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BARNSLEY Metropolitan Borough Council

MEETING:	Audit Committee
DATE:	Wednesday, 20 July 2016
TIME:	4.00 pm
VENUE:	Reception Room, Barnsley Town Hall

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

10. Draft Statement of Accounts 2015/16 *(Pages 3 - 144)*

The Director of Finance, Assets and Information Services will submit a report presenting the 2015/16 Statement of Accounts, the sixth set prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

11. Draft Annual Governance Statement 2015/16 *(Pages 145 - 160)*

The Chief Executive, Director of Finance, Assets and Information Services and Director of Legal and Governance will submit a joint report on the Draft Annual Governance Statement 2015/16.

To: Chair and Members of Audit Committee:-

Councillors Richardson (Chair), Barnard, Clements, David Griffin and Lofts; together with Independent members Ms K Armitage, Ms D Brown, Mr M Marks, Mr P Johnson and Mr S Gill

Diana Terris, Chief Executive
All Executive Directors
Andrew Frosdick, Director Legal and Governance
Frances Foster, Director Finance, Assets and Information Services
Rob Winter, Head of Internal Audit
Neil Copley, Service Director Finance
Ian Rooth, Head of Technical Services
Adrian Hunt, Risk Management Manager
Michael Potter, Service Director Organisation and Workforce Improvement
Julie Winham, Senior Audit Manager

Council Governance Unit – 3 copies

Please contact William Ward on 01226 773451 or email governance@barnsley.gov.uk

Thursday 14th July, 2016

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Report of the Director of Finance, Assets & Information Technology

Audit Committee: 20th July 2016

DRAFT 2015/16 STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

1. Purpose of Report

1.1 This report presents the 2015/16 Statement of Accounts, the Council's sixth set of accounts prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

2. Recommendation

2.1 It is recommended that:

a) **The Audit Committee considers and comments on the work that has taken place to prepare the Authority's draft 2015/16 Statement of Accounts.**

3. Introduction / Background

3.1 The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 set out the requirements for the production and publication of the 2015/16 Statement of Accounts. The main requirement is that the Council should lodge a Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting (the Code) compliant set of accounts with the External Auditor by no later than 30th June 2016.

3.2 Members of the Committee will be aware that the external auditors for 2013/14 through to 2015/16 are KPMG.

3.3 Members of the Committee should note that the Council met all of its statutory obligations with the draft accounts submitted to KPMG on the afternoon of the 30th June 2016. It should also be noted that the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 no longer require those charged with governance (the Council) to approve the draft accounts prior to the 30th June 2016 deadline. This is primarily to allow the Council's officers additional time to prepare the accounts under the more complex and time consuming International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and to place public bodies on a similar reporting footing with the private sector.

3.4 It should be noted however that the newly adopted Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 determine that from the 2017/18 financial year, the statutory obligation for submitting a set of draft accounts to audit will be brought forward by one month (31st May). Over the past 3 years, Council finance staff have been working towards this deadline by improving and automating processes. 2016/17 marks the end of this series of 'dry runs'. No issues are anticipated at this stage in meeting this revised deadline.

3.5 As in 2015, the Audit Committee and the full Council will receive the External Auditor's report prior to the 30th September 2016 statutory deadline.

4. Current Position

4.1 A set of the Council's 2015/16 summary accounts are attached at Appendix 1 to this document, with the full draft Statement of Accounts for 2015/16 attached at Appendix 2. The main document (Appendix 2) presents the Authority's financial statements in the format required by CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2015/16 (the 'Code'), the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and the Audit Commission Act 1998.

4.2 As previously mentioned, the format of the information is prescribed and based on International Financial Reporting Standards as interpreted by the 'Code'. Although this format allows for comparison between local authorities and other bodies, this format is different to the Authority's service and management structures. Consequently, separate revenue and capital final accounts reports detailing the 2015/16 outturn for each Directorate and the overall implications of those positions were submitted to the Council's Cabinet for approval on the 15th June 2016. These reports can also be made available to members of the Audit Committee if required.

4.3 The annual audit of the accounts commenced in early July 2016. On conclusion of the audit, the External Auditor will issue a formal report and opinion on the accounts. No major amendments to the accounts are anticipated, however, if any significant amendments are required then these will be presented to the Audit Committee and the full Council in a separate report at a later date.

5. Options

5.1 The Council has a statutory obligation to submit the draft 2015/16 Statement of Accounts to the External Auditor by 30th June 2016. Failure to do so could result in an audit qualification and consequential reputational damage. This requirement was duly met.

6. Consultations

6.1 The Statement of Accounts has been prepared in conjunction with all Executive Directors and Financial Services support staff. External Audit has been kept informed of progress throughout the accounts closure process.

7. Local Area Implications / Compatibility with European Convention on Human Rights / Reduction of Crime and Disorder / Risk Assessment

7.1 No direct implications.

8. Proposal

8.1 That the Director of Finance, Assets & Information Technology submits the draft 2015/16 Statement of Accounts (Appendix 2) to the Audit Committee meeting of the 20th July 2016 for consideration and comment.

9. Financial Implications

9.1 The Authority's statutory draft financial statements for the financial year 2015/16 are attached at Appendix 2 to this report. For the benefit of Members, this includes on pages 6 to 29, a Narrative Report (formerly the Explanatory

Foreword) which is a new requirement introduced for 2015/16. This report introduces the Council and what the purpose is, together with the corporate vision and values.

9.2 Furthermore, the new requirements dictate that key performance of the Council must also be presented, from both an internal and external perspective, covering a range of themes such as performance management, treasury management, risk management and the future economic outlook. Though not a new requirement, the narrative report explains the linkages between the Authority's management accounts and the financial statements contained within the Statement of Accounts and provides a reconciliation between the two.

9.3 The Narrative Report also provides a brief description of the purpose of the main statements within the accounts, including the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement and the Balance Sheet.

9.4 Attached at Appendix 1 are a modified set of summary accounts for 2015/16 which are intended to highlight key issues to Members, the public and other stakeholders in an intelligible and accessible way. In considering the draft statements, the Audit Committee's attention is drawn to the issues outlined in paragraphs 9.5 to 9.18 below.

9.5 The legislative requirements stemming from the Accounts & Audit Regulations 2011 have had the impact of significantly reducing the timeframe allowed for the accounts closure process in recent years. Added to the reductions in staffing and the increasing complexity brought about by International Financial Reporting Standards, this has created workload issues. However all such requirements were still met in full and in overall terms, the Council considers that the overall quality of working papers and files for audit have improved.

9.6 Looking forward, the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 have been made which are in effect from the 2015/16 financial year. Key changes include the Categorisation of Authorities to determine the scope of the statutory audit and, more of an impact to the Authority, introducing an earlier timetable for the closure of accounts.

9.7 In preparation for this, the Authority has used the past three closedowns to implement revised processes such as increased automation as well as a more rigorous approach to materiality. Specific transitionary periods are applied within the 2015 Regulations in respect of this to defer the effective start date to the closedown of 2017/18 accounts. This gives the Authority a further one year period to drive through further improvements to the processes including periodic closedowns throughout the year.

9.8 The Statement of Recommended Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16 (the 'Code') prescribes the accounting treatment and disclosures for all transactions of a local authority.

9.9 The 'Code' sets out the accounting concepts and principles that underpin the Statement of Accounts with the overriding requirement that the accounts provide a true and fair view of the financial position and transactions of the Authority.

9.10 The 'Code' is updated each year as accounting practice evolves. Members of the Committee will recall that recent changes have included the introduction of

International Financial Reporting Standards and the inclusion of Heritage Assets to the Council's Balance Sheet for the first time in 2012.

9.11 The only significant accounting change to the Code for 2015/16 relates to the adoption of IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement. This standard provides a consistent definition of fair value throughout the accounts for assets and liabilities; 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 impact of the change has resulted in revaluations, with additional disclosures in the financial statements and the supporting notes to the accounts. Though significant in terms of accounting changes and disclosures, the impact on the Authority from both a net worth on the balance sheet and the recorded cost of 2015/16 services through the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (CI&ES) points of view, is not material.

9.12 No other significant accounting changes are contained within the 2015/16 Code that impact on the Authority and therefore does not affect the Authority's financial position both in terms of net worth on the balance sheet and through the surplus / deficit reported through its Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (CI&ES).

9.13 A summary of the main financial performance of the Council for the 2015/16 financial year is also set out in Appendix 1 'Barnsley Council Summary Accounts 2015/16'.

The Authority's 2015/16 Financial Performance / Movement in Reserves Statement

9.14 The Authority's 2015/16 Movement in Reserves Statement (Appendix 2 page 32) shows a total increase in General Fund Balances of £31.4 Million, comprised of a £30.7 Million increase in General Fund Balances and an increase in school balances of £0.7 Million.

9.15 This statement also shows that the Minimum Working Balance (contingency for unforeseen events) was increased by £5 Million to £15 Million at the end of the financial year.

9.16 The overall increase in General Fund Balances (excluding schools) of £35.7 Million is comprised of an in year surplus of £60.0 Million, net of reserves utilised in the year totalling £24.3 Million. The increase relating to Schools' Balances relates to an in year surplus of £5.1 Million, net of brought forward reserves totalling £4.4 Million.

9.17 The majority of the in-year surplus is a consequence of one-off events during the year, predominantly relating to scheme / project slippage as described in the Narrative Report (management accounts detailing this position were also submitted to the 15th June 2016 Cabinet meeting for approval). Therefore, it has been necessary to earmark £48.2 Million to fund schemes or projects continuing to completion in the 2016/17 financial year.

9.18 At its meeting of the 15th June 2016, the Council's Cabinet approved the transfer of the remaining balance of £16.8 Million as follows:

a) the service operational under-spend of £16.8 Million be transferred into the Authority's strategic reserves to be considered as part of the recently revised planning processes which have been agreed to deliver 'Future Council'.

10. Employee Implications

10.1 No direct implications.

11. Glossary

11.1 CIPFA - Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy

12. List of Appendices

12.1 Appendix 1 - Barnsley Council Summary Accounts 2015/16;
Appendix 2 - Draft Statement of Accounts 2015/16.

13. Background Papers

13.1 Various closedown files, working papers and external audit schedules are available for inspection within the Finance, Assets and Information Technology Directorate.

Contact Officer: Neil Copley Telephone: 773237 Date: 12/07/2016

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Appendix 1

BARNSLEY MBC

DRAFT SUMMARY ACCOUNTS

2015/16

BARNSLEY
Metropolitan Borough Council

SUMMARY ACCOUNTS 2015/16

Introduction

This summary provides details of the Authority's spending during 2015/16 including Children & Education Services, Adult Social Care, Highways & Transport Services, Housing Services and other services. In addition, this summary identifies the funding of the Authority's spending as well as detailing the financial position as at the end of March 2016.

Executive Director's Statement

The figures in this summary were originally compiled having regard to proper accounting practice. For the purpose of this statement, some modifications have been made to provide more meaningful information to non-technical users.

A full copy of the Authority's 2015/16 detailed accounts is available for examination on the Authority's website (www.barnsley.gov.uk).

Financial Performance

Actual net expenditure for the year was £139.2M against a budget of £175.6M, giving a total increase in balances of £36.4M. This is comprised of an increase in General Fund Balances of £35.7M and an increase in School Balances of £0.7M.

The overall increase in General Fund Balances (excluding schools) is comprised of the Authority's total in year surplus of £60.0M, net of reserves utilised in the year totalling £24.3M. The increase in reserves (£0.7M) relating to Schools' Balances relates to an in year surplus of £5.1M, less the use of reserves brought forward totalling £4.4M.

It should be noted that a large proportion of this total 'surplus' does not represent spare cash as the majority of the in year surplus is a consequence of one-off events during the year and scheme / project slippage. Therefore, it has been necessary to earmark £48.2M of this balance to fund schemes continuing to completion in the 2016/17 financial year.

The remaining balance of £16.8M, predominantly relating to one-off contributions and other events during the year, has been transferred to the Authority's Strategic Reserves, pending further consideration of the Authority's Medium Term Financial Strategy and 'Future Council' processes.

The table below shows the performance of each Directorate of the Authority, reflective of the management structure.

Management Accounts	Year End Budget * £000s	Actual £000s	Over / (Under) Spend £000s	Earmarked For 2015/16 £000s	Operational Over / (Under) Spend £000s
People	67,298	61,822	(5,476)	9,120	3,644
Place	33,648	32,994	(654)	650	(4)
Communities	18,135	12,021	(6,114)	5,828	(286)
HRA	-	-	-	-	-
Public Health	3,542	1,609	(1,933)	1,933	-
Core Services	(2,365)	(4,908)	(2,543)	2,577	34
Corporate Budgets	83,997	35,693	(48,304)	28,118	(20,186)
Total	**204,255**	**139,231**	**(65,024)**	**48,226**	**(16,798)**

***** Consists of approved 2015/16 budget (£175.1M), Parish Precepts (£0.5M) and Reserves Utilised from 2014/15 (£28.6M).

The table below shows the movement on the General Fund Reserves in the 2015/16 financial year:

	£000s
2015/16 Actual Net Revenue Expenditure	139,231
2015/16 Revenue Budget – Corporate Funding:	(175,654)
(Increase) / Decrease in General Fund Reserves	**(36,423)**

Frances Foster, CPFA, Director of Finance, Assets & Information Technology, Westgate Plaza One, Barnsley, S70 2DR

SUMMARY ACCOUNTS 2015/16

The Cost of the Authority's Services

To aid comparison of Local Authorities, the financial accounts are prepared in accordance with the Service Reporting Code of Practice which takes the management accounts of an Authority and converts these to the standard headings shown in The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account. This statement presents the accounting cost of running council services between April 2015 and March 2016 and identifies where the money came from to finance this cost.

Gross Income Specific Grants & Contributions, Fees & Charges and Rents

Council Tax Money paid by residents as a local tax

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account	Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s
Adult Social Care	74,542	(33,710)	40,832
Central Services	15,506	(6,005)	9,501
Children & Education Services	221,533	(214,826)	6,707
Cultural & Related Services	20,639	(2,472)	18,167
Environment & Regulatory Services	26,502	(9,779)	16,723
Highways & Transport Services	31,882	(4,367)	27,515
Housing Services	84,649	(84,038)	611
Housing Revenue Account	44,332	(74,788)	(30,456)
Planning Services	24,307	(6,257)	18,050
Public Health	11,514	(6,839)	4,675
Net Cost of Services	**555,406**	**(443,081)**	**112,325**
Other Operating Income & Expenditure	**85,448**	**(6,595)**	**78,853**
General Grants	-	(61,329)	(61,329)
Business Rates	-	(51,168)	(51,168)
Council Tax (Inc. Surplus on Collection Fund)	-	(78,712)	(78,712)
Corporate Funding	-	**(191,209)**	**(191,209)**
(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	**640,854**	**(640,885)**	**(31)**
Statutory Reversals *			**(40,898)**
Total Increase in General Fund and HRA Reserves			**(40,929)**
Split Between:			
General Fund			(36,423)
Housing Revenue Account			(4,506)

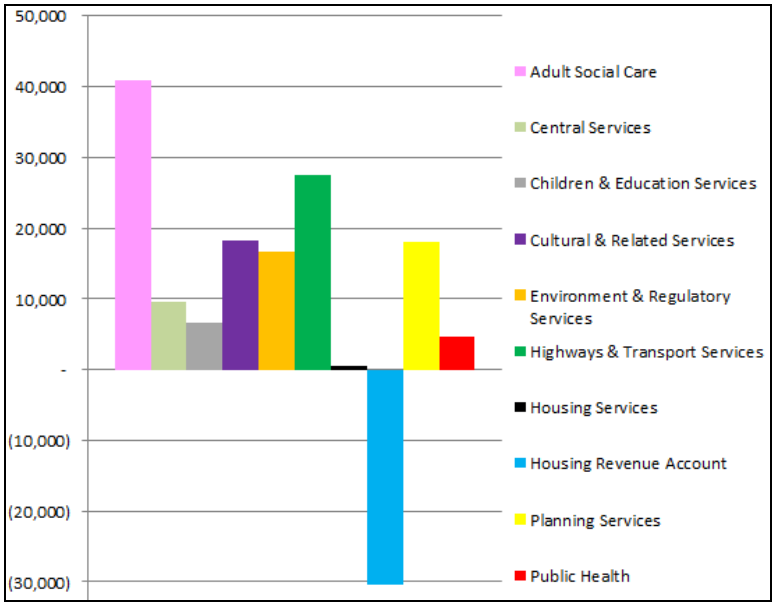
Business Rates Business rates collected by the Authority, of which 50% is retained. Central Government tops up the funding by way of a grant

Revenue Support Grant A Government grant paid to councils from national taxation to provide funding to operate local services

* From the accounting cost of providing Council services, certain Statutory Regulations dictate that a number of reversals are applied to ensure that certain transactions are not charged to the Council Tax Payer.

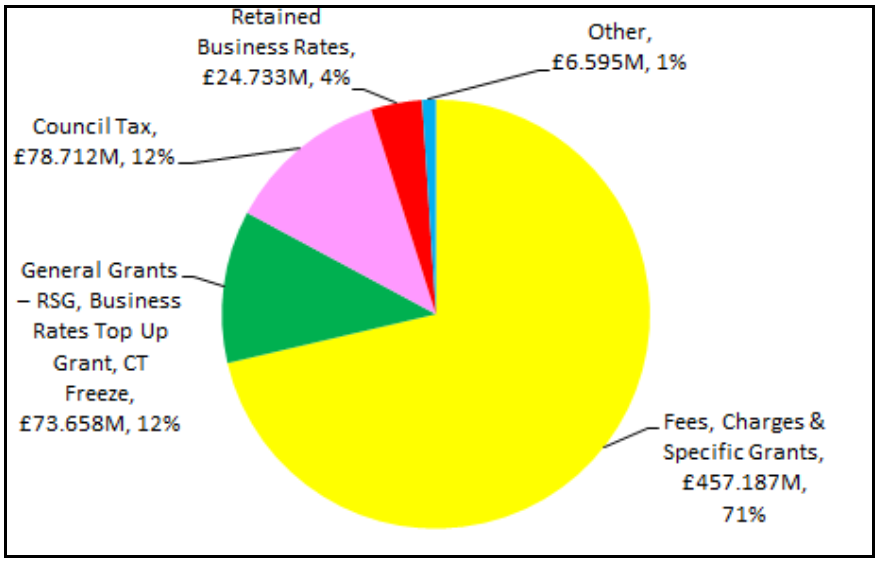
Resources Used in Delivering Our Services

The chart below shows the resources consumed (not cash spent) in delivering services and includes depreciation and impairment of non current assets.



SUMMARY ACCOUNTS 2015/16

Where Did The Money Come From?



Barnsley Council received income through its Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement of £641 Million in 2015/16.

The largest share of this was made up of fees, charges and specific grants, totalling 71% of total income.

Council Tax accounts for 12% of the total income with general grants totalling 12%.

The retained element of business rates that the Authority received during 2015/16 equates to 4% with the remaining 1% relating to other types of income including investment income.

Cash Flow

Cash Flow Statement

Cash 1st April 2015		**£15.220M**
Cash In	⇨	£724.852M
Cash Out	⇦	(£726.680M)
Cash 31st March 2016		**£13.392M**

** Represents the Council's cash balance had all issued items cleared the Authority's bank account and the Authority's* Short Term Deposits With Financial Institutions

Balance Sheet

What the Authority owns, is owed and owes is shown below:

Non Current Assets Includes Land & Buildings, Council Dwellings and Vehicles, Plant & Equipment

Amounts Owed to the Authority include Investments and Monies in Relation to Council Tax / Business Rates

Balance Sheet	**31st March 2016 £000s**
Non Current Assets	1,105,355
Stock	1,221
Amounts Owed to The Authority	45,897
Amounts Owed by The Authority	(1,166,012)
Money in the Bank	13,392
Authority Net Worth	**(147)**
Financed By:	
Useable Reserves	190,282
Unusable Reserves	(190,429)
	(147)

Amounts Owed by the Authority include Long Term Borrowing and Pension Fund Liabilities

Usable Reserves include the General Fund and HRA Balances which are available to fund future expenditure

Unusable Reserves are not available to fund future expenditure and include, for example, unrealised gains following the revaluation of the Authority's Non Current Assets

SUMMARY ACCOUNTS 2015/16

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure represents money spent by the Authority for the purposes of purchasing, upgrading or improving assets such as buildings and roads. The distinction from revenue expenditure is that the Authority and its residents receive the benefit from capital expenditure over a longer period of time. The Authority spent £77.492M on capital investment during the year. Further details regarding the capital programme can be found on the Council's website (www.barnsley.gov.uk).

	£000s			£000s
Property, Plant & Equipment	32,853		Capital Grants	11,508
Council Dwellings	21,527		Third Party Contributions (Inc. S106)	1,059
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	3,792		Capital Receipts	11,104
Assets Under Construction	5,334	**Funded By:**	Revenue Contributions	4,218
Infrastructure Assets	11,830		Reserves	-
Intangible Assets	250		Major Repairs Reserve	19,254
Heritage Assets	56		Prudential Borrowing	16,856
Non BMBC Assets	1,850		Leasing	13,493
Total	**77,492**		**Total**	**77,492**

Major capital expenditure during 2015/16 related to improvements in the Authority's housing stock, the new waste disposal facility, the Jobs & Business Growth Plan and improvements to the Borough's roads.

Housing Revenue Account

Council Housing - The Authority owns 18,719 dwellings, for which it charges rent. It is a legal requirement that expenditure and income relating to Local Authority housing provision be accounted for separately. During the year, income exceeded expenditure by £4.5M. This balance has therefore been added to the Housing Reserves brought forward, resulting in a year end balance of £41.3M. The majority of this balance has been earmarked to fund further major investment in the Authority's housing stock in 2016/17 and beyond. The costs and income relating to the Authority's Council housing provision are shown below:

The Authority owned the following types and numbers of houses as at March 2016:

Houses – 15,590
Flats – 3,129
Total – 18,719

	2015/16 £000s
Income	
Council House Rents	(72,283)
Other Income	(2,505)
	(74,788)
Expenditure	
Repairs & Maintenance	17,494
Supervision & Management	14,447
Depreciation & Impairment	11,397
Other Costs	995
	44,333
HRA Net Cost of Services	**(30,455)**
Other Operating Income & Expenditure	**25,949**
(Surplus) / Deficit for the Year	**(4,506)**

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BARNSLEY MBC

DRAFT STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

2015/16

BARNSLEY
Metropolitan Borough Council

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16

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SECTION 1 - INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

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Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

2015/16 Narrative Report

Introduction and Contents

This narrative report aims to outline the Authority's performance for the 2015/16 financial year in context with the financial information contained within this Statement of Accounts.

The report will cover:

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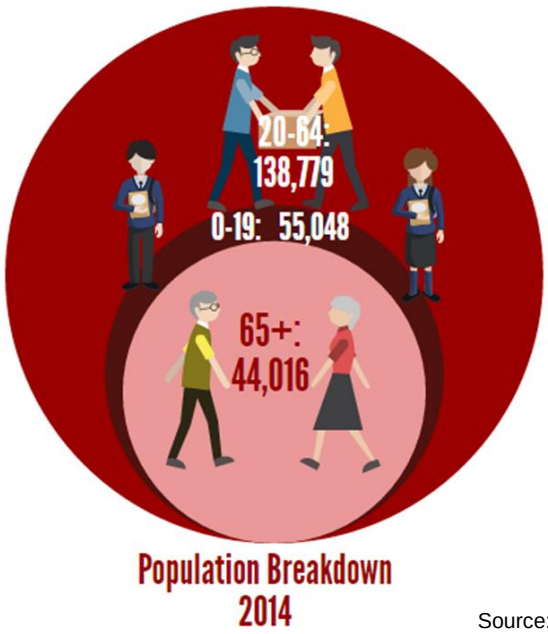
Introducing Barnsley

Demographic Profile of Barnsley

The latest data indicates that in 2014 there were 237,843 people living in Barnsley.

Figure 1. Population Breakdown in Barnsley 2014



Source: Office for National Statistics mid 2014 population estimates

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-2012 based Population Projections for Barnsley show that the total population is expected to rise to **246,900** by **2021**.

According to the 2011 Census, **97.9%** of the Barnsley resident population were from a **white** ethnic background, **0.7%** of **mixed** group, **0.7% Asian** or **Asian British**, **0.5%** were **Black/ African/Caribbean** or **Black British** with **0.2% other**. However the latest National Insurance figures show that our demographics are changing due to the increasing number of new arrivals particularly from Romania and Poland.

Economy, Education and Health

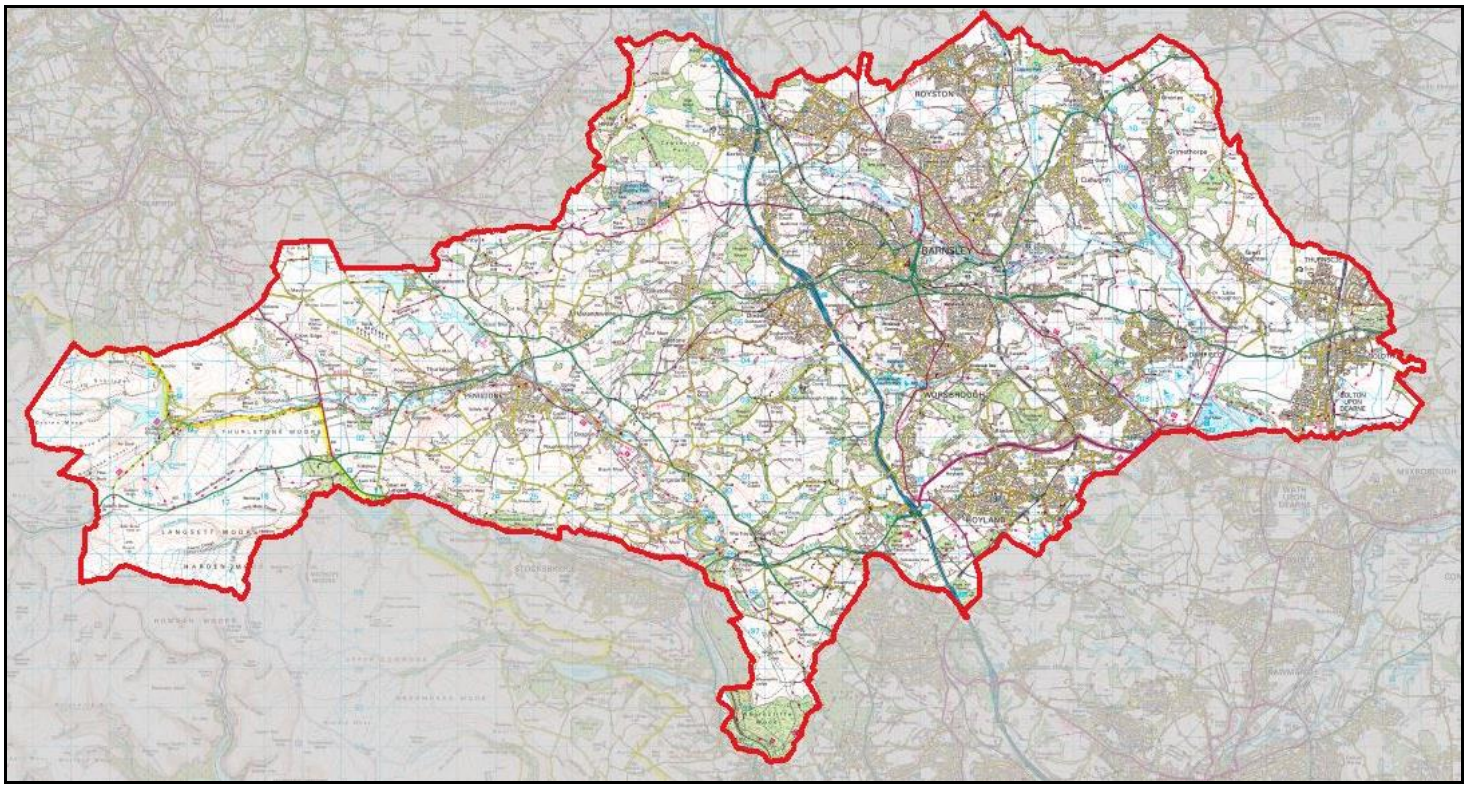
In 2015, nearly three quarters (**72%**) of those aged 16 – 64 years old are **in employment** and **6%** are **unemployed**. A further **22%** are **economically inactive**. Almost **40%** of those who are economically inactive are **long-term sick**.

Just under half (**49.5%**) of children achieved **five or more GCSEs** (grades A* - C including English and maths) in 2015. The proportion of residents with **no qualifications** is **declining** from 9.4% in 2014 to 8.3% in 2015.

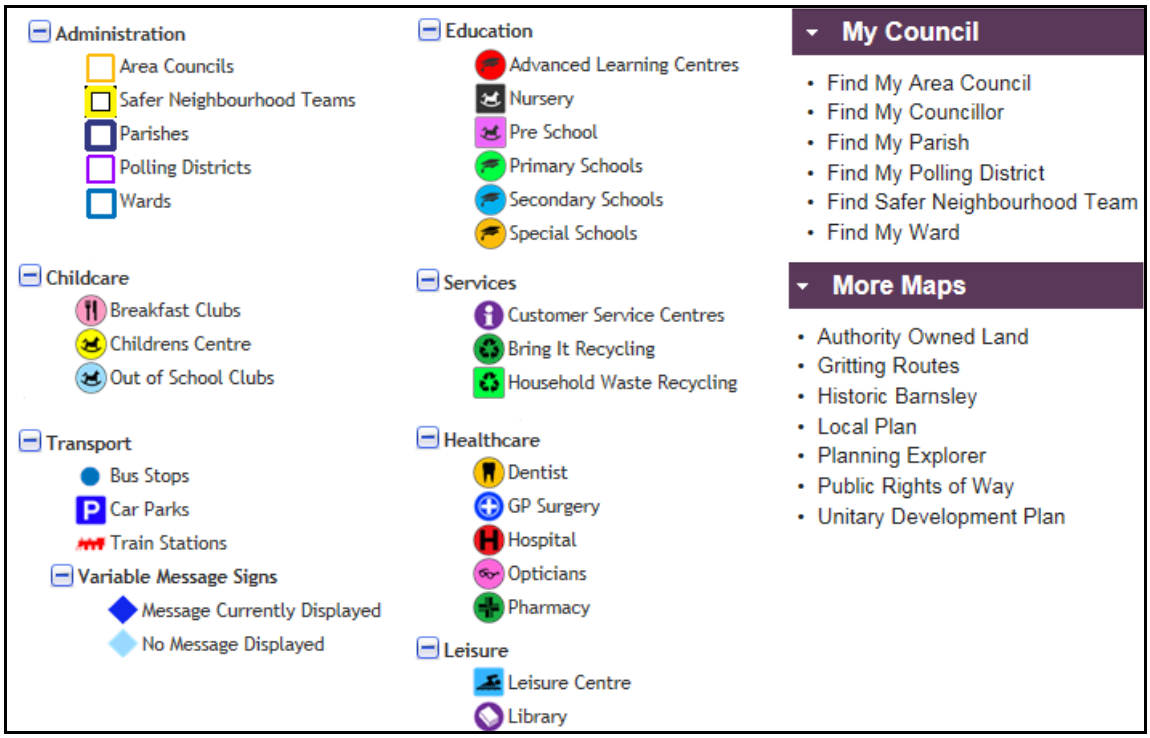
Significant health inequalities remain. **Women** living in the least deprived areas of Barnsley can expect to live **7.6 years longer** than women in the most deprived areas. For **men**, the difference is **7.3 years**

Interactive Maps of the Borough

Figure 2. Map of the Barnsley Borough



These interactive maps give key information about both the Borough in general and more specifically about the Council's functions. The interactive maps that can be viewed from the link below include:



The link to all of the above maps is **here**

Introducing Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

Our Corporate Plan

Welcome to the Corporate Plan which sets out what Barnsley Council aims to **achieve** over the next **three years** for our customers and the community. It explains **what** we want to do, **how** we are going to do it and how we will **measure** that we are on track to achieve it. The plan also **highlights achievements** made over the last three years as well as **identifying** what our **challenges** are.

Our organisation has changed **significantly** over the last three years as we have commenced our Future Council Strategy and programme. This has challenged us to **change** our culture or 'the way we do things around here' and deliver services in **more innovative** ways, whilst also delivering the planned **savings and efficiencies**.

We now have a **new, inspiring** and **forward looking** vision developed by our employees, 'working together for a brighter future, a better Barnsley'. We want to work **more** with our communities, **support** people to achieve their potential and we want our residents to think and feel we are making a real **difference** together

We have also developed a set of **values**, slightly revised our **priorities** and outcomes and **identified** what a future council will look like.

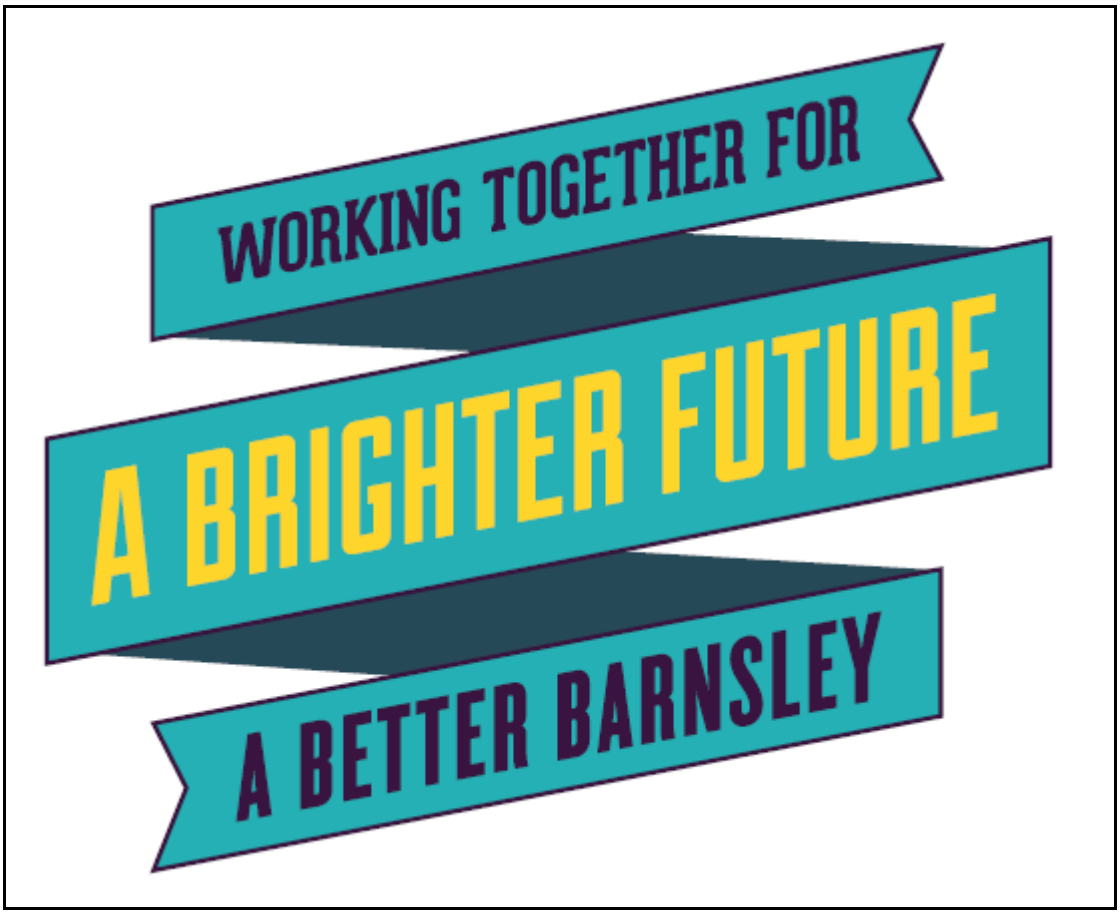
Like many other public sector bodies, we face many further challenges and changes over the next three years. We remain **committed** to responding to these **positively** as well as making a real difference to people's lives. Our Corporate Plan enables us to be **clear** about our priorities, **how** we are going to work, and what **differences** we are going to **achieve** with the reducing amount of resources available to us.

We continue to have a **high** level of ambition and aspiration and will do our **very best** to support Barnsley, its people, communities, partners and business to thrive and achieve. Residents, communities and customers of Barnsley continue to be our **number one priority**.

OUR CORPORATE PLAN	https://www2.barnsley.gov.uk/media/3704553/corporate_plan_2015-18.pdf

Our Vision

We have developed a new and inspiring vision for Barnsley, supported by values that will help us to drive change and improvement and to achieve our priorities and outcomes.



Our Values

Our core values are the 'way we do things around here' and will help pull the organisation in the same direction towards achieving our vision and priorities.

Our Priorities

Our three main priorities are considered to be the areas that warrant greater attention, emphasis and possibly resources, in order to influence other areas of activity and make the greatest impact overall. This is where we will focus our performance management and reporting arrangements to keep a closer eye on how well we are doing.

THRIVING & VIBRANT ECONOMY

We have developed a long-term plan to grow the economy for the borough. We are keen to work with and support the private sector, supporting them to create better conditions and infrastructure, helping to safeguard existing jobs and businesses and stimulate the growth of more and better jobs and homes. We want to make sure there are more job opportunities for Barnsley residents, to help the local economy, provide positive role models for young people, and reduce the extent of worklessness and poverty across the borough.

We will achieve this through delivering the following outcomes:

- **Create more and better jobs and good business growth**
- **Increase skills to get more people working**
- **Develop a vibrant Town Centre**
- **Strengthen our visitor economy**
- **Create more and better housing**

PEOPLE ACHIEVING THEIR POTENTIAL

It is important for the future of the borough that we help children, young people and families to achieve their potential and have the right skills and qualifications to access better education, employment or training. We also want to encourage young people to make a positive contribution in their communities. We have a crucial role in protecting and safeguarding the most vulnerable and at risk of harm. We will continue to challenge and raise our standards whilst looking at how we can manage and reduce demand more effectively. For people to achieve their potential we need to create a healthier, happier, independent and more active population.

We will achieve this through delivering the following outcomes:

- **Every child attends a good school**
- **Early, targeted support for those that need it**
- **Children and adults are safe from harm**
- **People are healthier, happier, independent and active**

STRONG & RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

We need to ensure better use of the physical assets, skills and knowledge that are in every community in Barnsley, so that we can utilise these resources more efficiently. Working together with the community, customers and partners becomes more important as we try to reduce the dependency on council services by creating stronger communities and designing innovative and different services.

We will achieve this through delivering the following outcomes:

- **People volunteering and contributing towards stronger communities**
- **Protecting the Borough for future generations**
- **Customers can contact us easily and use more services online**

Our Approach

People are at the heart of helping us to improve and achieve our priorities. Whether this is through strong leadership, governance and accountability, skilling up and learning new things, displaying the values in everything we do, recognising and celebrating success or being supported to learn from things that don't go so well. This is cultural change and organisational health, which we have described as One Council.

To deliver our vision, priorities and outcomes we need to continue to **change** and **improve** our organisation and its culture. To do this, we have identified ten things that we need to continue to develop, improve and embed across the organisation:

- **Clear vision and values** – we will make sure our employees, partners, customers and the community are aware of our vision and values and what we are trying to achieve.
- **Customer focus** – we will understand all our customers and put them at the centre of everything we do.
- **Commercial and business acumen** – we will focus on outcomes and making every penny count.
- **Effective delivery of projects and programmes** – we will strengthen and standardise our approach to ensure integrity, accountability and value for money.
- **Innovative and managed risk taking** – we will remove barriers and bureaucracy and encourage, support and empower our employees to identify and implement suggestions and improvements.
- **Learning organisation** – we will invest in our people, recognise success and achievement and become stronger from our failures.
- **Leaders at every level** – we will have leaders at every level of the organisation who are highly skilled, motivated and empowered to respond effectively to local needs.
- **Flexible workforce** – we will ensure our workforce is healthy, agile, flexible and supportive of change with skills that can be deployed in different ways to meet our customers needs.
- **Working with our partners, communities and residents** – we will work together to identify and meet local needs through joint and informed planning and decision making.
- **Enabling organisation** – we will enable our partners, communities and residents to do more for themselves.

Our 2015/16 Corporate Performance

2015/16 Revenue Budget Management Overview

Executive Overview:

Actual net expenditure for the year was **£139.2M** against a budget of **£175.6M**, giving a total **increase** in balances of **£36.4M**. This is comprised of an increase in **General Fund Balances** of **£35.7M** and an increase in **School Balances** of **£0.7M**.

