2016/17		Note
	Council Tax £000	Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Business Rates £000	
Income					
Council Tax	31,831	-	33,456	-	
Non Domestic Rates	-	13,330	-	14,739	
	31,831	13,330	33,456	14,739	
Expenditure					
Precepts paid out					
Lancashire County Council	21,808	1,240	23,119	1,259	
Rossendale Borough Council	4,939	5,513	5,036	5,597	6
Rossendale Borough Council - renewable energy	-	-	-	242	
Lancashire Police Authority	3,070	-	3,192	-	
Lancashire Fire Authority	1,252	138	1,289	140	
Other costs and provisions					
Payment to Central Government	-	6,891	-	7,000	
Provisions for Rating Appeals	-	1,291	-	198	CF4
Provisions for Bad Debts	388	328	581	165	CF5
Cost of Collection Allowance	-	101	-	99	
	31,457	15,502	33,217	14,700	
Surplus / (deficit) Council Tax	374	(2,172)	239	39	

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 71.

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 preceptors		2015/16		2016/17		Note
Preceptor		Council Tax £000	Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Business Rates £000	
Central Government			(1,086)		19	
Lancashire County Council		262	(195)	169	3	
Rossendale Borough Council		60	(869)	37	15	CIES, 13
Lancashire Police Authority		37	-	23	-	
Lancashire Fire Authority		15	(22)	10	0	
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		374	(2,172)	239	37	

Collection Fund

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.

Rossendale Borough Council - Collection Fund Adjustment Account	Council Tax		Business Rates		Note
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit) at 1st April	161	100	(96)	(965)	
Prior year (surplus)/deficit charged to revenue in the year	(120)	(55)	-	626	13
Apportioned Estimated Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	56	38	(626)	(249)	13
Apportioned Final Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	3	(1)	(243)	264	13
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit) at 31st March	100	82	(965)	(324)	

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 2016/17 was 19,678 compared to 19,493.5 for 2015/16.

The basic amount of Council Tax for a Band D property rose in 2016/17 from £1,607.10 to £1,655.98 following an increase of 1.99% on both the Lancashire County Council levy and on the Lancashire Police Authority levy, an additional levy of 2% by Lancashire County Council for the Adult Social Care precept, and an increase of 1.9% on the Lancashire Fire Authority levy.

Rossendale Borough Council and Whitworth Town Council froze their Council Tax for the seventh year running – see Collection Fund Note 7 for details of the Council Tax bands charges.

The council tax base has been calculated as follows:-

Band	Ratio to Band D	Total No. Properties	Total equiv No. after Discounts & Exemptions	2016/17 Band D Equivalent	2015/16 Band D Equivalent
Special	5/9		33.4	18.6	26.7
A	6/9	16,184	10,626.5	7,084.4	9,266.8
B	7/9	4,931	3,959.0	3,079.2	3,446.7
C	8/9	4,068	3,522.7	3,131.3	3,285.1
D	1	3,287	2,961.5	2,961.5	3,060.3
E	11/9	1,902	1,762.3	2,153.9	2,188.4
F	13/9	648	608.6	879.1	901.3
G	15/9	437	401.6	669.4	678.3
H	2	38	26.8	53.5	54.0
31,495			23,902.4	20,030.9	22,907.6
Less adjustments for anticipated changes to the base and losses on collection				-352.9	-3,414.1
Band D equivalent number of properties				19,678.0	19,493.5

Collection Fund

Collection Fund Note 4 Provision for Rating Appeals

Provision for Rating Appeals	2015/16		2016/17		Note
	Council Tax	Business Rates	Council Tax	Business Rates	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Balance as 1st April	-	1,014	-	2,305	
Provision made in year	-	1,291	-	198	
Provision utilised in year	-	-	-	-	
Balance at 31st March	-	2,305	-	2,503	30
Balance at 31st March - Rossendale only	-	922	-	1,001	