The overall increase in General Fund Balances (excluding schools) is comprised of the Authority's total in year surplus of £60.0M, net of reserves utilised in the year totalling £24.3M. The increase relating to Schools' Balances relates to an in year surplus of £5.1M, net of brought forward reserves totalling £4.4M.

It should be noted that a large proportion of this total 'surplus' **does not** represent spare cash as the majority of the in year surplus is a consequence of one-off events during the year and scheme / project slippage. Therefore, it has been necessary to earmark **£48.2M** of this balance to fund schemes continuing to completion in the 2016/17 financial year.

The remaining balance of **£16.8M**, predominantly relating to one-off contributions and other events during the year, has been transferred to the Authority's **Strategic Reserves**, pending further consideration of the Authority's Medium Term Financial Strategy and 'Future Council' processes.

Individual quarterly revenue monitoring reports for 2015/16 can be accessed via the links below:

Quarter	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
1	09.09.2015	Cab.9.9.2015/7	Quarter 1 Cabinet
2	02.12.2015	Cab.2.12.2015/8	Quarter 2 Cabinet
3	24.02.2016	Cab.24.2.2016/8	Quarter 3 Cabinet
Final Accounts	15.06.2016	Cab.15.6.2016/8	Final Accounts Cabinet

Net Revenue Expenditure 2015/16

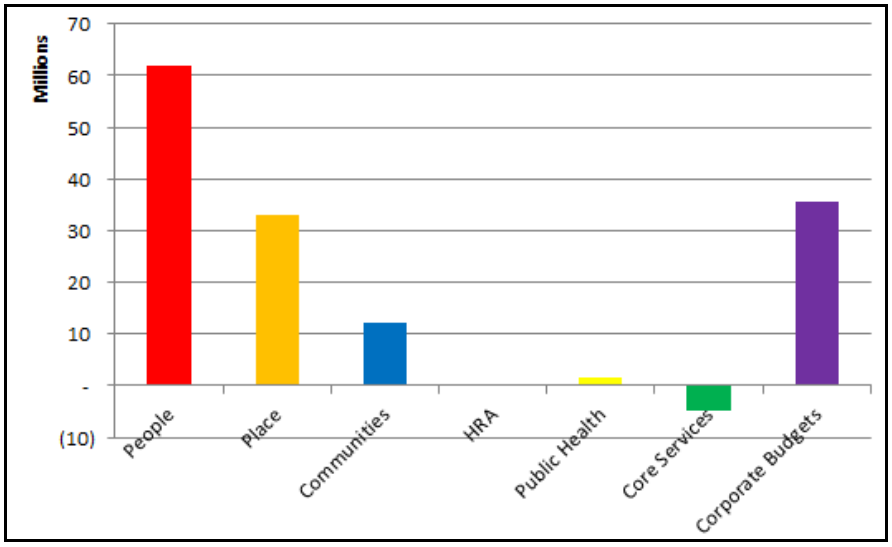
The table and charts below shows the management accounts per the reporting structure (directorates) of the Authority including the **amounts earmarked** into 2016/17:

Management Accounts	**Year End Budget ***	**Actual**	**Over / (Under) Spend**	**Earmarked For 2015/16**	**Operational Over / (Under) Spend**
	£000s	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**
People	67,298	61,822	(5,476)	9,120	3,644
Place	33,648	32,994	(654)	650	(4)
Communities	18,135	12,021	(6,114)	5,828	(286)
HRA	-	-	-	-	-
Public Health	3,542	1,609	(1,933)	1,933	-
Core Services	(2,365)	(4,908)	(2,543)	2,577	34
Corporate Budgets	83,997	35,693	(48,304)	28,118	(20,186)
Total	**204,255**	**139,231**	**(65,024)**	**48,226**	**(16,798)**

***** Year End Budget consists of approved 2015/16 budget (£175.1M), Parish Precepts (£0.5M) and Reserves Utilised from 2014/15 (£28.6M).

The chart below shows the net revenue expenditure **per Council directorate** for 2015/16:

Figure 3. **Net revenue expenditure** for Barnsley BMBC per directorate 2015/16

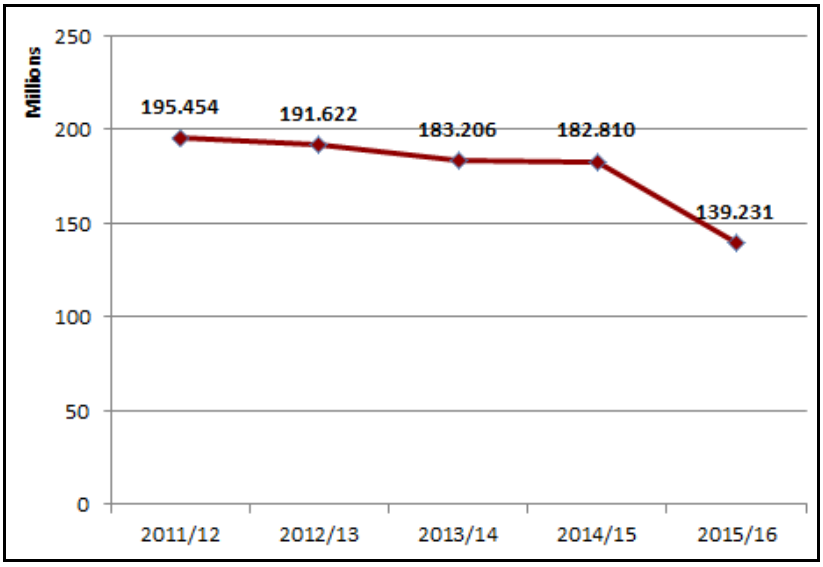


Trend Analysis – Net Revenue Expenditure

The table and chart below shows the historical trend in respect of Council net revenue expenditure over the last 5 financial years.

Trend Analysis	**Net Revenue Expenditure £000s**
2011/12	195,454
2012/13	191,622
2013/14	183,206
2014/15	182,810
2015/16	139,231

Figure 4. **Net revenue expenditure** for Barnsley MBC 2011/12 to 2015/16

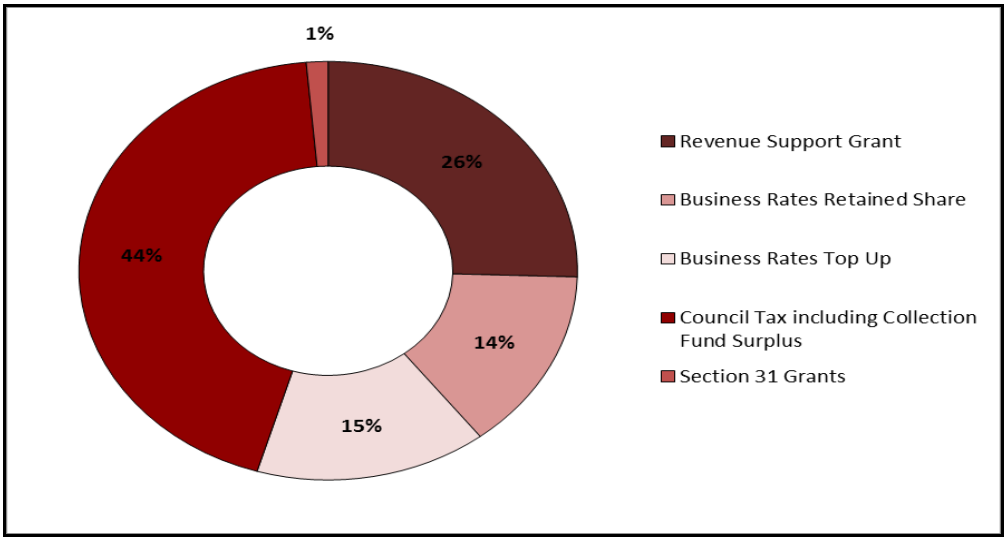


Corporate Funding 2015/16

The Authority set a net revenue expenditure budget of **£175.6M** for 2015/16 (including **£0.5M** in respect of parish precepts) which was funded from grants from Central Government including Revenue Support Grant (RSG) and business rate top up grant, the locally retained element of the business rates retention scheme, Section 31 Grants and income from Council Tax payers.

The chart and table below analyses the **proportion** of income received by the Authority from these sources during the year. The level of RSG is determined by Central Government whereas income from business rates and Council Tax is determined locally.

2015/16 Revenue Budget – Corporate Funding:	**£000s**
Revenue Support Grant	44,747
Business Rates Retained Share	24,733
Business Rates Top Up	26,435
Council Tax including Collection Fund Surplus	77,262
Section 31 Grants	2,477
Total Net Revenue Expenditure Budget	**175,654**



General Fund Reserves Analysis

The table below shows the movement on the **General Fund Reserves** in the 2015/16 financial year:

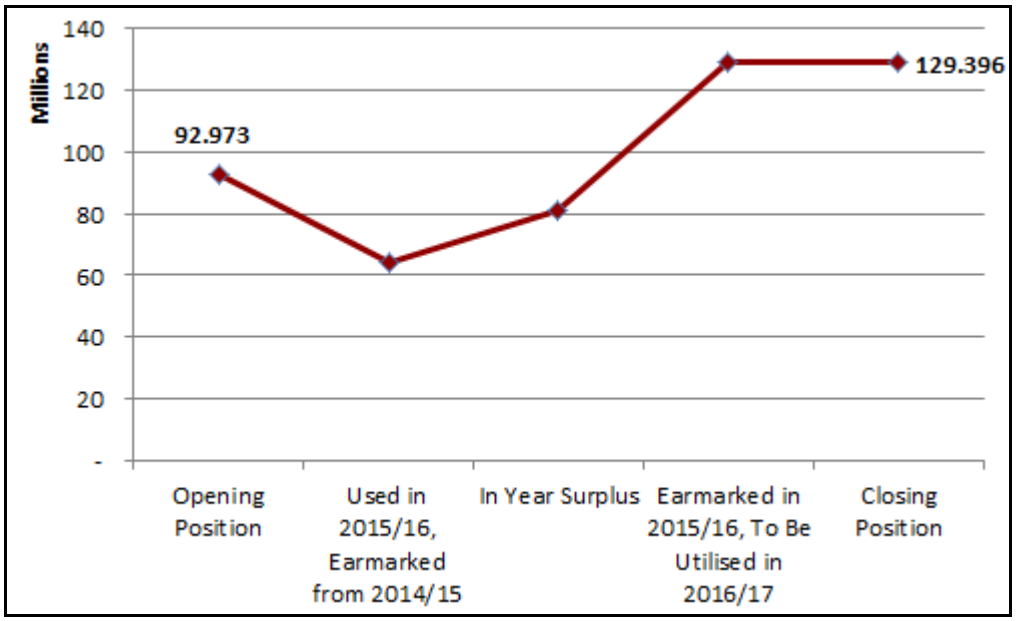
	£000s
2015/16 Actual Net Revenue Expenditure	139,231
2015/16 Revenue Budget – Corporate Funding:	(175,654)
(Increase) / Decrease in General Fund Reserves	**(36,423)**

Each year, the Authority submits 'earmarking' requests to Cabinet in respect of specific projects which are to be carried in to the forthcoming financial year.

A further breakdown relating to the **utilisation / earmarking** of the Authority's reserves is shown below:

	£000s
General Fund – General Reserves:	
In Year Surplus	(16,798)
	(16,798)
General Fund – Earmarked Reserves:	
Used in 2015/16, Earmarked from 2014/15	28,602
Earmarked in 2015/16, To Be Utilised in 2016/17	(48,226)
	(19,624)
(Increase) / Decrease in General Fund Reserves	**(36,423)**

Figure 5. Movement on **General Fund Reserves** for Barnsley MBC in 2015/16



Reconciliation between Final Accounts Report and Surplus / Deficit on Provision of Services

The table below shows the **reconciliation** between the Authority's **management accounts** presented to Members and the **financial accounts** that are included within the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement, within this Statement of Accounts, including the movement in general fund and HRA reserves. The reconciliation takes into account the statutory provisions of Local Authority accounting as prescribed by CIPFA's Code of Practice.

A **subjective analysis** of the reconciliation between the management accounts and the net cost of services of the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement can be found in Note 9.

The table below shows the statutory adjustments to the management accounts, resulting in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement. The total adjustments have also been presented against General Fund and HRA:

	HRA £000s	General Fund £000s	Total £000s
As per Management Accounts	**-**	**139,231**	**139,231**
Adjustments Excluded From Surplus / Deficit As Per Statutory Provisions:			
Statutory Provision for Repayment of Debt	(1,876)	(5,020)	(6,896)
Capital Expenditure Charged to the General Fund / HRA	(4,178)	(40)	(4,218)
Adjustment to Financing Costs To Follow Statutory Provisions	(78)	(578)	(656)
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance Credited to the HRA	(7,577)	-	(7,577)
Statutorily Required Transfer of the Surplus / Deficit on the HRA	(4,506)	-	(4,506)
Adjustments To Be Included In Surplus / Deficit As Per Statutory Provisions:			
Statutory Adjustments for Non-Current Asset Accounting	(2,722)	77,630	74,908
Corporate Revenue Income	-	(191,209)	(191,209)
Amounts Payable into the Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-	1,728	1,728
Statutory Adjustment for Pension Accounting (IAS 19)	-	1,954	1,954
Statutory Adjustment for Employee Benefit Accounting (IAS 19)	-	(2,790)	(2,790)
As per Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	**(20,937)**	**20,906**	**(31)**

Key Contingencies

The Authority holds a level of general reserves as a **contingency for unforeseen events**. The amount in respect of these minimum working balance reserves as at 31st March 2016 totals **£15.0M** (£10.0M as at 31st March 2015).

This is presented within Note 7 of this statement of accounts.

2015/16 Capital Programme Management Overview

Executive Overview:

In 2015/16, the Council spent **£77M** through its capital programme. The majority of the expenditure incurred related to the Council's operational land & buildings and its Council Dwellings.

The **capital expenditure** was funded from **£47M** worth of the Council's own resources and **£30M** of prudential borrowing / leasing.

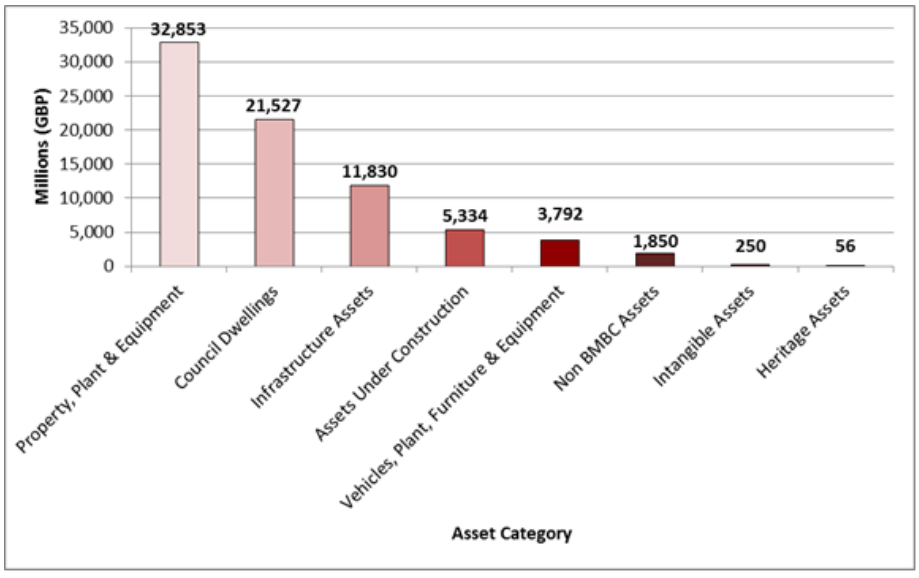
Individual quarterly capital programme monitoring reports for 2015/16 can be accessed via the links below:

Quarter	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
1	09.09.2015	Cab.9.9.2015/8	Quarter 1 Cabinet
2	02.12.2015	Cab.2.12.2015/9	Quarter 2 Cabinet
3	24.02.2016	Cab.24.2.2016/7	Quarter 3 Cabinet
Final Accounts	15.06.2016	Cab.15.6.2016/10	Final Accounts Cabinet

Asset Expenditure

Capital expenditure during the year amounted to £77.5M (£61.4M in 2014/15), including Private Finance Initiative and other finance lease purchases. The table and chart below analyses the capital expenditure against the Council asset categories.

Asset Category	**2015/16 £000s**
Property, Plant & Equipment	32,853
Council Dwellings	21,527
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	3,792
Assets Under Construction	5,334
Infrastructure Assets	11,830
Intangible Assets	250
Heritage Assets	56
Non BMBC Assets	1,850
Total	**77,492**



Details of Material Asset Groups Acquired / Enhanced

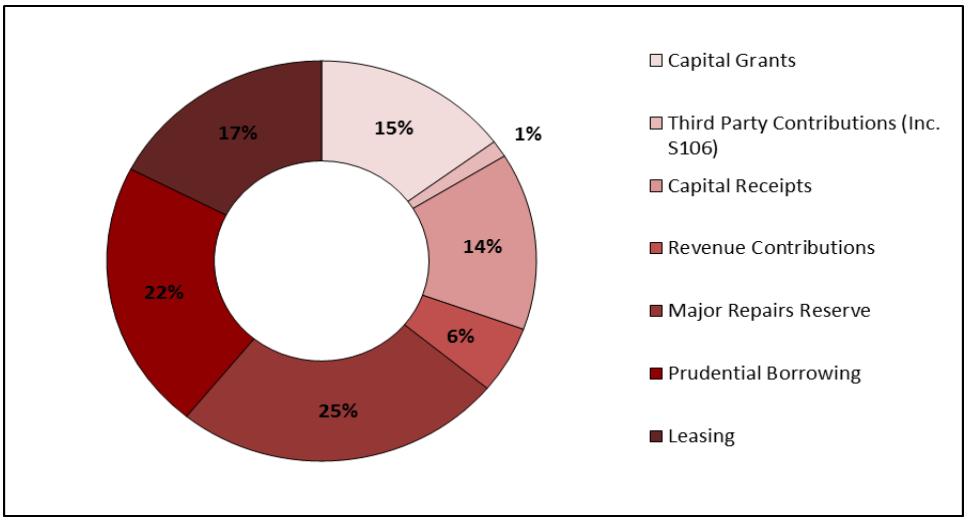
Below shows the **material assets/groups** that the Authority has spent its capital expenditure on, together with a high level description of what the expenditure relates to:

Asset Group	**Description**	**2015/16 Expenditure £000s**
Goldthorpe Development	Redeveloping the Goldthorpe Area including construction of a new primary school.	3,384
Highways - Footways Surfacing	Highways expenditure on the Borough's footways	2,770
Highways - Lighting	Highways expenditure on the Borough's street lighting	2,993
Highways - Road Surfacing	Highways expenditure on the Borough's road network	5,185
Housing Stock	Properties bought by the Authority from private owners, with the intention of recycling into housing stock	1,625
New Council Housing	New Build sites of Council Housing. Currently Assets Under Construction	1,950
Secondary Schools - ICT Equipment	Additional pieces of ICT equipment procured by secondary schools	2,260
Waste Transfer Site off Brookfield Park	Waste Transfer site, jointly owned by Barnsley MBC, Rotherham MBC & Doncaster MBC	19,276

Sources of Capital Finance

The chart below shows the major sources of **financing** capital expenditure:

Funding Source	**2015/16 £000s**
Capital Grants	11,508
Third Party Contributions (Inc. S106)	1,059
Capital Receipts	11,104
Revenue Contributions	4,218
Reserves	-
Major Repairs Reserve	19,254
Prudential Borrowing	16,856
Leasing	13,493
Total	**77,492**



Details of Material Assets Disposals

The Council disposed of a number of assets during 2015/16. The **material disposals** are shown in the table below.

Asset	**Description**	**2015/16 Asset Value Disposed £000s**
Various Schools	Authority Schools Converted to Academy in 2015/16	41,025
Various Dwellings	Council Dwellings	3,404

2015/16 Performance Monitoring Overview

Executive Overview:

A set of performance indicators have been developed and aligned to our priorities in the Corporate Plan. This allows us to monitor the delivery of outcomes. At the end of the 2015/16 reporting period, we reported on 105 of the 123 Corporate Plan Performance Indicators. 62 indicators achieved their target, 2 were within 10% of achieving their target and 41 did not achieve the annual target.

The chart below shows the breakdown of Performance by priority:

Priority	Red	Amber	Green	Total
Thriving & Vibrant Economy	15	-	19	**34**
People Achieving Their Potential	17	2	28	**47**
Strong and Resilient Communities	5	-	10	**15**
One Council	4	-	5	**9**
Total	**41**	**2**	**62**	**105**

Individual quarterly performance reports for 2015/16 can be accessed via the links below:

Quarter	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
1	09.09.2015	Cab.9.9.2015/6	Quarter 1 Cabinet
2	02.12.2015	Cab.2.12.2015/7	Quarter 2 Cabinet
3	24.02.2016	Cab.24.2.2016/6	Quarter 3 Cabinet
Final Accounts	15.06.2016	Cab.15.6.2016/7	Final Accounts Cabinet

To complement the performance report, we have produced an informative video which can be viewed at the link below:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sqRi19bEmtY

2015/16 Treasury Management Overview

Executive Overview:

Within the context of challenging economic conditions, the 2015/16 Treasury Strategy has continued to be based around **minimising** debt interest payments and **maximising** investment returns within the key principle of capital preservation.

The Authority minimised debt interest payments by having a total of **£31M** in **temporary** loans as at 31st March 2016 with an average rate of **0.69%**. **No long-term borrowing** was undertaken during the year. **Temporary cash** surpluses were invested in the money markets during the year and all investments were made in accordance with the Annual Investment Strategy.

The Council is exploring the option of borrowing from the Municipal Bond Agency. Cheaper capital finance arranged through the Bond Agency could reduce pressure on Council finances.

An ongoing review of treasury management activities is taking place including a revised Minimum Revenue Provision and **optimising** the Council's longer term borrowing position through other refinancing opportunities.

Individual quarterly treasury management reports for 2015/16 can be accessed via the links below:

Quarter	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
1	09.09.2015	Cab.9.9.2015/9	Quarter 1 Cabinet
2	02.12.2015	Cab.2.12.2015/10	Quarter 2 Cabinet
3	24.02.2016	Cab.24.2.2016/9	Quarter 3 Cabinet
Final Accounts	15.06.2016	Cab.15.6.2016/11	Final Accounts Cabinet

Details of Material Liabilities Acquired

During 2015/16, the Authority acquired the new waste disposal facility at Manvers. The arrangement, funded through a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) arrangement, is effectively treated as a lease. As a result of the arrangement, the Authority incurred the liability to repay the operator the cost of the construction of the facility over the life of the contract, as per the Accounting Code of Practice. The amount recognised as an ongoing liability as a result totalled **£13.5M**.

Other Key Components of our 2015/16 Balance Sheet

Summary of the Authority's Borrowing Position as at 31st March 2016

The Authority's **total debt outstanding** as at 31st March 2016 (including borrowing undertaken during the year) stands at **£760.9M**, **inclusive** of **£241.0M** of liabilities relating to PFI and finance leases and **excluding £5.5M** of accrued interest and other Local Authority Debt of **£8.3M**.

The Authority's borrowing is undertaken in accordance with the Prudential System which provides the regulatory framework to ensure that **all** borrowing is **prudent, affordable** and **sustainable**. This includes a set of indicators, some of which are mandatory, which enable debt to be managed in accordance with the framework. This includes the setting of an authorised limit for the absolute level of borrowing which cannot be exceeded. For 2015/16, this **limit** was set at **£965.0M** [including finance leases related to PFI] with **actual borrowing** in the year being some **£204.1M lower**.

Summary of the Authority's Pension Liabilities as at 31st March 2016

The Authority accounts for its pension fund liabilities in accordance with IAS 19, which means that it accounts for the costs of retirement benefits when entitlement to those benefits has been earned rather than when they are actually paid to employees, which may be many years into the future. These future liabilities are to be met by fund assets which are acquired from employer and employee contributions and subsequently invested for a return. As at 31st March 2016, fund liabilities **exceeded** fund assets by **£341.1M**. This gap has to be made good over time from a combination of improved investment performance, increases in employee and employer contributions and / or changes to scheme benefits. A triennial actuarial review assesses key assumptions and agrees any changes, including any increase in employer contributions, for a subsequent 3 year period with the aim of having a **100% funded scheme** over the longer term. The latest review applies to the period 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2017.

Summary of the Authority's Key Provisions as at 31st March 2016

The Authority accounts for the uncertain nature of particular transactions through provisions on its balance sheet, in accordance with the Accounting Code of Practice. The Authority has two significant provisions on its balance sheet, which are summarised below:

- Insurance Fund: The Authority sets aside a provision to account for the uncertain nature in both value and timing of insurance claims are may be brought against it. The value of this provision is based on the estimated outstanding claims currently lodged with the Authority, which as at 31st March 2016 totalled **£4.5M**;

- Business Rates Appeals: The Authority makes provision for any potential appeals, including backdated appeals, in relation to the business rates it levies on to businesses in the Borough. The provision is based on the estimated successful appeals that are likely to be lodged with the Authority, which as at 31st March 2016 totalled **£1.6M**.

Note 32 provides further analysis of all the Authority's provisions.

Summary of Key Risks Faced by the Authority

Executive Overview:

The **embedding of a culture** where Risk Management is considered a part of normal business process is **crucial** to the delivery of the Risk Management Policy and Strategy and the implementation of good governance arrangements.

A robust and dynamic **Strategic Risk Register** (SRR) sets the culture and tone for Risk Management across and throughout the Council. The engagement of the **Senior Management Team** (SMT) in the Risk Management process through their **ownership and review** of the SRR demonstrates a strong **commitment** to lead and champion Risk Management 'from the top' and to further reinforce the **continuing development** of a Risk Management culture.

The risks in the SRR are **owned by SMT**, with the management of individual risks being allocated to a Risk Manager (a member of SMT) and measures to mitigate risks allocated to **Risk Mitigation Action Managers** (being those senior managers best placed to take responsibility to drive the implementation of those actions).

SMT is also responsible for ensuring that the SRR continues to express those **high level risks** which have a **significant** bearing upon the overall achievement of corporate objectives and that they are being appropriately managed.

In order to provide assurances that the SRR is being appropriately managed, **reviews** of the register are facilitated by the Risk and Governance Manager on a six monthly cycle. The results of these reviews are then presented to the **Council's Directorate Risk Champions**, and reported to SMT for further consideration and **challenge**. The outcomes of these processes are then reported to the Audit Committee, and subsequently, Cabinet.

The outcomes of the review are reported to Cabinet to provide a summary of the recent review, and the report highlights **specific issues and actions for consideration**. This ensures Senior Elected Members are aware of the SRR and can contribute to its **development**. The consideration of the SRR by Cabinet also contributes towards the role of Elected Members in assisting in the **development of strategy** and contributing to the identification of high level strategic risks, rather than simply monitoring the management of the Risk Management process.

Key Documents

Title	Description	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
Strategic Risk Register	Outlines the key risks faced by the Authority	10.02.2016	Cab.10.2.2016/14	Budget Cabinet

Future Spending Plans & Assessment of the Future Economic Climate

Key Documents

Title	Description	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
Services & Financial Planning 2016/17	Budget proposals for 2016/17	10.02.2016	Cab.10.2.2016/10	Budget Cabinet
Treasury Management Policy & Strategy 2016/17	The Authority's strategy with regards Borrowing & Investing	10.02.2016	Cab.10.2.2016/12	Budget Cabinet
Council Tax Leaflet 2016/17	The Authority's Council Tax leaflet for 2016/17	N/A	N/A	Council Tax Leaflet

Revenue

The Future Council model has successfully operated over the last 12 months following the creation of the new Business Unit model. This provides improved key outcomes for local people whilst still achieving a balanced budget.

Nevertheless, the financial backdrop to the successful implementation of our Future Council model remains very challenging. 2016/17 represents the **sixth successive year** of budget reductions and since 2010 the Council has had to find **savings** of **£87M**. Furthermore the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced further cuts in Local Government Funding over the term of the next parliament with an estimated **£40M** of further cuts over the **next 4 years**.

Despite the financial challenges ahead, we will move forward with the delivery of our corporate plan priorities. We will continue to **transform** the way we deal with our customers allowing our residents to access services when they need to, we will provide **strong leadership**, engaging with our local communities to build a **Better Barnsley** for everyone including building on more initiatives like the "**Love Where You Live**" campaign. The redevelopment of our **town centre** is swiftly progressing and we will also continue to work with our schools and other bodies to improve the educational attainment and skills of our residents, young and old. We have promoted **business growth** and **better jobs** in Barnsley and of course we will continue to meet our legal obligations and deliver a **high quality service** in priority areas including protecting those that are most vulnerable, providing bin collections and maintaining the Borough's roads.

Capital

The Authority's **capital investment budget** is currently estimated to be **£229M** over the four year period to **2019/20**. The planned programme includes a number of significant schemes including the Town Centre Markets Development, Barnsley Decent Homes schemes, Jobs and Growth scheme, school maintenance schemes, schemes that maintain the Borough's highways and roads and Better Care schemes.

Our 2015/16 Statement of Accounts

The Form of the Statement of Accounts

The Statement of Accounts is a statutory publication required under the Accounts and Audit Regulations and prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016 (the Code), published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The Code specifies the principles and practices of accounting required to give a true and fair view of the Authority's financial position at the end of the year and the transactions of the Authority during the year.

The information contained in the various statements and notes are of a highly technical nature and it may be useful to refer to the Glossary for further explanation.

The layout of the 2015/16 Statement of Accounts is comprised of:

- Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts;
- The Core Financial Statements;
- Notes to the Core Financial Statements including the Authority's Accounting Policies; and
- The Supplementary Financial Statements and Notes including the Housing Revenue Account and the Collection Fund.

These are explained in more detail below.

Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

This section explains the respective responsibilities of the Authority and the Chief Finance Officer (CFO) in relation to the Statement of Accounts. The Authority is responsible for ensuring that there are proper arrangements in place for financial administration, ensuring that value for money is achieved and approving the annual Statement of Accounts. The CFO is responsible for selecting and applying accounting policies, keeping accurate and timely accounting records, taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and complying with proper accounting practice as defined by the Code.

The Core Financial Statements

The Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS) – This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Authority, analysed into 'useable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves.

The surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services line shows the accounting / economic cost of providing the Authority's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund balance and the Housing Revenue Account for Council Tax setting and dwellings rent setting purposes. The Net Increase / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory

General Fund balance and Housing Revenue Account balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Authority.

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CI&ES) – This statement shows the accounting cost in the year, of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this is different to the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Balance Sheet – The Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Authority, as at 31st March 2016. The net assets of the Authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Authority.

Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves is usable reserves, i.e. those reserves 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 repay debt). The second category of reserves is those that the Authority is not able to use to provide services. This 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 were sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

The Cash Flow Statement – The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Authority during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Authority generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Authority are funded by way of taxation and grant income, or from the recipients of services provided by the Authority. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Authority's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Authority.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

There are a number of disclosure notes that present further detail behind the figures in the Core Financial Statements, categorised by the predominant statement that they support.

- Notes Outlining the Authority's Accounting Policy, Framework & Accounting Basis;
- Notes Relating to the Movement in Reserves Statement;
- Notes Relating to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement;
- Notes Relating to the Balance Sheet;
- Notes Relating to the Cash Flow Statement;
- Notes Relating to Other Disclosures.

The Supplementary Financial Statements

The Housing Revenue Account Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement - Local authorities are required by law to account separately for all transactions relating to the cost of local authority housing by way of the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). This account shows in more detail where the resources are spent in maintaining and managing the Authority's council houses, and the sources of income to meet these costs.

The 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 shows the transactions of the Authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local authorities and Central Government of Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates.

Changes of Accounting Policies in 2015/16

The Authority changed its accounting policies to reflect the new requirement in terms of accounting for assets at 'fair value'.

Ordinarily, a change in accounting policy would initiate a retrospective application which would mean the prior year comparator being restated as if the accounting policy had always been adopted. For this change, the Code allows the accounting policy change to be prospective and therefore no restatement of comparators is required.

A forthcoming change to the Authority's accounting policies is due in 2016/17 with the introduction of the new requirements to account for the Authority's Network Asset on a depreciated replacement cost basis as opposed to the current treatment of historical cost.

Post Balance Sheet Events

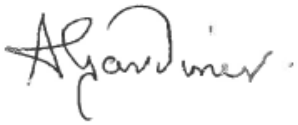
There has been no material post balance sheet events, following the financial year end.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16
SECTION 3 - STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

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 Director of Finance, Assets & Information Technology (Chief Finance Officer);
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

Signed: 

Date: 30:06:2016

COUNCILLOR A. GARDINER

CABINET SPOKESPERSON FOR CORPORATE SERVICES

The Chief Finance Officer's Responsibilities

The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA / LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ('the Code').

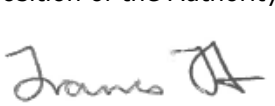
In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Chief Finance Officer has:

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

The Chief Finance Officer has also:

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

In conclusion, the Chief Finance Officer certifies that this Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31st March 2016.

Signed: 

Date: 30.6.16.

F. FOSTER, CPFA.

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, ASSETS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16
SECTION 4 – MAIN STATEMENTS AND NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

THE MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Authority's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund balance and the Housing Revenue Account for Council Tax setting and dwellings rent setting purposes. The Net Increase / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Authority.

2014/15	General Fund Balance	Earmarked G/F Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Earmarked HRA Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	**Total Usable Reserves**	**Total Unusable Reserves**	**Total Authority Reserves**	
	£000s	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	
Balance of Reserves as at 1st April 2014	**10,000**	**77,926**	**1,050**	**25,960**	**21,952**	**5,015**	**6,270**	**148,173**	**(75,998)**	**72,175**	
Movement in Reserves During 14/15:											
lus or (Deficit) on the Provision of ices	(75,107)	-	18,119	-	-	-	-	**(56,988)**	**-**	**(56,988)**	CI&ES
r Comprehensive Expenditure and me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**(81,547)**	**(81,547)**	CI&ES
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	**(75,107)**	**-**	**18,119**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(56,988)**	**(81,547)**	**(138,535)**	CI&ES
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations	80,153	-	(8,303)	-	3,641	(4,406)	(2,321)	**68,764**	**(68,764)**	**-**	Note 6
Net Increase / (Decrease) Before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	**5,046**	**-**	**9,816**	**-**	**3,641**	**(4,406)**	**(2,321)**	**11,776**	**(150,311)**	**(138,535)**	
Transfers To / (From) Earmarked Reserves	(5,046)	5,046	(9,816)	9,816	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	Note 7 & HRA (Pg. 117)
Increase / (Decrease) in 2014/15	**-**	**5,046**	**-**	**9,816**	**3,641**	**(4,406)**	**(2,321)**	**11,776**	**(150,311)**	**(138,535)**	
Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2015	**10,000**	**82,972**	**1,050**	**35,776**	**25,593**	**609**	**3,949**	**159,949**	**(226,309)**	**(66,360)**	Balance Sheet
	See Balance Sheet	See Balance Sheet	See Balance Sheet	See Balance Sheet	See Balance Sheet	See Balance Sheet	See Balance Sheet	See Balance Sheet	See Balance Sheet / Note 8	See Balance Sheet	

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16

THE MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

2015/16	General Fund Balance	Earmarked G/F Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Earmarked HRA Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	**Total Usable Reserves**	**Total Unusable Reserves**	**Total Authority Reserves**	
	£000s	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	
Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2015	**10,000**	**82,972**	**1,050**	**35,776**	**25,593**	**609**	**3,949**	**159,949**	**(226,309)**	**(66,360)**	Balance Sheet
Movement in Reserves During 2015/16:											
Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services	(20,906)	-	20,937	-	-	-	-	**31**	**-**	**31**	CI&ES
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**66,182**	**66,182**	CI&ES
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	**(20,906)**	**-**	**20,937**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31**	**66,182**	**66,213**	CI&ES
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations	57,330		(16,430)		(12,150)	365	1,187	**30,302**	**(30,302)**	**-**	Note 6
Net Increase / (Decrease) Before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	**36,424**	**-**	**4,507**	**-**	**(12,150)**	**365**	**1,187**	**30,333**	**35,880**	**66,213**	
Transfers To / (From) Earmarked Reserves	(31,424)	31,424	(1,959)	1,959	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	Note 7 & HRA (Pg. 117)
Increase / (Decrease) in 2015/16	**5,000**	**31,424**	**2,548**	**1,959**	**(12,150)**	**365**	**1,187**	**30,333**	**35,880**	**66,213**	
Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2016	**15,000**	**114,396**	**3,598**	**37,735**	**13,443**	**974**	**5,136**	**190,282**	**(190,429)**	**(147)**	Balance Sheet
	See Balance Sheet	See Balance Sheet	See Balance Sheet	See Balance Sheet	See Balance Sheet	See Balance Sheet	See Balance Sheet	See Balance Sheet	See Balance Sheet / Note 8	See Balance Sheet	

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16
THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

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

2014/15			SERCOP Service	2015/16		
Gross Expenditure £000s	**Gross Income £000s**	**Net Expenditure £000s**		**Gross Expenditure £000s**	**Gross Income £000s**	**Net Expenditure £000s**
82,726	(34,486)	48,240	Adult Social Care	74,542	(33,710)	40,832
10,989	(4,685)	6,304	Central Services	11,091	(5,460)	5,631
247,197	(223,542)	23,655	Children & Education Services	221,533	(214,826)	6,707
12,065	(1,429)	10,636	Cultural & Related Services	20,639	(2,472)	18,167
24,958	(6,364)	18,594	Environment & Regulatory Services	26,502	(9,779)	16,723
30,548	(3,256)	27,292	Highways & Transport Services	31,882	(4,367)	27,515
85,747	(79,275)	6,472	Housing Services	84,649	(84,038)	611
44,987	(73,384)	(28,397)	HRA	44,332	(74,788)	(30,456)
21,015	(6,499)	14,516	Planning Services	24,307	(6,257)	18,050
12,945	(14,818)	(1,873)	Public Health	11,514	(6,839)	4,675
7,615	(55)	7,560	Corporate & Democratic Core	3,420	(460)	2,960
1,548	(6)	1,542	Non-Distributed Costs	995	(85)	910
582,340	**(447,799)**	**134,541**	**Net Cost of Services**	**555,406**	**(443,081)**	**112,325**
			Other Operating Expenditure:			
691	(4)	687	Parish Council Precepts	623	-	623
1,470	-	1,470	Payments to Central Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,728	-	1,728
-	(1,815)	(1,815)	(Gains) / Losses on The Disposal of Non-Current Assets	-	(4,472)	(4,472)
-	(1,279)	(1,279)	(Gains) / Losses on The Non Disposal of Non-Current Assets	-	(221)	(221)
74,491	-	74,491	Exceptional Item - Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets Relating to School Transfers *	41,025	-	41,025
76,652	**(3,098)**	**73,554**	**Total Other Operating Expenditure**	**43,376**	**(4,693)**	**38,683**
			Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:			
21,716	(24)	21,692	Interest Payable on Debt	20,946	(27)	20,919
82	-	82	Interest Element of Finance Leases	62	-	62
21,180	-	21,180	Interest Payable on PFI Unitary Payments	9,010	-	9,010
12,043	-	12,043	Net Interest on The Defined Benefit Liability / Asset	12,054	-	12,054
-	(860)	(860)	Investment Interest Income	-	(1,058)	(1,058)
-	(448)	(448)	Dividends Receivable	-	(297)	(297)
-	(10)	(10)	Interest Received on Finance Leases	-	(10)	(10)
70	-	70	(Surplus) / Deficit of Trading Undertakings or Other Operations	-	(510)	(510)
-	(2,979)	(2,979)	Changes in Fair Value of Investment Properties	-	-	-
5,869	-	5,869	(Gains) / Loss on Disposal of Investment Properties	-	-	-
325	(480)	(155)	Rentals Received & Expenses Incurred on Investment Properties	-	-	-
61,285	**(4,801)**	**56,484**	**Total Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure**	**42,072**	**(1,902)**	**40,170**

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THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

2014/15				2015/16		
Gross Expenditure £000s	**Gross Income £000s**	**Net Expenditure £000s**		**Gross Expenditure £000s**	**Gross Income £000s**	**Net Expenditure £000s**
			Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income:			
-	(16,868)	(16,868)	Recognised Capital Grants & Contributions	-	(14,106)	(14,106)
-	(2,025)	(2,025)	Section 31 Grant – Small Business Rate Relief (SBRR)	-	(2,477)	(2,477)
-	-	-	Capitalisation Redistribution Grant	-	-	-
-	(61,991)	(61,991)	Revenue Support Grant (RSG)	-	(44,746)	(44,746)
-	-	-	Council Tax Freeze Grant	-	-	-
-	(76,485)	(76,485)	Council Tax	-	(78,712)	(78,712)
-	(24,283)	(24,283)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Locally Retained	-	(24,733)	(24,733)
-	(25,939)	(25,939)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Top Up Grant	-	(26,435)	(26,435)
-	**(207,591)**	**(207,591)**	**Total Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income**	**-**	**(191,209)**	**(191,209)**
720,277	**(663,289)**	**56,988**	**(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services**	**640,854**	**(640,885)**	**(31)**
			Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure:			
-	(17,193)	(17,193)	(Surplus) or Deficit on Revaluation of Property, Plant & Equipment Assets	-	(20,049)	(20,049)
68	-	68	(Surplus) or Deficit on Revaluation of Available for Sale Financial Assets	-	(113)	(113)
98,672	-	98,672	Actuarial (Gains) / Losses on Pension Assets / Liabilities	-	(46,020)	(46,020)
98,740	**(17,193)**	**81,547**	**Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure**	**-**	**(66,182)**	**(66,182)**
819,017	**(680,482)**	**138,535**	**Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure**	**640,854**	**(707,067)**	**(66,213)**

***** See Note 40 for further details regarding the exceptional items.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2016

The Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Authority, as at the Balance Sheet date. The net assets of the Authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Authority. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves is usable reserves, i.e. those reserves 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 repay debt). The second category of reserves is that which the Authority is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets were sold; and reserves that hold timing differences and amounts charged under statute, shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

2014/15 £000s		2015/16 £000s	2015/16 £000s	Note / Statement
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
	Property Plant and Equipment:			
389,338	- Council Dwellings	402,754		19
392,380	- Other Land & Buildings	398,421		19
5,937	- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	6,369		19
238,551	- Infrastructure Assets	242,304		19
-	- Community Assets	-		19
-	- Assets Under Construction	5,334		19
2,126	- Surplus Assets	1,501		19
1,028,332			**1,056,683**	
10,371	Heritage Assets	10,427		21
2,475	Intangible Assets	1,943		22
31,620	Investment Properties	-		20
9,813	Long Term Investments	13,899		27
3,881	Long Term Debtors	22,403		27
58,160			**48,672**	
1,086,492	**Total Non-Current Assets**		**1,105,355**	
	CURRENT ASSETS			
70	Assets 'Held for Sale'	4,780		23
24,147	Short Term Investments	5,066		27
1,415	Inventories	1,221		29
48,419	Short Term Debtors	51,141		30
(11,444)	Impairment of Short Term Debtors	(15,090)		30
15,220	Cash & Cash Equivalents	13,392		Cash Flow
77,827	**Total Current Assets**		**60,510**	
1,164,319	**TOTAL ASSETS**		**1,165,865**	
	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(51,615)	Short Term Borrowing	(43,773)		27
(8,064)	Other Short Term Liabilities	(3,142)		27
(42,830)	Short Term Creditors	(33,338)		31
(1,572)	Provisions	(2,082)		32
(5,662)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(8,107)		36
(1,117)	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	(1,362)		36
-	Bank Overdraft			
(110,860)	**Total Current Liabilities**		**(91,804)**	
	LONG TERM LIABILITIES			
(499,302)	Long Term Borrowing	(481,663)		27
(231,061)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(246,871)		27
(4,323)	Long Term Provisions	(4,607)		32
(385,133)	Retirement Benefit Obligations	(341,067)		35
(1,119,819)	**Total Long Term Liabilities**		**(1,074,208)**	
(1,230,679)	**TOTAL LIABILITIES**		**(1,166,012)**	
(66,360)	**NET ASSETS**		**(147)**	

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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2016 (CONTINUED)

2014/15 £000s		2015/16 £000s	2015/16 £000s	Note / Statement
	USABLE RESERVES:			
10,000	- General Fund	15,000		7 / MIRS
82,972	- General Fund - Earmarked Reserves	114,396		7 / MIRS
1,050	- Housing Revenue Account	3,598		7 / MIRS
35,776	- Housing Revenue Account - Earmarked Reserves	37,735		7 / MIRS
25,593	- Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	13,443		MIRS
609	- Major Repairs Reserve	974		MIRS
3,949	- Capital Grant Unapplied Reserve	5,136		MIRS
159,949	**TOTAL USABLE RESERVES**		**190,282**	
	UNUSABLE RESERVES:			
(33)	- Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve	80		8
81,469	- Capital Adjustment Account	57,329		8
64	- Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	64		8
(13,557)	- Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(12,903)		8
(385,133)	- Pensions Reserve	(341,067)		8
88,282	- Revaluation Reserve	99,230		8
(4,584)	- Accumulated Absences Account	(1,795)		8
7,183	- Collection Fund Adjustment Account	8,633		8
(226,309)	**TOTAL UNUSABLE RESERVES**		**(190,429)**	
(66,360)	**TOTAL RESERVES**		**(147)**	

I certify that these accounts were placed on account with the Authority's external auditors on 30th June 2016.