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 2017, 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	2015/16		2016/17		Note
	Council Tax	Business Rates	Council Tax	Business Rates	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Balance as 1st April	2,447	824	2,720	1,068	
Provision made in year	388	328	581	165	
Debts written off	(115)	(84)	(157)	(92)	
Balance at 31st March	2,720	1,068	3,144	1,141	26
Balance at 31st March - Rossendale only	433	427	498	456	

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	2015/16		2016/17		Note
	Council Tax	Business Rates	Council Tax	Business Rates	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Balance as 1st April	4,510	1,060	5,131	1,337	
Change in year	621	277	43	149	
Balance at 31st March	5,131	1,337	5,174	1,486	
Balance at 31st March - Rossendale only	1,373	534	788	595	24

The in-year collection rate for 2016/17 Council Tax was 96.2% compared to a target performance of 96.9%. The collection rate for NNDR in 2016/17 was 97.2% compared to a target performance of 97.9%. Note 24 to the Core Statements shows the Rossendale Borough Council portion of the Council Tax and Business Rates arrears, net of the provision for bad debts shown in Note 5 above.

Collection Fund

The change in the Rossendale Borough Council portion of the arrears above relates to the value of court cost debts. Charges for Court Cost are solely attributable to Rossendale Borough Council and in 2016/17 these have been removed from the Collection Fund and included within the Sundry Trade Debts at Note 24 to the Core Statements. The value of court cost debts at 31st March 2017 was £744k. The Council has made provision for doubtful court costs debts of £397k, which is included within the Sundry Debts column in the Impairment Losses at Note 26. Therefore, the net debt included at Note 24 is £347k. (At 31st March 2016 the comparator figures included above were £651k of debts, £330k of doubtful debt provision and therefore a net collectable debt of £321k.)

Collection Fund Note 7 Non-Domestic Rates (NDR)

April 2013 saw the introduction of new system of local business rates retention. Under the new model Rossendale Borough Council retains 40% of the business rates collected locally. At the 1st April 2016 the new Lancashire Pooling arrangement came into effect and Rossendale Borough Council is a partner in that Pool. The tariff payment into the Pool for 2016/17 was £3,306k and this can be seen in Note 6 to the Core Statements, along with the comparison paid to Central Government in 2015/16.

Non-domestic rates are organized on a national basis. Central Government specifies an amount (49.7p in 2016/17 and 49.3p in 2015/16) and, subject to the effects of transitional arrangements, local businesses pay rates calculated by multiplying the rateable value of their property by that amount. The rateable value for business premises in Rossendale increased to £37,231k by March 2017, up from £36,473k in March 2016.

For the first time in 2016/17 Rossendale Borough Council was entitled to keep 100% of the business rates from renewable energy installations. This added £242k to Rossendale's element of the business rates scheme as shown in the CIES and Note 6 to the Core Statements.

The net business rates collected within Rossendale after provision for bad debts and appeals were £14,369k compared with £11,694k in 2015/16.

Collection Fund Note 8 Council Tax for all Precepting Bodies 2016/17

Precepting Bodies	2015/16	Change	2016/17							
	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	1,129.78	1.99%	768.18	896.20	1,024.23	1,152.26	1,408.32	1,664.38	1,920.44	2,304.52
LCC - Adult Social Care		2.00%	15.06	17.58	20.09	22.60	27.62	32.64	37.66	45.20
Fire	64.86	1.99%	43.67	50.94	58.22	65.50	80.06	94.61	109.17	131.00
Police	159.06	1.99%	108.15	126.17	144.20	162.22	198.27	234.32	270.37	324.44
Total (excl parish)	1,607.10	3.04%	1,103.99	1,287.98	1,471.98	1,655.98	2,023.98	2,391.97	2,759.97	3,311.96
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)	1,630.11	3.00%	1,119.33	1,305.88	1,492.43	1,678.99	2,052.10	2,425.21	2,798.32	3,357.98

Group Accounts

Notes are only reproduced here where the group activity has significantly changed those figures already presented for the single entity accounts. Where Note references are preceded by GR they relate to the Group Notes within this section. Other Note references relate to the Notes to the Core Statements in the earlier pages of this book.

Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT	2015/16 (restated format)			2016/17			Note
	Gross		Net	Gross		Net	
	Expend	Income	Expend	Expend	Income	Expend	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Place Directorate							
Customer Services & IT	23,170	(22,499)	671	21,961	(20,787)	1,174	
Operations	3,477	(1,143)	2,334	3,772	(1,063)	2,709	
Business Directorate							
Building Control	158	(105)	53	123	(125)	(2)	
Planning	717	(1,118)	(401)	867	(1,477)	(610)	
Local Land Charges	34	(134)	(100)	41	(83)	(42)	
Licensing	414	(833)	(419)	477	(692)	(215)	
Legal & Democratic Services	841	(143)	698	909	(169)	740	
Regeneration, Health & Housing	4,213	(1,958)	2,255	5,758	(3,773)	1,985	
Corporate Management							
Corporate Management	331	(510)	(179)	457	(10)	447	
Finance & Property Services	1,996	(273)	1,723	2,203	(312)	1,891	
People & policy	339	(11)	328	298	(16)	282	
Non-Distributed costs	730	(250)	480	2,825	(173)	2,652	
Leisure Services	251	(20)	231	910	(71)	839	
Rossendale Transport Ltd	9,196	(9,477)	(281)	9,533	(9,893)	(360)	
Cost of Services	45,867	(38,474)	7,393	50,134	(38,644)	11,490	
Other Operating Expenditure							
Whitworth Town Council Precept	55	-	55	58	-	58	
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of fixed assets	79	(143)	(64)	125	(179)	(54)	
Other (Income)/Expenditure *	-	(590)	(590)	-	(617)	(617)	
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure							
Interest payable on debt	322	-	322	317	-	317	
Interest and investment income	-	(87)	(87)	-	(73)	(73)	
Pensions - interest cost	2,742	-	2,742	3,072	-	3,072	GR9
Pensions - curtailments	-	-	-	48	-	48	GR9
Pensions - admin expenses	15	-	15	18	-	18	GR9
Pensions - interest on assets	-	(1,578)	(1,578)	-	(2,007)	(2,007)	GR9
Pensions - business combinations	-	-	-	9,440	(7,885)	1,555	
(Surplus)/Deficit on Trading Undertakings	365	(320)	45	403	(294)	109	
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income							
Taxation	28	-	28	-	(51)	(51)	
Collection Fund							
Council Tax	-	(4,939)	(4,939)	-	-	(5,036)	
Council Tax re prior year deficit	-	120	120	3,306	(5,839)	-	
Retained Business Rates	3,279	(5,513)	(2,234)	-	-	(2,533)	
Collection Fund (surplus)/deficit							
Council Tax	-	(60)	(60)	-	(15)	(37)	
Retained Business Rates	869	-	869	-	(1,016)	(15)	
Rate Support Grant	-	(1,605)	(1,605)	-	(33)	(1,016)	
Non service related Government Grants	-	(54)	(54)	-	-	(33)	
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	53,621	(53,243)	378	66,921	(61,726)	5,195	
(Surplus)/deficit on revaluations:-							
Property, Plant & Equipment assets			(429)			(1,068)	GR1, GR3
Pension Fund Assets			(5,059)			2,082	GR1, GR9
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(5,488)			1,014	
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(5,110)			6,209	

Group Accounts

Group Note 1 Reconciliation of Single Entity and Group (Surplus)/Deficit

Reconciliation of Single Entity & Group (Surplus)/Deficit	2015/16			2016/17		
	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s
Provision of Services	371	7	378	5,444	(249)	5,195
Revaluation of fixed assets	(429)	-	(429)	(1,068)	-	(1,068)
Revaluation of pension fund assets	(4,630)	(429)	(5,059)	2,082	-	2,082
Group Comprehensive (Income)/Expenditure	(4,688)	(422)	(5,110)	6,458	(249)	6,209

For an explanation of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account, the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Balance Sheet and the Cash Flow Statement please refer to the descriptions with the main Core Statements on pages 18 to 21.