Signed: Linda Burgess

Mayor Cllr Burgess

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Authority during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Authority generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Authority are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Authority. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Authority's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Authority.

2014/15 £000s		2015/16 £000s	2015/16 £000s	Note
56,988	**Net (Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services**		**(31)**	CI&ES
	Adjustments to Net Surplus or Deficit on The Provision of Services for Non-Cash Movements:			
(52,061)	- Depreciation & Impairment	(48,833)		
(4,514)	- Pension Fund Adjustments	(1,954)		
3,255	- Change in Value of Investment Properties	-		
(86,367)	- Carrying Amount of Non-Current Assets Sold	(45,892)		
8,095	- (Increase) / Decrease in Provisions	(794)		
59	- Increase / (Decrease) in Inventories	(193)		
(7,559)	- Increase / (Decrease) in Debtors	(1,346)		
(3,500)	- (Increase) / Decrease in Creditors	11,237		
646	- Other Non-Cash Adjustments	676		
(141,946)			**(87,099)**	
	Adjustments for Items Included in the Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing & Financing Activities:			
16,868	- Capital Grants Recognised Through Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	14,106		
8,166	- Proceeds From The Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	9,751		
25,034			**23,857**	
(59,924)	**Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Operating Activities**		**(63,273)**	
41,028	**Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Investing Activities**		39,764	38
20,547	**Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Financing Activities**		25,337	39
1,651	**Net (Increase) / Decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalents**		**1,828**	

16,871	**Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 1st April**	**15,220**	
(1,651)	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(1,828)	
15,220	**Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 31st March**	**13,392**	Balance Sheet
	Made Up Of The Following Elements:		
322	Cash Held By The Authority	291	
1,356	Bank Current Accounts	1,235	
13,542	Short Term Deposits With Financial Institutions	11,866	
15,220	**Total Cash & Cash Equivalents**	**13,392**	

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16
SECTION 5 – NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES OUTLINING THE AUTHORITY'S ACCOUNTING POLICY, FRAMEWORK AND ACCOUNTING BASIS

These notes outline the accounting principles and conventions that underpin this Statement of Accounts.

Note 1 – Statement of Accounting Policies

A summary of the main accounting policies adopted are shown below:

1. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Authority's transactions for the 2015/16 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31st March 2016. The Authority is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011 which require proper accounting practices to be followed. For local authorities, proper accounting practice is predominantly contained in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16 (the Code) and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2015/16 supported by International Financial Reporting Standards and statutory guidance where applicable.

The accounting convention adopted is historic cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

2. Accruals of Income and Expenditure - General

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

- Income due from the sale of goods is recognised when the Authority transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the customer 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;
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date of supply and consumption they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet;
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made;
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument, rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract; and
- Where income and expenditure has been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where it is doubtful that debts will be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the income which might not be collected.

3. Accruals of Income and Expenditure – Accounting for Local Taxation

Billing authorities in England are required by statute to maintain a separate fund for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR). The localisation of Business Rates from 1st April 2013 changed the way in which the Authority accounts for NNDR. The key features of the fund relevant to accounting for Council Tax and National Non Domestic Rates in the core financial statements are:

- In its capacity as a billing authority, the Authority acts as agent; it collects and distributes Council Tax / NNDR income on behalf of the major preceptors and itself;

- Whilst the income from Council Tax and NNDR for the year credited to the Collection Fund is the accrued income for the year, regulations determine when it should be released from the Collection Fund and transferred to the General Fund of the billing authority or paid out of the Collection Fund to major preceptors;

- Council Tax / NNDR income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the accrued income for the year. The difference between the income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulations to be credited to the General Fund, is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and included as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement; and

- Since the collection of Council Tax and NNDR income is in substance an agency arrangement, cash collected by the billing authority from Council Tax / NNDR debtors belongs proportionately to the billing authority, Central Government (NNDR only) and the major preceptors. A debtor / creditor position between the billing authority, Central Government and each major preceptor is therefore recognised, since the net cash paid to each in the year is not its share of the cash collected.

4. Acquired and Discontinued Operations

There were no material acquired or discontinued operations during 2015/16.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable to the Authority without notice or penalty (sometimes referred to as 'on call').

6. Material Items of Income and Expense / Exceptional Items

Where items of income or expense are material, their nature and amount is disclosed separately in Note 40. The Authority has identified separately, any transactions exceeding £10 Million to / from a single supplier or customer.

Exceptional items are identified on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and are analysed further in Note 40 to the accounts. The Authority has identified separately, items of expense or income which are material in terms of the Authority's overall expenditure and are not expected to recur frequently or regularly.

7. Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policy or to correct material errors. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, i.e. in the current and future years affected by the change and do not give rise to a prior period adjustment.

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Authority's financial position.

Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

Any new accounting policies which have been adopted by the Authority have been reflected within these accounting policies, together with a quantification of the impact of each accounting policy change on the prior period closing balances and comparative figures shown within this Statement of Accounts.

8. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding non-current assets during the year:

- Depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service;

- Revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off; and

- Amortisation of intangible fixed assets attributable to the service.

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

9. Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year end. For the Authority, they typically include such benefits as wages and salaries and paid annual, flexi and sick leave. These are recognised in the accounts in the year in which the employee rendered service for the Authority. An accrual has been made for the cost of holiday entitlement (including flexi-leave entitlement) earned by employees but not taken before the year end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual has been based on wage and salary rates for the 2015/16 financial year, being the period in which the employee earns the benefit. The accrual is charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Authority to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy. They are charged on an accruals basis to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the Authority can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Authority recognises costs for a restructuring. It is the Authority's policy not to offer enhanced termination benefits.

Post-Employment Benefits

Employees of the Authority are members of three separate pension schemes:

1. The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE);

2. The NHS Pensions Scheme, administered by the NHS Business Services Authority; and

3. The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by the South Yorkshire Pensions Authority.

These respective schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees work for the Authority.

However, the arrangements for the Teachers' Scheme and the NHS Scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified specifically to the Authority. The schemes are therefore accounted for as if it was a defined contribution scheme and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet. The Children and Education Services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions Scheme in the year and the Public Health line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with contributions payable to the NHS Pensions Scheme.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

1. The liabilities of the South Yorkshire Pension Fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis, using the projected unit method i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates and projections of future earnings for current employees;

2. Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 4.9%, based on the weighted average of spot yields on AA rated corporate bonds;

3. The assets of the South Yorkshire Pension Fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
    - Quoted securities – current bid price;
    - Unquoted securities – professional estimate;
    - Unitised securities – current bid price; and
    - Property – market value.

4. The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:

    - Current Service Cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a years service earned this year, allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked;

    - Past Service Cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years, charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Distributed Costs;

    - Net Interest on the Net Defined Benefit Liability / Asset, i.e. Net Interest Expense for the Authority – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability / asset that arises from the passage of time, charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability / asset at the beginning of the period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability / asset during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments;

    - Re-measurements comprising:

        a. The Return on Plan Assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability / asset – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure; and
        b. Actuarial Gains and Losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

    - Contributions paid to the South Yorkshire Pensions Authority - cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Authority to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are appropriations to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of such cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

The Authority has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. The Authority's current policy is not to award enhancements for non-school Council employees i.e. those who are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme. However, awards are not prohibited and can be made in exceptional circumstances. Where they are made, any liabilities estimated to arise as a result are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

10. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of event can be identified:

1. Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events, where material; and

2. Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts are not adjusted to reflect such events, but where a category of events would have a material impact, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect.

Events taking place after the date of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

11. Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Authority becomes party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised. For most of the borrowings that the Authority has, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest) and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

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

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund balance to be spread over future years. The Authority has a policy of either spreading the gain / loss over the remaining term of the loan against which the premium was payable or discount receivable when it was repaid or a shorter period where it is deemed to be more prudent to do so. The reconciliation of amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net charge required against the General Fund balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account (FIAA) in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into two types:

- Loans and Receivables – assets that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market; and
- Available for Sale Assets – assets that have a quoted market price and / or do not have fixed or determinable payments.

Loans and Receivables

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

The principal amount of capital loans repaid to the Authority is accounted for as a capital receipt and applied to reduce the amount of external borrowing that the Authority currently carries.

The Authority has not made any material loans to voluntary or other organisations at less than market rates of interest, sometimes referred to as soft loans. Therefore, no accounting adjustments as stipulated by the Code have been necessary in the 2015/16 accounts.

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

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

Available For Sale Assets

Available for sale assets are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Authority becomes party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Where the asset has fixed or determinable payments, annual credits to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the amortised cost of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. Where there are no fixed or determinable payments, income (e.g. dividends) is credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when it becomes receivable by the Authority.

Assets are maintained in the Balance Sheet at fair value. Values are based on the following principles:

- Instruments with quoted market prices – the market price;
- Other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis; and
- Equity shares with no quoted market prices – based on the share of the company's net worth (in proportion to the percentage shareholding).

The inputs to the measurement techniques are categorised in accordance with the following three levels:

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

Changes in fair value are balanced by an entry in the Available for Sale Reserve and the gain / loss is recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Revaluation of Available for Sale Financial Assets. The exception is where impairment losses have been incurred – these are debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, along with any net gain / loss for the asset accumulated in the Available for Sale Reserve.

Where assets are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made (fixed or determinable payments) or fair value falls below cost, the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

If the asset has fixed or determinable payments, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the revised future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Otherwise, the impairment loss is measured as any shortfall of fair value against the acquisition cost of the instrument (net of any principal repayment and amortisation).

Any gains and losses that arise on the de-recognition of the asset are credited / debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, along with any accumulated gains / losses previously recognised in the Available for Sale Reserve.

Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, the instrument is carried at cost (less any impairment losses).

12. Government Grants and Contributions

Whether paid on account, by instalments or in arrears, government grants, third party contributions and donations are recognised as due to the Authority when there is a reasonable assurance that:

- The Authority will comply with the conditions attached to the payments; and
- The grants or contributions will be received.

Amounts recognised as due to the Authority are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset acquired using the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor. Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as Receipts in Advance under liabilities. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line in the Net Cost of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (for service specific revenue grants) or to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line (for all capital grants, non-ring-fenced and general revenue grants).

Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

13. Heritage Assets (Tangible and Intangible)

The Authority's Heritage Assets are held in various locations across the Borough. These assets are organised into 4 categories and are held to increase people's knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Borough's history and local area.

Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Authority's accounting policy on Property, Plant and Equipment (see Accounting Policy 21 below). However some of the rules are relaxed in relation to Heritage Assets as detailed below:

- All of the Heritage Assets are deemed to have an indeterminable life with a high residual value and therefore the Authority does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation on these assets;
- Each category of Heritage Assets is revalued periodically by external valuers for insurance purposes and is carried on the Authority's Balance Sheet at this valuation, as a proxy for open market valuations.;
- The collection of Heritage Assets held by the Authority is relatively static with acquisitions and donations being rare. Where acquisitions have been made, these are initially valued at cost and subsequently revalued in accordance with the rest of the collection. Donations are recognised at valuation undertaken by an external valuer as appropriate;
- The carrying value of Heritage Assets is reviewed where there is evidence of impairment (e.g. where there is evidence of physical deterioration or breakage etc.). Any impairment identified is recognised and measured in accordance with the Authority's policy on impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment (see Accounting Policy 21 below); and
- Where Heritage Assets have been disposed of, the proceeds are accounted for in accordance with the Authority's policy on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment. Disposal proceeds are accounted for in accordance with the statutory requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts and are disclosed separately in the notes to the accounts.

14. Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and controlled by the Authority (e.g. software licences) is capitalised at cost, when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Authority.

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that the project is technically feasible, is intended to be completed and the Authority will be able to generate future economic benefits or service potential from the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributable to the asset and is restricted to that incurred during the development phase.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Authority can be determined by reference to an active market. No intangible asset held by the Authority meets these conditions and therefore all such assets are carried at amortised cost.

The depreciable amounts for intangible assets are amortised over their useful lives and debited to the relevant services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired. Any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation and impairment losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund balance. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

15. Interest in Companies and Other Entities

The Authority has interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures which may require it to prepare Group Accounts, where material. Included within these entities are three Trading Companies recently set up to allow the Authority to trade more flexibly, in a commercial environment. Details of these companies are shown within Note 18. Within the Authority's own single entity accounts, the interests in companies and other entities are recorded as financial assets at cost.

16. Inventories and Long Term Contracts

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
Long term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year.

17. Investment Properties

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

Investment Properties are initially measured at cost and subsequently at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use.

The inputs to the measurement techniques are categorised in accordance with the following three levels:

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

Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions during the year. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to Investment Properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and result in a gain in the General Fund balance.

However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund balance in the Movement on Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and the Capital Receipts Reserve.

Revaluation / Impairment losses on HRA non-dwelling assets are not permitted to be reversed out of the HRA balance following the change to the HRA Self Financing arrangements.

18. Jointly Controlled Operations and Jointly Controlled Assets

Jointly controlled operations are activities undertaken by the Authority in conjunction with other venturers that involve the use of assets and resources of the venturers rather than the establishment of a separate entity. The Authority recognises on its Balance Sheet, the assets that it controls and the liabilities it incurs and debits and credits the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement with the expenditure it incurs and the share of income it earns from the activity of the operation.

Jointly controlled assets are items of Property, Plant and Equipment that are jointly controlled by the Authority and other venturers. The joint venture does not involve the establishment of a separate entity. The Authority accounts only for its share of the jointly controlled assets, the liabilities and expenses that it incurs on its own behalf or jointly with others in respect of interests in the joint venture and income that it earns from the venture.

19. Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification. Arrangements that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy, where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

The Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

Items of Property, Plant and Equipment held under finance leases are recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

Items of Property, Plant and Equipment recognised under finance leases are accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the assets' estimated useful life.

The Authority is not required to raise Council Tax to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Depreciation and revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution in the General Fund balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the service benefiting from the use of the leased property, plant or equipment. Charges are made on a straight line basis over the life of the lease; even if this does not match the pattern of cash payments e.g. there is a rent free period at the commencement of the lease.

The Authority as Lessor

Finance Leases

Where the Authority grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet. At the commencement of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. A gain, representing the Authority's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the profit or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying

value of the asset at the time of disposal, matched by a long term lease debtor in the Balance Sheet for the capital value outstanding).

Subsequent lease rentals are apportioned between:

- A charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the long term debtor; and
- Finance income – credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The gain credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund balance and is required to be treated as a capital receipt. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is posted out of the General Fund balance to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When the future rentals are received, the element of the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

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

Operating Leases

Where the Authority grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the relevant line in the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Credits are made on a straight line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments.

20. Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principles of the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2015/16 (SERCOP). The total absorption costing principle is used – the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of:

- Corporate and Democratic Core – costs relating to the Authority's status as a multi-functional, democratic organisation; and
- Non-Distributed Costs – past service pension costs plus the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early and any impairment losses chargeable on Assets Held for Sale.

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

21. Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the production of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes and that are expected to be used during more than one financial year are classified as Property, Plant and Equipment.

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Authority and that the costs of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add value or increase an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential is charged as an expense to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- The purchase price; and

- Any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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

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

- Infrastructure, Community Assets and Assets Under Construction – depreciated historical cost;
- Council Dwellings – current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH);
- School Buildings – current value, but due to their specialist nature, are measured at depreciated replacement cost which is used an estimate of current value;
- Surplus Assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective; and
- All other assets – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV).

Where there is no market based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of fair value.

Where non-property assets that have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost is used as a proxy for fair value.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year end, but as a minimum every 5 years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

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

- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains); and

- Where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount is written down against the relevant service lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1st April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

Impairment

Assets are assessed at each year end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for by:

- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of accumulated gains); and
- Where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve, or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusting for the depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable useful life (e.g. freehold land and certain community assets) and assets that are not yet available for use i.e. Assets Under Construction.
Depreciation is calculated based on the average net book value using the following bases:

Category	Basis	No. Of Years
Council Houses	Straight Line	35
Other Land & Buildings	Straight Line	15 – 60
Plant & Equipment (Contents)	Straight Line	3 – 7
Plant & Equipment (Other)	Straight Line	3 – 7
Vehicles	Straight Line	5 – 8
Infrastructure :		
Bridges, Highways Structure, Retaining Walls	Straight Line	120
Drainage	Straight Line	60
Surfacing, Car Parks, Pavements, Special Maintenance	Straight Line	40
Street Lighting, Pelicans	Straight Line	30
Highways, Street Furniture, Signs & Markings	Straight Line	10
Surplus Assets	Straight Line	5 – 40
Intangible Assets – Software	Straight Line	5
Community Assets	N/A	N/A
Heritage Assets	N/A	N/A
Investment Properties	N/A	N/A
Assets Under Construction	N/A	N/A

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment and Intangible Assets are fully depreciated down to nil based on their economic useful lives but remain on the Authority's asset register until the following year. At this time, these assets are written out of the Authority's books in terms of gross book value and the accumulated depreciation on the basis of prudence. Individual services may still hold the asset but due to the immaterial nature of the values involved, they are removed accordingly, based on the accounting policy for disposals as outlined below.

Revaluation gains are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between the current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been chargeable based on historical cost being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Disposals and Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an asset held for sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are only recognised up to the amount of any previous losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

If assets no longer meet the criteria to be classified as assets held for sale, they are reclassified back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of their carrying amount before they were classified as held for sale, adjusted for depreciation, amortisations or revaluations that would have been recognised had they not been classified as Held for Sale, and their recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell.

When an asset is disposed of, demolished or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

A proportion of receipts relating to housing disposals is payable to Central Government. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and then can only be used for new capital investment (or set aside to reduce the Authority's underlying need to borrow). Receipts are appropriated to the reserve from the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

22. Private Finance Initiative

PFI contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the Property, Plant or Equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. As the Authority is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes and as ownership of the Property, Plant or Equipment assets will pass to the Authority at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the Authority carries these assets used in delivering the services on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The original recognition of these fixed assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the Property, Plant or Equipment) was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the assets.
For the Secondary School Building Schools for the Future contract, the liability was written down by an initial capital contribution of £6.866M in 2010/11, an additional capital contribution of £25.540M in 2011/12 and a final capital contribution of £36.671M in 2012/13.

Non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as Property, Plant and Equipment owned by the Authority.

The amounts payable to the PFI operators each year are analysed into five elements:

- Fair value of the services received during the year – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- Finance cost – a notional interest charge of 9.49% (BSF Phase 1), 9.28% (BSF Phase 2), 8.08% (BSF Phase 3), 9.01% (Primary Schools PFI), 7.11% (Cudworth LIFT) and 3.33% (Darton LIFT) on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- Contingent rent – increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- Payment towards liability – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator; and
- Lifecycle replacement costs – expensed through the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as this expenditure has been deemed to be of a revenue nature within the contract.

23. Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place which gives the Authority an obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits, which can be reliably estimated, but where the timing of the transfer is uncertain. For instance, the Authority may be involved in a court case which could eventually result in the making of a settlement or the payment of compensation.

Provisions are charged to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the Authority becomes aware of the obligation, based on the best estimate of the likely settlement. When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision set up in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefits will not be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision (or part thereof) is reversed and credited back to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be met by another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income in the relevant service line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the obligation is settled.

24. Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Authority a possible obligation, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Authority. Contingent liabilities also arise in circumstances where a provision would otherwise be made, but either it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

25. Contingent Assets

A contingent asset arises when an event has taken place that gives the Authority a possible asset, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Authority.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts, where it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

26. Reserves

The Authority sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against Council Tax for the expenditure.

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments and retirement and employee benefits and therefore are not available for use by the Authority – these reserves are explained in the notes to the accounts.

27. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute

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

28. Value Added Tax (VAT)

VAT payable is included as an expense only to the extent that it is non-recoverable from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. VAT receivable is excluded from income.

29. Carbon Reduction Scheme

The Authority is required to participate in the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme. The scheme is currently in the first year of the second phase which will last until 31st March 2019. The Authority is required to purchase and surrender allowances, either in the forecast period (at the start of the reporting year) and/or in the buy to comply period (following known energy usage), on the basis of emissions i.e. carbon dioxide produced as energy is used. As carbon dioxide is emitted (i.e. as energy is used), a liability and an expense are recognised. The liability will be discharged by surrendering allowances. The liability is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to meet the obligation, normally at the current market price of the number of allowances required to meet the liability at the reporting date. The cost to the Authority is recognised and reported in the net cost of the Authority's services and is apportioned to respective services on the basis of energy consumption.

30. Accounting for Schools

There are a number of different types of school with each type being treated differently in accounting terms. The Code was amended in 2014/15 to reflect the formal adoption of IFRS 10 and IFRS 11 and continues within the 2015/16 Code.

Community Schools

A community school in England and Wales is a type of state-funded school that is run wholly by the Local Authority. The Authority is responsible for the school's admissions, owns the school's estate and employs the school's staff.

The Authority is the freeholder of community school premises and has a significant role in the running of the school (e.g. administration procedures, employment and payroll of staff / management).

Accordingly, the school premises that fall under this category are recognised as Property, Plant & Equipment in the Authority's Balance Sheet.

The income and expenditure of such schools is also recognised within the Authority's Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

Voluntary Aided Schools

A voluntary aided school is a state-funded school in England and Wales in which a foundation or trust (usually a religious organisation) owns the school buildings, contributes to building costs and has a substantial influence in the running of the school. Such schools have more autonomy than voluntary controlled schools, which are entirely funded by the state.

Voluntary aided schools are a type of "maintained school", meaning that they receive all their income from Central Government via the Local Authority, and do not charge fees to students. In contrast to other types of maintained school, only up to 90% of the capital costs of a voluntary aided school are met by Central Government. The foundation contributes the rest of the capital costs, owns the school's land and buildings and appoints a majority of the school governors. The governing body runs the school, employs the staff and decides the school's admission arrangements, subject to rules imposed by Central Government. Pupils follow the National Curriculum, except that faith schools may teach Religious Education according to their own faith.

Accordingly, the school premises of such schools have been de-recognised from the Authority's Balance Sheet as these are maintained by the charitable organisation / trust. However, the Authority does hold the freehold of the land in certain arrangements which thus remain on the Authority's Balance Sheet.

The income and expenditure of such schools is recognised within the Authority's Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

Voluntary Controlled Schools

A voluntary controlled school is a state-funded school in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in which a foundation or trust (usually a Christian denomination) has some formal influence in the running of the school. Such schools have less autonomy than voluntary aided schools, in which the foundation pays part of any building costs.

Voluntary controlled schools are a type of "maintained school", meaning that they are funded by Central Government via the Local Authority, and do not charge fees to students. However, the land and buildings are typically owned by a charitable foundation or Trust organisation, which also appoints about a quarter of the school governors. However, the Local Authority employs the school's staff and has primary responsibility for the school's admission arrangements. Pupils follow the National Curriculum.

Similarly to Voluntary Aided Schools, the school premises of such schools have been de-recognised from the Authority's Balance Sheet as these are maintained by the charitable organisation / trust. However, the Authority does hold the freehold of the land in certain arrangements which thus remain on the Authority's Balance Sheet.

The income and expenditure of such schools is recognised within the Authority's Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

Academy Schools

An academy school in the education system in England is a type of school which is independent of Local Authority control but is publicly funded, with some private sponsorship. The transfer of schools from the Authority to an Academy takes the form of a 125 year lease.

The accounting for such arrangements follows the accounting policy for leases (see accounting policy 19 in Note 1).

Ordinarily, the lease of school premises is accounted for as a finance lease. Therefore, the assets relating to these arrangements are accounted for as disposals and subsequently de-recognised from the Authority's Balance Sheet.

The lease of school land is generally accounted for as an operating lease. Therefore, the assets relating to these arrangements are accounted for under IAS 16 and still remain on the Authority's Balance Sheet at nil value.

The income and expenditure of such schools is not recognised within the Authority's Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

31. Fair Value Measurement

The Authority measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets and investment properties and some of its financial instruments such as equity shareholdings 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 authority 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 authority 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 authority 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 Authority'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 authority 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; and
- Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Note 2 – Accounting Standards That Have Been Issued But Have Not Yet Been Adopted

An authority shall disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. An authority shall provide known, or reasonably estimable information, relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new IFRS will have on the Authority's financial statements, including the group statements in the period of initial application. This requirement applies to accounting standards that come into effect for financial years commencing on or before 1 January of the financial year in question (i.e. on or before 1 January 2016 for 2016/17). For this disclosure the standards introduced by the 2016/17 Code include:

Highways Network Asset

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Transport Infrastructure Assets (the Infrastructure Code) takes effect from 1 April 2016. The Code confirms that the changes arising from the Infrastructure Code do not require retrospective adjustment to the accounts. Under the Infrastructure Code transport infrastructure assets will be recognised as a separate class of Property, Plant and Equipment measured at depreciated replacement cost. This will consist of seven components: carriageways, footways and cycle tracks, structures, street lighting, street furniture, traffic management systems and land.

The disclosure will require a transfer of assets between infrastructure and the new highways network asset categories. This is likely to result in a revaluation gain due to the change from depreciated historic cost to depreciated replacement cost basis. Thus the new valuation will reflect the current cost of replacement rather than the original cost of works, which would have been built up over a significant time period. The increase in value to the Authority, though not currently quantifiable, is expected to be substantial.

IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

This standard provides guidance on the form of the financial statements. The 'Telling the Story' review of the presentation of the Local Authority financial statements as well as the December 2014 changes to IAS 1 under the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) Disclosure Initiative will result in changes to the format of the accounts in 2016/17. The format of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the Movement in Reserves Statement will change and introduce a new Expenditure and Funding Analysis.

Other

Other minor changes due to Annual Improvement to IFRSs cycles, IFRS11 Joint Arrangements, IAS 16 – Property, Plant, Equipment and IAS 38 - Intangible Assets and IAS 19 Employee Benefits are minor and are not expected to have a material effect on the Council's Statement of Accounts. The Code requires implementation from 1 April 2016 and there is therefore no impact on the 2015/16 Statement of Accounts.

Note 3 – Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1, the Authority has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

- Whether a lease is an operating or finance lease. A lease would normally be classed as a finance lease where it meets one of the following criteria:
    - Ownership of the asset transferred to the Authority at the end of the lease term;
    - The lessee has an option to purchase the asset at the end of the lease term for a price expected to be sufficiently lower than the fair value;
    - The lease term is for the major part of the economic life of the asset;
    - That the present value of minimum lease payments amount to at least substantially all (90% or more) of the fair value of the leased asset; and
    - The leased assets are of such a specialised nature that only the lessee can use them without modification.
- Whether contractual arrangements have the substance of a lease;
- Whether a third party constitutes a related party to the Authority;
- Whether arrangements that the Authority is party to, constitute a joint arrangement;
- Whether a public / private partnership is a service concession;
- Whether land and buildings owned by the Authority are investment properties;
- Whether the substance of a relationship between the Authority and another entity indicates that the entity is controlled by the Authority;
- Whether the Authority's exposure to possible losses is to be accounted for as a provision or a contingent liability; and
- Whether Academy, Voluntary Controlled and Voluntary Aided school assets should be included within the Authority's Balance Sheet.

Note 4 – 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 Authority 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 Authority's Balance Sheet at 31st March 2016 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
Non-Current Assets	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 Authority will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the asset falls. It is estimated that the total annual depreciation charge would increase by £3.3M for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.
Provisions	The Authority has a provision of £1.581M for the settlement of claims relating to Business Rate Appeals, based on the number of claims received and an average settlement amount. It is not certain that all valid claims have yet been received by the Authority, or that precedents set by other authorities in the settlement of claims will be applicable.	A 10% increase in the provision required (either due to the number of claims or the estimated average settlement increasing) would have the effect of adding £0.158M to the provision made.
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 on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Authority with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.1% increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension liability of around £20.7M. Further impacts on the Pensions Liability as a result of changes to assumptions can be found at Note 35. However, the assumptions interact in complex ways due to the number of variables involved.
Arrears	At 31st March 2016, the Authority had a balance of sundry debtors of £51.2M. The Authority undertakes a review each year on the likelihood of the debt outstanding being recovered. As a result of the review an impairment of doubtful debts of £15.1M has been calculated. However, in the current economic climate it is not certain that such an allowance would be sufficient.	If collection rates were to deteriorate, a doubling of the amount of the impairment of doubtful debts would require an additional £15.1M to be set aside as an allowance.
Fair Value Measurements	When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets (i.e. Level 1 inputs), their fair value is measured using valuation techniques (e.g. quoted prices for *similar* assets or liabilities in active markets or the discounted cash flow (DCF) model). Where possible, the inputs to these valuation techniques are based on observable data, but where this is not possible judgement is required in establishing fair values. These judgements typically include considerations such as uncertainty and risk. However, changes in the assumptions used could affect the fair value of the Authority's assets and liabilities. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Authority employs or commissions relevant experts to identify the most appropriate valuation techniques to determine fair value (for example for Surplus Assets & Assets Held for Sale, the Authority's chief valuation officer). Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of the Authority's assets and liabilities is disclosed in Notes 19, 23 and 27 respectively.	Non-Financial Assets: The Authority uses the Market Approach model and the Income Approach model to measure the fair value of its Surplus Assets and its Assets held for Sale. The significant observable inputs used in the fair value measurement include current market conditions, recent sales evidence, management assumptions regarding rent growth and discount rates – adjusted for regional factors. Financial Assets: The Authority uses comparisons around the fixed term deposits has been to compare the fixed term investment with a comparable investment with the same / similar lender for the remaining period of the deposit. Financial Liabilities: The Authority assesses fair value by calculating the present value of cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments. Significant changes in any of the inputs would result in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement for the Authority's assets and liabilities valued at fair value.

Note 5 – Events After The Balance Sheet Date

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Director of Finance, Assets & Information Technology on 30th June 2016. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31st March 2016, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material aspects to reflect the impact of this information.

No significant post balance sheet events have been identified for 2015/16.

Note 6 – Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations

This note details the adjustments that are made to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Authority to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

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

General Fund Balances

The General Fund is the statutory fund into which all the receipts of an Authority are required to be paid and out of which all liabilities of the Authority are to be met, except to the extent that statutory rules might provide otherwise. These rules can also specify the financial year in which liabilities and payments should impact on the General Fund balance, which is not necessarily in accordance with proper accounting practice. The General Fund balance therefore summarises the resources that the Authority is statutorily empowered to spend on its services or on capital investment (or the deficit of resources that the Authority is required to recover) at the end of the financial year. However, the balance is not available to be applied to fund HRA Services.

There are two types of General Fund balances as detailed below:

- Non-Specific Reserves – these reserves are general in nature and are not earmarked for a specific use in the future. Included within this balance are the Minimum Working Balance which is retained for unforeseen circumstances and Strategic Reserves that are held with consideration towards the Authority's Medium Term Financial Strategy; and

- Earmarked Reserves – these reserves have a specific use on a particular activity / scheme.

Note 7 identifies the movement between the two types of General Fund Reserves.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Balances

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

The services provided by the HRA include; Council house management, rent collection, letting, tenant participation, repairs and maintenance, estate management, caretaking and other tenant related services.

Usable Capital Receipts Reserve

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

Major Repairs Reserve

The Authority is required to maintain the Major Repairs Reserve, which controls the application of the Major Repairs Allowance (MRA). The MRA is restricted to being applied to new capital investment in HRA assets or the financing of historical capital expenditure by the HRA. The balance shows the MRA that has yet to be applied at year end.

Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve

The Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve holds the grants and contributions received towards capital projects for which the Authority has met the conditions that would otherwise require repayment of the monies but which have yet to be applied to meet expenditure.