Group Movement in Reserves Statement

GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT	Total Useable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves	Authority Share of Group Reserves	Total Reserves (Including Group)
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance at 31 March 2015	11,098	(10,860)	238	229	467
Movement in Reserves during 2015/2016					
Surplus/(deficit) on provision of services	(371)	-	(371)	(7)	(378)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	-	5,059	5,059	429	5,488
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(371)	5,059	4,688	422	5,110
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	2,021	(2,021)	-	-	-
Net incr/(decr) before transfers to Reserves	1,650	3,038	4,688	422	5,110
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in Year	1,650	3,038	4,688	422	5,110
Balance at 31 March 2016 carried forward	12,748	(7,822)	4,926	651	5,577
Movement in Reserves during 2016/2017					
Surplus/(deficit) on provision of services	(5,444)	-	(5,444)	249	(5,195)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	-	(1,014)	(1,014)	-	(1,014)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(5,444)	(1,014)	(6,458)	249	(6,209)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	3,260	(3,260)	-	-	-
Net incr/(decr) before transfers to Reserves	(2,184)	(4,274)	(6,458)	249	(6,209)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in Year	(2,184)	(4,274)	(6,458)	249	(6,209)
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward	10,564	(12,096)	(1,532)	900	(632)

Group Accounts

Group Balance Sheet

BALANCE SHEET	31st March 2016 £000s	31st March 2017 £000s	Note
Property, Plant & Equipment			
Other Land and Buildings	24,161	24,621	
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	4,851	1,936	
Infrastructure	189	123	
Community Assets	925	3,629	
Assets under construction	765	960	
Surplus Assets	509	390	
	31,400	31,659	GR3
Heritage Assets	2,163	2,155	
Investment Properties	539	539	
Intangible Assets	109	154	
Long-term Investments	2	2	GR2
Long-term Debtors	3,271	1,335	GR2
Long-term Assets	37,484	35,844	
Short-term Investments	7,000	3,000	
Inventories	198	211	GR4
Short Term Debtors	3,364	4,214	GR5
Cash and cash equivalents	3,632	3,865	GR6
Assets held for sale within one year	60	48	
Current Assets	14,254	11,338	
Short-term Borrowing	(925)	(638)	GR2, GR7
Short-term Creditors	(4,658)	(6,132)	GR2, GR8
Short-term Provisions	(2,242)	(519)	
Short-term Capital Grant Receipts in Advance	(956)	(279)	
Current Liabilities	(8,781)	(7,568)	
Long Term Borrowing	(5,189)	(4,240)	GR2, GR7
Provisions	(1,192)	(1,291)	
Net Pensions Liability	(30,999)	(34,714)	GR9
Long- term Liabilities	(37,380)	(40,245)	
Net Assets	5,577	(631)	
Represented by:			GR2
General Fund	1,000	1,000	
Earmarked Reserves	8,754	6,874	
Capital Receipts Reserve	1,800	1,762	
Capital Grants Unapplied	1,194	929	
Usable Reserves	12,748	10,565	
Revaluation Reserve	12,278	11,997	
Pension Reserve	(29,753)	(33,614)	GR9
Capital Adjustment Account	8,194	7,828	
Deferred Capital Receipts	2,465	2,076	
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(865)	(242)	
Reserves of Group Entities	510	759	
Unusable Reserves	(7,171)	(11,196)	
Total Reserves	5,577	(631)	

Phil Seddon, Head of Finance

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Group Accounts

Group Cash Flow Statement

CASH FLOW STATEMENT	2015/15 £000	2016/17 £000	Note
Operating Activities			
Net surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services	(378)	(5,195)	
Adjustment for noncash movements	2,148	2,825	36a
Adjustment for items that are investing and financing activities	433	542	36a
Net cash flows from Operating Activities	2,203	(1,828)	
Investing Activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment & intangible assets	(985)	(1,903)	36a
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	162	185	36a
Deferred Capital Receipt	369	389	
Increase/(decrease) in long-term debtors	(386)	793	36a
Other income	(590)	(617)	36a
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(1,430)	(1,153)	
Management of Liquid Resources			
Cash inflows - Short-term investments	10,437	17,000	
Cash outflows - Short-term investments	(9,937)	(13,000)	
Financing			
Cash (Outflows)/Inflows - agency operations	-	-	
National non-domestic rates	(744)	363	
Council Tax	(675)	886	
Cash Outflows - Repayments of amounts borrowed	(963)	(1,727)	
Cash Inflows - New long-term loans	-	(250)	
Cash Inflows - New short-term loans	-	(58)	
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	(1,882)	3,214	
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,109)	233	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,741	3,632	GR6
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	3,632	3,865	GR6

Group Note 2 Group consolidation adjustments

Within the Council single entity accounts and the Rossendale Transport Ltd accounts there are certain inter-company balances which have been adjusted to create the Group Balance Sheet. Those adjustments are shown below.

Group Balance Sheet Consolidation Adjustments	31st March 2016				31st March 2017			
	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Consol £000s	Group £000s	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Consol £000s	Group £000s
Long Term Investments	647	-	(645)	2	647	-	(645)	2
Long Term Debtors	3,271	-	-	3,271	24	187	(1,182)	(971)
Short-term Borrowing	(184)	(741)	-	(925)	(184)	(454)	-	(638)
Short-term Creditors	(3,874)	(784)	-	(4,658)	(4,518)	(913)	172	(5,259)
Long-term Borrowing	(3,312)	(1,877)	-	(5,189)	(3,128)	(2,122)	1,010	(4,240)
Called up share capital	-	(645)	645	-	-	(645)	645	-

Group Accounts

Group Note 3 Property, Plant & Equipment

The major changes between the local authority sole entity accounts and the Group Accounts lie in the Property, Plant and Equipment owned by Rossendale Transport Ltd. The note below replicates Core Statement Note 17 for the Group.

Property, Plant & Equipment	Vehicles, Plant, Infra-structure						Total Assets £000s
	Land & Buildings £000s	Furniture & Equip £000s	Assets £000s	Community Assets £000s	Assets under construction £000s	Surplus Assets £000s	
Cost or Valuation 1st April 2016	32,605	15,012	326	1,169	974	639	50,725
Additions	1,298	1,075	22	13	147	-	2,555
Revaluation increases/(decreases)- to Revaluation Reserve	995	-	(81)	100	53	-	1,067
to Provision of Services	(252)	-	(14)	(140)	-	-	(406)
Reclassifications- to/from Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	(120)	(120)
others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition on disposal	(385)	(852)	-	-	-	-	(1,237)
Cost or Valuation 31st March 2017	34,261	15,235	253	1,142	1,174	519	52,584
Accum Depreciation and Impairments 1st April 2016	(8,443)	(10,162)	(137)	(244)	(209)	(130)	(19,325)
Depreciation for the year- to Revaluation Reserve	(110)	(3)	6	-	(4)	-	(111)
to Provision of Services	(265)	(1,240)	-	-	(1)	-	(1,506)
Impairment losses/(reversals) to Revaluation Reserve	(1,113)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,113)
to Provision of Services	(84)	-	-	(13)	-	(11)	(108)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
Derecognition on disposal	374	851	-	-	-	-	1,225
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairments 31st March 2017	(9,641)	(10,554)	(131)	(257)	(214)	(129)	(20,926)
Net Book Value at 31st March 2017	24,620	4,681	122	885	960	390	31,658
Net Book Value at 31st March 2016	24,162	4,850	189	925	765	509	31,400

Included in the total net book value of vehicles in the above table is £1,483k (£1,945k in March 2016) in respect of public carrying vehicles held under finance leases by Rossendale Transport Ltd. Depreciation on those assets was £387k (£495k in 2015/16).



Group Accounts

Comparator movements in 2015/16 can be seen in the table below.