Note 6	Usable Reserves					Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Movement in Unusable Reserves
2015/16 Adjustments	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
Reversal of Items Debited or Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account:						
Charges for Depreciation & Impairment of Non-Current Assets	36,590	(644)	-	-	-	(35,946)
Movements in Market Value of Investment Properties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	782	-	-	-	-	(782)
Capital Grants & Contributions Applied	(11,996)	-	-	-	-	11,996
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	1,850	-	-	-	-	(1,850)
Amounts of Non-Current Assets Written Off on Disposal or Sale as Part of the Gain / Loss on Disposal to the CI&ES	42,379	3,513	-	-	-	(45,892)
Insertion of Items Not Debited or Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account:						
Statutory Provision for Financing of Capital Investment	(5,020)	(1,876)	-	-	-	6,896
Capital Expenditure Charged Against the General Fund & HRA Balances	(40)	(4,178)	-	-	-	4,218
Sub Total	**64,545**	**(3,185)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(61,360)**
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve:						
Capital Grants & Contributions Unapplied Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account	(2,109)	-	-	-	2,109	-
Application of Grants to Capital Financing Transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	-	-	(922)	922
Sub Total	**(2,109)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,187**	**922**
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of Cash Sale Proceeds Credited as Part of the Gain / Loss on Disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(3,970)	(5,782)	9,752	-	-	-
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance New Capital Expenditure	-	-	(11,104)	-	-	11,104
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to Write Down Debt Requirement	-	-	(9,098)	-	-	9,098
Contribution from Capital Receipts Reserves Towards Administrative Costs of Non-Current Asset Disposal	-	192	(192)	-	-	-
Receipts Received Relating to Loans, Advances & Investments Made by the Authority, Originally Funded from Capital Resources	-	-	220	-	-	(220)
Contribution from Capital Receipts Reserves to Finance the Payments to Central Government Capital Receipts Pool	1,728	-	(1,728)	-	-	-
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon Receipt of Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	**(2,242)**	**(5,590)**	**(12,150)**	**-**	**-**	**19,982**

Note 6 Continued	Usable Reserves					Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Movement in Unusable Reserves
2015/16 Adjustments Continued	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of Deferred Sale Proceeds Credited as Part of the Gain / Loss on Disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Major Repairs Reserve:						
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance Credited to the HRA	-	(7,578)	-	7,578	-	-
Use of Major Repairs Reserve to Finance New Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	(19,254)	-	19,254
Reversal of Depreciation Adjustment Charged to MRR	-	-	-	12,041	-	(12,041)
Sub Total	**-**	**(7,578)**	**-**	**365**	**-**	**7,213**
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which Finance Costs Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement are Different From Finance Costs Chargeable in the Year in Accordance With Statutory Requirement	(578)	(77)	-	-	-	655
Sub Total	**(578)**	**(77)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**655**
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of Items Relating to Retirement Benefits Debited or Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account (Note 35)	26,651	-	-	-	-	(26,651)
Employer's Pensions Contributions and Direct Payments to Pensioners Payable in Year (Note 35)	(24,697)	-	-	-	-	24,697
Sub Total	**1,954**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,954)**
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which Council Tax Income Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is Different from Council Tax Income Calculated for the Year in Accordance with Statutory Requirements	(1,450)	-	-	-	-	1,450
Sub Total	**(1,450)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,450**
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Accumulated Absences Account:						
Amount by which Officer Remuneration Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account on an Accruals Basis is Different from Remuneration Chargeable in the Year in Accordance with Statutory Requirements	(2,790)	-	-	-	-	2,790
Sub Total	**(2,790)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,790**
TOTAL 2015/16 ADJUSTMENTS	**57,330**	**(16,430)**	**(12,150)**	**365**	**1,187**	**(30,302)**
	MIRS	HRA & MIRS	MIRS	MIRS	MIRS	MIRS

Note 6 Continued	Usable Reserves					Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Movement in Unusable Reserves
2014/15 Adjustments	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
Reversal of Items Debited or Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account:						
Charges for Depreciation & Impairment of Non-Current Assets	37,404	1,263	-	-	-	(38,667)
Movements in Market Value of Investment Properties	(2,136)	(1,119)	-	-	-	3,255
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	721	-	-	-	-	(721)
Capital Grants & Contributions Applied	(16,101)	-	-	-	-	16,101
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	1,883	-	-	-	-	(1,883)
Amounts of Non-Current Assets Written Off on Disposal or Sale as Part of the Gain / Loss on Disposal to the CI&ES	83,221	3,146	-	-	-	(86,367)
Insertion of Items Not Debited or Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account:						
Statutory Provision for Financing of Capital Investment	(19,931)	-	-	-	-	19,931
Capital Expenditure Charged Against the General Fund & HRA Balances	(926)	-	-	-	-	926
Sub Total	**84,135**	**3,290**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(87,425)**
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve:						
Capital Grants & Contributions Unapplied Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account	(767)	-	-	-	767	-
Application of Grants to Capital Financing Transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	-	-	(3,088)	3,088
Sub Total	**(767)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,321)**	**3,088**
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of Cash Sale Proceeds Credited as Part of the Gain / Loss on Disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(4,949)	(4,294)	9,243	-	-	-
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance New Capital Expenditure	-	-	(2,534)	-	-	2,534
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to Write Down Debt Requirement	-	-	(4,944)	-	-	4,944
Contribution from Capital Receipts Reserves Towards Administrative Costs of Non-Current Asset Disposal	-	142	(142)	-	-	-
Receipts Received Relating to Loans, Advances & Investments Made by the Authority, Originally Funded from Capital Resources	-	-	3,487	-	-	(3,487)
Contribution from Capital Receipts Reserves to Finance the Payments to Central Government Capital Receipts Pool	1,470	-	(1,470)	-	-	-
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon Receipt of Cash	-	-	1	-	-	(1)
Sub Total	**(3,479)**	**(4,152)**	**3,641**	**-**	**-**	**3,990**

Note 6 Continued	Usable Reserves					Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Movement in Unusable Reserves
2014/15 Adjustments Continued	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of Deferred Sale Proceeds Credited as Part of the Gain / Loss on Disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Major Repairs Reserve:						
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance Credited to the HRA	-	(7,363)	-	7,363	-	-
Use of Major Repairs Reserve to Finance New Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	(23,473)	-	23,473
Reversal of Depreciation Adjustment Charged to MRR	-	-	-	11,704	-	(11,704)
Sub Total	**-**	**(7,363)**	**-**	**(4,406)**	**-**	**11,769**
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which Finance Costs Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement are Different From Finance Costs Chargeable in the Year in Accordance With Statutory Requirement	(578)	(78)	-	-	-	656
Sub Total	**(578)**	**(78)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**656**
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of Items Relating to Retirement Benefits Debited or Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account (Note 35)	30,218	-	-	-	-	(30,218)
Employer's Pensions Contributions and Direct Payments to Pensioners Payable in Year (Note 35)	(25,704)	-	-	-	-	25,704
Sub Total	**4,514**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4,514)**
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which Council Tax Income Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is Different from Council Tax Income Calculated for the Year in Accordance with Statutory Requirements	(2,864)	-	-	-	-	2,864
Sub Total	**(2,864)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,864**
Adjustments Primarily Involving the Accumulated Absences Account:						
Amount by which Officer Remuneration Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account on an Accruals Basis is Different from Remuneration Chargeable in the Year in Accordance with Statutory Requirements	(808)	-	-	-	-	808
Sub Total	**(808)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**808**
TOTAL 2014/15 ADJUSTMENTS	**80,153**	**(8,303)**	**3,641**	**(4,406)**	**(2,321)**	**(68,764)**
	MIRS	HRA & MIRS	MIRS	MIRS	MIRS	MIRS

Note 7 – Transfers To / From Earmarked Revenue Reserves

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

	Balance at 31st March 2014	Transfers Out 2014/15	Transfers In 2014/15	Balance at 31st March 2015	Transfers Out 2015/16	Transfers In 2015/16	Balance at 31st March 2016
General Fund :	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**
Earmarked Reserves :							
School Balances	**5,125**	(5,125)	4,394	**4,394**	(4,394)	5,055	**5,055**
Town Centre Development	**19,000**	-	-	**19,000**	-	-	**19,000**
Future Council Priorities	**18,938**	(24,799)	9,810	**3,949**	(3,000)	22,899	**23,848**
Future Council – Budget Mitigation	**-**	-	9,000	**9,000**	-	-	**9,000**
Future Council – Downsizing Costs	**6,000**	(4,467)	6,000	**7,533**	(5,389)	2,730	**4,874**
Future Council – Implementation	**2,000**	(90)	-	**1,910**	(109)	-	**1,801**
Invest to Improve Fund (Future Council 2020)	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	3,000	**3,000**
Placement & Sufficiency Strategy (14/15)	**-**	(2,600)	2,600	**-**	-	-	**-**
Placement & Sufficiency Strategy (15/16)	**-**	-	500	**500**	(500)	-	**-**
Equal Pay / Back Pay Issues (Residential Care)	**-**	(1,600)	1,600	**-**	-	-	**-**
Pay Award (Additional Costs)	**-**	-	900	**900**	(900)	-	**-**
Academy Review / Legal Costs	**-**	-	1,000	**1,000**	-	-	**1,000**
Customer Services Project	**357**	(357)	-	**-**	-	-	**-**
Moorland Plastics	**-**	(122)	1,000	**878**	(408)	-	**470**
Insurance Fund Reserve	**5,329**	(519)	-	**4,810**	(830)	-	**3,980**
Pension Fund	**500**	-	-	**500**	-	6,000	**6,500**
Jobs & Growth Plan (Tranche 1)	**1,821**	(1,141)	-	**680**	(680)	-	**-**
Jobs & Growth Plan (Tranche 2)	**-**	-	2,200	**2,200**	(570)	-	**1,630**
PFI / BSF Programme	**6,112**	(945)	-	**5,167**	-	-	**5,167**
Others – New Earmarkings	**12,744**	(12,744)	20,551	**20,551**	(20,551)	29,071	**29,071**
Sub Total – G/F Earmarked Reserves	**77,926**	**(54,509)**	**59,555**	**82,972**	**(37,331)**	**68,755**	**114,396**
Non-Earmarked Reserves :							
Minimum Working Balances (Contingency for Unforeseen Events)	**10,000**	-	-	**10,000**	-	5,000	**15,000**
Sub Total – G/F Non-Earmarked Reserves	**10,000**	**-**	**-**	**10,000**	**-**	**5,000**	**15,000**
Total – General Fund Reserves	**87,926**	**(54,509)**	**59,555**	**92,972**	**(37,331)**	**73,755**	**129,396**
Total General Fund Movement		**5,046**			**36,424**		Balance Sheet
		MIRS			MIRS		
HRA :	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**
Earmarked Reserves :							
Disrepair Insurance	**107**	-	-	**107**	(107)	-	**-**
Sheltered Schemes Decoration & Furnishing	**16**	-	-	**16**	(16)	-	**-**
Budget Support	**16,564**	-	6,736	**23,300**	(7,712)	-	**15,588**
Housing Growth	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	14,344	**14,344**
Garage Regularisation	**15**	-	-	**15**	(15)	-	**-**
Welfare Reform	**3,339**	-	2,180	**5,519**	(2,519)	-	**3,000**
Impairment	**2,019**	-	-	**2,019**	(19)	-	**2,000**
Interest Rate Risk	**2,328**	-	-	**2,328**	(2,328)	-	**-**
Support to 30 Year Business Plan	**1,562**	-	900	**2,462**	(2,462)	-	**-**
Higher Value Sales Levy	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	2,803	**2,803**
Other	**10**	-	-	**10**	(10)	-	**-**
Sub Total – HRA Earmarked Reserves	**25,960**	**-**	**9,816**	**35,776**	**(15,188)**	**17,147**	**37,735**
Non-Earmarked Reserves :							
General Contingency	**1,000**	-	-	**1,000**	-	2,598	**3,598**
Heating Services Unit Contingency	**50**	-	-	**50**	(50)	-	**-**
Sub Total – HRA Non-Earmarked Reserves	**1,050**	**-**	**-**	**1,050**	**(50)**	**2,598**	**3,598**
Total – HRA Reserves	**27,010**	**-**	**9,816**	**36,826**	**(15,238)**	**19,745**	**41,333**
Total HRA Movement		**9,816**			**4,507**		Balance Sheet
		MIRS			MIRS		

Note 8 – Unusable Reserves

31st March 2014 £000s	31st March 2015 £000s		31st March 2016 £000s
35	(33)	Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve	80
146,517	81,469	Capital Adjustment Account	57,329
65	64	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	64
(14,214)	(13,557)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(12,903)
(281,947)	(385,133)	Pensions Reserve	(341,067)
74,619	88,282	Revaluation Reserve	99,230
(5,392)	(4,584)	Accumulated Absences Account	(1,795)
4,319	7,183	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	8,633
(75,998)	**(226,309)**	**Total Unusable Reserves**	**(190,429)**

Balance Sheet

Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve

The Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve contains gains made by the Authority arising from increases in the value of its investments that have quoted market prices or otherwise do not have fixed or determinable payments. The balance is reduced when investments with accumulated gains are:

- Revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost; and
- Disposed of and the gains are realised.

2014/15 £000s		2015/16 £000s	£000s
35	**Balance at 1st April**		**(33)**
-	Upward Revaluation of Investments	113	
(68)	Downward Revaluation in Investments not Charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	
(68)			**113**
-	Accumulated Gains on Assets Sold and Maturing Assets Written Out to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement as Part of Other Investment Income		-
(33)	**Balance at 31st March**		**80**

CI&ES

Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as charges for depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to an historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Authority as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Authority.

The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1st April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

Note 6 provides details of the source of all transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2014/15 £000s		2015/16 £000s	2015/16 £000s
146,517	**Balance at 1st April**		**81,469**
	Reversal of Items Relating to Capital Expenditure Debited or Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement :		
(50,371)	- Charges for Depreciation & Impairment of Non-Current Assets	(47,722)	
(721)	- Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(782)	
(1,883)	- Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute	(1,850)	
(86,367)	- Amounts of Non-Current Assets Written Off on Disposal or Sale as Part of Gain / Loss on Disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(45,892)	
(139,342)			**(96,246)**
3,530	Adjusting Amount Written Out to the Revaluation Reserve		**8,838**
(135,812)	**Net Written Out Amount of the Cost of Non-Current Assets Consumed in Year**		**(87,408)**
	Capital Financing Applied in Year :		
2,534	- Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance New Expenditure	11,104	
4,944	- Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Write Down Debt Requirement	9,098	
16,101	- Capital Grants & Contributions Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement That Have Been Applied to Capital Financing	11,996	
23,473	- Use of Major Repairs Reserve to Finance New Capital Expenditure	19,254	
3,087	- Application of Grants to Capital Financing From Capital Grants Unapplied Account	922	
19,931	- Statutory Provision for the Financing of Capital Investment Charged Against the General Fund & HRA Balances	6,895	
926	- Capital Expenditure Charged Against the General Fund & HRA Balances	4,218	
70,996			**63,487**
3,255	Movement in the Market Value of Investment Properties Debited / Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-	
(3,487)	Receipts Received Relating to Loans, Advances & Investments Made By The Authority, Originally Funded From Capital Resources, Thus Reducing The Ongoing Requirement to Borrow	(219)	
(232)			**(219)**
81,469	**Balance at 31st March**		**57,329**

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

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

2014/15 £000s		2015/16 £000s
65	**Balance at 1st April**	**64**
-	Transfer of Deferred Sale Proceeds Credited as Part of the Gain / Loss on Disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-
(1)	Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve Upon Receipt of Cash	-
64	**Balance at 31st March**	**64**

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions. The Authority uses the Account to manage premiums paid on the early redemption of loans. Premiums are debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are incurred, but reversed out of the General Fund balance to the Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Over time, the expense is posted back to

the General Fund balance in accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the burden on Council Tax. The balance on the Account as at 31st March 2016 will be charged to the General Fund over the next 39 years.

2014/15		2015/16	
£000s		£000s	£000s
(14,214)	**Balance at 1st April**		**(13,557)**
-	Premiums Incurred in the Year & Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-	
657	Proportion of Premiums Incurred in Previous Financial Years to be Charged Against the General Fund Balance in Accordance With Statutory Requirements	654	
657	**Amount by Which Finance Costs Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement are Different from Finance Costs Chargeable in the Year in Accordance with Statutory Requirements**		**654**
(13,557)	**Balance at 31st March**		**(12,903)**

Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Authority accounts for post employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service. The liabilities recognised are updated to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed, as the Authority makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pension's Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Authority has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

2014/15		2015/16	
£000s		£000s	
(281,947)	**Balance at 1st April**	**(385,133)**	
(98,672)	Actuarial Gains or (Losses) on Pensions Assets & Liabilities	46,020	CI&ES
(30,218)	Reversal of Items Relating to Retirement Benefits Debited or Credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(26,651)	
25,704	Employer's Pensions Contributions	24,697	
(385,133)	**Balance at 31st March**	**(341,067)**	

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Authority arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

- Revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost;
- Used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation or;
- Disposed of and the gains are realised.

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

2014/15 £000s		2015/16 £000s	2015/16 £000s	
74,619	**Balance at 1st April**		**88,282**	
44,235	Upward Revaluation of Assets	47,596		
(2,028)	Downward Revaluation of Assets & Impairment Losses Not Charged to the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	(3,033)		
(25,014)	Reversal Of Revaluation Loss (Net of Depreciation)	(24,514)		
17,193	**Surplus or Deficit on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets Not Posted to The Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services**		**20,049**	CI&ES
(2,652)	Difference Between Fair Value Depreciation & Historical Cost Depreciation	(3,800)		
-	Revaluation Reserve Balances of Investment Properties Written Out on Transfer of Asset Category	(3,489)		
(878)	Accumulated Gains on Assets Sold or Scrapped	(1,812)		
(3,530)	**Amount Written Off to the Capital Adjustment Account**		**(9,101)**	
88,282	**Balance at 31st March**		**99,230**	

Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31st March 2015. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund balance is neutralised by transfer to or from the Account.

2014/15 £000s		2015/16 £000s	2015/16 £000s
(5,392)	**Balance at 1st April**		**(4,584)**
5,392	Settlement or Cancellation of Accrual Made at the End of the Preceding Year	4,584	
(4,584)	Amounts Accrued at the End of the Current Year	(1,795)	
808	**Amount By Which Officer Remuneration Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement on an Accruals Basis is Different from Remuneration Chargeable in the Year in Accordance With Statutory Requirements**		**2,789**
(4,584)	**Balance at 31st March**		**(1,795)**

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

2014/15 £000s		2015/16 £000s	
4,319	**Balance at 1st April**	**7,183**	
2,864	Amount By Which Council Tax Income Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is Different from Council Tax Income Calculated for the Year in Accordance with Statutory Requirements	1,450	
7,183	**Balance at 31st March**	**8,633**	Collection Fund

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16

NOTES PRIMARILY RELATING TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

Note 9 – Amounts Reported For Resource Allocation Decisions

The analysis of income and expenditure by service on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is that specified by the Service Reporting Code of Practice. However, decisions about resource allocation are taken by the Authority's Cabinet on the basis of budget reports analysed across Directorates. These reports are prepared on a different basis from the accounting policies used in these financial statements. In particular:

- No charges are made in relation to capital expenditure with the exception of RCCO's;
- The cost of retirement benefits is based on cash flows (payment of employer's pension contributions) rather than current service cost of benefits accrued in year; and
- Expenditure on some support service is budgeted for centrally and not charged to Directorates.

During 2015/16, the Council significantly restructured its Directorates, aligned to the new 'Future Council' principles that were adopted from 1st April 2015. The 2014/15 comparator figures in respect of the amounts reported to management have been restated below for illustrative purposes.

Furthermore, the way in which the Council reports to Members was also changed. The reporting process from 2015/16 excluded non controllable charges and a r[illegible]nalisation of internal charging had been undertaken.

T[illegible]ncome and expenditure of the Authority's principal Directorates recorded in the budget reports for the year is as follows:

[illegible]ectorate Income & Expenditure	People	Communities	Place	HRA	Core Services *	Public Health	Other Services	Total
2015/16	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**
Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	(133,684)	(7,452)	(33,585)	(71,513)	(40,135)	-	(8,157)	**(294,526)**
Government Grants	(150,812)	(14,416)	(10,090)	(331)	(113,078)	(5,114)	(8,434)	**(302,275)**
Total Income	**(284,496)**	**(21,868)**	**(43,675)**	**(71,844)**	**(153,213)**	**(5,114)**	**(16,591)**	**(596,801)**
Employee Expenses	108,772	15,775	27,866	632	23,357	564	18,534	**195,500**
Other Service Expenses	130,366	14,326	32,544	66,735	114,280	6,159	31,308	**395,718**
Support Service Recharges	107,180	3,788	16,259	4,477	10,668	-	2,442	**144,814**
Total Expenditure	**346,318**	**33,889**	**76,669**	**71,844**	**148,305**	**6,723**	**52,284**	**736,032**
Net Expenditure	**61,822**	**12,021**	**32,994**	**-**	**(4,908)**	**1,609**	**35,693**	**139,231**

* Included within the 2015/16 totals for Core Services is an amount of expenditure totalling £75.071M offset by income totalling the same amount which reflects transfer payments made by the Authority acting as an agent on behalf of Central Government.

Prior Year Comparators

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

Directorate Income & Expenditure	Children, Young People & Families	Adults & Communities	Development, Economy & Culture	HRA	Corporate Services *	Public Health	Other Services	Total
2014/15	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**
Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	(170,139)	(24,626)	(42,559)	(69,438)	(48,835)	(2)	(11,432)	**(367,031)**
Government Grants	(193,101)	(14,581)	(2,795)	(138)	(79,259)	(14,243)	(5,213)	**(309,330)**
Total Income	**(363,240)**	**(39,207)**	**(45,354)**	**(69,576)**	**(128,094)**	**(14,245)**	**(16,645)**	**(676,361)**
Employee Expenses	139,834	21,742	26,394	578	20,887	1,508	8,901	**219,844**
Other Service Expenses	140,631	69,314	27,806	65,803	88,271	11,231	14,961	**418,017**
Support Service Recharges	144,674	4,332	28,608	3,195	37,897	-	2,603	**221,309**
Total Expenditure	**425,139**	**95,388**	**82,808**	**69,576**	**147,055**	**12,739**	**26,465**	**859,170**
Net Expenditure	**61,899**	**56,181**	**37,454**	**-**	**18,961**	**(1,506)**	**9,820**	**182,809**

As stated above, the Council's structure significantly changed on the 1st April 2015 therefore the prior year comparators have been notionally restated to reflect the r ed Council structure for illustrative purposes.

rectorate Income & Expenditure	People	Communities	Place	HRA	Core Services *	Public Health	Other Services	Total
.4/15 (Restated)	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	(164,142)	(11,721)	(46,206)	(69,438)	(63,500)	(2)	(12,022)	**(367,031)**
Government Grants	(162,760)	(11,501)	(6,974)	(138)	(112,009)	(10,735)	(5,213)	**(309,330)**
Total Income	**(326,902)**	**(23,222)**	**(53,180)**	**(69,576)**	**(175,509)**	**(10,737)**	**(17,235)**	**(676,361)**
Employee Expenses	132,990	19,811	31,119	578	25,122	1,179	9,045	**219,844**
Other Service Expenses	137,390	21,404	37,469	65,803	133,526	7,031	15,394	**418,017**
Support Service Recharges	144,674	4,332	28,608	3,195	37,897	-	2,603	**221,309**
Total Expenditure	**415,054**	**45,547**	**97,196**	**69,576**	**196,545**	**8,210**	**27,042**	**859,170**
Net Expenditure	**88,152**	**22,325**	**44,016**	**-**	**21,036**	**(2,527)**	**9,807**	**182,809**

* Included within the 2014/15 totals for Corporate Services / Core Services is an amount of expenditure totalling £76.554M offset by income totalling the same amount which reflects transfer payments made by the Authority acting as an agent on behalf of Central Government.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16

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

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

2014/15 £000s		2015/16 £000s	
182,809	Net Expenditure in the Directorate Analysis	139,231	
-	Net Expenditure of Services & Support Services not Included in the Analysis	-	
3,136	Accounting Adjustments to Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement After The Final Accounts Report is Reported To Management	25,686	
(51,404)	Amounts Included in the Analysis not Included in the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(52,592)	
134,541	**Net Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement**	**112,325**	CI&ES

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis

This reconciliation shows how the figures in the analysis of Directorate income and expenditure relate to a subjective analysis of the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

	Directorate Analysis	Services and Support Services Not in Analysis	Accounting Adjustments to Net Cost of Services in the CI&ES After Final Accounts Report is Reported To Management	Amounts in Final Accounts Report Not Included in Net Cost of Services in the CI&ES	Allocation of Recharges	**Net Cost of Services**	Corporate Amounts	**(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services**
2015/16	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**
Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	(293,161)	-	-	7,541	141,443	**(144,177)**	(25,270)	**(169,447)**
Interest and Investment Income	(1,365)	-	-	1,365	-	**-**	(1,365)	**(1,365)**
Income from Council Tax	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	(78,712)	**(78,712)**
Government Grants and Contributions	(302,275)	-	-	-	3,371	**(298,904)**	(87,764)	**(386,668)**
Gain on Disposal of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	(4,693)	**(4,693)**
Total Income	**(596,801)**	**-**	**-**	**8,906**	**144,814**	**(443,081)**	**(197,804)**	**(640,885)**
Employee Expenses	195,500	-	(12,890)	-	-	**182,610**	-	**182,610**
Other Service Expenses	364,421	-	-	(30,201)	-	**334,220**	-	**334,220**
Support Service Recharges	144,814	-	-	-	(144,814)	**-**	-	**-**
Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment	-	-	38,576	-	-	**38,576**	-	**38,576**
Interest Payments	30,674	-	-	(30,674)	-	**-**	42,072	**42,072**
Precepts & Levies	623	-	-	(623)	-	**-**	623	**623**
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	1,728	**1,728**
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	41,025	**41,025**
Total Expenditure	**736,032**	**-**	**25,686**	**(61,498)**	**(144,814)**	**555,406**	**85,448**	**640,854**
(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**139,231**	**-**	**25,686**	**(52,592)**	**-**	**112,325**	**(112,356)**	**(31)**
						CI&ES		CI&ES

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis (continued)

	Directorate Analysis	Services and Support Services Not in Analysis	Accounting Adjustments to Net Cost of Services in the CI&ES After Final Accounts Reports is Reported To Management	Amounts in Final Accounts Report Not Included in Net Cost of Services in the CI&ES	Allocation of Recharges	**Net Cost of Services**	Corporate Amounts	**(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services**
2014/15	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**
Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	(365,713)	-	-	5,935	217,983	**(141,795)**	(27,770)	**(169,565)**
Interest & Investment Income	(1,318)	-	-	1,318	-	**-**	(1,318)	**(1,318)**
Income from Council Tax	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	(76,485)	**(76,485)**
Government Grants & Contributions	(309,330)	-	-	-	3,326	**(306,004)**	(106,823)	**(412,827)**
Gain on Disposal of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	(3,094)	**(3,094)**
Total Income	**(676,361)**	**-**	**-**	**7,253**	**221,309**	**(447,799)**	**(215,490)**	**(663,289)**
Employee Expenses	219,844	-	(8,337)	-	-	**211,507**	-	**211,507**
Other Service Expenses	374,350	-	-	(42,907)	-	**331,443**	395	**331,838**
Support Service Recharges	221,309	-	-	-	(221,309)	**-**	-	**-**
Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment	-	-	11,473	27,917	-	**39,390**	-	**39,390**
Interest Payments	42,976	-	-	(42,976)	-	**-**	55,021	**55,021**
Precepts & Levies	691	-	-	(691)	-	**-**	691	**691**
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	1,470	**1,470**
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	80,360	**80,360**
Total Expenditure	**859,170**	**-**	**3,136**	**(58,657)**	**(221,309)**	**582,340**	**137,937**	**720,277**
(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**182,809**	**-**	**3,136**	**(51,404)**	**-**	**134,541**	**(77,553)**	**56,988**
						CI&ES		CI&ES

Note 10 – Trading Operations

The Authority has established a number of trading units where the service manager is required to operate in a commercial environment and balance their budget by generating income from other parts of the Authority or other organisations. Details of those units with a turnover of greater than £4 million or a surplus or deficit greater than £1 million in either 2014/15 or 2015/16 are as follows:

2014/15		Trading Service		2015/16	
£000s	£000s			£000s	£000s
(920)		**Waste & Recycling**	Turnover	(931)	
471			Expenditure	174	
	(449)		**(Surplus)/Deficit**		**(757)**
(10,802)		**Engineering Services**	Turnover	(11,649)	
10,901			Expenditure	10,636	
	99		**(Surplus)/Deficit**		**(1,013)**
(10,575)		**Building Services**	Turnover	(4,791)	
9,278			Expenditure	8,553	
	(1,297)		**(Surplus)/Deficit**		**3,762**
(6,959)		**Fleet Services**	Turnover	(1,887)	
5,788			Expenditure	3,706	
	(1,171)		**(Surplus)/Deficit**		**1,819**
(4,159)		**Schools Catering**	Turnover	(4,208)	
4,127			Expenditure	3,720	
	(32)		**(Surplus)/Deficit**		**(488)**
(8,456)		**Information Services (Bull TCL Contract)**	Turnover	(1,787)	
8,437			Expenditure	4,498	
	(19)		**(Surplus)/Deficit**		**2,711**
(3,500)		**Information Services (Other)**	Turnover	(3,059)	
5,080			Expenditure	5,732	
	1,580		**(Surplus)/Deficit**		**2,673**
(1,483)		**Markets**	Turnover	(1,444)	
2,453			Expenditure	1,037	
	970		**(Surplus)/Deficit**		**(407)**
(7,455)		**Neighbourhood Services**	Turnover	(1,907)	
9,001			Expenditure	3,405	
	1,546		**(Surplus)/Deficit**		**1,498**
(23,001)		**The Consolidated Results of the Other Trading Units**	Turnover	(17,405)	
27,560			Expenditure	23,038	
	4,559		**(Surplus)/Deficit**		**5,633**
(77,310)		**TOTALS**	**Turnover**	**(49,068)**	
83,096			**Expenditure**	**64,499**	
	5,786	**Net (Surplus) / Deficit on Trading Operations**			**15,431**

During 2015/16, the Authority changed the way in which it reported to Cabinet as part of the quarterly budget monitoring reports. The decision was made to focus purely on controllable income and expenditure to ensure that budget managers are held accountable for the areas that they control. One of the keys changes to facilitate this was to cease making non controllable internal recharges to other areas of the Authority.

Trading operations are incorporated into the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Some are an integral part of the Authority's services to the public (e.g. refuse collection), whilst others are support services to those services (e.g. Information Services). The internal expenditure of these operations is allocated or recharged to headings in the Net Cost of Services. Only a residual amount of the net surplus / deficit on trading operations is charged as Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (see Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement) relating to trading with external organisations:

2014/15 £000s		2015/16 £000s
5,786	Net Deficit on Trading Operations	15,431
(2,757)	Services to the Public Included in the Net Cost of Services	1,236
(2,959)	Support Services Recharged to Net Cost of Services	(17,177)
70	**Net Deficit / (Surplus) Posted to Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure**	**(510)**

CI&ES

Note 11 – Impairment / Revaluation Losses

During 2015/16, the Authority has recognised revaluation losses of £3.748M (£4.522M in 2014/15) through the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement as shown below:

2014/15 £000s	Asset Categories:	2015/16 £000s
	Charged to Net Cost of Services:	
1,563	Council Dwellings	-
1,559	Other Land & Buildings	3,494
-	Infrastructure Assets	-
-	Assets Under Construction	-
656	Surplus Assets	187
26	Assets Held for Sale	67
3,804	**Total Charged to Net Cost of Services**	**3,748**
	Charged to Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:	
718	Investment Properties	-
718	**Total Charged to Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure**	**-**
4,522	**Total Charged to Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement**	**3,748**

Note 12 – Pooled Budgets

Children & Young People Service Pooled Arrangement

The Authority has continued with the Children & Young People service aligned budget arrangement with Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (BCCG) which applies the flexibilities under Section 75 of the NHS Act, through a formal partnership agreement, hosted by the Authority.

The aligned budget arrangement has been subsumed within the Children's Trust arrangement and is managed by the Executive Commissioning Group (ECG), which is a sub-body of the Trust Executive Group (TEG).

The ECG, on behalf of the TEG, agrees the respective contributions by both organisations and the funding allocations for the provision of integrated social & community health care services.

2014/15 Total £000s		Children, Young People & Families £000s	Public Health £000s	Revenue Account £000s	2015/16 Total £000s
	Value of Aligned Budgets:				
	Opening Balance at 1st April				
(5,167)	BCCG	(5,841)	-	-	**(5,841)**
(26,805)	Barnsley MBC	(20,980)	(3,588)	-	**(24,568)**
(31,972)	**Total**	**(26,821)**	**(3,588)**	**-**	**(30,409)**
	Value of Commissioned Services:				
5,139	SWYPFT*	4,174	3,433	-	**7,607**
25,981	Barnsley MBC	21,449	155	-	**21,604**
852	BCCG	1,198	-	-	**1,198**
836	Balance on Revenue Account	-	-	2,131	**2,131**
32,808	**Total**	**26,821**	**3,588**	**2,131**	**32,540**
836	**Balance as at 31st March**	**-**	**-**	**2,131**	**2,131**

*SWYPFT – South & West Yorkshire Partnership Foundation Trust.

2014/15 Total £000s		2015/16 Total £000s
	Distribution of Over-Spend:	
(54)	BCCG	(453)
890	Barnsley MBC	2,584
836	**Total**	**2,131**

Income & Expenditure Account

2014/15 Total £000s		2015/16 Total £000s
	Income from Pooled Budget:	
-	Balance Brought Forward	-
(31,972)	Pooled Budget Income	(30,409)
-	Other Funding	-
(31,972)	**Total**	**(30,409)**
	Provider Expenditure:	
798	Barnsley CCG	745
26,761	Barnsley MBC (CYP&F / PH)	24,067
5,139	SWYPFT	7,401
32,698	**Total**	**32,213**
726	**Over / (Under) Spend**	**1,804**
110	Ring-Fenced & Carried Forward	327
836	**NET EXPENDITURE**	**2,131**

Governance Arrangements

The changing architecture of the NHS, particularly with the demise of the PCT has led to some changes in the Children Services partnership arrangements in Barnsley. The decision was made in 2013/14 to move from a pooled budget arrangement to one of alignment, underpinned by principles of partnership working and service integration at point of delivery. From a financial viewpoint, the move to aligned budgets does not pose any significant financial risk to the Authority as the funding / budget arrangement in the past is clearly separated and reflects the statutory functions of both organisations. The following are some of the structural changes to the arrangements:

1. BMBC will continue to act as the lead commissioner for all community health services (on behalf of the NHS Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)).

2. All child community health services previously delivered by the PCT as part of the pooled arrangement have been transferred to the South West Yorkshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust (SWYPFT). These health services include Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), Children's Therapy (including physiotherapy, occupational and speech & language therapies), healthy settings etc.

3. SWYPFT is now the 'accountable provider' of the above child health services with clear accountability (in terms of performance and clinical risk) to the CCG for delivering improved outcomes.

4. Accountability (by SWYPFT) to BMBC is required for those health services now funded by the public health grant following the transfer of funding / responsibility to the Authority. These include school nursing service, healthy settings, etc. A commissioning / delivery arrangement between the Authority (Public Health) and SWYPFT is in place for 2015/16.

The pooling of resources with regards to the Authority's Adult Services arrangements ceased a number of years ago. Since this time, the Authority has operated with aligned budgets and will continue to do so with the CCG, where each organisation's position is considered in a joined up way but in essence there is no pooling of resources.

The Better Care Fund Pooled Arrangement

In line with the national announcement of the creation of a Better Care Fund (BCF) in December 2013, the CCG has entered into a 'pooled' budget arrangement with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) with effect from 1 April 2015. The aims of the BCF are to improve outcomes for the population of Barnsley by improving integration of health and social care services. This was underpinned by a Section 75 agreement between the commissioners. Governance arrangements are in place through the Barnsley Health and Wellbeing Board and the Board signed-off a plan for 2015/16. The CCG hosted this pooled arrangement during the 2015/16 financial year.

A summary of the pooled budget is shown below:

BCF Pooled Account	**2015/16 £000s**
Balance as at 1st April	**-**
Value of Aligned Budgets:	
Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group	(17,370)
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	(1,028)
Total	**(18,398)**
Value of Commissioned Services:	
Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group	10,529
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	7,869
Total	**18,398**
Balance as at 31st March	**-**

Explanation of Above Tables

- **Value of Aligned Budgets** – Represents the resources made available by both organisations to the pool from which services are commissioned.
- **Value of Commissioned Services** – Represents the value of the various services commissioned from the available pool resources and forms the budget figures against the individual client groups in the Income and Expenditure Account. This table also brings in any over or under-spends from the Income and Expenditure Account.
- **Balance at 31st March 2016** – Represents the net shortfall of funding across the pool, based on actual expenditure incurred against the resources made available by both organisations.
- **Distribution of Over-spend** – Represents the additional contribution required from both organisations in order to fund the over-spend and hence balance the pool.
- **Income and Expenditure Account** – Represents the value of services commissioned from the pool (budget) and the actual costs incurred by the providers in delivering those services, resulting in a net over / under-spend across the pool. This net over / under-spend is reflected in the Services Commissioned from Pooled Budget table.

Note 13 – Members' Allowances

The Authority paid the following amounts to members of the Authority during the year:

2014/15 £000s		**2015/16 £000s**
670	Basic Allowances	679
231	Special Responsibility Allowances	236
11	Expenses	11
912	**Total**	**926**

Note 14 – Officers' Remuneration & Exit Packages

The table below sets out the remuneration disclosures for Senior Officers of the Authority (as defined in Local Authority Accounting Panel Bulletin 85) whose salary is equal to or more than £50,000 per year:

2014/15	Post *	2015/16			
Total Remuneration £000s		Salary £000s	Expenses / Allowances £000s	Pension Contributions £000s	Total Remuneration £000s
207	Diana Terris – Chief Executive	154	1	29	184
150	Executive Director – People / (Children, Young People & Families)	124	-	24	148
140	Executive Director – Place / (Development)	118	2	22	142
139	Executive Director – Communities / (Adult Social Services) – Up to August 2015 **D**	52	-	12	64
-	Executive Director – Communities / (Adult Social Services) – From September 2015 **D**	61	-	10	71
39	Executive Director - Public Health **C**	103	-	15	118
90	Acting Executive Director Public Health **B**	-	-	-	-
1	Corporate Director / Executive Director Development **A**	-	-	-	-
126	Director - Finance, Assets & IT / (Director of Finance)	104	-	20	124
125	Director – Human Resources, Performance & Communications / (Director of Human Resources)	104	-	20	124
130	Director of Legal & Governance / (Borough Secretary)	104	-	20	124

* The Authority fundamentally changed its structure on the 1st April 2015, moving to its new operating model of 'Future Council'. For comparative purposes, both the new post titles and the old post titles have been included. The post titles from 2014/15 are displayed in brackets.

A Post holder was appointed Corporate Director during 2013/14. The post holder then replaced the outgoing Executive Director for Development. The post of Corporate Director has subsequently been disestablished as part of the review of Senior Management within the Authority.
B Post holder part of Public Health – joined BMBC in April 2013 and subsequently left during 2014/15.
C Post holder was appointed in 2014/15.
D Post holder left in August 2015 and was replaced internally in September 2015.

The number of other employees whose remuneration, excluding pension contributions, was £50,000 or more, in bands of £5,000, is shown in the table below. The total number of employees falling within the various bands is affected by termination / redundancy payments made to certain employees who left the Authority during the year (in accordance with the Authority and Pension Authority's retirement schemes).

Total Including One Off Payments (Redundancy, Equal Pay Claims, and Expenses etc.)		Salary Only		Total Including One Off Payments (Redundancy, Equal Pay Claims, and Expenses etc.)		Salary Only
2014/15 Council Officers Total	2014/15 Schools Total	2014/15 Council Officers Total	Remuneration Band	2015/16 Council Officers Total	2015/16 Schools Total	2015/16 Council Officers Total
46	35	31	£50,000 - £54,999	25	29	23
20	25	16	£55,000 - £59,999	11	24	10
20	10	12	£60,000 - £64,999	11	16	10
16	15	11	£65,000 - £69,999	10	11	10
7	7	4	£70,000 - £74,999	7	10	5
7	1	4	£75,000 - £79,999	5	3	5
2	2	2	£80,000 - £84,999	3	3	3
-	-	-	£85,000 - £89,999	3	-	3
2	1	-	£90,000 - £94,999	2	-	1
1	2	-	£95,000 - £99,999	-	1	-
2	5	-	£100,000 - £119,999	-	5	-
-	-	-	£120,000 - £124,999	-	-	-
-	-	-	£125,000 - £134,999	-	-	-
123	**103**	**80**		**77**	**102**	**70**

The numbers of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the redundancies and other departures are set out in the table below:

Exit Package Cost Band	Number of Redundancies		Number of Other Departures		Total Number of Exit Packages		Total Cost of Exit Packages	
							£000s	£000s
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
£0 - £20,000	127	152	39	17	**166**	**169**	1,237	1,305
£20,001 - £40,000	16	10	3	5	**19**	**15**	515	399
£40,001 - £60,000	2	2	1	2	**3**	**4**	163	211
£60,001 - £80,000	-	-	1	-	**1**	**-**	66	-
£80,001 - £100,000	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	-	-
£100,001 - £150,000	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	-	-
Total Number of Exit Packages	**145**	**164**	**44**	**24**	**189**	**188**		
Total Cost Included In Bandings							**1,981**	**1,915**
Add: Amounts Provided For in CI&ES Not Included In Bandings							-	-
Total Cost Included In The CI&ES							**1,981**	**1,915**

Note 15 – External Audit Costs

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

2014/15 £000s		2015/16 £000s
(18)	Fees Payable / (Refund) to The Audit Commission With Regard to External Audit Services Carried Out by the Appointed Auditor for the Year *	-
-	Fees Payable to The Audit Commission for the Certification of Grant Claims and Returns for the Year	-
8	Fees Payable in Respect of Other Services Provided by The Audit Commission During the Year **	-
(10)	**Sub Total – Audit Fees Payable to Audit Commission**	**-**
180	Fees Payable to KPMG LLP With Regard to External Audit Services Carried Out by the Appointed Auditor for the Year *	136
29	Fees Payable to KPMG LLP for the Certification of Grant Claims and Returns for the Year	15
64	Fees Payable in Respect of Other Services Provided by KPMG LLP During the Year	19
273	**Sub Total – Audit Fees Payable to KPMG LLP**	**170**
5	**Fees Payable in Respect of Other Services Provided by Other Audit Companies**	**7**
268	**Total**	**177**

***** The functions of the Audit Commission were transferred to the private sector during 2012/13, following Central Government's decision to abolish the Commission from the 1st April 2015. KPMG was appointed as the Authority's external auditor in November 2012.

****** The fees for other services payable in 2014/15 related to the National Fraud Initiative.

Note 16 – Grant Income Recognised Through The Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement

All specific income relating to grants, contributions and donations that are significant in value, are listed individually in the table below:

2014/15 £000s		2015/16 £000s
	Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	
(61,991)	Revenue Support Grant	(44,746)
(25,939)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Top Up Grant	(26,435)
(2,025)	Section 31 Grant – SBRR	(2,477)
(15,451)	Other Grants	(12,787)
(1,417)	Other Contributions	(1,319)
(106,823)	**Total**	**(87,764)**
	Credited to Services	
(75,094)	Housing Benefit Subsidy	(75,071)
(132,676)	Dedicated Schools Grant	(114,795)
(33,135)	PFI Grant	(34,207)
(3,473)	Education Support Grant	(2,307)
(14,243)	Public Health Grant	(15,789)
(29,278)	Other Grants	(30,379)
(18,104)	Other Contributions	(26,357)
(306,003)	**Total**	**(298,905)**

Note 17 – Dedicated Schools Grant

The Authority's expenditure on schools is funded by grant monies (the Dedicated Schools Grant – DSG) provided by the Department for Education. DSG is ring fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools' Budget. The Schools' Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an Authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget, which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school. Over and under spends on the two elements are required to be accounted for separately.