Property, Plant & Equipment	Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equip	Infra-structure Assets	Community Assets	Assets under construction	Surplus Assets	Total Assets
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost or Valuation 1st April 2015	32,339	15,060	326	1,137	-	839	49,701
Additions	566	945	-	32	80	-	1,623
Revaluation increases/(decreases)- to Revaluation Reserve	431	-	-	-	-	-	431
to Provision of Services	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
Reclassifications- to/from Assets Held for Sale	73	-	-	-	-	-	73
others	(694)	-	-	-	894	(200)	-
Derecognition on disposal	(106)	(993)	-	-	-	-	(1,099)
Cost or Valuation 31st March 2016	32,605	15,012	326	1,169	974	639	50,725
Accum Depreciation and Impairments 1st April 2015	(8,098)	(9,792)	(124)	(210)	-	(124)	(18,348)
Depreciation for the year- to Revaluation Reserve	(122)	-	-	(1)	-	(6)	(129)
to Provision of Services	(241)	(1,347)	(13)	(1)	(6)	-	(1,608)
Impairment losses/(reversals) to Revaluation Reserve	(216)	(1)	-	(32)	-	-	(249)
to Provision of Services	(73)	-	-	-	-	-	(73)
Reclassifications	203	-	-	-	(203)	-	-
Derecognition on disposal	104	978	-	-	-	-	1,082
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairments 31st March 2016	(8,443)	(10,162)	(137)	(244)	(209)	(130)	(19,325)
Net Book Value at 31st March 2016	24,162	4,850	189	925	765	509	31,400

Group Note 4 Inventories

This note corresponds to the single entity Note 23.

Inventories	31st March 2016			31st March 2017		
	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s
Raw Materials & Consumables	45	153	198	24	187	211
Net Balance at 31st March	45	153	198	24	187	211

Group Note 5 Debtors

This note corresponds to the single entity Note 24.

Debtors	31st March 2016			31st March 2017		
	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s
Central Government Bodies	1,208	-	1,208	450	-	450
Other Local Authorities	857	-	857	998	-	998
Other entities and individuals						
Council Tax	382	-	382	875	-	875
Retained Business Rates	107	-	107	139	-	139
Advance Payments	119	383	502	640	410	1,050
Sundry Trade Debtors	80	229	309	505	197	702
Net Balance at 31st March	2,753	612	3,365	3,607	607	4,214

Group Accounts

Group Note 6 Net Change in Liquid Resources

This note corresponds to the single entity Note 25.

Short-term Investments, Cash and Cash Equivalents	31st March 2016			31st March 2017		
	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s
Bank Deposits - access <3 months	3,000	-	3,000	1,000	-	1,000
Bank Deposits - access 3 - 6 months	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank Deposits - access 6 -12 months	4,000	-	4,000	2,000	-	2,000
Total Short-term Investments	7,000	-	7,000	3,000	-	3,000
Cash in Hand	1	4	5	1	3	4
Cash at Bank	3,303	333	3,636	3,555	363	3,918
Bank Overdraft	-	(9)	(9)	-	(58)	(58)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,304	328	3,632	3,556	308	3,864

Group Note 7 Borrowing

This note corresponds to the single entity Note 29.

Borrowing	31st March 2016			31st March 2017		
	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s
Repayable in less than 12 months	184	741	925	184	454	638
Repayable between 1 & 2 years	184	512	695	184	317	500
between 2 & 5 years	552	832	1,384	552	390	942
between 5 & 10 years	920	534	1,454	920	406	1,326
in 10 years or more	1,656	-	1,656	1,472	-	1,472
Balance at 31st March	3,496	2,619	6,114	3,312	1,567	4,878

Group Note 8 Creditors

This note corresponds to the single entity Note 28.

Creditors	31st March 2016			31st March 2017		
	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s
Central Government Bodies	1,404	87	1,491	2,040	99	2,139
Other Local Authorities	146	-	146	355	-	355
Bodies external to government						
Business Rates	156	-	156	167	-	167
Advance Receipts: Council Tax	185	-	185	63	-	63
Advance Receipts: Others	32	289	321	50	277	327
Employee Benefit Expenses	25	-	25	25	-	25
Sundry Trade Creditors	1,926	1,028	2,954	2,643	413	3,056
Balance at 31st March	3,874	1,404	5,278	5,343	789	6,132

Group Note 9 Local Government Pension Scheme – a defined benefit scheme

Rossendale Transport Ltd has been a party to the same Local Government Pension Scheme, operated by Lancashire County Council, as Rossendale Borough Council. Therefore, the following tables should be read in conjunction with Note 37 to the single entity and the reference to the March 2016 scheme revaluation in the Explanatory foreword on page 10.