Details of the deployment of DSG receivable are as follows:

2014/15		2015/16		
Total £000s		**Central Expenditure £000s**	**Individual Schools' Budget (ISB) £000s**	**Total £000s**
(156,535)	Final DSG for 2015/16 before academy recoupment			**(157,206)**
23,859	Academy Figure Recouped for 2015/16			**43,240**
(132,676)	**Total DSG After Academy Recoupment For 2015/16**			**(113,966)**
-	Plus: Brought Forward From 2014-15			(1,110)
-	Less: Carry Forward To 2016-17 Agreed in Advance			-
(132,676)	**Agreed Initial Budgeted Distribution in 2015/16**	**(15,655)**	**(99,421)**	**(115,076)**
-	In Year Adjustments	-	-	**-**
(132,676)	**Final Budgeted Distribution For Year**	**(15,655)**	**(99,421)**	**(115,076)**
14,162	Less Actual Central Expenditure	15,292		**15,292**
116,406	Less Actual ISB Deployed To Schools		100,283	**100,283**
1,000	Plus Local Authority Contribution For Year		(1,000)	**(1,000)**
(1,108)	**Total Carry Forward To Following Year**	**(363)**	**(138)**	**(501)**

Note 18 – Related Parties

The Authority is required to disclose material transactions with related parties which are defined as bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Authority or to be controlled or influenced by the Authority. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Authority might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have been able to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Authority.

Government

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the Authority – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Authority operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions with other parties (e.g. Council Tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from Government Departments are set out in the subjective analysis in Note 9 within the Amounts Reported for Resource Allocation Decisions. Grant receipts outstanding at 31st March 2016 are shown in Note 36 and Grants recognised through the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure statement during the year are shown in Note 16.

Senior Officers

No senior officers of the Authority have declared a material interest in any companies in 2015/16.

Members

Members of the Authority have direct control over the Authority's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2015/16 is shown in Note 13. During 2015/16, no works or services were commissioned from companies with which a Member had an interest.

Other Local Authorities

All local authorities are subject to common control by Central Government. They often work in partnership with each other to provide services to the public. The Authority has a number of specific relationships / partnerships with different local authorities including where it is a member of a City Region. Details of material transactions with these local authorities are shown in the table within this note.

NHS Bodies

The Authority has pooled budget arrangements with NHS Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) for both the provision of Children's Care Services within Barnsley and the Better Care Fund (BCF). Transactions and balances outstanding specifically related to the pooling arrangements are detailed in Note 12.

All transactions with the NHS Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) are also shown in the table within this note.

Other Public Bodies

South Yorkshire Pensions – Provider of pension services to the Authority.

Subsidiaries & Joint Ventures

The Authority has interests in a number of subsidiaries and joint ventures, details of which are shown below:

Berneslai Homes Ltd

Berneslai Homes Ltd is an Arms Length Management Organisation responsible for managing homes on behalf of the Authority. Specifically, it is responsible for managing all the landlord services for the Authority's 18,719 homes including rent collection, arrears recovery, repairs and maintenance, dealing with empty properties and all tenancy matters.

Berneslai Homes Ltd is an independent company committed to working in partnership with the Authority and the communities in which it works to deliver high quality housing services to local people. The company came into existence in December 2002 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Authority but overseen by a Board of Directors rather than a Committee of the Authority.

The Authority guarantees the full amount of the pension fund deficit of Berneslai Homes. The actuary has assessed this deficit at £18.015M as at 31st March 2016 (£21.200M as at 31st March 2015). However, as the Authority considers it unlikely that this guarantee will be exercised, the £18.015M is disclosed as a contingent liability in the Authority's own accounts.

Local Government Trading Companies

The Authority has set up three trading companies which will act as a vehicle to trade in a more commercial and flexible way. The companies are 100% wholly owned subsidiaries of the Authority and their effective trading commencement dates are shown below:

- Barnsley Traded Services Ltd – commenced trading in October 2014 with a financial year end of 31st August;
- Independent Living at Home Ltd – commenced trading in February 2015 with a financial year end of 31st October.
- Independent Living at Home (Barnsley) Ltd – commenced trading in February 2015 with a financial year end of 31st October.

Barnsley Miller Partnership Ltd (BMPL)

The company was originally incorporated in 1997, but started trading under its present name on 6th February 1998. The main activities of the company are commercial land and property development for sale. The joint venture company is jointly owned by the Authority and Miller Investments Northern Ltd, each owning 50% of share capital.

Enquiries regarding obtaining copies of the accounts should be made to BMPL, 2 Lochside View, Edinburgh Park, Edinburgh, EH12 9DH

Tuscan Connects Ltd / BULL (TCL)

The company began trading in May 2006. The main activity of the company is to provide IT related support to Barnsley MBC. As at 31st March 2015, the joint venture company was jointly owned by Barnsley MBC (20%) and Bull TCL (80%).

The ownership of TCL was brought into full Authority control in April 2015 and is therefore no longer a joint venture of the Authority.

Enquiries regarding obtaining copies of the accounts should be made to the Borough Secretary, Barnsley MBC Legal Department, Westgate Plaza 1, Barnsley S70 2DR

Oakwell Community Assets Ltd (OCAL)

The company was incorporated on 30th September 2003, but started trading under its present name in October 2003. The main activities of the company relate to the purchase of land and buildings at Oakwell which are subsequently leased to Barnsley Football Club 2002 Ltd. The joint venture company is jointly owned by the Authority and Mr Patrick Cryne, each owning 50% of the loan capital of the company.

Enquiries regarding obtaining copies of the accounts should be made to the Company Secretary, Westgate Plaza 1, Barnsley, S70 2DR

Digital Region Ltd

Digital Region Ltd ("DRL") is a joint venture whose members comprise Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, Sheffield City Council, Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council and the Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) who inherited Yorkshire Forward's interests on 31st March 2012 following the abolition of the Regional Development Agencies.

The company was set up to manage and procure a high speed broadband network in the South Yorkshire region and to undertake the promotion of the network to the service provider market. Under the original business model, achievement of this objective was dependent on the company generating sufficient revenue sales in the early years of operation. Due to a range of factors, the target level of sales was not achieved. As a consequence, the shareholders took a decision in August 2013 to commence an orderly and managed closure of DRL to enable services to be migrated without interruption of business and to enable the company to meet its debts as they fell due.

A funding agreement was signed by all shareholders to ensure that sufficient funds would be made available to meet this objective. This has not involved the shareholders having to provide any additional funding to that already committed. In the Council's case this comprises £2.000M of capital loans as the Council's contribution towards deployment of the network and up to a further £7.580M of support of which £6.280M is covered by a capitalisation direction received from DCLG in 2011/12. The actual amount advanced to date against the £7.580M up to and including 2014/15 was £5.340M.

In order to achieve a solvent liquidation of the company, the company's balance sheet was restructured. To achieve this aim, the company agreed with its shareholders that loans were to be converted into a new class of C shares. A first tranche of loans was converted on 30th June 2014 with the company completing a second tranche of £12.257M, converted on 30th June 2015. A liquidator was appointed to complete the closure of the company.

Following the conversion of loans into share capital, the Council's shareholding in the equity of the company will comprise:

- 10% of the company's 'A' shares and 8.57% of the company's 'B' shares. The share capital of the company comprises 1,500 class 'A' shares of £1 each and 70 class 'B' shares of £1 each. The 'A' shares are non-equity shares which determine voting rights. The 'B' shares confer entitlement to profits and losses; and
- 6,328,988 of the new class of 'C' shares of £1 each.

The final distribution of the remaining shareholder funds will be made in 2016/17.

Enquiries regarding obtaining copies of the accounts should be made to Digital Region Limited, Electric Works, Sheffield Digital Campus, Sheffield, S1 2BJ

Norfolk Property Services (NPS) Barnsley Ltd

The company began trading in January 2011. The main activity of the company is to provide property and procurement services on behalf of the Authority. The joint venture company is jointly owned by the Authority (20%) and NORSE property services (80%).

Enquiries regarding obtaining copies of the accounts should be made to the Borough Secretary, Barnsley MBC Legal Department, Westgate Plaza 1, Barnsley S70 2DR

Other Entities

The Authority has interests in a number of companies. Details of these interests and the relevant transactions with these companies are disclosed below.

The Authority has specific interests in a number of the related parties listed in the table below. The relationship the Authority has with other related parties included within the list above but not disclosed elsewhere within the accounts is detailed below:

Related Parties	**Relationship**
Barnsley & Rotherham Chamber of Commerce	The Authority is a key partner in the delivery of services
Barnsley Civic Enterprise Ltd	The Authority is a member of the Board of Trustees
Barnsley College	The Authority is a key partner in the delivery of services
Barnsley Community Build	The Authority is a member of the Board
Barnsley Community Solutions	The Authority is a partner organisation
Barnsley Local Education Partnership	Contract to build advance learning centres within Barnsley
Barnsley Premier Leisure	The Authority is a member of the Board
Cooper Gallery – Trustees	The Authority is a member of the Trustees
Groundwork Dearne Valley	The Authority is a member of the Board
Northern College	The Authority is a payroll provider and provider of funding
Priory Campus	The Authority is a provider of funding
Sheffield Chamber of Commerce & Industry	The Authority is a key partner in the delivery of services
Sheffield City Region Local Enterprise Partnership	The Authority is a member of the Partnership and acts as administering body.
Wentworth Castle Gardens	The Authority is a provider of funding
Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation	The Authority is a member of the Board

Agency Arrangements

The Authority undertakes payroll services for external bodies. These bodies are identified in the table below denoted by an asterisk.

In addition to payroll services, the Authority also acts as an agent for other Government departments, local precepting authorities and Local Parish Councils, in the collection of Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates. The expenditure incurred and income received in relation to these services is shown within the Collection Fund Statement.

The table overleaf shows material transactions with certain related parties during the year:

The IFRS code allows the aggregation of similar transactions by type of related party, however this option should not be used to obscure the importance of significant transactions. The Authority has therefore taken the decision to aggregate together transactions with Government Departments, Other Local Authorities and NHS bodies. Any significant transactions with these bodies are highlighted elsewhere within the accounts.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16

2014/15 Payments (Restated) £000s	2014/15 Receipts (Restated) £000s	2014/15 Assets (Restated) £000s	2014/15 Liabilities (Restated) £000s		2015/16 Payments £000s	2015/16 Receipts £000s	2015/16 Assets £000s	2015/16 Liabilities £000s
7,347	**(1,945)**	**261**	**(343)**	**Other Local Authorities**	**10,548**	**(1,200)**	**433**	**(498)**
37,433	**(391,103)**	**7,101**	**(2,959)**	**Central Government Departments** (including Government Grants)	**42,730**	**(344,374)**	**6,166**	**(597)**
13,821	**(27,040)**	**4,974**	**(695)**	**NHS Bodies**	**11,629**	**(30,598)**	**2,385**	**(502)**
				Other Public Bodies:				
4	-	-	(4)	Audit Commission	-	-	-	(4)
-	-	-	-	Sheffield City Region Combined Authority	2,354	(3,012)	227	-
32	(900)	-	-	South Yorkshire Combined Authority	-	-	211	(230)
4,403	(115)	31	-	South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority	4,224	(204)	577	(5)
139	(1,547)	282	(6)	South Yorkshire Joint Secretariat	70	(438)	-	-
-	-	-	-	South Yorkshire Lord Lieutenancy	-	(65)	1	-
31,758	(273)	108	(174)	South Yorkshire Pensions Authority	34,627	(270)	304	(100)
9,301	(682)	566	(21)	South Yorkshire Police & Crime Commissioner	9,071	(900)	618	(206)
-	-	-	-	West Yorkshire Combined Authority	64	-	-	(11)
45,637	**(3,517)**	**987**	**(205)**	**Sub Total – Other Public Bodies**	**50,410**	**(4,889)**	**1,938**	**(556)**
				Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures:				
-	(2)	-	-	Barnsley Miller Partnership				
2,766	(52)	59	(87)	Barnsley Norse Ltd	2,772	(94)	57	(52)
-	(72)	77	-	Barnsley Traded Services Ltd	6	(77)	2,436	(326)
33,357	(5,122)	766	(4,923)	Berneslai Homes	35,005	(5,320)	207	(5,390)
8,901	(734)	-	(155)	Bull Information Systems Ltd **	305	-	-	140
2,451	-	-	-	Digital Region Ltd	-	-	-	-
20	-	20	-	Independent Living at Home Ltd	-	-	115	(32)
-	-	-	-	Independent Living at Home (Barnsley) Ltd	3,077	-	941	(762)
7,945	(1,007)	697	(421)	Norfolk Property Services (NPS) Barnsley Ltd	7,616	(793)	767	(315)
-	(21)	721	-	Oakwell Community Assets (OCAL) Ltd	-	(21)	721	-
-	(508)	247	45	Tuscan Connects Ltd	943	(983)	773	(210)
55,440	**(7,518)**	**2,587**	**(5,541)**	**Sub Total – Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures**	**49,724**	**(7,288)**	**6,017**	**(6,947)**
				Other Entities:				
574	(39)	146	(5)	Barnsley Civic Enterprise Ltd	572	(33)	131	(22)
1,281	(3,464)	(1)	(33)	Barnsley College	873	(36)	13	(279)
13	(44)	131	-	Barnsley Community Build	200	(94)	55	(10)
-	(46)	468	-	Barnsley Community Solutions	1,728	(140)	464	10
41,206	(757)	340	(384)	Barnsley Local Education Partnership	42,401	(1,783)	237	1,445
277	(142)	1,096	(463)	Barnsley Premier Leisure Ltd	161	(238)	935	(457)
-	-	29	-	Cooper Gallery – Trustees	-	(74)	71	(1)
187	(8)	170	(18)	Groundwork Dearne Valley	112	(10)	117	-
24	(12)	1	(1)	Northern College *	43	(8)	-	-
452	(4)	714	(1)	Priory Campus	209	(33)	848	-
-	-	-	-	Sheffield Chamber of Commerce & Industry	-	-	-	-
127	(2,971)	188	-	Sheffield City Region Local Enterprise Partnership	-	(3,796)	1,477	-
141	(57)	517	(74)	Wentworth Castle Trust	77	(217)	319	-
726	(367)	367	(91)	Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation (YPO)	600	(384)	384	(80)
45,008	**(7,911)**	**4,166**	**(1,070)**	**Sub Total – Other Entities**	**46,976**	**(6,846)**	**5,051**	**606**
204,686	**(439,034)**	**20,076**	**(10,813)**	**Total**	**212,017**	**(395,195)**	**21,990**	**(8,494)**

***** The Authority acts as an agent for these external bodies providing payroll services. ****** Although there is no form of control with Bull Information Systems, they are the Authority's partner in the Tuscan Connects Joint Venture and as such, transactions with the organisation have been shown above to aid the reader of the accounts.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16
NOTES PRIMARILY RELATING TO THE BALANCE SHEET

Note 19 – Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements in 2015/16	Council Dwellings £000s	Other Land and Buildings £000s	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000s	Infrastructure Assets £000s	Assets Under Construction £000s	Surplus Assets £000s	Total £000s	PFI Assets included in Property, Plant & Equipment £000s
Cost or Valuation								
At 1st April 2015	**400,362**	**429,348**	**20,039**	**315,975**	**-**	**2,275**	**1,167,999**	**142,985**
Additions	100	22,649	3,792	11,830	5,334	-	43,705	19,276
Additions / Enhancements – Non-Value Adding	21,427	10,204	-	-	-	-	31,631	-
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	14,234	8,104	-	-	-	1,785	24,123	1,044
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(3,494)	-	-	-	(187)	(3,681)	-
Impairments – Non-Value Adding Expenditure	(21,427)	(10,204)	-	-	-	-	(31,631)	-
De-recognition – Disposals	(3,557)	(48,671)	(7,472)	(2,427)	-	(89)	(62,216)	(7,920)
Assets Reclassified (To) / From Held for Sale	-	1	-	-	-	(4,748)	(4,747)	-
Transfer	2,985	26,391	-	(265)	-	2,509	31,620	-
At 31st March 2016	**414,124**	**434,328**	**16,359**	**325,113**	**5,334**	**1,545**	**1,196,803**	**155,385**
Accumulated Depreciation								
At 1st April 2015	**(11,024)**	**(36,968)**	**(14,102)**	**(77,424)**	**-**	**(149)**	**(139,667)**	**(10,042)**
Depreciation Charge	(11,522)	(14,545)	(3,250)	(7,812)	-	(56)	(37,185)	(3,652)
Depreciation Written Out to the Revaluation Reserve	11,060	9,169	-	-	-	128	20,357	631
De-recognition – Disposals	153	6,400	7,362	2,427	-	33	16,375	1,720
Transfers	(37)	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2016	**(11,370)**	**(35,907)**	**(9,990)**	**(82,809)**	**-**	**(44)**	**(140,120)**	**(11,343)**
Net Book Value								
At 31st March 2015	**389,338**	**392,380**	**5,937**	**238,551**	**-**	**2,126**	**1,028,332**	**132,943**
At 31st March 2016	**402,754**	**398,421**	**6,369**	**242,304**	**5,334**	**1,501**	**1,056,683**	**144,042**
	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	

Comparative Movements in 2014/15	Council Dwellings £000s	Other Land and Buildings £000s	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000s	Infrastructure Assets £000s	Assets Under Construction £000s	Surplus Assets £000s	Total £000s	PFI Assets included in Property, Plant & Equipment £000s
Cost or Valuation								
At 1st April 2014	**390,293**	**503,937**	**29,526**	**303,737**	**-**	**2,587**	**1,230,080**	**220,443**
Additions	313	8,802	2,946	12,283	-	-	24,344	812
Additions / Enhancements – Non-Value Adding	22,689	10,683	-	-	-	-	33,372	-
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	12,269	8,989	-	-	-	(156)	21,102	374
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	(1,563)	(1,559)	-	-	-	(656)	(3,778)	-
Impairments – Non-Value Adding Expenditure	(22,689)	(10,683)	-	-	-	-	(33,372)	-
De-recognition – Disposals	(2,665)	(87,587)	(12,433)	(45)	-	(85)	(102,815)	(78,644)
Assets Reclassified (To) / From Held for Sale	-	(50)	-	-	-	(1)	(51)	-
Transfer	1,715	(3,184)	-	-	-	586	(883)	-
At 31st March 2015	**400,362**	**429,348**	**20,039**	**315,975**	**-**	**2,275**	**1,167,999**	**142,985**
Accumulated Depreciation								
At 1st April 2014	**(11,095)**	**(44,891)**	**(21,374)**	**(69,727)**	**-**	**(203)**	**(147,290)**	**(11,864)**
Depreciation Charge	(11,138)	(14,726)	(5,146)	(7,742)	-	(149)	(38,901)	(4,356)
Depreciation Written Out to the Revaluation Reserve	11,118	9,572	-	-	-	413	21,103	385
De-recognition – Disposals	114	12,823	12,418	45	-	-	25,400	5,793
Transfers	(23)	254	-	-	-	(210)	21	-
At 31st March 2015	**(11,024)**	**(36,968)**	**(14,102)**	**(77,424)**	**-**	**(149)**	**(139,667)**	**(10,042)**
Net Book Value								
At 31st March 2014	**379,198**	**459,046**	**8,152**	**234,010**	**-**	**2,384**	**1,082,790**	**208,579**
At 31st March 2015	**389,338**	**392,380**	**5,937**	**238,551**	**-**	**2,126**	**1,028,332**	**132,943**
	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet		Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	

Depreciation:

Please see Note 1, the Statement of Accounting Policies for details regarding depreciation methods and the useful lives of each asset type.

Capital Commitments:

At 31st March 2016, the Council had contractually committed to £80.122M of capital works within its capital programme. The corresponding amount contractually committed as at 31st March 2015 was £71.227M. The major commitments are:

- Town Centre Regeneration - £41.901M;
- M1 Junction 36 Phase 1 - £17.101M;
- HRA Kier Contract - £7.327M; and
- Other - £13.793M.

Effects of Changes in Estimates:

There have been no changes to the depreciation methodologies used during 2015/16.

Revaluations:

The Authority carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value, is revalued at least every five years. All valuations are certified by Tim Hartley, MRICS (Strategic Asset Manager), an employee of the Authority.

The basis for valuation is set out in Note 1 – Statement of Accounting Policies.

	Council Dwellings £000s	Other Land and Buildings £000s	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000s	Infrastructure Assets £000s	Assets Under Construction £000s	Surplus Assets £000s	Total £000s
Carried at Historical Cost	-	-	6,369	242,304	5,334	-	**254,007**
Valued at Fair Value:							
2015/16	402,754	128,179	-	-	-	1,402	**532,335**
2014/15	-	58,062	-	-	-	10	**58,072**
2013/14	-	25,960	-	-	-	67	**26,027**
2012/13	-	119,359	-	-	-	22	**119,381**
2011/12	-	66,861	-	-	-	-	**66,861**
Net Book Value	**402,754**	**398,421**	**6,369**	**242,304**	**5,334**	**1,501**	**1,056,683**

Fair Value Measurement of Surplus Assets:

Details of the Authority's Surplus Assets and information about the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31st March 2016 £000s	Accumulated Depreciation £000s	Net Book Value as at 31st March 2016 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	45	-	45	(45)	-
Surplus Land - Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land - Allotment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land - Amenity Land	-	10	-	10	-	10
Surplus Land - Garage Site	-	146	-	146	-	146
Surplus Land - Garden Land	-	13	-	13	-	13
Surplus Land - Grazing Land	-	42	-	42	-	42
Surplus Land - Residential	-	1,290	-	1,290	-	1,290
Net Book Value	**-**	**1,546**	**-**	**1,546**	**(45)**	**1,501**

Balance Sheet

Prior Year Comparator:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31st March 2015 £000s	Accumulated Depreciation £000s	Net Book Value as at 31st March 2015 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	388	-	388	(150)	238
Surplus Land - Agricultural	-	47	-	47	-	47
Surplus Land - Allotment	-	3	-	3	-	3
Surplus Land - Amenity Land	-	90	-	90	-	90
Surplus Land - Garage Site	-	107	-	107	-	107
Surplus Land - Garden Land	-	32	-	32	-	32
Surplus Land - Grazing Land	-	216	-	216	-	216
Surplus Land - Residential	-	1,393	-	1,393	-	1,393
Net Book Value	**-**	**2,276**	**-**	**2,276**	**(150)**	**2,126**

Balance Sheet

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Surplus Assets

Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2 – Market Approach

The fair value for the areas of land or buildings, both Commercial and Residential, have been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales evidence and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar areas of land or buildings are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2 – Income Approach

Where the income approach has been adopted the fair value has been based on observable rental evidence and then capitalised based on observable yields derived from market transactions.

Note 20 – Investment Properties

A fundamental review was undertaken during 2015/16 around the definition and criteria for investment properties against the Council's asset base, with consideration given towards the Council's revised operating model of 'Future Council'. The outcome of this review was that as such, the assets previously held as investment properties no longer met the definition, thus they have been transferred to operational Property, Plant & Equipment as these assets were contributing to the Council's overall vision of a Better Barnsley and assisting in achieving the Corporate Outcomes of the Council.

The following items of income and expenditure have been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

2014/15		2015/16	
£000s		£000s	
(480)	Rental Income From Investment Property	-	
325	Direct Operating Expenditure Arising From Investment Property	-	
(155)	**Net (Gain) / Loss**	**-**	CI&ES

There are no restrictions on the Authority's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the Authority's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The Authority has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct, develop, maintain or repair any investment properties.

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

2014/15		2015/16	
£000s		£000s	
36,682	**Balance at 1st April**	**31,620**	
	Additions :		
-	- Purchases	-	
-	- Construction	-	
-	- Subsequent Expenditure	-	
-	- Additions / Enhancements – Non-Value Adding	-	
(8,927)	Disposals	-	
2,978	Net Gains / (Losses) From Fair Value Adjustments	-	
-	Impairment – Non-Value Adding	-	
	Transfers:		
887	- To / (From)	(31,620)	
31,620	**Balance at 31st March**	**-**	Balance Sheet

Note 21 – Heritage Assets

Reconciliation of the Carrying Value of Heritage Assets Held by the Authority:

	Ceramics £000s	Art Collections £000s	Other £000s	Total Assets £000s	
Cost or Valuation					
At 1st April 2014	**594**	**8,355**	**1,098**	**10,047**	
Additions / Enhancements	-	-	324	324	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	
At 31st March 2015	**594**	**8,355**	**1,422**	**10,371**	Balance Sheet
Cost or Valuation					
At 1st April 2015	**594**	**8,355**	**1,422**	**10,371**	
Additions / Enhancements	-	-	56	56	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	
At 31st March 2016	**594**	**8,355**	**1,478**	**10,427**	Balance Sheet
Net Book Value					
At 31st March 2015	**594**	**8,355**	**1,422**	**10,371**	
At 31st March 2016	**594**	**8,355**	**1,478**	**10,427**	

Detail of Movements in Heritage Assets: Additions / Enhancements

Additions & Enhancements comprise:

	2014/15	2015/16
	£000s	£000s
Enhancement of the Newcomen Beam Engine	324	56
Total	**324**	**56**

Detail of Movements in Heritage Assets: Disposals

There were no disposals of heritage assets during 2015/16 (nil in 2014/15).

Intangible Heritage Assets

There are no intangible heritage assets held by the Authority as at 31st March 2016 (nil as at 31st March 2015).

Further Details of Heritage Assets

Ceramics, Porcelain Work and Figurines

The collection of ceramics, porcelain work and figurines includes some 766 pieces held on display by the Cannon Hall Museum and the Town Hall, dating back to the late 17th century. Most of the collection was acquired in the 18th and 19th century from local benefactors. This is a diverse collection of figurines, decorated porcelain vases and dinner service pieces.

The Authority's collection of ceramics, porcelain work and figurines at Cannon Hall totals £0.443M and Civic Regalia totals £0.151M. The Cannon Hall pieces were valued by Bonhams in August 2009 and the Civic Regalia pieces were valued by Douglas Brill Associates in October 2006. The assets were valued, based on insurance valuations as a proxy for open market valuations.

Art Collection

The collection consists of 479 paintings dating from over the last 500 years. Approximately £1.838M of the collection was provided by Cooper Bequest and £0.912M by Sadler Gifts. The arts collection is housed in the Authority's Cannon Hall and Cooper Gallery Museums. The collection also contains a landscape painting by Giovanni Antonio Canaletto.

The Authority's art collection consists of paintings held at Cooper Gallery totalling £3.661M and Cannon Hall totalling £4.694M. The Cooper Gallery paintings were valued by Bonhams in April 2010 and the Cannon Hall pieces were valued by Bonhams in August 2009. The assets have been valued, based on insurance valuations as a proxy for open market valuations.

Other

The remaining Heritage Assets held by the Authority totals £1.478M mainly relating to the new Mining Artwork sculpture, The Newcomen Beam Engine, Civic Regalia pieces, furniture and metal work pieces. The assets have been valued, based on insurance valuations as a proxy for open market valuations.

Details with regards the records held by the Authority on its Heritage Assets together with information relating to access of those assets can be obtained by contacting the Authority.

Note 22 – Intangible Assets

The Authority accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system, in which case it would be accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. The intangible assets include both purchased licenses and internally generated software.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Authority. The useful lives assigned to the major software suites used by the Authority are:

Useful Life	Purchased Software
	£000s
7 Years	Communities Directorate - Customer Services Project (£1.336M)

The carrying amount of intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £0.782M has been charged to the Net Cost of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The movement of Intangible Asset balances during the year are as follows:

2014/15		2015/16	
Purchased Software		Purchased Software	
£000s		£000s	
	Balance at 1st April :		
4,663	- Gross Carrying Amounts	**3,960**	
(2,976)	- Accumulated Amortisation	**(1,485)**	
1,687	**Net Carrying Amount at 1st April**	**2,475**	
	Additions:		
1,509	Purchases	250	
	Disposals:		
(2,212)	Other Disposals – Gross Carrying Amounts	(584)	
2,212	Other Disposals – Accumulated Amortisation	584	
	Amortisation:		
(721)	Amortisation for the Period	(782)	
2,475	**Net Carrying Amount at 31st March**	**1,943**	Balance Sheet
	Comprising :		
3,960	Gross Carrying Amounts	**3,626**	
(1,485)	Accumulated Amortisation	**(1,683)**	
2,475		**1,943**	

There is one item of capitalised software that is individually material (greater than £1.0M) to the financial statements:

Description	Carrying Amount		Remaining Amortisation Period
	2014/15 £000s	2015/16 £000s	
Customer Services Software	1,693	1,336	7 years (£0.128M) 4 years (£0.720M) 3 years (£0.488M)

Note 23 – Assets Held for Sale

2014/15 £000s	Current Assets	2015/16 £000s
92	**Balance Outstanding at 1st April**	**70**
	Assets Newly Classified as Held for Sale :	
51	- Surplus Assets	4,758
-	Revaluation Gains	84
(25)	Revaluation Losses	(70)
	Assets Declassified as Held for Sale :	
(25)	- Property, Plant & Equipment	(1)
-	- Surplus Assets	(10)
(23)	Assets Sold	(51)
70	**Balance Outstanding at 31st March**	**4,780**

Balance Sheet

Fair Value Measurement of Assets Held for Sale:

Details of the Authority's Assets Held for Sale and information about the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value / Net Book Value as at 31st March 2016 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	90	-	90
Surplus Land - Amenity Land	-	2	-	2
Surplus Land - Commercial	-	2,436	-	2,436
Surplus Land - Garage Site	-	68	-	68
Surplus Land - Garden Land	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land - Residential	-	2,184	-	2,184
Net Book Value	**-**	**4,780**	**-**	**4,780**

Balance Sheet

Prior Year Comparator:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value / Net Book Value as at 31st March 2015 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	45	-	45
Surplus Land - Amenity Land	-	7	-	7
Surplus Land - Commercial	-	3	-	3
Surplus Land - Garage Site	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land - Garden Land	-	5	-	5
Surplus Land - Residential	-	10	-	10
Net Book Value	**-**	**70**	**-**	**70**

Balance Sheet

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Assets Held for Sale

Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2 – Market Approach

The fair value for the areas of land or buildings, both Commercial and Residential, have been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales evidence and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar areas of land or buildings are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2 – Income Approach

Where the income approach has been adopted the fair value has been based on observable rental evidence and then capitalised based on observable yields derived from market transactions.

Note 24 – Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below (including the value of assets acquired under finance leases and PFI / PPP Contracts), together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the Authority, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Authority that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

2014/15		2015/16		
		General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Total
£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
930,426	**Opening Capital Financing Requirement**	**635,346**	**286,669**	**922,015**
	Capital Investment:			
23,002	Council Dwellings	-	21,527	21,527
19,485	Other Land & Buildings	31,298	1,555	32,853
2,946	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	3,762	30	3,792
12,283	Infrastructure Assets	11,830	-	11,830
-	Assets Under Construction	3,384	1,950	5,334
-	Investment Properties	-	-	-
324	Heritage Assets	56	-	56
1,509	Intangible Assets	221	29	250
-	Long Term Investment	-	-	-
-	Long Term Debtors	-	-	-
1,883	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	1,850	-	1,850
61,432	**Total Capital Investment**	**52,401**	**25,091**	**77,492**
	Sources of Finance - For Capital Expenditure Purposes:			
(2,534)	Capital Receipts	(9,843)	(1,261)	(11,104)
(19,190)	Government Grants & Other Contributions	(12,169)	(398)	(12,567)
(24,400)	Other Revenue Funding	(40)	(23,432)	(23,472)
(46,124)	**Total Resources Utilised to Fund In Year Capital Expenditure**	**(22,052)**	**(25,091)**	**(47,143)**
15,308	**Increase in Capital Financing Requirement as a Result of In Year Capital Expenditure**	**30,349**	**-**	**30,349**
	Sources of Finance - Set Aside to Repay Debt:			
(1,457)	Capital Receipts	(6,597)	(2,283)	(8,880)
-	Other Revenue Funding	-	(1,875)	(1,875)
-	Other	(351)	-	(351)
(3,487)	Repayment of Long Term Debtors / Investments	(219)	-	(219)
(18,775)	MRP	(3,749)	-	(3,749)
(23,719)	**Total Set Aside to Repay Debt**	**(10,916)**	**(4,158)**	**(15,074)**
922,015	**Closing Capital Financing Requirement**	**654,779**	**282,511**	**937,290**

2014/15		2015/16		
		General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Total
£000s	Explanation of Movements in Year	£000s	£000s	£000s
-	Increase in Underlying Need to Borrow (Supported by Government Financial Assistance)	-	-	-
15,308	Increase / (Decrease) in Underlying Need to Borrow (Funded from Authority's Own Base Resources)	16,856	-	16,856
-	Assets Acquired Under Finance Leases	-	-	-
-	Assets Acquired Under PFI / PPP Contracts	13,493	-	13,493
(18,775)	Amounts Set Aside to Repay Debt - Statutory	(3,749)	-	(3,749)
(4,944)	Amounts Set Aside to Repay Debt - Voluntary	(7,167)	(4,158)	(11,325)
(8,411)	**Increase / (Decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement**	**19,433**	**(4,158)**	**15,275**

Note 25 – Leases

Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

Other Land and Buildings – There are currently 5 buildings recognised within the Authority's Balance Sheet acquired via finance lease. The first relates to a 50 year lease in respect to a sports centre. The primary phase of this lease has now expired and is now in the secondary phase. The Authority paid a peppercorn rental, £0.006M in 2015/16 (£0.006M in 2014/15).

The second relates to a 15 year lease in respect of a residential bungalow. The rentals payable in 2015/16 were £0.030M (£0.030M in 2014/15) - accounted for as £0.014M principal payment and £0.016M finance costs.

The third lease relates to a 999 year lease in respect of the town centre museum, The Cooper Art Gallery. The rentals payable for the duration of the term are nil.

During 2013/14, the Authority entered into two further leases that were accounted for as finance leases. The leases of both Royston Meadstead Children's Centre and Hoyland Common Children's Centre are both for 125 years with the rentals payable for the duration of the term being nil. Both properties relate to Authority maintained community schools that transferred to Academy status during 2013/14. Thus, these leases represent the Authority leasing back the children's centre element of those respective assets. Each respective asset was recognised as an acquisition at £1 and then subsequently revalued during the year.

Vehicle, Plant, Furniture and Equipment – The Authority has 11 agreements in place in 2015/16 for various types of assets including wheeled bins and vehicles, accounted for as finance leases. The rentals payable in 2015/16 were £0.458M (£0.810M in 2014/15) – accounted for as £0.409M principal payment and £0.049M finance costs.

The assets acquired under these leases are carried as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet at the following net amounts:

31st March 2015 £000s		31st March 2016 £000s
18,723	Other Land & Buildings	23,133
1,884	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	1,579
20,607	**Total**	**24,712**

The Authority is committed to making minimum payments under these leases, comprising settlement of the long term liability for the interest in the property acquired by the Authority and finance costs that will be payable by the Authority in future years, while the liability remains outstanding.

The minimum lease payments are made up of the following amounts:

31st March 2015 £000s		31st March 2016 £000s
	Finance Lease Liabilities (Net Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments):	
425	- Current	539
1,627	- Non-Current	1,088
219	Finance Costs Payable in Future Years	156
2,271	**Minimum Lease Payments**	**1,783**

The minimum lease payments will be payable over the following periods:

31st March 2015			31st March 2016	
Minimum Lease Payments	**Finance Lease Liabilities**		**Minimum Lease Payments**	**Finance Lease Liabilities**
£000s	**£000s**		**£000s**	**£000s**
488	425	Not later than one year	582	539
1,328	1,199	Later than one year and not later than five years	956	857
455	428	Later than five years	245	231
2,271	**2,052**		**1,783**	**1,627**

The above minimum lease payments did not include any rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into.

Operating Leases

Other Land and Buildings – The Authority leases 59 properties, which have been accounted for as operating leases. The length of each lease varies with the maximum lease being 125 years. Total amounts paid under these leases in 2015/16 was £1.964M (£1.955M in 2014/15).

Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment – The Authority uses cars financed under the terms of an operating lease. The amount paid under these arrangements in 2015/16 was £0.858M (£0.943M in 2014/15). The Code requires charges to be made evenly throughout the period of the lease.

Commitments Under Operating Leases – The Authority was committed at 31st March 2016 to making payments of £25.761M under operating leases (£28.565M as at 31st March 2015), comprising of the following elements:

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

31st March 2015 £000s		31st March 2016 £000s
2,819	Not Later Than One Year	2,632
8,856	Later Than One Year & Not Later Than Five Years	7,808
16,890	Later Than Five Years	15,321
28,565		**25,761**

The expenditure charged to the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to these leases was:

2014/15 £000s		2015/16 £000s
2,897	Minimum Lease Payments	2,823
-	Contingent Rents	
-	Sub-Lease Payments Receivable	
2,897		**2,823**

Authority as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Authority leases a number of properties to Housing Associations over long periods (50 to 99 years). These leases meet the finance lease criteria of IAS 17 but are not accounted for fully in accordance with the standard.

At the commencement of the lease, the assets have been de-recognised within the Authority's Balance Sheet with a corresponding debtor recognised representing the sale proceeds due from the asset.

The minimum lease payments expected to be received comprise of settlement of the long term debtor for the interest in the property acquired and finance income to be received over the life of the lease. In the majority of cases, a premium payment is received at commencement of the lease which is used to immediately write down the debtor recognised. In addition to this premium payment, an annual peppercorn rent is often receivable for the property let. However, due to the immateriality of these payments (total undiscounted of £0.294M due over their remaining lives as at 31st March 2016) and the length over which they are payable, no debtor is recognised in respect of these residual lease payments and the full amount received is accounted for as trade income in the year in which it is received.

The Authority also leases an outdoor activity centre. The lease element relating to the building is accounted for as a finance lease and the element relating to the land is accounted for as an operating lease (see section below). At the commencement of the lease the building was de-recognised from within the Authority's Balance Sheet with a corresponding debtor recognised totalling £0.066M representing the sale proceeds due from the asset. The agreement of the lease states that the property will be let rent free for a period of 5 years. 2012/13 represented the first year where income had been received (£0.013M). The rental received in 2015/16 was £0.025M. This income is split between the land and buildings element of the lease and then for the buildings element, split between principal and interest paid. The amount relating to the building element equates to £0.011M with the principal element being £0.001M. Therefore the debtor is reduced to £0.063M.

Operating Leases

The Authority leases out a number of properties to Community Organisations, Public Bodies and Housing Associations for an ongoing rental. Included within these leases are a number of properties that are classified as Investment Properties on the Authority's Balance Sheet.

Total amounts received under these leases in 2015/16 was £1.793M (£1.910M in 2014/15).

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

31st March 2015 (Restated) £000s		31st March 2016 £000s
1,700	Not Later Than One Year	1,289
3,815	Later Than One Year & Not Later Than Five Years	3,379
16,008	Later Than Five Years	15,464
21,523		**20,132**

None of the above minimum lease payments are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into.

In addition to the operating leases above, the Authority has entered into a number of arrangements with housing associations for periods ranging from 60 years to 999 years, which are premium operating leases. Premium leases are where the lessee makes an upfront payment for the full term of the lease rather than paying an annual rental. Accounting rules dictate that those leases should be accounted for as a receipt in advance on the Balance Sheet and should be spread equally across the full term of the lease, recognising an amount into the revenue account each year.

Premium leases that were entered into prior to the conversion to IFRS, pre 2010/11, were treated under the UK GAAP compliant SORP and accounted for in the year of receipt, which was permitted at that time. Leases entered into in 2010/11 and 2011/12 were also accounted for in the year of receipt due to the materiality of the amounts involved. In 2012/13 and 2013/14, the Authority entered into 7 premium operating leases totalling £0.717M, which have been accounted for as a receipt in advance.

The amount released to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account in 2015/16 was £0.003M.

The release of the lease premiums to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account in future years are as follows:

31st March 2015 £000s		31st March 2016 £000s
3	Not Later Than One Year	3
12	Later Than One Year & Not Later Than Five Years	12
695	Later Than Five Years	692
710		**707**

Academies

Community Schools

The Authority also leases a number of schools to charitable trusts. Using powers derived from the Academies Act 2010, seven community schools (five primaries, Wombwell Park Street, Hoyland Springwood, Richard Newman and Sandhill as well as two secondaries, Greenacre Special School and Carlton Community College) converted to Academy status during 2015/16. As part of those agreements, the school and associated land is leased from the Authority to the Academy Trust, over a period of 125 years. The lease of the school buildings has been treated as a finance lease whereas the lease of the school land has been treated as an operating lease.

In 2008, the Authority granted a 125 year lease of a land asset to a charitable trust to allow Barnsley Academy to be built. This arrangement has been treated as an operating lease in the Authority's accounts since this time.

The building assets relating to the schools outlined above have been de-recognised from within the Authority's Balance Sheet as a disposal for nil consideration in the year of transfer. Due to the nature of the agreements, no rental payments are due and therefore no long term debtor is recognised. The land assets in respect of the schools outlined above are treated as operating leases and remain on the Authority's Balance Sheet.