Following the 2016 revaluation the Pension Fund for the limited company was transferred to Rossendale Borough Council. All assets and liabilities are now reflected in the Single Entity Accounts and Note 37 and the Group tables below show nil balances for Rossendale Transport Ltd.

9a – Net Present Value of Scheme

Scheme History	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Note
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Council	(76,638)	(73,369)	(84,178)	(80,607)	(100,932)	
Rossendale Transport Ltd	(8,689)	(8,905)	(9,909)	(9,131)	-	
Scheme Liabilities at 31st March	(85,327)	(82,274)	(94,087)	(89,738)	(100,932)	GR9b,9j
Council	47,103	45,771	50,127	50,854	67,318	
Rossendale Transport Ltd	7,273	7,247	7,780	7,885	-	
Scheme Assets at 31st March	54,376	53,018	57,907	58,739	67,318	GR9c,9d,9j
Net Scheme Assets/(Liabilities)	(29,014)	(40,065)	(31,882)	(34,860)	(33,614)	GR9j

9b – Present Value of Scheme Liabilities

Scheme Liabilities	31st March 2016			31st March 2017			Note
	Council	RT Ltd	Group	Council	RT Ltd	Group	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Scheme Liabilities at 1 st April	84,178	9,909	94,087	80,607	9,131	89,738	
Current Service Cost	967	38	1,005	848	146	994	GR9f
Interest on Pension Liabilities	2,640	301	2,941	3,072	-	3,072	GR9f
Member Contributions	244	7	251	237	-	237	
Remeasurement of liabilities	(3,829)	(405)	(4,234)	11,006	-	11,006	GR9g
Curtailments	-	(410)	(410)	48	-	48	
Business Combinations	-	-	-	9,440	(9,277)	163	
Benefits/transfers paid	(3,593)	(309)	(3,902)	(4,326)	-	(4,326)	
Deferred Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scheme Liabilities at 31st March	80,607	9,131	89,738	100,932	-	100,932	GR9a,9j

9c – Present Value of Scheme Assets

Scheme Assets	31st March 2016			31st March 2017			Note
	Council	RT Ltd	Group	Council	RT Ltd	Group	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Scheme Assets at 1 st April	50,127	7,780	57,907	50,854	7,885	58,739	
Interest on plan assets	1,578	237	1,815	2,007	-	2,007	GR9f
Remeasurement of assets	801	132	933	8,924	-	8,924	GR9g
Administration expenses	(15)	-	(15)	(18)	-	(18)	
Employer contributions	1,712	139	1,851	1,755	146	1,901	
Member contributions	244	7	251	237	-	237	
Business Combinations	-	-	-	7,885	(8,031)	(146)	
Benefits/transfers paid	(3,593)	(410)	(4,003)	(4,326)	-	(4,326)	
Scheme Assets at 31st March	50,854	7,885	58,739	67,318	-	67,318	GR9a,9d,9j

9d – Major Categories of Scheme Assets

Scheme Assets	31st March 2016			31st March 2017		
	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s
Equities	17,480	2,712	20,192	-	-	-
Bonds	2,058	316	2,374	2,437	-	2,437
Property	4,887	757	5,644	5,929	-	5,929
Alternatives	24,680	3,832	28,512	58,253	-	58,253
Cash & Cash equivalents	1,749	268	2,017	699	-	699
Total Scheme Assets	50,854	7,885	58,739	67,318	-	67,318

9e – Scheme Membership

Scheme Membership	31st March 2016			31st March 2017		
	Council	RT Ltd	Group	Council	RT Ltd	Group
Active Members	153	13	166	150	-	150
Deferred Members	257	10	267	253	-	253
Pensioners	427	54	481	427	-	427
Widows	123	4	127	128	-	128

9f – Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account

Reconciliation of the movement in the Pension Fund Reserve	31st March 2016			31st March 2017		
	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s
Comprehensive Income/Expend						
Net Cost of Services - current service cost	967	38	1,005	848	-	848
Financing & Investment Income/Expend						
Interest cost	2,640	102	2,742	3,072	-	3,072
Curtailments & Settlements	-	-	-	48	-	48
Expected return on assets in scheme	(1,578)	(237)	(1,815)	(2,007)	-	(2,007)
Administration expenses	15	-	15	18	-	18
Business Combinations	-	-	-	1,555	-	1,555
Total post-employment benefit charged to the CIES Provision of Services	2,044	(97)	1,947	3,534	-	3,534
Income/Expend						
Actuarial (gains)/losses	4,630	(774)	3,856	2,082	-	2,082
Total post-employment benefit charged to CIES	6,674	(871)	5,803	5,616	-	5,616
Movement in Reserves Statement						
Reversal of net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with the Code	(2,044)	(216)	(2,260)	(3,534)	-	(3,534)
Actual charge in the year						
Employer's contributions paid to the scheme	1,712	139	1,851	1,755	146	1,901

Group Accounts

9g – Re-measurement impacts in the Other Income and Expenditure Statement

Remeasurement Gains/(Losses)	31st March 2016			31st March 2017			Note
	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s	
Experience gains/(losses)	-	(405)	(405)	(4,625)	-	(4,625)	
Gains/(losses) on financial assumptions	3,829	-	3,829	16,349	-	16,349	
Gains/(losses) on demographic assumptions	-	-	-	(718)	-	(718)	
Remeasurement of Liabilities gains/(losses)	3,829	(405)	3,424	11,006	-	11,006	GR9b
Remeasurement of Assets gains/(losses)	801	(369)	432	(8,924)	-	(8,924)	GR9c
Net Actuarial gains/(losses) in current year	4,630	(774)	3,856	2,082	-	2,082	GR9f

9h – Actual gains and losses on plan assets

Actual Gains/(Losses)	31st March 2016			31st March 2017		
	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s
Actual Return on Plan Assets	2379	369	2,748	11,181	-	11,181

9i – Actuarial Assumptions

The assumptions are identical to those in the single entity accounts at Note 34i

9j – Sensitivity Analysis of Actuarial Assumptions

Note 9j - Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis based on assumptions as at 31st March 2017	Central Estimates for 2017/18			Sensitivity			
				1 + 0.1% p.a. discount rate	2 + 0.1% p.a. inflation	3 + 0.1% p.a. salary inflation	4 + 1 yr to member's life expect
	Council £000s	RT Ltd £000s	Group £000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Liabilities	100,932	-	100,932	99,496	102,389	101,109	102,998
Assets	(67,318)	-	(67,318)	(67,318)	(67,318)	(67,318)	(67,318)
Deficit/(Surplus)	33,614	-	33,614	32,178	35,071	33,791	35,680
Projected current service cost	1,224	-	1,224	1,190	1,258	1,224	1,249
Projected net interest cost	819	-	819	814	857	825	873



Glossary

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 2013/14 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.

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.

Glossary

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 which reflects 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.

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).

Glossary

Financial Reporting Standard 17 (FRS17)

FRS17, 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.

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.

Internal Borrowing

Whilst capital resources cannot be used to fund revenue works, revenue reserves can be used to support the costs of capital projects, either permanently, or temporarily. Temporary revenue funding is known as Internal Borrowing and these funds are repaid over the life of the asset in a process called the Minimum Revenue Provision. When the Council has the revenue reserves to do this it is usually a cheaper option than external borrowing.

Leasing

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

Glossary

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 (MRP)

The Minimum Revenue Provision is the minimum amount which must be charged to the Council's revenue account each year to repay the revenue reserves for amounts used to support the capital programme – known as Internal Borrowing.

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.

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.

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.

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.)

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Assets of the Council, including land and buildings, vehicles and plant, community assets, infrastructure assets, assets under construction and surplus assets.

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. The Revenue Account is sometimes also referred to as the General Fund.

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.'