Voluntary Aided (VA) / Voluntary Controlled (VC) Schools

Two Voluntary Aided Primary Schools, Royston St John C of E and Elsecar Holy Trinity also converted during 2015/16.

Prior to conversion to Academy status, VA / VC school building assets were already held by the respective dioceses, therefore no lease exists for the building element. The Authority does still hold some land in respect of some of these schools, usually in the form of playing fields. Again, the individual arrangements are dictated by the respective circumstances. Where such arrangements exist, the lease of the land is treated as an operating lease and remains on the Authority's Balance Sheet.

Academy Summary

The tables below summarises the Authority's Academy conversion thus far:

School	Conversion Year	Lease Arrangements
Community Schools:		
Barnsley Academy	2008/09	Lease of Land Only
Oakhill Primary	2011/12	Lease of Land & Buildings
Dearne Carrfield Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
Gooseacre Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
The Hill Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
Darfield Upperwood Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
Dearne Highgate Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
St Helen's Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
Shafton Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
Darton Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
West Meadows Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Littleworth Grange Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Kendray Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Royston Meadstead Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Hoyland Common Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Piper's Grove Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Darfield Valley Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Heather Garth Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Kirk Balk Community College	2014/15	Lease of Land & Buildings
Shafton ALC	2014/15	Lease of Land & Buildings
Springwell Special School / PRU	2014/15	Lease of Land & Buildings
The Edmunds Primary	2014/15	Lease of Land & Buildings
Carlton Community College	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
Greenacre Special School	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
Richard Newman Primary	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
Hoyland Springwood Primary	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
High View Primary	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
Wombwell Park Street	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
Sandhill Primary	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings

School	Conversion Year	Lease Arrangements
VA / VC Schools:		
St Mary's Primary	2011/12	Lease of Land Only
Darfield All Saints Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land Only
Carlton Primary	2012/13	No Lease – Freehold Transfer to Diocese
Royston Parkside Primary	2012/13	No Lease – Freehold Transfer to Diocese
Royston Summerfields Primary	2012/13	No Lease – Freehold Transfer to Diocese
Dodworth St John's Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Caretaker's Bungalow
Elsecar Trinity C of E Primary	2015/16	Lease of Land Only
Royston St John The Baptist C of E Primary	2015/16	Lease of Land Only

Note 26 - Private Finance Initiatives and Similar Contracts

The Authority has recognised assets on its Balance Sheet relating to three arrangements that constitute a PFI arrangement or similar contract which are outlined below.

Primary Schools PFI

The contract binds the contractor to design, build, maintain and operate thirteen primary schools across the Borough, for a concession period of 25 years. At the end of the concession, the legal ownership of the assets transfers to the Authority, without consideration. The table below shows the PFI Primary schools and their respective operational dates:

PFI Primary Schools	Opened
High View Primary Learning Centre *	2006/07
Kings Oak Primary Learning Centre	2006/07
Littleworth Grange Primary *	2006/07
Wombwell Park Street Primary *	2006/07
Darfield Valley Primary *	2006/07
Hoyland Common Primary *	2006/07
Springvale Primary	2006/07
Lacewood Primary	2006/07
Darton Primary *	2007/08
Joseph Locke Primary	2007/08
Sandhill Primary *	2007/08
Cherry Dale Primary	2007/08
Piper's Grove Primary *	2007/08

* These schools have since converted to Academy status and have been de-recognised from the Authority's balance sheet in the year of conversion. A further explanation can be found in Note 25.

Local Improvement Financial Trusts (LIFT) Schemes

The contract binds the contractor to design, build, maintain and operate an asset where healthcare and Authority services can be provided to the public, for a concession period of 25 years. The schemes are joint arrangements between the Authority and Barnsley CCG. At the end of the concession, the Authority holds an option to purchase the assets.

LIFT Buildings	Opened
Cudworth LIFT	2008/09
Darton LIFT	2011/12

Building Schools for the Future (BSF) Programme

The overall BSF contract binds the contractor to design, build, maintain and operate eleven secondary schools / advanced learning centres across the Borough, over three phases. The concession period of the respective phases is 25 years, at the end of which, the legal ownership of the assets transfers to the Authority without consideration. Eight of the eleven schools were procured by way of Private Finance Initiative. The table below shows the BSF schools, their respective operational dates and the pre-existing schools that they replaced:

BSF School	Pre-Existing School(s)	Procurement Vehicle	Opened
Darton College	Darton High	PFI	2010/11
Dearne ALC	The Dearne High	Design & Build	2010/11
Carlton Community College ***	Edward Sheerien, Royston High	Design & Build	2010/11
Kirk Balk Community College ***	Kirk Balk High	PFI	2011/12
Penistone Grammar ALC **	Penistone Grammar	PFI	2011/12
Shafton ALC ***	Priory School & Sports College, Willowgarth High	PFI	2011/12
Greenacre Special School ***	Greenacre School	Design & Build	2011/12
Springwell Community Special School ***	Springwell School	PFI	2011/12
Netherwood ALC	Darfield Foulstone, Wombwell High	PFI	2012/13
Horizon Community College	Holgate & Kingstone	PFI	2012/13
Holy Trinity ALC *	St Michael's High, St Dominic's Primary, Holy Cross Catholic Primary	PFI	2012/13

* Holy Trinity ALC is a voluntary aided school and consequently sits with the Diocese of the respective areas. Therefore, the school was transferred to the Diocese during 2012/13 and has been subsequently de-recognised from the Authority's Balance Sheet.

** The old Penistone Grammar School, which was replaced by the Penistone Grammar ALC when it became operational in 2011/12, was originally held in trust by Penistone Grammar Trust, as part of an agreement that has existed since 1957. This agreement still legally stands and therefore during 2011/12, the new Penistone Grammar ALC was transferred to the Trust and was subsequently de-recognised from the Authority's Balance Sheet.

*** These schools have since converted to Academy status and have been de-recognised from the Authority's balance sheet in the year of conversion. A further explanation can be found in Note 25.

The remainder of these schools are shown within the Authority's Balance Sheet.

Waste PFI

The Authority's Waste PFI facility became fully operational on the 3rd July 2015. This scheme involves a joint arrangement with the Authority, Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council which will see operation of new Waste facilities to deal with the treatment of leftover waste rather than send it to landfill.

The contract is with 3SE (Barnsley, Doncaster & Rotherham) Limited which is owned 75% by Shanks PFI Investments Limited and 25% by SSE Generation Limited. It is for 25 years from the service commencement date and the local authorities have the option to extend the service element of the contract by a further 5 years, to the end of the new facility's design life of 30 years. If this option is not exercised, the facility reverts to the ownership of the local authorities at the end of the 25 year contract at nil consideration; otherwise it will revert after 30 years.

The assets in respect of the Authority's share of the facility, which equates to 30% of the total value, have been recognised on the Authority's balance sheet during the year.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The assets used to provide services at the primary schools, LIFT buildings, the secondary schools and the Waste facility are recognised on the Authority's Balance Sheet, with the exception of Penistone Grammar ALC and Holy Trinity ALC. Movements in their value over the year are detailed in the analysis of the movement on Property, Plant and Equipment in Note 19.

Payments

The Authority makes an agreed payment each year which is increased by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year, but which is otherwise fixed. Payments remaining to be made under the PFI and similar contracts at 31st March 2016 (excluding any estimation of inflation and availability / performance deductions) are as follows:

	Payment for Services £000s	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £000s	Interest £000s	Total £000s
Payable in 2016/17	16,019	1,203	9,225	**26,447**
Payable Within Two to Five Years	75,847	4,866	36,025	**116,738**
Payable Within Six to Ten Years	111,390	7,415	45,247	**164,052**
Payable Within Eleven to Fifteen Years	136,320	9,777	42,420	**188,517**
Payable Within Sixteen to Twenty Years	124,590	13,495	43,294	**181,379**
Payable Within Twenty One to Twenty Five Years	51,463	18,063	31,885	**101,411**
Payable Within Twenty Six to Thirty Years	-	14,311	25,796	**40,107**
Payable Within Thirty One to Thirty Five Years	-	17,412	23,436	**40,848**
Payable Within Thirty Six to Forty Years	-	21,184	20,564	**41,748**
Payable Within Forty One to Forty Five Years	-	25,774	17,071	**42,845**
Payable Within Forty Six to Fifty Years	-	31,358	12,820	**44,178**
Payable Within Fifty One to Fifty Five Years	-	38,151	7,649	**45,800**
Payable Within Fifty Six to Sixty Years	-	36,391	1,650	**38,041**
Total	**515,629**	**239,400**	**317,082**	**1,072,111**

During 2015/16, the Council approved a change to the Authority's MRP Policy. The revisions to the policy are, in essence to extend the repayment of the Authority's underlying requirement to borrow. The same approach has been adapted for the Authority's PFI schemes, which means that despite the PFI contracts lasting 25 years, the actual repayment of the debt and interest element is now extended, to be consistent with our policy.
Although the payments made to the contractor are described as unitary payments, they have been calculated to compensate the contractor for the fair value of the services they provide, the capital expenditure incurred and interest payable whilst the capital expenditure remains to be reimbursed. The liability outstanding to pay to the contractor for capital expenditure incurred is as follows:

2014/15 £000s		2015/16 £000s
233,185	**Balance As At 1st April**	**226,811**
(6,374)	Payments During the Year	(904)
-	Capital Expenditure Incurred in the Year	13,493
226,811	**Balance As At 31st March**	**239,400**

Note 27 – Financial Instruments

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

31st March 2015			31st March 2016		
Long Term £000s	**Short Term £000s**		**Long Term £000s**	**Short Term £000s**	
		Investments :			
2,423	19,141	Loans & Receivables	2,388	5,066	
-	13,542	Loans & Receivables - Cash Equivalents	-	11,866	Cash Flow
2,421	-	Unquoted Equity Investment at Cost	2,431	-	
4,969	5,006	Available For Sale Financial Assets	9,080	-	
9,813	**37,689 ***	**Total Investments**	**13,899**	**16,932 ***	Balance Sheet
		Loans & Receivables			
1	-	Mortgages & Rents	-	-	
3,816	827	Loans	3,648	702	
-	-	Long Term Prepayments	18,691	-	
64	-	Finance Lease Receivable	64	-	
3,881	**827 ****	**Total Loans & Receivables**	**22,403**	**702****	Balance Sheet
		Borrowings :			
(499,302)	(51,615)	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	(481,663)	(43,773)	
(499,302)	**(51,615)**	**Total Borrowings**	**(481,663)**	**(43,773)**	Balance Sheet

***** The total Short Term Investments figure in the table above includes Cash Equivalents of £11.866M in 2015/16 (£13.542M in 2014/15), which are included within the 'Cash & Cash Equivalents' figure in the Balance Sheet, rather than within 'Short Term Investments'.

** The total Short Term Loans & Receivables figures in the table above is included within the 'Short Term Debtors' figure in the Balance Sheet.

Debtors and creditors are measured at amortised cost which is typically the transactional value or invoiced amount. The Balance Sheet values are analysed in Note 30 and Note 31 respectively. They are low risk in nature and largely comprise of amounts owed by and to the Authority as a result of its day to day business. As such, they have not been disclosed again in the above note. However, it should be noted that within the Balance Sheet totals for debtors and creditors, there are amounts that do not meet the definition of financial instruments.

In particular, these include debtors and creditors arising from statute, such as Council Tax [£11.055M debtor for bills outstanding & £0.985M creditor for prepayments (£10.688M debtor & £0.838M creditor in 2014/15)], amounts owed in respect of VAT [debtor of £5.341M (debtor of £5.878M in 2014/15)] and PAYE & National Insurance [creditor of £1.022M (creditor of £1.365M in 2014/15)], prepayments [debtor of £1.756M (debtor of £3.006M in 2014/15)] and receipts in advance / deferred income [creditors of £3.577M (creditors of £4.636M in 2014/15)].

Other Liabilities:

The Authority holds a number of liabilities that, under the Code of practice, do not constitute financial instruments and fall under other provisions of the Code. The table below details such arrangements:

31st March 2015			31st March 2016		
Long Term £000s	**Short Term £000s**		**Long Term £000s**	**Short Term £000s**	
		Other Liabilities :			
(220,436)	(6,375)	PFI Liabilities	(238,197)	(1,203)	
(1,627)	(425)	Finance Lease Liabilities	(1,088)	(539)	
(8,292)	(1,261)	Other Local Authority Debt	(6,885)	(1,397)	
(706)	(3)	Other Liabilities	(701)	(3)	
(231,061)	**(8,064)**	**Total Other Liabilities**	**(246,871)**	**(3,142)**	Balance Sheet

Reclassifications:

No financial assets or liabilities were reclassified during 2015/16.

Impairment:

No financial assets or liabilities were impaired during 2015/16.

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses:

2014/15					2015/16			
Financial Liabilities : Measured at Amortised Cost	**Financial Assets : Loans and Receivables**	**Financial Assets : Available for Sale**	**Total**		**Financial Liabilities : Measured at Amortised Cost**	**Financial Assets : Loans and Receivables**	**Financial Assets : Available for Sale**	**Total**
£000s	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**		**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**
21,692	-	-	**21,692**	Interest Expense	20,919	-	-	**20,919**
86	-	-	**86**	Fee Expenses	76	-	-	**76**
21,778	**-**	**-**	**21,778**	**Total Expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services**	**20,995**	**-**	**-**	**20,995**
-	(860)	(448)	**(1,308)**	Interest / Dividend Income	-	(1,058)	(297)	**(1,355)**
-	**(860)**	**(448)**	**(1,308)**	**Total Income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services**	**-**	**(1,058)**	**(297)**	**(1,355)**
-	-	68	**68**	Surplus / Deficit Arising on Revaluation of Financial Assets in Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	-	-	(113)	**(113)**
21,778	**(860)**	**(380)**	**20,538**	**Net (Gain) / Loss for the Year**	**20,995**	**(1,058)**	**(410)**	**19,527**

Fair Values of Assets: Assets Carried at Fair Value:

Some of the Authority's financial assets are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and are included in the following tables:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	**Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets** (Level 1) **£000s**	**Other Significant Observable Inputs** (Level 2) **£000s**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs** (Level 3) **£000s**	**Fair Value as at 31st March 2016** **£000s**
Available for Sale:				
Money Market Funds – Federated Cash Plus Fund	-	5,067	-	5,067
Money Market Funds – Royal London Asset Management	-	1,999	-	1,999
Money Market Funds – Payden Global Funds	-	2,014	-	2,014
Carrying Value	**-**	**9,080**	**-**	**9,080**

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Financial Assets

Fair Value has been assessed by the Authority's Treasury Advisors, Capita. The valuation techniques around the Authority's financial assets, particularly around the fixed term deposits has been to compare the fixed term investment with a comparable investment with the same / similar lender for the remaining period of the deposit.

Fair Values of Assets: Assets Not Measured at Fair Value

Except for financial assets carried at fair value (see above), all other financial assets held by the Authority are classified as short term receivables, short term investments and long term debtors are carried in the balance sheet at amortised cost. As such, they are not disclosed in this note as their carrying value is a suitable approximation of their fair value.

Fair Values of Liabilities: Liabilities Not Measured at Fair Value

All financial liabilities are carried in the balance sheet at amortised cost. The fair values of such liabilities are disclosed for comparison purposes. Fair value is the amount for which a liability could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Financial liabilities represented by loans are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost.

The fair values are calculated as follows:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	**Carrying Value as at 31st March 2016** **£000s**	**Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets** (Level 1) **£000s**	**Other Significant Observable Inputs** (Level 2) **£000s**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs** (Level 3) **£000s**	**Fair Value as at 31st March 2016** **£000s**
PWLB Borrowings	426,991	-	585,116	-	585,116
LOBOs	65,076	-	86,651	-	86,651
Market Debt	500	-	524	-	524
Temporary Loans	31,112	-	31,156	-	31,156
Other	1,757	-	1,757	-	1,757
Total Valuation	**525,436**	**-**	**705,204**	**-**	**705,204**

Balance Sheet

Prior Year Comparator:

	31st March 2015	
Financial Liabilities:	**Carrying Amount £000s**	**Fair Value £000s**
PWLB Borrowings	431,741	585,090
Non-PWLB Borrowings	119,176	152,982
Total Borrowing	**550,917**	**738,072**

The fair value of financial liabilities is higher than the carrying amount because the Authority's portfolio of loans includes a number of loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date.

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Financial Liabilities

The financial liabilities' fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments using the following assumptions:

- The Council's Treasury Management Advisors, Capita, have provided the Council with Fair Value amounts in relation to its debt portfolio. Capita have assessed the Fair Values by calculating the amounts the Council would have had to pay to extinguish the loans on 31st March under existing debt redemption procedures;
- Market loan fair value calculations have been provided by the Authority's Treasury Advisors, Capita and have been calculated by discounting the contractual cash flows over the life of the loan based on the equivalent swap rate at the Balance Sheet date;
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised for any financial instrument; and
- The fair value of short term investments, including trade payables and receivables is assumed to be approximate to the carrying amount.

Note 28 – Nature and Extent of Risks Arising From Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments - Risks

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

- Credit Risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council;
- Liquidity Risk – the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments;
- Market Risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of interest rate movements.

Overall Procedures for Managing Risk

The Council has adopted CIPFA's Code of Practice on Treasury Management and has set Treasury Management Prudential Indicators to manage risks in accordance with the Prudential Code.

The Treasury Management Code requires approval of a Treasury Management Strategy by Full Council prior to each financial year. The strategy establishes the parameters for the management of risks associated with Financial Instruments. The Council also produces Treasury Management Practice (TMP) documents which specify the practical arrangements to be followed in managing risks, particularly credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

The Council has strong arrangements around the governance and scrutiny of Treasury Management activities, over and above those prescribed in the Treasury Management Code. The Treasury Management Panel, comprising of Elected Members and Senior Officers from within the Council, meets on a quarterly basis to oversee operations and to make decisions on strategy.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers. The effective management of credit risk and safeguarding the security of the Council's investments was a key Treasury Management priority in 2015/16.

The Treasury Management Strategy includes an Annual Investment Strategy (AIS) in compliance with the CLG's Investment Guidance. The AIS aims to reduce credit risk by requiring that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet specified criteria. During 2015/16 the ***minimum*** criteria for investments has remained as a long term Fitch rating of A-, or the equivalent rating from other agencies.

Whilst credit ratings remain a key source of information, the Council bases investment decisions on a range of credit indicators and takes account of the following market information:

- GDP; Net Debt as a Percentage of GDP;
- Sovereign Support Mechanisms / potential support from parent institution;
- Share Price; and

- Credit Default Swaps.

Interest rates remained at a historic low throughout 2015/16 and concerns over sovereign and counterparty creditworthiness were ongoing. As a result the Council continues to adopt a conservative approach to the investment of funds.

Maximum investment limits for UK counterparties remained at £15M in 2015/16. A limit of £10M remains for money market funds and non-UK banks. The Council also has a total group investment limit of £15M for institutions that are part of the same banking group and a limit of £15M per country (non-UK).

The Council continued to use Short Duration Cash funds and a further two were added to the Authority's portfolio during the year; Paydel Global Funds and Royal London Asset Management. This type of fund provides a secure, low risk alternative to a fixed term bank deposit, with higher yielding returns.

Investments in 2015/16 have been made with the following institutions:

- Bank of Scotland;
- Barclays Bank;
- Birmingham City Council;
- Cumberland Building Society;
- Leeds Building Society;
- Municipal Bond Agency;
- Lloyds TSB;
- National Counties Building Society;
- Standard Chartered;
- Svenska Handelsbanken;
- Vernon Building Society; and
- AAA-rated Money Market Funds.

The table below highlights the Council's potential exposure to default based on an average of the default data published by the three main credit rating agencies; Fitch, Standard and Poor's and Moody's.

	Amount at 31st March 2016 £000s	**Historical Experience of Default %**	**Estimated Maximum Exposure to Default £000s**
AAA rated	-	0.17	-
AAAmmf *	9,049	-	-
AA rated	5,302	0.21	11
A rated	11,595	0.70	81
BBB rated	-	2.42	-
BB rated	-	9.14	-
B rated	-	19.16	-
CCC to C rated	-	45.22	-
Municipal Bond Agency	10	-	-
TOTAL	**25,956**		**92**

*Note: The AAAmmf rating relates to the authorities Money Market Funds and is a separate rating from those used for Banks and Building Societies.

All investments were made in accordance with the Council's 2015/16 AIS and no investments are considered to pose an immediate credit risk.

In addition to the above investments, the Authority also had total trade debtors of £14.599M outstanding at the year end. The Authority does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors, such that £7.432M of the £14.599M balance is past its due date for payment (£8.709M of £15.264M in 2014/15). The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

31st March 2015 £000s	**Aged Debt Analysis:**	**31st March 2016 £000s**
1,936	Less Than Three Months	964
1,446	Three to Six Months	668
1,204	Six Months to One Year	1,979
4,123	More Than One Year	3,821
8,709		**7,432**

Liquidity Risk

The Council has ready access to borrowings from the Money Markets and the Public Works Loan Board. There is no perceived risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments.

The Council maintains a significant debt portfolio and has to ensure that it will not be exposed to refinancing a significant proportion of its borrowing at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The approved prudential indicator for the maturity structure of debt is a key control in managing this risk.

The maturity analysis of the carrying amount of the Council's debt at 31st March 2016 is as follows:

2014/15 Carrying Value	2014/15 Percentage	Years	2015/16 Carrying Value	2015/16 Percentage
£000s	%		£000s	%
51,696	9	Less Than 1 Year	44,273	8
19,814	4	Between One & Two Years	24,343	5
36,125	7	Between Two & Five Years	97,126	18
132,464	24	Between Five & Ten Years	50,806	10
36,812	6	Between Ten & Twenty Years	33,125	6
500	0	Between Twenty & Thirty Years	25,500	5
82,400	15	Between Thirty & Forty Years	77,400	15
126,030	23	More Than Forty Years	106,030	20
65,076	12	Uncertain Date *	66,833	13
550,917	**100**	**Total**	**525,436**	**100**

* The Authority has £67M of "Lender's Option, Borrower's Option" (LOBO) loans where the lender has the option to propose an increase in the rate payable; the Authority will then have the option to accept the new rate or repay the loan without penalty. Due to current low interest rates, in the unlikely event that the lender exercises its option, the Authority is likely to repay these loans. The maturity date is therefore uncertain.

The maturity of investments made with banks and financial institutions is as follows:

2014/15 Carrying Value	2014/15 Percentage	Years	2015/16 Carrying Value	2015/16 Percentage
£000s	%		£000s	%
37,641	88	Less Than One Year	16,897	65
-	-	Between One & Two Years	-	-
-	-	Between Two & Three Years	-	-
-	-	More Than Three Years	-	-
5,031	12	Uncertain Date *	9,090	35
42,672	**100**	**Total**	**25,987**	**100**

* Shares in pooled funds have no defined maturity date and are presented as long term if the Authority does not expect to sell them during the coming year. The maturity date is therefore uncertain.

The Authority continued to maintain a short maturity duration for investments, primarily using instant access Call Accounts and Money Market Funds to manage liquidity requirements. Additionally, the Barclays flexible interest bearing current account (FIBCA) continued to be used to move funds between accounts and manage day to day cash requirements.

The outlawing of bail-outs, the introduction of bail-ins, and the preference being given to large numbers of depositors other than local authorities means that the risks of making unsecured deposits rose relative to other investment options. The Authority therefore increasingly favoured secured investment options or diversified alternatives such as local authority bond issues, non-bank investments and pooled funds over unsecured bank and building society deposits.

During 2015/16, an additional £4M has been placed with AAAmmf rated Cash Plus Funds, presented in the above table as an *uncertain* maturity date. All other fixed-term investments have been made for shorter periods which reflect the Authority's continuing conservative approach to the investment of funds and not locking out funds for long periods during uncertain economic times.

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk: The Authority is exposed to risks arising from movements in interest rates. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Authority. For instance, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

- borrowing at variable levels - the interest expense will rise;
- borrowing at fixed rates - the fair value of the liabilities will fall;
- investments at variable rates - the interest income will rise; and
- investments at fixed rates - the fair value of the assets will fall.

Borrowings and investments classed as 'Loans and Receivables' are not carried at fair value so any nominal changes to their fair value will 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 Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments classed as 'Available for Sale' will be reflected in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

This is illustrated in the table below. If all interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would be:

	£000s
Impact on the Provision of Services (Surplus) / Deficit:	
Increase in Interest Payable on Variable Rate Borrowings	809
Decrease in Interest Payable on Variable Rate Investments	(209)
Impact on the Provision of Services (Surplus) / Deficit	**600**
Share of Overall Impact Debited / Credited to HRA	346
Share of Overall Impact Debited / Credited to General Fund	254
Impact on Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure:	
Decrease in Fair Value of Fixed Rate Investment Assets	-
Impact on Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	**-**
Decrease in Fair Value of Fixed Rate Borrowings (Premature Repayment Rate)	92,908
Decrease in Fair Value of Fixed Rate Borrowings (New Loan Rate)	76,110
Decrease in Fair Value of Loans & Receivables	20

Whilst a 1% increase in interest rates has a significant impact on the revenue account, the current interest rate environment means such a pronounced increase is unlikely in the immediate future. More likely, the interest rate will be increased in smaller increments, by 0.25% or 0.5%.

The approximate impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed.

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk which are laid out in the Treasury Management Strategy. The main control is to set an upper limit on debt that is subject to variable interest rates. At 31st March 2016, 87% of the debt portfolio was held in fixed rate instruments and 13% in variable rate instruments, well within the variable rate limit of 25%.

Price Risk*:* The market price of the Authority's investment in the pooled Cash Plus Fund is governed by prevailing interest rates and the market risk associated with investment is managed alongside interest rate risk. As the Cash Plus Fund is classified as 'available for sale', all movements in price will be recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the investment is sold.

Foreign Exchange Risk*:* The Authority has no financial asset or liabilities denominated in a foreign currency. It therefore has no exposure to loss arising as a result of adverse movements in exchange rates.

Note 29 – Inventories

2014/15					2015/16			
Consumable Stores	Maintenance Materials	Client Services – Work in Progress	Total		Consumable Stores	Maintenance Materials	Client Services – Work in Progress	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
639	**709**	**8**	**1,356**	**Balance Outstanding at 1st April**	**514**	**901**	**-**	**1,415**
4,134	2,038	-	**6,172**	Purchases	2,121	4,958	-	**7,079**
(4,259)	(1,843)	(8)	**(6,110)**	Recognised as an Expense in the Year	(2,084)	(4,958)	-	**(7,042)**
-	-	-	**-**	Transfers	(418)	363	-	**(55)**
-	(3)	-	**(3)**	Written off Balance	-	(176)	-	**(176)**
514	**901**	**-**	**1,415**	**Balance Outstanding 31st March**	**133**	**1,088**	**-**	**1,221**
			Balance Sheet					Balance Sheet

Note 30 – Short Term Debtors (Less Impairment for Bad Debts)

31st March 2015				31st March 2016		
Total Debtors	Impairment For Bad Debts	Total		Total Debtors	Impairment For Bad Debts	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
7,378	-	**7,378**	Central Government Bodies	6,259	-	**6,259**
2,158	-	**2,158**	Other Local Authorities	3,779	-	**3,779**
5,099	-	**5,099**	NHS Bodies	2,359	-	**2,359**
-	-	**-**	Public Corporations & Trading Funds	-	-	**-**
33,784	(11,444)	**22,340**	Other Entities & Individuals	38,744	(15,090)	**23,654**
48,419	**(11,444)**	**36,975**	**Total**	**51,141**	**(15,090)**	**36,051**
Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet			Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	

Note 31 – Creditors

31st March 2015 £000s		31st March 2016 £000s
(4,287)	Central Government Bodies	(1,850)
(313)	Other Local Authorities	(1,017)
(803)	NHS Bodies	(905)
-	Public Corporations & Trading Funds	-
(37,427)	Other Entities & Individuals	(29,566)
(42,830)	**Total**	**(33,338)**
Balance Sheet		Balance Sheet

Note 32 – Provisions

	Equal Pay	Insurance Fund	Municipal Mutual Insurance	Trading Standards Legal Case	Digital Region	Business Rate Appeals	LGYH	Other	Total
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance at 31st March 2014	**(876)**	**(3,755)**	**(339)**	**(2,300)**	**(5,840)**	**(865)**	**-**	**(15)**	**(13,990)**
Additional Provisions Made in 2014/15	-	(2,774)	-	-	-	(1,071)	(100)	-	**(3,945)**
Amounts Used in 2014/15	876	409	-	1,912	3,604	865	-	-	**7,666**
Unused Amounts Reversed in 2014/15	-	2,136	-	-	2,236	-	-	2	**4,374**
Balance at 31st March 2015	**-**	**(3,984)**	**(339)**	**(388)**	**-**	**(1,071)**	**(100)**	**(13)**	**(5,895)**
Additional Provisions Made in 2015/16	-	(4,067)	-	-	-	(3,132)	-	-	**(7,199)**
Amounts Used in 2015/16	-	1,186	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,186**
Unused Amounts Reversed in 2015/16	-	2,339	258	-	-	2,622	-	-	**5,219**
Balance at 31st March 2016	**-**	**(4,526)**	**(81)**	**(388)**	**-**	**(1,581)**	**(100)**	**(13)**	**(6,689)**
Short Term Provisions	-	-	-	(388)	-	(1,581)	(100)	(13)	**(2,082)**
Long Term Provisions	-	(4,526)	(81)	-	-	-	-	-	**(4,607)**

Balance Sheet

Equal Pay

As at 31st March 2014, a provision totalling £0.876M for first and second generation phase one claims was included within the accounts, based on an estimate at that time of the total value of claims yet to be made.

During 2014/15, claims were settled totalling £0.876M. No further provision has been made in respect of equal pay claims in 2015/16 and therefore this provision remains at nil.

Insurance Fund

The Authority self insures part of its insurable financial risk by holding excesses on the various insurance policies that it has in place. These excesses apply to various categories of cover including property, public liability and employer's liability. As such, any claim that falls below the policy excess will be a cost to the Authority.

In order to fund the cost of these claims, a provision has been made by the Authority. The provision included in the 2015/16 accounts is £4.526M (£3.984M in 2014/15) and is based upon 80% of total identified outstanding claims. This level of provision is considered appropriate to fund the cost of claims on the basis of past experience and timescales in resolving outstanding claims.
The Authority also continues to monitor claims experience and has identified an appropriate reserve to meet other potential insurance claims.

Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI)

Municipal Mutual Insurance was the Authority's insurer until their demise in 1992. A Scheme of Arrangement was set up with its creditors under which MMI continued to settle all outstanding claims whilst they had sufficient funds to do so. In the eventuality that the company became insolvent, a clawback clause would be triggered with the Authority liable to repay MMI in full or part. This Scheme of Arrangement was triggered in November 2012 and as such the Authority set aside an amount totalling £1.689M in the 2012/13 accounts. This was based on an estimate of its maximum liability at that time.

During 2013/14, a levy was imposed on all scheme creditors, including the Authority. This resulted in a total of £0.850M being repaid during 2013/14. In addition to this, a review was undertaken in 2013/14 to determine the Authority's potential liability remaining which resulted in a reversal of £0.5M to the Authority's Comprehensive Income

and Expenditure account. A further £0.258M was utilised during 2015/16 which means the residual provision remaining stands at £0.081M as at 31st March 2016, in relation to MMI.

South Yorkshire Trading Standards

The Authority carries a provision for the anticipated losses relating to the alleged financial irregularities in the South Yorkshire Trading Standards Service. As at 31st March 2014, this provision remained at £2.300M. In May 2014, the Authority received further information regarding a provisional settlement figure to be paid during 2014/15, equating to £1.912M for its share of the losses. The remaining provision stands at £0.388M.

Digital Region Ltd

Within its 2012/13 accounts, the Authority took a provision to cover the potential costs attributable to the Authority, of a new supplier to take over the running and management of the Digital Region network with full accountability for operating costs, sales, marketing and revenue (£6.380M).

During 2013/14, negotiations took place with prospective new suppliers around continuing the Digital Region network. These discussions proved unsuccessful. As such, the Digital Region Board took the decision, on the 15th August 2013 to close Digital Region Ltd. The costs of closure were estimated to be on a par with the original estimate of the costs associated with the commissioning of a new provider and therefore the total provision set aside remained unchanged as of 31st March 2014. During 2013/14, costs in relation to the closure of DRL totalled £0.540M.

During 2014/15, costs in relation to the closure costs of DRL totalled £3.604M and were charged to the provision accordingly. These final closure costs were significantly less than first anticipated which allowed the remainder of the provision (£2.236M) to be reversed accordingly.

For further details around the status of DRL, refer to Note 18.

Business Rate Appeals

On 1st April 2013, The Local Government Finance Act 2012 introduced the business rates retention scheme enabling local authorities to retain a proportion of the business rates generated in their area. Under the scheme, billing authorities are required to make provisions for refunding ratepayers who have appealed against the rateable value of their properties on the rating list.

At 31st March 2015 the Authority set a provision for appeals totalling £2.194M. During 2015/16, a total of £2.101M was charged against this provision reflecting appeals settled during the year. This in the main, related to successful appeals lodged by GP practices, which were backdated to 2010.

The Authority has also seen an increase during the year in appeals lodged with the Valuations Office. The provision as at 31st March 2016 has therefore been set at £3.133M as at 31st March 2016, including the respective preceptors' share. This amount is shown within the Collection Fund Statement. The Authority's share of this provision as at 31st March 2016 equated to £1.581M.

Local Government Yorkshire & Humber

Local Government Yorkshire and Humber (LGYH) was the partnership of local authorities, including Police and Crime Commissioners, fire and national park authorities. It brought local authorities together on key issues, supported the improvement of service delivery, lobbied Government on the future of local government, promoted good employment practices, and worked with local authorities to improve the public perception of local government.

The decision was made by member authorities to dissolve LGYH with effect from 31st March 2015 and terminate the LGYH Admission Body Agreement with the West Yorkshire Pension Fund (WYPF).

The respective authorities decided that the exit payment due to WYPF as a result of the termination would be apportioned between each organisation. The estimate of the full exit payment is £2.4M of which £0.1M relates to Barnsley MBC's share.

Other Provisions – Section 117 Provision

On the 28th July 1999, the High Court ruled that local authorities may not charge for services provided under Section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983. This provision relates to the possible reimbursement of charges where these have previously been levied.

Note 33 – Contingent Liabilities

Municipal Mutual Insurance

As highlighted above, the Authority has set aside a provision relating to a liability for the outstanding insurance claims placed with Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) Limited. The amount set aside is higher than the recommended amount set by MMI Ltd's insolvency scheme administrator and is therefore considered prudent to sufficiently settle the Authority's potential liability.

Termination Benefits

Following the reductions in Government funding to local authorities announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review, the Authority has a recurrent funding shortfall over the period to 2017/18.

Plans are currently being drawn up by the Authority to mitigate this funding shortfall under the "Future Council" concept.

Given that a large part of the Authority's budget relates to staffing costs, there will clearly be an impact on employee numbers and future redundancy costs. The precise number of employees and related cost is not clear at this stage.

Pension Guarantee – Berneslai Homes

The Authority guarantees the full amount of the pension fund deficit of Berneslai Homes Ltd estimated at £18.015M as at 31st March 2016 (£21.200M as at 31st March 2015), although the Authority considers it highly unlikely that this guarantee will be called in.

Pension Guarantee – Groundwork Dearne Valley

In November 2013, Groundwork Dearne Valley (GDV) was released from financial administration by accounting firm, BDO LLP. Going forward, management of GDV will be carried out by Groundwork Sheffield who continues to work closely with officers of the Authority on the long term financial recovery of GDV.

Should GDV cease, there may be a liability to the Authority linked guarantees, made in respect of the satisfaction of the South Yorkshire Pension Fund deficit attributable to organisation. This liability is currently estimated to be in the region of £1.675M.

Business Rate Appeals

As highlighted above, the Authority has included a provision of £1.581M in relation to business rates appeals outstanding as at 31st March 2016. However, local businesses can still appeal against the Rateable Value on the 2010 Rating List until 31st March 2017. It is difficult to estimate the likelihood of businesses both submitting and being successful with an appeal and the Authority has therefore made no provision in the accounts in relation to un-lodged appeals.

Note 34 – Pensions Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

Teachers' Pensions Scheme

Teachers employed by the Authority are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Business Services Ltd on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE). The scheme provides teachers with specified benefits upon their retirement, and the Authority contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries.

The Scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme. The Scheme is technically a defined benefit scheme. However, the Scheme is unfunded and the Department for Education uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local authorities. Valuations of the notional fund are undertaken every four years.

The Scheme has in excess of 3,700 participating employers and consequently the Authority is not able to identify its share of underlying financial position and performance of the Scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of this Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2015/16, the Council paid £6.201M to Teachers' Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits, representing 14.1% of pensionable pay from April to August 2015 and 16.4% from September 2015 onwards. The figures for 2014/15 were £6.707M representing 14.1% of pensionable pay. There were no contributions remaining payable at the year end.

The Authority is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. These costs are accounted for on a defined benefit basis and detailed in Note 35 below.

NHS Pensions Scheme

As at 1st April 2013, the Authority took full responsibility for the Public Health function from the NHS as per The Health and Social Care Act 2012. Public Health employees were transferred to the Authority at this time under The Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 2006 (TUPE).

Public Health employees employed by the Authority are members of the NHS Pension Scheme, administered by the NHS Business Service Authority. The scheme provides employees with specified benefits upon their retirement, and the Authority contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries. The Public Health employees that were transferred on the 1st April 2014 will remain in the NHS Pension Scheme. All new employees will be enrolled into the Local Government Pension Scheme.

The Scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme. The NHS Pension Scheme is an unfunded occupational scheme backed by the Exchequer. In 2015/16, the Council paid £0.034M to NHS Pensions in respect of Public Health employees' retirement benefits, representing 14% of pensionable pay. The figures for 2014/15 were £0.111M representing 14% of pensionable pay.

Note 35 – Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers and other employees, the Authority offers retirement benefits. 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 employees earn their future entitlement.

The Authority participates in the South Yorkshire Pension Fund. This is a funded scheme, meaning that the Authority and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension's liabilities with investment assets.

In addition to the funded element of the scheme, the Authority also accounts for an unfunded element in relation to discretionary benefits. These amounts have been shown as a separate column in the tables below for information.

Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits

The Authority recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported Net Cost of Services 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 to be made against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post employment / retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund balance via the Movement on Reserves Statement during the year:

2014/15 Total Local Government Pension Scheme **£000s**	**2014/15 Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements** (Included in Total) **£000s**		**2015/16 Total Local Government Pension Scheme** **£000s**	**2015/16 Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements** (Included in Total) **£000s**
		Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:		
		Cost of Services :		
18,678	-	- Current Service Cost	21,562	-
-	-	- Past Service Costs	4	-
(898)	-	- Settlements & Curtailments	(7,323)	-
395	-	- Administration Expenses	354	-
		Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure :		
12,043	1,801	- Net Interest Cost	12,054	1,421
30,218	**1,801**	**Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services**	**26,651**	**1,421**
		Other Post Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement :		
		Re-measurement of The Net Benefit Liability Comprising:		
(64,541)	-	- Return on Plan Assets (Excluding The Amount Included In Net Interest Expense	18,483	-
-	-	- Experience (Gains) / Losses	-	-
-	-	- Actuarial (Gains) and Losses On Changes in Demographic Assumptions	-	-
163,213	3,845	- Actuarial (Gains) and Losses On Changes in Financial Assumptions	(64,503)	(1,443)
98,672	**3,845**	**Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure**	**(46,020)**	**(1,443)**
128,890	**5,646**	**Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement**	**(19,369)**	**(22)**

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the 31st March 2016 is a loss of £120.701M (£166.721M loss as at 31st March 2015).

2014/15 Total Local Government Pension Scheme £000s	2014/15 Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total) £000s		2015/16 Total Local Government Pension Scheme £000s	2015/16 Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total) £000s
		Movement in Reserves Statement:		
(30,218)	**(1,801)**	- Reversal of Charges Made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for Post-Employment Benefits in Accordance with the Code (Note 6)	**(26,651)**	**(1,421)**
		Actual Amount Charged Against the General Fund Balance for Pensions for the Year:		
25,704	**-**	Employers' Contributions Payable to Scheme (Note 6)	**24,697**	
-	**2,640**	Retirement Benefits Payable to Pensioners		**2,626**
(4,514)	**839**	**Net Adjustment to Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services**	**(1,954)**	**1,205**

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

2014/15 Total Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme £000s	2014/15 Unfunded Liabilities: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total) £000s		2015/16 Total Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme £000s	2015/16 Unfunded Liabilities: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total) £000s
(1,164,249)	(44,362)	Present Value of The Defined Benefit Obligation	(1,117,117)	(41,714)
779,116	-	Fair Value of Plan Assets	776,050	-
(385,133)	**(44,362)**	**Net Liability Arising From Defined Benefit Obligation**	**(341,067)**	**(41,714)**
Balance Sheet			Balance Sheet	

Reconciliation of Fair Value of the Scheme (Plan) Assets

2014/15 Total Local Government Pension Scheme £000s	2014/15 Assets: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total) £000s		2015/16 Total Local Government Pension Scheme £000s	2015/16 Assets: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total) £000s
690,122	**-**	**Opening Balance at 1st April**	**779,116**	**-**
30,901	-	Interest Income	25,535	-
	-	*Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):*	-	-
64,541	-	- The Return on Plan Assets, Excluding the Amount Included in Net Interest Expense	(18,483)	-
(395)	-	Administration Expenses	(354)	-
(800)	-	Settlements	(1,111)	-
25,704	2,640	Employer Contributions	24,697	2,626
6,297	-	Contributions by Scheme Participants	5,714	-
(37,254)	(2,640)	Benefits Paid	(39,064)	(2,626)
779,116	**-**	**Closing Balance at 31st March**	**776,050**	**-**

Local Government Pension Scheme Assets Comprised:

Fair Value of Scheme Assets 2014/15	Percentage of Total		Fair Value of Scheme Assets 2015/16	Percentage of Total
£000s	%		£000s	%
12,700	**1.63**	**Total Cash & Cash Equivalents**	**13,581**	**1.75**
		Equity Instruments:		
150,370	19.30	UK Quoted	139,922	18.03
-	-	UK Unquoted	-	
313,594	40.25	Overseas Quoted	307,393	39.61
-	-	Overseas Unquoted	-	-
463,964	**59.55**	**Total Equity Instruments**	**447,315**	**57.64**
		Bonds:		
5,999	0.77	UK Government Fixed	310	0.04
93,494	12.00	UK Government Indexed	92,971	11.98
19,867	2.55	Overseas Government Fixed	21,109	2.72
-	-	Overseas Government Indexed	-	-
40,124	5.15	UK Other	38,337	4.94
4,986	0.64	Overseas Other	10,632	1.37
164,470	**21.11**	**Total Bonds**	**163,359**	**21.05**
		Property:		
73,315	9.41	UK Direct	78,691	10.14
-	-	Overseas	-	-
11,687	1.50	Property Funds	12,029	1.55
85,002	**10.91**	**Total Property**	**90,720**	**11.69**
		Private Equity (By Location):		
-	-	UK	-	-
-	-	Overseas	-	-
-	**-**	**Total Private Equity**	**-**	**-**
		Other Investment Funds:		
52,980	6.80	Pooled Investment Vehicles	61,075	7.87
52,980	**6.80**	**Total Other Investment Funds**	**61,075**	**7.87**
779,116	**100.00**	**Total Scheme Assets**	**776,050**	**100.00**

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

2014/15 Total Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme £000s	2014/15 Unfunded Liabilities: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total) £000s		2015/16 Total Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme £000s	2015/16 Unfunded Liabilities: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total) £000s
(972,069)	**(41,356)**	**Opening Balance at 1st April**	**(1,164,249)**	**(44,362)**
(18,678)	-	Current Service Cost	(21,562)	-
(42,944)	(1,801)	Interest Cost	(37,589)	(1,421)
(6,297)	-	Contributions by Scheme Participants	(5,714)	-
		Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):		
-	-	- Experience Gains / (Losses)	-	-
-	-	- Actuarial Gains / (Losses) Arising From Changes in Demographic Assumptions	-	-
(163,213)	(3,845)	- Actuarial Gains / (Losses) Arising From Changes in Financial Assumptions	64,503	1,443
-	-	Past Service (Losses) / Gains	(4)	-
(617)	-	Gains / (Losses) Curtailments	(916)	-
37,254	2,640	Benefits Paid	39,064	2,626
2,315	-	Liabilities Extinguished on Settlements	9,350	-
(1,164,249)	**(44,362)**	**Closing Balance at 31st March**	**(1,117,117)**	**(41,714)**

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit cost method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. The liabilities have been assessed by Mercer Human Resource Consulting Ltd, an independent firm of actuaries with estimates for the Authority fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme which took place on 31st March 2015 for the period 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2018.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

2014/15		2015/16
Years	**Mortality Assumptions:**	**Years**
23.0	Longevity at 65 for Current Pensioners (Male)	23.0
25.6	Longevity at 65 for Current Pensioners (Female)	25.7
25.3	Longevity at 65 for Future Pensioners (Male)	25.4
28.4	Longevity at 65 for Future Pensioners (Female)	28.5
%	**Other:**	**%**
-	Rate of RPI	-
2.0	Rate of CPI	2.0
3.8	Rate of Increase in Salaries	3.8
2.0	Rate of Increase in Pensions	2.0
3.3	Discount Rate	3.6

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

2014/15 Increase in Assumption £000s	Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme *	2015/16 Increase in Assumption £000s
(22,596)	- Longevity (Increase or Decrease in 1 Year)	(21,681)
(21,994)	- Rate of Inflation (Increase or Decrease by 0.1%)	(21,103)
(5,137)	- Rate of Increase in Salaries (Increase or Decrease by 0.1%)	(4,931)
21,587	- Rate of Discounting Scheme Liabilities (Increase or Decrease by 0.1%)	20,712

* A negative figure represents an increase to the obligation whereas a positive figure represents a decrease to the obligation.

Impact on the Authority's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The Authority has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 22 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be completed on 31st March 2017 in respect of the 3 year period 2017/18 - through 2019/20.

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

The Authority anticipates to pay £25.556M expected contributions to the scheme in 2016/17. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 19 years during 2016/17.

Note 36 – Grant Income Receipts in Advance

The Authority has received a number of grants, contributions and donations that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the monies or property to be returned to the transferor if the conditions are not met. All specific income credited in excess of £0.5M is listed individually in the tables below:

31st March 2015 £000s	Current Liabilities	31st March 2016 £000s
	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance:	
(340)	Place - LTP Maintenance Grant	(925)
(765)	People - Devolved Formula Capital (DFC)	(574)
-	People - DOH Better Care Fund	(527)
(1,686)	Other Grants	(1,277)
(2,791)	**Total Capital Grants Receipts in Advance**	**(3,303)**
	Capital Contributions Receipts in Advance:	
(2,349)	Section 106 Contributions	(3,964)
(522)	Other Contributions	(840)
(2,871)	**Total Capital Contributions Receipts in Advance**	**(4,804)**
(5,662)	**Total Capital Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance**	**(8,107)**

Balance Sheet

31st March 2015 £000s	Current Liabilities	31st March 2016 £000s
	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance:	
(218)	People - Adult Skills 24+Disc Learner Support	-
-	Place - Sheffield City Region Investment Fund	(215)
(70)	Other	(13)
(288)	**Total Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance**	**(228)**
	Revenue Contributions Receipts in Advance:	
(787)	Place - Section 278 Contributions	(1,105)
(42)	Other	(29)
(829)	**Total Revenue Contributions Receipts in Advance**	**(1,134)**
(1,117)	**Total Revenue Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance**	**(1,362)**

Balance Sheet

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16
NOTES PRIMARILY RELATING TO THE CASHFLOW STATEMENT

Note 37 – Cash Flow Statement – Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

31st March 2015 £000s		31st March 2016 £000s
49,687	Interest Paid	41,849
(846)	Interest Received	(1,136)
(467)	Dividends Received	(1,076)

Note 38 – Cash Flow Statement – Investing Activities

31st March 2015 £000s		31st March 2016 £000s	
59,295	Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	65,216	
825	Other Payments for Investing Activities	18,817	
(8,167)	Proceeds From The Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	(9,752)	
10,938	Net (Receipts) / Payments From Short Term & Long Term Investments	(14,796)	
(21,863)	Other Receipts From Investing Activities	(19,721)	
41,028	**Net Cash (Inflows) / Outflows From Investing Activities**	**39,764**	Cash Flow

Note 39 – Cash Flow Statement – Financing Activities

31st March 2015 £000s		31st March 2016 £000s	
(87,403)	Cash Receipts of Short & Long Term Borrowing	(77,007)	
2,865	Appropriation to Collection Fund	1,450	
(62)	Council Tax & NNDR Adjustment	2	
7,132	Cash Payments for the Reduction of the Outstanding Liabilities Relating to Finance Leases & On-Balance Sheet PFI Contracts	1,330	
98,015	Repayments of Short & Long Term Borrowing	99,562	
20,547	**Net Cash (Inflows) / Outflows From Financing Activities**	**25,337**	Cash Flow

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16
NOTES RELATING TO OTHER DISCLOSURES

Note 40 – Material Items of Income and Expense / Exceptional Items

In line with the Authority's accounting policies, this note identifies any material items of income or expense that occurred during 2015/16, defined as any individual transaction exceeding £10 Million to / from a single vendor or customer.

For the purposes of this note, there were no material items of income or expense during 2015/16.

Exceptional items are items of income or expenditure which are material in terms of the Authority's overall expenditure and are not expected to recur frequently or regularly. All exceptional items are shown separately on the face of the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

The exceptional items relating to 2015/16 relate solely to the transfer of the Authority's maintained schools to Academy status (see arrangements at Note 25 on page 90). The amounts written out of the Authority's Balance Sheet are as follows:

2014/15	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Total	
Assets Relating To:	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	
Kirk Balk Community College	25,678	-	**25,678**	
Shafton ALC	35,259	-	**35,259**	
Springwell Special School	11,915	-	**11,915**	
The Edmunds Primary	1,624	15	**1,639**	
Total	**74,476**	**15**	**74,491**	CI&ES

2015/16	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Total	
Assets Relating To:	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	
Carlton Community College	16,394	-	**16,394**	
Greenacre Special School	15,030	58	**15,088**	
High View Primary	2,656	-	**2,656**	
Hoyland Springwood	1,279	6	**1,285**	
Richard Newman	2,021	30	**2,051**	
Sandhill Primary	1,757	7	**1,764**	
Wombwell Park Street	1,787	-	**1,787**	
Total	**40,924**	**101**	**41,025**	CI&ES

Note 41 – Trust Funds and Other Third Party Funds

The Authority acts as sole or custodian trustee for 13 trust funds and as one of several trustees for a further 24 funds. In neither case do the funds represent assets of the Authority and they have not been included in the Authority's Balance Sheet. The purpose of those major funds where the Authority acts as sole trustee are explained below:

2014/15 £000s	Trust Funds / Charities	Details	2015/16 £000s
	Sole / Custodian Trustees:		
158	Hoyland Nether Public Hall	Property left in trust to benefit the residents of Hoyland	-
156	Hoyland Nether Recreation Ground	Land left in trust to benefit the residents of Hoyland	157
246	Captain Allots	Assist groups / clubs in Hemingfield & Jump	244
28	Amenity Funds	Monies for residents of Social Services Residential Homes	28
10	Cutlers Charity	Relief of financial hardship within the Barnsley Borough	10
33,550	Penistone Grammar School – Foundation Fund	Provide special benefits not normally provided by the LEA for Penistone Grammar School	32,727
1	Others		-
34,149			**33,166**
	Other Funds:		
134	Prisoner of War Fund	Grants / Loans for the benefit of ex-service personnel	132
94	Goldthorpe Recreation Ground	Benefits the community of Goldthorpe	86
77	Others	Other Funds	71
305			**289**
34,454	**Total Capital Value of Funds**		**33,455**

The assets shown below represent the above fund balances:

2014/15 £000s	Balance Sheet at 31st March	2015/16 £000s
	Assets:	
33,182	Fixed Assets	32,322
536	Investments	519
629	Cash	505
107	Other Net Assets	109
34,454		**33,455**
	Represented by:	
34,454	**Fund Balances**	**33,455**

Note 42 – Other Disclosures

Construction Contracts

At 31st March 2016, the Authority had no construction contracts in progress. As at 31st March 2015, the Authority also had no construction contracts in progress.

Acquired, Discontinued Operations and Outstanding Liabilities

There were no acquired / discontinued operations during the year.

Road Charging Schemes

BMBC does not have any road charging schemes under the Transport Act 2000.

Contingent Assets

The Authority has no contingent assets as at 31st March 2016. The Authority also had no contingent assets as at 31st March 2015.

Capitalisation of Borrowing Costs

The Authority has not capitalised any of its borrowing costs in 2015/16. The Authority also did not capitalise any of its borrowing costs in 2014/15.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16
SECTION 6 - SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT - COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

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

2014/15 £000s		2015/16 £000s	
	Income		
(71,060)	Dwelling Rents (Gross)	(72,283)	
(362)	Non-Dwelling Rents (Gross)	(361)	
(1,066)	Charges for Services and Facilities	(1,365)	
(896)	Contributions Towards Expenditure	(779)	
(73,384)	**Total Income**	**(74,788)**	CI&ES
	Expenditure		
17,362	Repairs & Maintenance	17,493	
13,462	Supervision & Management	14,447	
158	Rents, Rates, Taxes & Other Charges	146	
11,705	Depreciation	12,040	Note F
616	Impairment of Bad Debts	754	
1,590	Impairment / (Reversal of Previous Years' Impairments) of Non Current Assets	(643)	Note G
94	Debt Management Cost	95	
44,987	**Total Expenditure**	**44,332**	CI&ES
(28,397)	**Net Cost of HRA Services as Included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement**	**(30,452)**	CI&ES
225	HRA Services' Share of Corporate & Democratic Core	205	
362	Impairment of Non Current Assets, Recorded Against the NDC Line of CI&ES	65	Note G
(27,810)	**Net Cost for HRA Services**	**(30,185)**	
	HRA Share of Other Operating Income & Expenditure in The CI&ES		
(1,378)	(Gain) / Loss on Disposal of HRA Fixed Assets	(2,076)	
(1,378)		**(2,076)**	
	HRA Share of Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure in The CI&ES		
11,889	Interest Payable & Similar Charges	11,481	
(239)	Interest & Investment Income	(157)	
(843)	Change in Fair Value of Investment Properties	-	Note G
372	(Gain) / Loss on Disposal of Investment Properties	-	
(110)	Rentals Received & Expenses Incurred on Investment Properties	-	
11,069		**11,324**	
	HRA Share of Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income in The CI&ES		
-	Capital Grants & Contributions Receivable	-	
-		**-**	
(18,119)	**(Surplus) / Deficit for the Year on HRA Services**	**(20,937)**	MIRS

MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BALANCE

2014/15 £000s		2015/16 £000s	
27,010	**Balance on the HRA at the End of the Previous Year**	**36,826**	
18,119	Surplus or (Deficit) for the Year on the HRA Income & Expenditure Statement	20,937	MIRS
(8,303)	Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Statute	(16,430)	Note 6 / MIRS
9,816	**Increase / (Decrease) in the Housing Revenue Account Balance**	**4,507**	
36,826	**Balance on the HRA at the End of the Current Year**	**41,333**	Note 7

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

Note A – Analysis of Housing Stock as at 31st March 2016

The number of council house dwellings held at the year end can be analysed as follows:

2014/15	Analysis of Housing Stock	2015/16
9,135	Houses	9,038
3,133	Flats	3,129
4,635	Bungalows	4,625
1,930	Terraced	1,927
18,833	**Total**	**18,719**

HRA Balance Sheet Information:

2014/15		Asset Category	2015/16	
Value as at 1st April £000s	Value as at 31st March £000s		Value as at 1st April £000s	Value as at 31st March £000s
379,198	389,338	Dwellings	389,338	402,754
12,606	13,738	Other Land & Buildings	13,738	19,068
78	31	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	31	41
481	372	Infrastructure Assets	372	264
-	-	Assets Under Construction	-	1,950
4,782	6,272	Investment Property	6,272	-
1,777	823	Surplus Assets	823	544
35	45	Assets Held for Sale	45	90
398,957	**410,619**	**Total**	**410,619**	**424,711**

Note B – Vacant Possession Value of Council Housing Stock

The vacant possession value of dwellings within the HRA as at 1st April 2015 was £1.291 Billion (1st April 2014 value: £1.259 Billion). To arrive at the Balance Sheet value of dwellings, the vacant possession value is reduced to reflect the fact that there are sitting tenants enjoying sub-market rents and tenants' rights including the Right to Buy. The adjustment factor (31%) measures the difference between market rents and sub-market rents. It shows the economic cost to Central Government of providing council housing at less than market rents.

Note C – Analysis of the Movement on the Major Repairs Reserve

2014/15 £000s	Major Repairs Reserve	2015/16 £000s	
(5,015)	**Balance Brought Forward**	**(609)**	
	Credits:		
(11,705)	In Year Depreciation Charge	(12,040)	Note F
(7,363)	Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance Credited to the HRA	(7,578)	
(19,068)		**(19,618)**	
	Debits:		
23,474	Capital Expenditure for HRA Purposes	19,253	
23,474		**19,253**	
(609)	**Balance to Carry Forward**	**(974)**	

Note D – Analysis of the Movement on the Housing Repairs Account

The Authority does not maintain a separate Housing Repairs Account.

Note E – HRA Capital Expenditure and Capital Receipts

An analysis of capital expenditure within the HRA and sources of finance:

2014/15		Capital Financing	2015/16	
Houses £000s	Other Properties £000s		Houses £000s	Other Properties £000s
-	-	Borrowing	-	-
1,431	-	Capital Receipts	1,261	-
-	-	Revenue Contributions	4,178	-
23,474	-	Major Repairs Allowance	19,254	-
968	-	Grants and Contributions	399	-
25,873	**-**	**Total Capital Expenditure Within the HRA**	**25,092**	**-**

A summary of total capital receipts within the Authority's HRA:

2014/15 £000s	Capital Receipts	2015/16 £000s
3,672	Council House Sales (Net)	5,370
315	Other Land	99
165	Other Buildings	120
-	Non Disposals	-
-	Mortgages and Housing Act Advances	-
4,152	**Total**	**5,589**

Note F - Depreciation

Authorities are required to charge depreciation on all HRA properties calculated in accordance with proper practices. The table below details the depreciation charge made to the HRA in 2015/16. The Director of Finance, Assets & Information Technology has determined that for council house dwellings, the straight line depreciation method over an average useful life of 35 years is the most appropriate basis. The straight line depreciation method has also been used for non-dwelling properties in accordance with proper practices including IAS 16 principles.

2014/15 £000s	Depreciation	2015/16 £000s
11,138	Council Dwellings	11,522
375	Other Land & Buildings	389
84	Vehicle, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	21
108	Infrastructure Assets	108
-	Surplus Assets Not Held for Sale	-
11,705	**Total**	**12,040**

Note G – Impairments / Revaluation Losses

Impairments in year (net of previous years' losses) total -£0.578M (+£2.228M in 2014/15) relating to the increase in the value of HRA Property, Plant & Equipment totalling £0.628M and the reduction in HRA Assets Held for Sale totalling £0.050M have been recognised within the 2015/16 accounts.

Comparative figures for 2014/15 related to the decrease in the value of HRA Property, Plant & Equipment totalling £1.952M and the reduction in the value of HRA Investment Properties totalling £0.276M.

The reduction in the value of HRA Property, Plant & Equipment is charged against the relevant SERCOP line, in accordance with the Code. £0.065M has been shown against the NDC line of the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement in respect of impairments to Surplus Assets & Assets Held for Sale with the impairments (net of previous years' losses) relating to Other Land & Buildings, totalling (£0.643M), being shown on the HRA line.

In accordance with the Code, revaluation losses / impairments on HRA non dwelling assets are not reversed as part of the statutory provisions governing capital accounting and thus represent a charge on the HRA balance. In 2015/16, this charge amounted to £0.068M (£0.965M in 2014/15).

Note H – Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute

There was no such expenditure relating to the HRA during 2015/16 (2014/15 nil).

Note I – HRA Subsidy

Up to 1st of April 2012, Housing Subsidy was payable by Central Government to the HRA. This was a Government grant towards the net cost of management, rent rebates, maintenance and financing costs after deducting an assumed level of rental income. The financing costs that are taken into consideration in the subsidy calculation include capital charges, lease payments and deferred payments. The subsidy supports the difference between notional costs and income. However, the Localism Act 2011 has abolished Housing Subsidy and replaced it with a new Self-Financing regime for the HRA from 2012/13.

Note J – Pensions Reserve

There has been no movement on the pensions reserve in 2015/16 relating to the HRA (2014/15 nil).

Note K – Rent Arrears

Housing rent arrears total £2.097M as at 31st March 2016 (£2.566M as at 31st March 2015).

A bad debts provision has been made in the accounts in respect of potentially uncollectable rent. The value of the provision at 31st March 2016 is £1.015M (£1.397M as at 31st March 2015). The movement in the year comprises the value of rent arrears written off during the year totalling £0.531M (£0.113M in 2014/15) and an increase in the provision of £0.149M resulting from a review of the levels of rent arrears. Although the Authority has made a provision for potentially uncollectable debts, it is still the Authority's policy to pursue debts whilst this is economically viable.

Note L – Income / Expenditure in the HRA directed by the Secretary of State

There has not been any income or expenditure incurred by the HRA that required the Secretary of State's approval.

Note M – Exceptional Items

There were no exceptional items in 2015/16.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16

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 shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local authorities and Central Government of Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates.

2014/15 £000s	COLLECTION FUND ACCOUNT	2015/16 COUNCIL TAX £000s	2015/16 BUSINESS RATES £000s	2015/16 TOTAL £000s	
	INCOME:				
(90,432)	Council Tax	(95,195)	-	(95,195)	
-	Council Tax Benefit Grant	-	-	-	
(54,065)	Non-Domestic Rates	-	(55,209)	(55,209)	Note A
(144,497)	**Total Income**	**(95,195)**	**(55,209)**	**(150,404)**	
	EXPENDITURE:				
	Precepts and Demands on Collection Fund by Major Preceptors & the Authority:				
97,173	BMBC (Including Parish Council Precepts)	76,111	25,105	101,216	Note C
231	Transitional Protection Payments	-	-	-	
8,538	South Yorkshire Police Authority	8,928	-	8,928	Note C
4,316	South Yorkshire Fire & Civil Defence Authority	3,997	503	4,500	Note A / Note C
110,258		**89,036**	**25,608**	**114,644**	
	Non-Domestic Rates:				
24,701	Payment to Central Government	-	25,052	25,052	Note A
272	Cost of Collection Allowance (to BMBC)	-	270	270	Note A
24,973		**-**	**25,322**	**25,322**	
832	Bad Debts Written Off	1,742	792	2,534	
1,339	Increase / (Reduction) in Provision for Non-Payment of Council Tax / Business Rates	1,436	46	1,482	
2,194	Provision for Business Rate Appeals	-	3,133	3,133	
4,365		**3,178**	**3,971**	**7,149**	
	Estimated Surplus on Collection Fund:				
1,227	Transfer to General Fund	1,151	97	1,248	
119	Transfer to South Yorkshire Police Authority	166	-	166	
53	Transfer to South Yorkshire Fire & Civil Defence Authority	74	2	76	
77	Central Government	-	99	99	
1,476		**1,391**	**198**	**1,589**	
141,072	**Total Expenditure**	**93,605**	**55,099**	**148,704**	
(3,425)	**(Surplus) / Deficit for Year**	**(1,590)**	**(110)**	**(1,700)**	
	COLLECTION FUND BALANCE:				
(5,098)	(Surplus) / Deficit Brought Forward	**(8,262)**	**(261)**	**(8,523)**	
(3,425)	(Surplus) / Deficit for Year	**(1,590)**	**(110)**	**(1,700)**	
(8,523)	**(Surplus) / Deficit Carried Forward**	**(9,852)**	**(371)**	**(10,223)**	
	Share of (Surplus) / Deficit Balance:				
(7,183)	Barnsley MBC	(8,423)	(182)	(8,605)	
(1,210)	Precepting Authorities	(1,429)	(4)	(1,433)	
(130)	Central Government	-	(185)	(185)	
(8,523)	**Total**	**(9,852)**	**(371)**	**(10,223)**	

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16
NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

Note A - National Non-Domestic Rates

NNDR is managed on a national basis. Central Government specifies two amounts (0.493p for standard businesses and 0.480p for small businesses 2015/16) and, subject to the effects of transitional arrangements, local businesses pay rates are calculated by multiplying their rateable value by that amount.

The total rateable value for the Authority's area was £140.166M at 31st March 2016 (£137.733M in 2014/15) giving a NNDR gross yield of £64.831M. The net NNDR collectable totalled £55.209M in 2015/16 with the difference representing reliefs (mandatory and discretionary).

The Authority is responsible for collecting rates due from the ratepayers in its area but pays an element of these proceeds to Central Government and South Yorkshire Fire Authority. The sums paid to Central Government in 2015/16 totalled £25.052M. The sum paid to the South Yorkshire Fire Authority in 2015/16 totalled £0.503M.

Note B – Calculation of the 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 estimated at 1st April 1991 values. Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to fund the demands on the Collection Fund for the forthcoming year and dividing this by the Council Tax base. The number of properties comprising the tax base is shown in the table below (including a number of adjustments made to reflect discounts, reliefs and exemptions that apply to properties in each band). The number of properties after the above adjustments is then converted into the Band D equivalent. The basic amount of Council Tax for a Band D property was £1,461.11 for 2015/16 (£1,433.76 for 2014/15). This amount is multiplied by the proportion specified for the particular Band to give an individual amount due. Council Tax bills were based on the following proportions for Bands A- to H:

Band	Total No of Dwellings*	Proportion of Band D Charge	Band D Equivalent	Adjusted for Estimated Collectable Band D Equivalent (95%)
A-	239	5/9	132.600	125.970
A	42,000	6/9	28,000.000	26,600.000
B	14,417	7/9	11,213.500	10,652.825
C	11,057	8/9	9,828.700	9,337.265
D	7,423	9/9	7,423.005	7,051.855
E	3,256	11/9	3,979.400	3,780.430
F	1,288	13/9	1,860.100	1,767.095
G	569	15/9	948.900	901.455
H	22	18/9	43.000	40.850
	80,271		**63,429.205**	**60,257.745**

* Total number of dwellings rounded to nearest whole property.

Note C – Precepts and Demands on the Collection Fund

2014/15 £000s	Demand per Collection Fund	2015/16 £000s
71,876	BMBC	75,583
593	Parish Precepts	528
8,538	Police Authority	8,928
3,821	Fire & Civil Defence Authority	3,997
84,828	**Total Precepts**	**89,036**

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16
SECTION 7 – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The Code is based on approved accounting standards and also reflects specific statutory accounting requirements. Compliance with the Code is therefore necessary (except in exceptional circumstances) in order that an authority's accounts give a 'true and fair' view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the authority.

The requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and other pronouncements by the International Accounting Standards Board in effect for accounting periods commencing on or before 1 January 2015 (as adopted by the EU) apply unless specifically adapted by the Code.

IFRS's are considered a "principles based" set of standards in that they establish broad rules as well as dictating specific treatments.

International Financial Reporting Standards comprise:

- International Accounting Standards (IAS);
- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS);
- International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC); and
- Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

A further set of interpretations, specifically for the Public Sector, are International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

There are also some UK GAAP accounting standards that remain relevant to Local Authorities as they have no equivalent standard under IFRS and the Code interprets them accordingly.

The paragraphs below give a brief description of the accounting standards that are referred to in CIPFA's Code of Practice. Where relevant, interpretations have been grouped with the standard that they are interpreting.

International Accounting Standards (IAS)

Accounting Standard	Description
IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements	IAS 1 prescribes the basis for presentation of general purpose financial statements to ensure comparability both with the entity's financial statements of previous periods and with the financial statements of other entities. It sets out overall requirements for the presentation of financial statements, guidelines for their structure and minimum requirements for their content.
IAS 2 – Inventories	The objective of IAS 2 is to prescribe the accounting treatment for inventories. A primary issue in accounting for inventories is the amount of cost to be recognised as an asset and carried forward until the related revenues are recognised.
IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows	The objective of IAS 7 is to require the provision of information about the historical changes in cash and cash equivalents of an entity by means of a statement of cash flows which classifies cash flows during the period from operating, investing and financing activities.
IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	IAS 8 prescribes the criteria for selecting and changing accounting policies, together with the accounting treatment and disclosure of changes in accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and corrections of errors. The Standard is intended to enhance the relevance and reliability of an entity's financial statements and the comparability of those financial statements over time and with the financial statements of other entities.
IAS 10 – Events After the Reporting Period	The objective of IAS 10 is to prescribe when an entity should adjust its financial statements for events after the reporting period and the disclosures that an entity should give about the date when the financial statements were authorised for issue and about events after the reporting period.
IAS 11 – Construction Contracts	The objective of IAS 11 is to prescribe the accounting treatment of revenue and costs associated with construction contracts. Due to the nature of the activity undertaken in construction contracts, the date at which the contract activity is entered into and the date when the activity is completed usually fall into different accounting periods.
IAS 12 – Income Taxes	IAS 12 prescribes the accounting treatment for income taxes.
IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment	The objective of IAS 16 is to prescribe the accounting treatment for property, plant and equipment so that users of the financial statements can discern information about an entity's investment in its property, plant and equipment and the changes in such investment. The principal issues in accounting for property, plant and equipment are the recognition of the assets, the determination of their carrying amounts and the depreciation charges and impairment losses to be recognised in relation to them.
IAS 17 – Leases	The objective of IAS 17 is to prescribe, for lessees and lessors, the appropriate accounting policies and disclosure to apply in relation to leases. The classification of leases adopted in this Standard is based on the extent to which risks and rewards incidental to ownership of a leased asset lie with the lessor or the lessee.

Accounting Standard	Description
IAS 18 – Revenue	The primary issue in accounting for revenue is determining when to recognise it. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and these benefits can be measured reliably. This Standard identifies the circumstances in which these criteria will be met and, therefore, revenue will be recognised. It also provides practical guidance on the application of these criteria.
IAS 19 – Employee Benefits	The objective of IAS 19 is to prescribe the accounting and disclosure for employee benefits. The Standard requires an entity to recognise a liability when an employee has provided service in exchange for employee benefits to be paid in the future and an expense when the entity consumes the economic benefit arising from service provided by an employee in exchange for employee benefits.
IAS 20 – Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	IAS 20 shall be applied in accounting for, and in the disclosure of, government grants and in the disclosure of other forms of government assistance.
IAS 21 – Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	The objective of IAS 21 is to prescribe how to include foreign currency transactions and foreign operations in the financial statements of an entity and how to translate financial statements into a presentation currency. The principal issues are which exchange rate(s) to use and how to report the effects of changes in exchange rates in the financial statements.
IAS 23 – Borrowing Costs	IAS 23 prescribes that borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset form part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense. Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.
IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures	The objective of IAS 24 is to ensure that an entity's financial statements contain the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and profit or loss may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, with such parties.
IAS 26 – Retirement Benefit Plans	IAS 26 shall be applied in the financial statements of retirement benefit plans where such financial statements are prepared.
IAS 27 – Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	The objective of IAS 27 is to enhance the relevance, reliability and comparability of the information that a parent entity provides in its separate financial statements and in its consolidated financial statements for a group of entities under its control.
IAS 28 – Investments in Associates	IAS 28 shall be applied in accounting for investments in associates.
IAS 29 – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	The objective of IAS 29 is to establish specific standards for entities reporting in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, so that the financial information provided is meaningful.
IAS 31 – Interests in Joint Ventures	IAS 31 shall be applied in accounting for interests in joint ventures and the reporting of joint venture assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the financial statements of venturers and investors, regardless of the structures or forms under which the joint venture activities take place.
IAS 32 - Financial Instruments: Presentation	The objective of IAS 32 is to establish principles for presenting financial instruments as liabilities or equity and for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities.
IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets	IAS 36 prescribes the procedures that an entity applies to ensure that its assets are carried at no more than their recoverable amount. An asset is carried at more than its recoverable amount if its carrying amount exceeds the amount to be recovered through use or sale of the asset.
IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets	The objective of IAS 37 is to ensure that appropriate recognition criteria and measurement bases are applied to provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets and that sufficient information is disclosed in the notes to enable users to understand their nature, timing and amount.
IAS 38 – Intangible Assets	The objective of IAS 38 is to prescribe the accounting treatment for intangible assets that are not dealt with specifically in another Standard. This Standard requires an entity to recognise an intangible asset if, and only if, specified criteria are met. The Standard also specifies how to measure the carrying amount of intangible assets and requires specified disclosures about intangible assets.
IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition & Measurement	The objective of IAS 39 is to establish principles for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items.
IAS 40 – Investment Property	IAS 40 prescribes the accounting treatment for investment property and related disclosure requirements.
IAS 41 – Agriculture	The objective of IAS 41 is to establish standards of accounting for agricultural activity – the management of the biological transformation of biological assets (living plants and animals) into agricultural produce (harvested product of the entity's biological assets).

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Accounting Standard	Description
IFRS 1 – First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	The objective of IFRS 1 is to ensure that an entity's first IFRS financial statements and its interim financial reports for part of the period covered by those financial statements, contain high quality information that is transparent for users and comparable over all periods presented and also provides a suitable starting point for accounting in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS's).
IFRS 3 – Business Combinations	The objective of IFRS 3 is to specify the financial reporting by an entity when it undertakes a business combination. A business combination is the bringing together of separate entities or businesses into one reporting entity
IFRS 4 – Insurance Contracts	The objective of IFRS 4 is to specify the financial reporting for insurance contracts by any entity that issues such contracts (described in this IFRS as an insurer).
IFRS 5 – Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.	The objective of IFRS 5 is to specify the accounting treatment for assets held for sale, and the presentation and disclosure of discontinued operations.
IFRS 6 – Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	The objective of this IFRS is to specify the financial reporting arrangements for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources.
IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures	IFRS 7 identifies requirements for disclosing information about financial instruments.
IFRS 8 – Operating Segments	The objective of this IFRS is to ensure that an entity shall disclose information to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which it engages and the economic environments in which it operates.
IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements	The objective of this IFRS is to establish principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities.
IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements	The core principle of this IFRS is that a party to a joint arrangement determines the type of joint arrangement in which it is involved by assessing its rights and obligations and accounts for those rights and obligations in accordance with that type of joint arrangement.
IFRS 12 - Disclosure in Other Entities	The objective of this IFRS is to require the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, its interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.
IFRS 13 - Fair Value Measurement	The objective of this IFRS is to provide a clear definition of fair value, set out in a single IFRS, a framework for measuring fair value and the requirements for disclosures about fair value measurements.

Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC)

Accounting Standard	Description
SIC 12 - Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities	SIC-12 addresses when a special purpose entity should be consolidated by a reporting enterprise under the consolidation principles in IAS 27.
SIC 15 - Operating Leases: Incentives	SIC-15 clarifies the recognition of incentives related to operating leases by both the lessee and lessor. The Interpretation indicates that lease incentives (such as rent-free periods or contributions by the lessor to the lessee's relocation costs) should be considered an integral part of the consideration for the use of the leased asset.
SIC 25 - Income Taxes: Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders	A change in the tax status of an enterprise or its shareholders, e.g. due to an initial public offering or restructuring, does not give rise to increases or decreases in the pre-tax amounts recognised directly in equity. Therefore, SIC-25 concludes that the current and deferred tax consequences of the change in tax status should be included in net profit or loss for the period.
SIC 27 - Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving The Legal Form of a Lease	Among the provisions of SIC- 27 is the accounting arrangements for arrangements between an enterprise and an investor should reflect the substance of the arrangement. All aspects of the arrangement should be evaluated to determine its substance, with weight given to those aspects and implications that have an economic effect.
SIC 29 - Disclosure - Service Concession Arrangements	SIC-29 prescribes the information that should be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements of a concession operator and a concession provider when the two parties are joined by a service concession arrangement. A service concession arrangement exists when an enterprise (the concession operator) agrees with another enterprise (the concession provider) to provide services that give the public access to major economic and social facilities.
SIC 31 - Barter Transactions involving Web Site Costs	Under SIC-31, revenue from a barter transaction involving advertising cannot be measured reliably at the fair value of advertising services received. However, a seller can reliably measure revenue at the fair value of the advertising services it provides in a barter transaction.
SIC 32 - Intangible Assets: Web Site Costs	SIC-32 concludes that a website developed by an entity using internal expenditure, whether for internal or external access, is an internally generated intangible asset that is subject to the requirements of IAS 38 - Intangible Assets.

International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC)

Accounting Standard	Description
IFRIC 1 - Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration & Similar Liabilities	IFRIC 1 contains guidance on accounting for changes in decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities that have previously been recognised both as part of the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment under IAS 16 and as a provision (liability) under IAS 37.
IFRIC 3 - Emissions Rights	IFRIC 3 focuses on the accounting to be adopted by participants in a 'cap and trade' scheme in respect of carbon emissions, although some of its requirements might be relevant to other schemes that are also designed to encourage reduced levels of emissions and share some of the features of a cap and trade scheme.
IFRIC 4 – Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease.	The objective of IFRIC 4 is to specify criteria by which an arrangement, that does not take the legal form of a lease but which convey rights to use assets in return for a payment or series of payments, is to be assessed. An arrangement that meets the criteria or contains a lease that should be accounted for in accordance with IAS 17 - Leases.
IFRIC 5 - Rights to Interest Arising From Decommissioning, Restoration & Environmental Rehabilitation Funds	IFRIC 5 discusses how a contributor should account for its interest in a fund and when a contributor has an obligation to make additional contributions, how the obligation should be accounted for.
IFRIC 6 - Liabilities Arising From Participating in a Specific Market-Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment	IFRIC 6 addresses the arrangements where an entity has an obligation to contribute to waste management costs based on its share of the market in a measurement period and highlights what is the event under IAS 37 that gives rise to a liability.
IFRIC 7 - Applying the Restatement Approach Under IAS 29 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	IFRIC 7 contains guidance on how an entity would restate its financial statements in the first year it identifies the existence of hyperinflation in the economy of its functional currency.
IFRIC 9 - Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives	IFRIC 9 addresses whether IAS 39 requires such an assessment to be made only when the entity first becomes a party to the hybrid contract, or whether the assessment be reconsidered throughout the life of the contract. It also dictates whether a first-time adopter of IFRSs should make its assessment on the basis of the conditions that existed when the entity first became a party to the contract, or those prevailing when the entity adopts IFRSs for the first time.
IFRIC 12 – Service Concession Arrangements	IFRIC 12 sets out the accounting treatment of service concessions. Service concessions primarily involve a private sector organisation utilising / constructing a fixed asset and providing services from that asset, on behalf of a public sector organisation. The accounting treatment of these assets is determined by the actual substance of the concession, in terms of which party holds effective control throughout the term, rather than legal ownership of those assets.
IFRIC 14 - The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and Their Interaction (IAS 19 - Employee Benefits)	IFRIC 14 addresses the interaction between a minimum funding requirement and the limit stipulated by IAS 19 on the measurement of the defined benefit asset or liability. When determining the limit on a defined benefit asset in accordance with IAS 19, under IFRIC 14, entities are required to measure any economic benefits available to them in the form of refunds or reductions in future contributions at the maximum amount that is consistent with the terms and conditions of the plan and any statutory requirements in the jurisdiction of the plan.
IFRIC 16 - Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	IFRIC 16 clarifies that the presentation currency does not create an exposure to which an entity may apply hedge accounting, that the hedging instrument(s) may be held by any entity or entities within the group and that while IAS 39 must be applied to determine the amount that needs to be reclassified to profit or loss from the foreign currency translation reserve in respect of the hedging instrument, IAS 21 must be applied in respect of the hedged item.

UK GAAP

Accounting Standard	Description
FRS 30 - Heritage Assets	The objective of this FRS is to ensure that enhanced disclosures apply to all heritage assets, regardless of whether they are reported in the Balance Sheet and that where information is available on cost or value, heritage assets are reported in the Balance Sheet.
SSAP 5 - Accounting for Value Added Tax	In the UK, VAT is a tax on the supply of goods and services that is eventually borne by the final consumer but collected at each stage of the production and distribution chain. As a general principle, therefore, the treatment of VAT in the accounts of a trader should reflect his role as a collector of the tax and VAT should not be included in income or in expenditure whether of a capital or revenue nature. There will, however, be circumstances in which a trader will bear the VAT, and in such cases where the VAT is irrecoverable, it should be included in the cost of the items reported in the financial statements.

International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)

Accounting Standard	Description
IPSAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 1 (see above).
IPSAS 2 - Cash Flow Statements	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 7 (see above).
IPSAS 3 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 8 (see above).
IPSAS 4 - Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 21 (see above).
IPSAS 5 - Borrowing Costs	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 23 (see above).
IPSAS 6 - Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 27 (see above).
IPSAS 7 - Investments in Associates	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 28 (see above).
IPSAS 8 - Interests in Joint Ventures	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 31 (see above).
IPSAS 9 - Revenue From Exchange Transactions	The objective of IPSAS 9 is to prescribe the accounting treatment for revenue arising from exchange transactions and events.
IPSAS 10 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 29 (see above).
IPSAS 11 - Construction Contracts	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 11 (see above).
IPSAS 12 - Inventories	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 2 (see above).
IPSAS 13 - Leases	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 17 (see above).
IPSAS 14 - Events After the Reporting Period	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 10 (see above).
IPSAS 16 - Investment Property	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 40 (see above).
IPSAS 17 - Property, Plant and Equipment	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 16 (see above).
IPSAS 19 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 37 (see above).
IPSAS 20 - Related Party Disclosures	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 24 (see above).
IPSAS 21 - Impairment of Non Cash Generating Assets	The objective of IPSAS 21 is to ensure that non cash-generating assets are carried at no more than their recoverable service amount, and to prescribe how recoverable service amount is calculated.
IPSAS 23 – Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes & Transfers)	IPSAS 23 addresses recognition and measurement of revenue from taxes, recognition of revenue from transfers, which include grants from other governments and international organisations, gifts and donations and how conditions and restrictions on the use of transferred resources are to be reflected in the financial statements.
IPSAS 25 - Employee Benefits	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 19 (see above).
IPSAS 26 - Impairment of Cash Generating Assets	The objective of IPSAS 26 is to prescribe the procedures that an entity applies to determine whether a cash-generating asset is impaired and to ensure that impairment losses are recognised. This standard also specifies when an entity shall reverse an impairment loss and prescribes disclosures.
IPSAS 27 - Agriculture	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 41 (see above).
IPSAS 28 - Financial Instruments: Presentation	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 32 (see above).
IPSAS 29 - Financial Instruments: Recognition & Measurement	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 39 (see above).
IPSAS 30 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Public Sector interpretation of IFRS 7 (see above).
IPSAS 31 - Intangible Assets	Public Sector interpretation of IAS 38 (see above).
IPSAS 32 - Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor	The objective of IPSAS 32 is to prescribe the accounting for service concession arrangements by the grantor, a public sector entity.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16

KEY DEFINITIONS

Terms Used	Definition of Terms
Accrual	The accruals concept requires that the cost or benefit of a transaction is shown in the period in which the goods or services are received or provided, rather than when the cash is paid or received.
Actuarial Basis	The estimation technique applied when estimating the liabilities to be recognised for defined benefit pension schemes in the financial statements of an organisation.
Amortisation	The term used to describe the charge made for the cost of using intangible assets. The charge for the year will represent the consumption of economic benefit.
Asset	Right or other access to future economic benefits.
Budgets	A statement of the Authority's forecast spend - i.e. net revenue expenditure for the year.
Capital Expenditure	Expenditure on the acquisition of a non-current asset or expenditure that adds to and not merely maintains the value of an existing non-current asset.
Capital Grant	A grant that is intended to fund capital expenditure.
Capital Receipts	Proceeds or money received from the sale of land or other capital assets.
Carbon Reduction Commitment	Cap and trade scheme aimed at improving the impact of local authority carbon emissions.
Community Assets	These are assets that the Authority intends to hold in perpetuity, which have an indeterminable useful life and in addition, may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples include parks, historic buildings and cemeteries.
Community Schools	Schools which the Authority operates, employ the staff and normally owns and maintains the land and buildings.
Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR)	A governmental process in the carried out by HM Treasury firm expenditure limits and, through public service agreements and define the key improvements that the public can expect from these resources.
Contingent Liability	A condition which exists at the Balance Sheet date, which may arise in the future but where the outcome will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events.
Defined Benefit Scheme	Also known as a final salary scheme. Pension scheme arrangement where the benefits payable to members are determined by the scheme rules. In most cases, there is a compulsory members' contribution but over and above this, all costs of meeting the quoted benefits are the responsibility of the employer.
Depreciation	The measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the economic life of a fixed asset, whether arising from use, passage of time or obsolescence through technological or other changes.
De-recognition	The process upon assets are no longer deemed to be controlled by the Authority either by sale, demolition or any other form of disposal.
Earmarked Reserves	Reserve balances that have been set aside for future spending in a specific service area.
Exceptional Item	Events which are material in terms of the Authority's overall expenditure and are not expected to recur frequently or regularly.
Fair Value	Usually the amount that would be paid for an asset in an active market. However, where there is no market for a certain asset e.g. a school, other methods to determine fair value are used.
Finance Lease	A method of acquiring non-current assets where under the lease agreement all the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset are substantially transferred to the Authority, in return for rental payments to the legal owner of the asset.
Non-Current Assets	These are tangible assets used by the Authority in the provision of services that yield benefits to the Authority for a period of more than one year.
General Fund Services	This comprises all services provided by the Authority with the exception of services relating to the provision of local Authority housing which are accounted for in the Housing Revenue Account. The net cost of General Fund services is met by Council Tax, Government Grants and Non-Domestic Rates.
Historic Cost	This represents the original cost of acquisition, construction or purchase of a non-current asset.
Housing Revenue Account	This account includes all revenue expenditure and income relating to the provision, maintenance and administration of Authority housing. It is a statutory requirement that the account be maintained separately ('ringfenced') from General Fund services.
IFRS	'International Financial Reporting Standards' (IFRS) are statements issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that seek to ensure consistency in the treatment of accounting issues.
Impairment	A reduction in the value of a non-current asset caused by general changes in market values or consumption of economic benefits.
Infrastructure Assets	These are inalienable assets (i.e. assets where ownership cannot be transferred) from which benefit can be obtained only by continued use of the asset created. Examples of such assets are highways, footpaths and bridges.
Intangible Assets	Non Current Assets which do not have physical form, such as software.
Liabilities	An obligation to transfer economic benefits.
Major Repairs Allowance	A revenue grant received which is used to finance major housing repairs.
Major Repairs Reserve	The Major Repairs Reserve (MRR) is a reserve established in 2001/02 to which the Authority's Major Repairs Allowance is transferred. The balance on the MRR is used to finance major housing repairs in future years.
Materiality	Materiality is an expression of the relative significance or importance of a particular matter in the context of the financial statement as a whole.
Minimum Revenue Provision	This is the minimum amount that must be charged to the Authority's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement each year to provide for the repayment of loans used to finance capital expenditure. The minimum amount is a percentage of the total Capital Financing Requirement.
Net Current Replacement Cost	This represents the cost of replacing or recreating a particular asset in its existing condition and in its existing use. That is the cost of replacing an asset, adjusted to reflect the current condition of the existing asset.
Net Realisable Value	The open market value of an asset in its existing use less any expenses incurred in realising the asset.
Non-Distributed Costs	The value of revenue operating expenditure that is not able to be apportioned to one of the Authority's service areas.
Non-Domestic Rates	These are business rates collected locally by the Authority but paid into a national pool. The rates are subsequently redistributed by Central Government as a grant to fund local authority services.
Operating Lease	A lease other than a finance lease.
Operational Assets	These are non-current assets held and occupied, used or consumed by the Authority in the direct delivery of those services for which it has a responsibility.

Precepts	The proportion of total Council Tax that is due to local parishes and various authorities e.g. the Police, Fire and Civil Defence Authorities and which is collected on their behalf by the Authority.
Private Finance Initiative (PFI)	A Government initiative that enables, through the provision of financial support, authorities to carry out capital projects through partnership with the private sector.
Provisions	Potential costs that the Authority may incur in future years, based on a past event which is likely to be incurred and a reliable estimate can be made.
Public Works Loan Board	A Government agency that provides long term loans to local authorities at interest rates lower than prevailing market rates.
Recharges	The transfer of costs within the Authority from one account to another to reflect work undertaken on behalf of another service.
Recognition	The process upon which assets are deemed to belong to the Authority either by means of purchase, construction or other form of acquisition.
Reserves	Revenue reserves are amounts set aside from balances to meet specific items of future expenditure. Certain other reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets and retirement benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Authority.
Revenue Contributions	A method of financing capital expenditure through the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
Revenue Expenditure	This represents day to day running costs incurred in the provision of Authority services. Such costs include employee costs and supplies and services.
Revenue Support Grant	A grant paid to the Authority by Central Government to finance the Authority's general expenditure 'needs' and not specific services, after taking into account the level of Council Tax and NNDR income.
Service Expenditure Reporting Code of Practice (SERCOP)	Establishes 'proper practice' with regard to consistent financial reporting, which allows direct comparisons to be made with the financial information published by other local authorities.
Useful Economic Life	The period which as asset is expected to be useful to the Authority in its current state.
Value Added Tax (VAT)	National taxation charged on goods and services.
Voluntary Aided Schools	Schools which are generally religious or faith schools where the governing body employs the staff and sets the admission criteria. Land and buildings are normally owned by a charitable foundation.
Voluntary Controlled Schools	Schools which the Authority run in terms of employing staff, setting admission criteria and maintaining land and buildings. The ownership of such assets usually resides with a charity who appoints members to the governing body.
Working Balances	This represents the accumulated surplus (excess of income over expenditure) on the Authority's revenue accounts (i.e. General Fund and Housing Revenue Account).

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Joint Report of the Chief Executive,
Director of Finance, Assets and Information Services and
Director of Legal and Governance

AUDIT COMMITTEE – 20th July 2016

DRAFT ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2015/16

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 To consider the draft Annual Governance Statement for 2015/16, attached as Appendix One to this report.

2. Recommendations

2.1 The Committee is asked to consider the Draft Annual Governance Statement for 2015/16.

3. Background

3.1 Local Authorities are required by Regulation 6 of the Accounts and Audit Regulations (2015) to prepare and publish an Annual Governance Statement (AGS). The proposed process on developing the Annual Governance Statement for 2015/16 was considered by the Audit Committee at their meeting dated 20th April 2016, where Members of the Committee were given the opportunity to comment prior to the process commencing.

4. The Draft Annual Governance Statement 2015/16

4.1 The draft AGS is attached as Appendix One to this report, for the consideration of the Committee. The statement outlines the following:

i. The purpose of the Governance Framework;
ii. The Governance and Internal Control Framework;
iii. The process of annually reviewing the effectiveness of the Governance and Internal Control Framework; and,
iv. Identifying development and improvement opportunities arising from the Annual Governance Review, to be addressed in 2016/17.

5. Summary of Development and Improvement Opportunities

5.1 The annual review of the Council's governance, risk and control arrangements that were in place during 2015/16 has not identified any fundamental issues, and has confirmed that the general level of compliance with the Council's governance and internal control framework remains good.

5.2 The review process also takes into account the actions taken against the control issues raised in the 2014/15 Annual Governance Statement. The Audit Committee has monitored these matters during year, and an update report in this regard was presented to the Audit Committee at their meeting dated 20th January 2016.

5.3 The nature of some issues is such that the activities identified to provide improvement are often long term in their nature, and consequently the original issue may remain in progress for some time. These activities have therefore been carried forward to the current list of issues to highlight their importance and provide assurances as to their progress. These issues include:

- To further develop and embed a practical framework to assist in the effective governance and control of the Council's Partnerships, contracts and general relationships with external organisations; and,

- Improve the Council's Business Continuity Planning arrangements to ensure the Council and its key partners are able to coordinate a proportionate response in the event of a business continuity threat or emergency situation.

5.4 Underpinning these specific issues is the general context of the financial and operational environment the Council faces in the near future. The Council has now moved to a new and improved organisational model, which was implemented in April 2015 which created new directorates and business units which put our residents and customers at the heart of what we do. This wholescale change was achieved in a short space of time despite the challenge of a reduction in the budget of £28M.

5.5 In terms of mitigations, risks relating to the successful delivery and embedding of the Future Council operating model relies heavily on the leadership, oversight and check and challenge being undertaken by the Future Council Improvement and Growth Board to ensure the successful delivery of the Future Council outcomes. The assessment of risks regarding this detailed above suggest that generally, the Future Council programme is 'happening' and risks to the successful delivery of this programme appear to be in tolerance. It is important however to acknowledge the uncertainty (identified in section 3.5) regarding the need to allow the Council's new operating model to 'bed-down'.

6. Annual Governance Review Process

6.1 The AGS is an important document as at provide assurances to stakeholders (including the Council's partners), that its decision making processes have integrity. The Audit Committee may wish to give the draft AGS careful consideration before it is finalised and submitted to the Full Council.

6.2 The AGR process was supported by the provision of assurance information to all Servicer Directors, which contained:

- Details of all 'significant' and 'fundamental' outstanding internal audit recommendations that have been made to each Business Unit, along with any updates provide to internal audit;

- Details of all 'significant' and 'fundamental' outstanding themed internal audit recommendations; and,

- Other areas of assurance information that has been identified in liaison with members of the Council's Corporate Assurance Group (CAG) that is specific for each Business Unit.

6.3 Each Service Director is asked to confirm receipt of this information, confirming the assurance information, and agreeing to implement the identified recommendation within the published timescale. An action plan is then developed, which captures the issues raised throughout the review process, and forms the basis for Audit Committee monitoring throughout 2016/17. This action plan is currently in development, and is will be included as part of the final AGS.

6.4 A final statement will then be prepared, and will be considered by the Audit Committee, before being submitted to the Full Council in September 2016. The AGS is expected to reflect the position of the Council at the time it is approved and so the Audit Committee will receive an updated AGS should any new or revised material issues arise between now and September 2016.

7. Financial Implications

7.1 There are no direct financial implications arising through the preparation and publication of the Council's Annual Governance Statement.

7.2 However, the draft statement includes an assessment as to the extent to which the Council's financial and other internal control related procedures are being complied with.

8. Risk Management Considerations

8.1 The Council's Risk Management Strategy forms one of the key elements of the Council's Internal Control Framework.

9. Consultations

9.1 The draft statement was developed through a comprehensive evaluation process which has included formal input from the Council's CAG, and the Council's Senior Management Team (SMT).

10. List of Appendices

10.1 Appendix One: Draft Annual Governance Statement 2015/16
Appendix Two: Draft Annual Governance Statement Action Plan 2015/16

11. Background Papers

11.1 Previous Audit Committee reports covering the monitoring of the 2014/15 AGS Action Plan, the Council's Local Code of Corporate Governance and the Council's Annual Governance Review Process 2015/16.

Contact Officer: Risk and Governance Manager
Telephone: 01226 77 3119
Date: 12th July 2016

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

DRAFT ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2015 / 2016

1. Scope of Responsibility

1.1 Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and all relevant standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for.

1.2 The Council also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, effectiveness and efficiency.

1.3 In discharging this overall responsibility, the Council is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

1.4 The Council has approved and adopted a Local Code of Corporate Governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA / SOLACE framework detailed in their report 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government', in so far as the Council will:

- Focus on the purpose of the Council and on outcomes for the community and create and implement a vision for the local area;
- Ensure Elected Members and officers work together to achieve a common purpose with clearly defined functions and roles;
- Promote values for the Council and demonstrate the values of good governance through upholding high standards of conduct and behaviour;
- Take informed and transparent decisions which are subject to effective scrutiny and consideration of risk;
- Develop the capacity and capability of Elected Members and officers to be effective; and,
- Engage with local people and other stakeholders to ensure robust public accountability.

1.5 A copy of the Council's recently revised Local Code of Corporate Governance can be found on the Council's Risk Management intranet site. This document was considered, and approved by the Council's Audit Committee on 20th April 2016.

2. Purpose of the Governance Framework

2.1 The governance framework comprises the systems, processes, culture and values, by which the Council is directed and controlled. It also includes the activities through which it is accountable to, engages with and leads the community. It enables the Council to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost effective services.

2.2 The system of governance and 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 assurances regarding overall effectiveness. The system of governance and internal control is based on an ongoing process of risk review, designed to identify and prioritise risks to the achievement of

the Council's policies, aims and objectives and to evaluate the likelihood and potential impact of those risks being realised. It is then a case of managing and mitigating them to reasonable levels in an efficient, effective and economic manner.

3. The Governance Framework

3.1 The scope of the governance and internal control framework spans the whole range of the Council's activities. The following sections consider the various main components of the Council's governance framework and the activities within each of them.

3.2 **Arrangements for identifying and communicating the Council's vision of its purpose and intended outcomes for citizens and service users.**

The Council's vision is contained within the Future Council Change Programme which was originally approved by Cabinet in June 2014. This also includes the Council's three corporate Priorities, four Values, and a number of Future Council characteristics.

This report was complemented by a further report, also approved by Cabinet in June 2014 which provided the detail of the business model for Directorates and Business Units in terms of how the units would be achieved and the framework for their delivery.

A further report was considered and approved by Cabinet in December 2015 which provided an opportunity to reflect on the outcomes of the Future Council, and provide assurances that changes had started to take effect.

The Council's Corporate Plan 2015 – 18 sets out these priorities, values and characteristics, which was approved by Cabinet in June 2015.

To deliver improved outcomes in terms of the overall quality of life and services that meet local needs, the Council works with a range of partners both within the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) 'One Barnsley' as well as other organisations, including local businesses, South Yorkshire Police, voluntary and community groups and the National Health Service.

3.3 **Arrangements for reviewing the Council's vision and its implications for the Council's governance arrangements and translating the vision into objectives for the Council and its partners.**

The Council's Corporate Plan underpins the priorities and outcomes for 2015 to 2018, and makes clear links between the published outcomes and the Councils' own performance management arrangements.

3.4 **Arrangements for measuring the quality of services for service users, for ensuring they are delivered in accordance with the Council's objectives and for ensuring that they represent the best use of resources and value for money.**

Key metrics, signposted in the One Council element of the Corporate Plan will tell us about our 'organisational health' covering both our financial resources and our workforce, our social responsibility such as local spend, volunteering and apprenticeships and our ongoing progress against the ten Future Council outcomes. The supporting performance management framework, included as part of the new Corporate Plan has been designed to ensure the effective management of these outcomes.

3.5 Arrangements for defining and documenting the roles and responsibilities of the executive, non-executive, scrutiny and officer functions, with clear delegation arrangements and protocols for effective communication in respect of the Council and partnership arrangements.

The Council's Constitution sets out how the Council operates regarding how decisions are made and the procedures that are followed to ensure that these rules are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people. The constitution sets out rules governing the manner in which the Council conducts its business.

The Constitution includes the Scheme of Delegation whereby functions and decision making responsibilities are allocated between the full Council, the Cabinet, individual Cabinet Members, regulatory boards, committees and officers.

The Council's Officer Code of Conduct and Member Code of Conduct encourages the effective transaction of business by setting out the respective roles of Members and officers and provides guidelines for good working relationships between them. The Elected Members Code of Conduct was updated and approved by Cabinet in May 2015 to ensure they reflected the Future Council's vision, values and behaviours.

A limited number of items of business, such as approving the level of Council Tax must be considered by the Full Council. For other decisions, the Leader and Cabinet Members hold decision making powers through the Cabinet – each member of the Cabinet holds a portfolio which supports the priorities and structures of the Future Council.

The role of each Portfolio Holder is defined in terms of both general and specific responsibilities. Councillors who are not members of the Cabinet are appointed as members of regulatory committees or undertake scrutiny activities. Detailed terms of reference are in place for regulatory boards such as the Council's Audit Committee, as well as the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Safeguarding Scrutiny Committee.

There is a clear distinction between the Executive and non-Executive functions within the Council and clearly defined roles for these functions exist, which are understood by both parties. The Council's Monitoring Officer (MO) is responsible for determining any issues of uncertainty as to whether a function is of an Executive or non-Executive nature.

Specific governance arrangements regarding the establishment and management of Area Councils (which have a formal status as Committees of the Executive, with delegated authority to incur expenditure within an allocated budget) have now have been in place for a number of years. These are also complemented by Ward Alliances which focus on direct community engagement.

Similarly, revised arrangements regarding the structure of the Council's Scrutiny function provide an emphasis on performance management and the delivery of outcomes. The rationalisation of Scrutiny Committees has resulted in the development of an overarching Overview and Scrutiny Committee, with three 'task and finish' groups designed to undertake deep-dives of specific Scrutiny areas.

Furthermore, the Council's LSP Board consists of senior partner representatives and agrees the overall strategic direction for the partnership. It considers performance against the Council's Jobs and Business Plan 2014-17 and Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2014-19. However, the primary responsibility for overseeing the delivery of these strategies rests with the Barnsley Economic Partnership and the Health and Wellbeing Board respectively. The LSP Board provides overall coherence and coordination across principal partnership arrangements to ensure that delivery is

effective. The Board has three specific sub-groups each with a key focus including Communications, European Funding and Shared Assets.

3.6 Arrangements for developing, communicating and embedding codes of conduct, defining the standards of behaviour for Members and officers.

The Council has established a Member Panel to consider any allegations of misconduct, where the MO determines the need to undertake formal investigation. The MO exercises their judgement in consultation with three designated Independent Persons who have been appointed as a requirement of the Localism Act. This panel comprises three Elected Members chosen from those members comprising the Appeals Awards and Standards Panel by the Monitoring Officer in consultation with the Chairperson of the Panel. A majority of the members are selected from members of a political group different to that of the member who is the subject of the complaint.

The Council has developed and adopted formal Codes of Conduct which define standards for both personal and professional behaviour for Elected Members and officers. Formal induction training packages have been developed for Members and officers that include mandatory training regarding information governance, financial and procurement responsibilities and anti-fraud and corruption arrangements. Both Elected Members and officers are required to register relevant interests as required by law, and by the relevant Code of Conduct. The Council maintains a register of Councillors Interests, as Councillors are obliged by law to keep their registration up to date and inform the MO of any changes within 28 days of the relevant event. The need for disclosure of any conflicts of interest is a standard agenda item at all Council meetings. Standing Orders have been amended to require a member to withdraw where they have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest, as defined by law.

3.7 Arrangements for the review of the effectiveness of the Council's decision making framework, including delegation arrangements, decision making in partnerships and robustness of data quality.

The Council has in place a Constitution which is reviewed on a regular basis by the Constitution Review Group. This also ensures that the Cabinet Report Writing Guidelines are up to date and reflect current legislation and best practice. Within the Constitution review process delegations to members and officers are considered and refreshed as appropriate.

Cabinet decisions, including those relating to partnership activities are subject to oversight by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee. The robustness of data quality is challenged through the annual governance review process, and is also subject to periodic audit and review.

3.8 Arrangements for the review of the effectiveness of the framework for identifying and managing risks and demonstrating clear accountability.

The Council has in place a comprehensive Risk Management framework which is reviewed on an annual basis. Compliance with this framework in monitored, and specifically audited on an annual basis. The Risk Management framework has also benchmarked against other local authorities through the Association of Local Authority Risk Managers (ALARM) and Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Local Authority Benchmarking Club, and improvement actions identified by this process are included in subsequent Risk Management Section work-plans. Furthermore, the Council's External Auditors have considered and compared the Council's Strategic Risk Management arrangements with other similar constituted Authorities, and provided positive assurances in this regard.

The Council's Audit Committee takes the lead in overseeing the Council's Risk Management framework arrangements and receives regular reports regarding compliance with the framework, across all Council services and functions. The Committee also receives reports regarding the Council's Strategic Risk Register (SRR), which is reviewed on a bi-annual basis.

The Council's decision making processes require the identification of risks and how they are being managed as a standard element of all decision making reports.

Training and awareness sessions are provided on a regular basis for Elected Members and officers. This is complemented by on-line training modules for Elected Members and officers.

3.9 Arrangements to ensure that effective counter-fraud, anti-corruption and whistleblowing controls and processes for receiving and investigating complaints from the public are developed and maintained.

The Council has in place a Corporate Anti-Fraud, Corruption and Bribery Policy and a suite of supporting policies and guidance, which are reviewed on an annual basis.

Training and awareness continues to be provided both specifically to groups of employees but also via on-line training modules for employees.

The Council has in place a Whistleblowing Policy, supported by two senior managers as designated contact officers. The Audit Committee oversees the effectiveness of the Whistleblowing arrangements on an annual basis. Internal Audit, as well as having a role in investigating matters brought to its attention, but it also takes the lead in promoting preventative measures. This is inherent in all audit work but also through specific fraud detection work to identify areas where fraud prevention controls can be improved.

As part of the Future Council arrangements, the Corporate Anti-Fraud Team (CAFT) has been formed within Internal Audit, and became fully effective from 1st April 2015. A number of reports to the Audit Committee during 2015 provided positive assurances regarding the activities being undertaken by the CAFT.

3.10 Arrangements to ensure the effective management of change and transformation.

A robust approach has been taken regarding the management of change, with the project management computer system P2.net utilised to assist in the tracking and delivery of budget saving proposals. This process is complemented by the Programme Office approach detailed in the Council's Future Council Strategy 2014 – 2017. In order to ensure the delivery of the Future Council, the Future Council 2020 Improvement and Growth Board has been established, and is chaired by the Chief Executive and consists of Executive and Service Directors. The primary purpose of this Board is to driver the overall Future Council programme forward to deliver the expected outcomes and benefits.

Furthermore, a £3M 'Improvement and Growth' Fund has been set up to stimulate and support innovation, managed risk taking and commercial and business thinking. It is expected that Service Directors will submit brief, high level business cases which will demonstrate alignment with the Council's corporate priorities. Applications to the fund must demonstrate that they are not delivering business as usual activities, how cashable and non-cashable efficiencies will be driven and supported by a clear return on investment.

3.11 Arrangements to ensure that the Council's financial management arrangements conform with the governance requirements of the *CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government.*

The Council's Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is a key member of the Senior Management Team (SMT) for the Council, helping it to develop and implement strategy and resources to help deliver the Council's strategic objectives in a way that is sustainable and in the public interest. They are also actively involved in, and able to bring influence to bear on all material business decisions, to ensure immediate and longer term implications, opportunities and risks are fully considered, and where appropriate, aligned to the Council's overall financial strategy (the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)). The CFO leads on the promotion and delivery by the entire Council on good financial management, which aims to ensure that public money is safeguarded at all times, and used in an appropriate, economic efficient and effective manner.

To deliver these responsibilities, the CFO leads and directs the Finance function within the Council to ensure it is resourced in such a way as to be fit for purpose, and they are also professionally qualified and suitably experienced.

An assessment has been undertaken as part of the Annual Governance Review process against the CIPFA Statement on the role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government. This assessment has confirmed that in all respects the Council's arrangements comply with the five principles set out in the framework.

3.12 Arrangements to ensure that the Council's assurance arrangements conform with the governance requirements of the *CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Head of Internal Audit.*

The Head of Internal Audit (HoIA) in a local authority plays a critical role in delivering the Council's strategic objectives by championing best practice in governance, objectively assessing the adequacy of governance and management of existing risks, commenting on responses to emerging risks and proposed developments and giving an objective and evidence based opinion on all aspects of governance, risk management and internal control.

To perform this role, the HoIA is a senior officer with regular and open engagement across the Council, particularly with Executive Directors and Service Directors and the Audit Committee. The HoIA leads and directs an internal audit service that is resourced to be fit for purpose and is professionally qualified and suitably experienced. Following an independent external assessment as to conformance with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards, the Internal Audit function was deemed to be fully compliant.

An assessment has been undertaken as part of the Annual Governance Review process against the CIPFA Statement of the Role of the HoIA in Local Government. This assessment has confirmed that in all respects, the Council's arrangements comply with the five principles set out in the framework.

3.13 Arrangements to ensure that effective arrangements are in place for the discharge of the Monitoring Officer function and the Head of Paid Service function.

The broader context for the Council's governance and internal control environment is provided by the Council's Constitution which gives comprehensive information on how the Council is organised, its decision making processes and how probity and due process are promoted. This includes the work of the statutory officers, namely the Head of Paid Service (the Chief Executive), the MO (the Executive Director, Legal and Governance) and the Section 151 Officer (Executive Director, Finance, Assets and Information Services).

All three of the statutory officers are members of the Council's SMT. Statutory officer meetings are held periodically to focus on the specific statutory nature of their roles. The MO and the Section 151 Officer have direct access to the Chief Executive with reference to their core statutory and professional roles.

3.14 Arrangements to undertake the core functions of the Audit Committee, as defined by CIPFA's *Audit Committee Practical Guidance for Local Authorities*.

The Council's Audit Committee comprising of four senior Elected Members, and five co-opted members is responsible for providing independent assurance to the Council on the adequacy and effectiveness of the governance and internal control framework, which incorporates the arrangements relating to financial, risk and performance management. The Committee undertakes an annual review to ensure it remains compliant with the CIPFA 'Audit Committee Practical Guidance for Local Authorities' document.

The Committee receives regular reports relating to its remit, covering issues arising from the work of Internal Audit, updates on the risk management process, anti-fraud and corruption work and financial management reports, plus reports from the Council's external auditors which includes updates on the progress of implementing recommendations that have been made. The Committee itself produces an annual report highlighting their key areas of activity during the year.

As part of its governance remit, the Audit Committee will consider this Statement and, as necessary provide comments to full Council. In addition, the Committee will monitor the implementation of any emerging developments or improvements, recommended through the Annual Governance Review process.

An Audit Committee Workshop event was held in November 2015, which was designed to consider if the effectiveness and efficiency of the Committee can be improved to ensure it supports the Future Council Programme. The Workshop also included comparing the current Audit Committee arrangements with the CIPFA 'Audit Committee – Practical Guidance for Local Authorities and Police 2013' Guidance.

3.15 Arrangements to ensure compliance with relevant laws and regulations, internal policies and procedures and that expenditure is lawful.

The Council has designated the Executive Director, Legal and Governance as MO. It is the function of the Monitoring Officer to ensure compliance with established policies, procedures, laws and regulations and to oversee its arrangements in relation to ethical standards complaints.

The Executive Director, Legal and Governance attends, or is represented by a senior lawyer at all meetings of the Cabinet and Council. A senior lawyer is always in attendance at meetings of the Planning Regulatory Board and the Licensing Regulatory Board and as clerk to any Appeals panels.

All decision making reports take account of a range of control factors, including risks, legal and financial implications and policy or performance implications. The Council's SMT reviews all significant reports prior to them being included on the Cabinet agenda and discusses forthcoming Cabinet agendas a week prior to the meeting to address any particular issues arising or outstanding in respect of the specific report on the agenda. Any decisions taken by Cabinet members under their delegated powers are subject to prior scrutiny by SMT.

All Cabinet decisions are subject to oversight by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

All documents that require execution by the Executive Director, Legal and Governance require evidence of Member or delegated officer approval prior to being executed.

Legal implications in particular with regard to consultation and statutory quality obligations are addressed specifically as part of the Council's budget setting process. The MO and Section 151 Officer are aware of their statutory duties to report in respect of concerns of unauthorised activity or expenditure and consult with each other periodically in relation to their ongoing and complementary statutory roles.

There is a periodic review of decision making and 'authority to act' through the role of Internal Audit and where appropriate by external regulators such as the Information Commissioner, the Surveillance Commissioner and the Local Government Ombudsman.

3.16 Arrangements for identifying the development needs of members and senior officers in relation to their strategic roles, supported by appropriate training.

Services are delivered by trained and experienced employees. All posts have a detailed job description and person specification. As part of the move towards the 'Future Council' a large proportion of jobs now benefit from a Job Profile, which includes elements of the job description and employee specification. Training needs are identified through the Performance and Development Review (PDR) process in which individuals' targets are derived from Service Delivery Plans or Business Unit Plans.

Induction courses are available for new Elected Members and officers. A comprehensive programme of development activities and training has been specifically designed to improve the knowledge, skills and abilities of Elected Members in their individual or collective roles in meeting the Council's corporate objectives. The programme is also designed to ensure that all Members are fully supported to carry out their increasingly complex roles. Members individual development needs are identified in personal development plans.

A number of Leadership Programmes have been set up to provide detailed (and accredited) Leadership and Management training for all tier one to five officers within the Council.

3.17 Arrangements to establish clear channels of communication with all sectors of the community and other stakeholders, ensuring accountability and encouraging consultation.

All Councillors must account to their communities for the decisions that they have taken and the rationale behind them. Barnsley Council is subject to external review through external auditing of financial statements and performance managing outcomes against national standards and targets.

Councillors and officers are both subject to code of conducts. Additionally, where maladministration may have occurred, the aggrieved person may wish to appeal either through their local Councillor or directly to the Local Government Ombudsman.

The Council has numerous arrangements in place to communicate with its customers and wider stakeholders, including the use of social media such as 'Facebook' and 'Twitter'. The Area Council and Ward Alliance arrangements also encourage community involvement, engagement and participation.

3.18 Arrangements to enhance the accountability of service delivery and the effectiveness of other public service providers.

The Council has various arrangements in place to ensure it is accountable for its service delivery and performance. This includes the provision of quarterly performance reports that detail the Council's performance against specific Corporate Plan priorities and an annual Council Tax leaflet that is published on the Council's website which provides an insight into how resources are being used.

3.19 Arrangements to incorporate good governance 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 Council's governance arrangements.

When working in partnership with others, the existence of sound governance arrangements helps to ensure that shared goals are achieved and resources are controlled in an effective manner.

A review of the partnership arrangements for the LSP has provided greater clarity by reducing the number of partnership bodies and sub-groups. The LSP now benefits from two key partnership bodies, the Health and Wellbeing Board (focusing on delivering health and wellbeing strategies) and the Barnsley Economic Partnership (which focuses on the delivery of economic strategies), with the One Barnsley Board providing strategic oversight. The emphasis is on each partner agency contributing towards, and being responsible for the delivery of shared outcomes for Barnsley, rather than servicing and attending partnership meetings.

Council officers and Councillors are nominated as Council representatives within or when dealing with significant partnering organisations. Partners are required where appropriate to align their objectives with the Council's policies and deliver high quality, efficient and effective services which are in accordance with their agreements with the Council.

A developing practical Partnership Governance Framework is in development, which has been designed to assist Partnership Lead Officers provide suitable assurances that the partnership is making a valuable contribution to the Council's objectives and priorities, and is a well governed and controlled relationship.

4. Review of Effectiveness

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council has responsibility for conducting (at least annually), a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework, including systems of internal control and risk management arrangements. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of senior managers within the Council who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the HoIA's annual report and also by comments made by external auditors and other regulators or inspectorates.

4.1 Senior Management Team (SMT)

4.1.1 Annual Assurance Statements

The Council's SMT is responsible for ensuring compliance with, as well as improvement against the governance, risk and internal control framework. As part of this function, each member of SMT is provided with details of their services assurance information for the year. This assurance information contains:

- Significant and Fundamental Internal Audit recommendations that have been made to individual business units;
- Significant and Fundamental themed Internal Audit recommendations that are relevant to specific business units; and,

- Other Sources of Assurance information sourced from Internal Control and Governance lead officers.

Following receipt of the above information by each individual Service Director, each SMT member is then asked to provide assurances regarding the overall governance arrangements for their Directorate.

This information has then been evaluated, and where appropriate, included in the Annual Governance Statement Action Plan.

4.1.2 **Annual Review Statements and the developing Corporate Assurance Framework**

The Council has adopted a comprehensive set of internal policies and procedures that govern key aspects of its operations as part of the drive to develop high quality local public services. Collectively, these are referred to as the Internal Control Framework.

Each of these key policies, plans and procedures has a senior lead officer with overall responsibility for their maintenance and review. The previous Annual Governance Review process provided an opportunity for each designated lead officer to prepare an annual review statement on their respective areas of responsibility.

The developing Corporate Assurance Framework (CAF) aims to collate these discrete elements of the Council's Internal Control Framework into an overarching assurance document, which will allow for the mapping of risks, systems, processes and assurances against the controls in place. This will also include an evaluation of the adequacy, in terms of the breadth and depth of assurance coverage provided to ensure there is sufficient evidence available to ascertain whether the controls are effective, efficient and comprehensive. This is combined with an assessment of current assurances on the effectiveness of current controls in the mitigation of risk to ensure they are also adequate, efficient and comprehensive. This work is due for completion in 2016, and it is envisaged the outcomes of the CAF will be used to inform and influence the Internal Audit Plan for the year ahead.

Policies included within the Council's Internal Control Framework are also subject to cyclical, risk based review by the Council's Internal Audit division.

4.2 Internal Audit

4.2.1 The HoIA is responsible for providing assurances on the robustness of the Council's internal control arrangements to the Audit Committee. An annual report on audit activity and the performance of the Internal Audit division is also presented to the Audit Committee. In terms of the 2015/16 report, which the Committee considered at its meeting on 20th July 2016, the HoIA gave a controls assurance opinion which reflected that systems concerning internal controls were adequate and that no fundamental breakdown of any such systems had occurred. Whilst the overall opinion is positive, there are some key issues arising from the work of Internal Audit that senior management should consider. In general terms these relate to the impact of Future Council and the implications of changed structures, new and changed systems and an increased workload for many managers, which has impacted upon their ability to maintain reasonable and effective controls in some areas of activity.

4.2.2 The results of Internal Audit's work during 2015/16 has recognised that the Future Council approach requires a change in risk appetite and that there is a natural period during which new operational arrangements will embed. However, with regard to the progress of audit report recommendations, at the point of follow up and throughout the year only 35% of recommendations had been implemented

by the agreed date by management. The monitoring of report recommendations will no doubt be a priority for the Audit Committee, and the Internal Audit Service itself.

4.2.3 The role of Internal Audit within the governance, risk and internal control framework is to operate both independently and objectively in reviewing and reporting on the effectiveness of the Annual Governance Review process and the corporate Risk Management framework. This work has been undertaken by a Principal Auditor reporting directly to the Executive Director, Finance, Assets and Information Services in order to preserve that independence.

4.3 Strategic Risk Management

Work undertaken by the Risk Management Section during 2015/16 included support and challenge in the management and development of the Council's SRR and the preparation of reports to SMT, Cabinet and the Audit Committee. Work has also included promoting and embedding good risk management practices throughout the Council, and its partners, as well as preparing both annual and periodic update reports to the Audit Committee.

4.4 External Audit, Assessment and Inspection

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council is subject to external assessment and regulation by auditors and service inspectorates such as OFSTED and the Care Quality Commission (CQC). Services, in conjunction with the Corporate Assurance Group are responsible for ensuring that the relevant findings from external audit or other assessment activity informs the annual evaluation process, which underpins the production of the Annual Governance Statement.

4.5 In summary, the following principal sources of evidence were considered when carrying out this evaluation:

- Assurances provided by Service Directors and Executive Directors regarding the overall governance arrangements for Business Units, and Directorates;
- Internal Audit Annual Report;
- Risk Management Annual Report;
- The Annual Audit letter;
- Key issues arising from the Annual Corporate Health and Safety Annual Report;
- The Local Government Ombudsman's Annual Monitoring Report on BMBC's complaints;
- The independent Internal Audit Annual Review of the Annual Governance Review and Statement process and Corporate Risk Management arrangements; and,
- A review of the action taken and progress made in relation to the issues raised in the 2015/16 Annual Governance Statement and associated Action Plan;

4.6 Corporate Assurance Group (CAG)

Following the transition to the Future Council, the Corporate Assurance Group (CAG) membership and terms of reference have been reviewed, and the group has been successfully reconvened. The CAG has met twice in 2016/17 (April 2016 and May 2016) in order to develop the Council's assurance information, as detailed in section 4.1.1.

4.7 The development of the revised Annual Governance Review process has been presented to the Barnsley Leadership Team (BLT) and SMT in 2015. This process has been somewhat refined, following a greater level of involvement with the internal control and governance lead officers, via the CAG. Furthermore, the Audit Committee were updated regarding the revised Annual Governance Review process at their meeting on 20th April 2016.

5. Significant Governance Issues

5.1 The annual review of the Council's governance, risk and internal control arrangements in 2015/16 has not identified any fundamental issues and has confirmed that the general level of compliance with the Council's governance and internal control framework remains good.

5.2 The review process has taken into account the action taken against the control issues raised on previous Annual Governance Statements.

5.3 The Action Plan to be monitored during 2016/17 comprises the issues that have been carried forward from previous years, along with issues that arose from the 2015/16 review.

6. Statement by the Leader of the Council and the Chief Executive

6.1 We are satisfied that the comprehensive review process undertaken has identified the relevant areas for attention over the forthcoming year. The Action Plan put in place will be monitored by the Council's Audit Committee will (when implemented) further enhance the Council's governance, risk and internal control framework.

……...	…….
Councillor Sir Stephen Houghton CBE	Diana Terris
Leader of Barnsley MBC	Chief Executive of Barnsley MBC
Date:	Date:

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