

Babergh District Council

Statement of Accounts 2017/18





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1. About the Council



Babergh Facts

Median price of Properties - Quarter 3 2017 Source Suffolk Observatory ONS

Flat or Maisonette	Terraced House	Semi-detached house	Detached house
£126,200	£203,000	£240,000	£350,000



Total Number of Properties - (ONS, 2016)

40,110

Number of Council owned dwellings - (2017/2018)

3,411

Average Band D Council Tax 2017/18

£153.86

District charge



Number of Businesses by size (employee numbers - 2017)

Large (250+)	Medium (50 - 249)	Small (10 - 49)	Micro (0 - 9)
10	65	345	3,675
TOTAL = 4,095			

District Council areas and ward numbers

(Source: Wikipedia)

- 230** Square miles
- 26** Wards
- 43** Councillors
- 71** Parishes

Full time worker: median annual pay (gross) **£31,086**

Source: ONS APS (2017-12)



90,250 Total population estimate (ONS 2016)



24 Conservation areas



c3,000 Listed buildings



May 2018

2. The Council's Performance



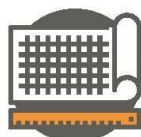
Babergh Facts

Performance



Increase in Housing completions

226 in 2016/17 - 321 in 2017/18



17 Neighbourhood Plans currently being worked on



Babergh recently exchanged contracts on **27** new build units to add to the Council's housing stock.



26% increase in the number of daily visitors to the Councils' joint website over the year.



Disabled Facilities Grants

Awarded **37 DFG's** in Babergh, to support people to continue living independently.



Customer satisfaction levels with refuse collection services have risen to **92.9%**.

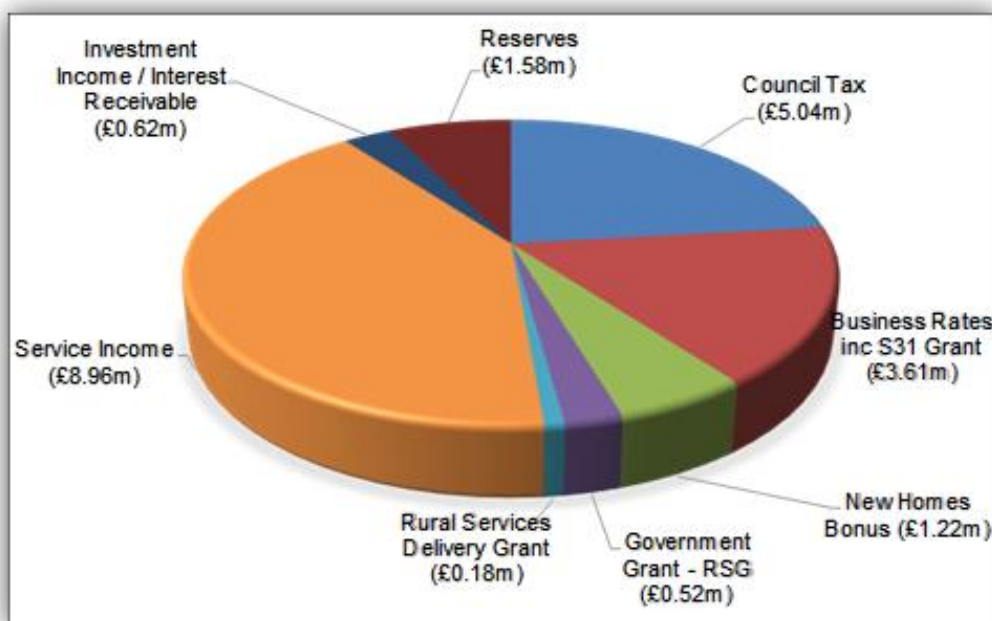


3. Financial Performance

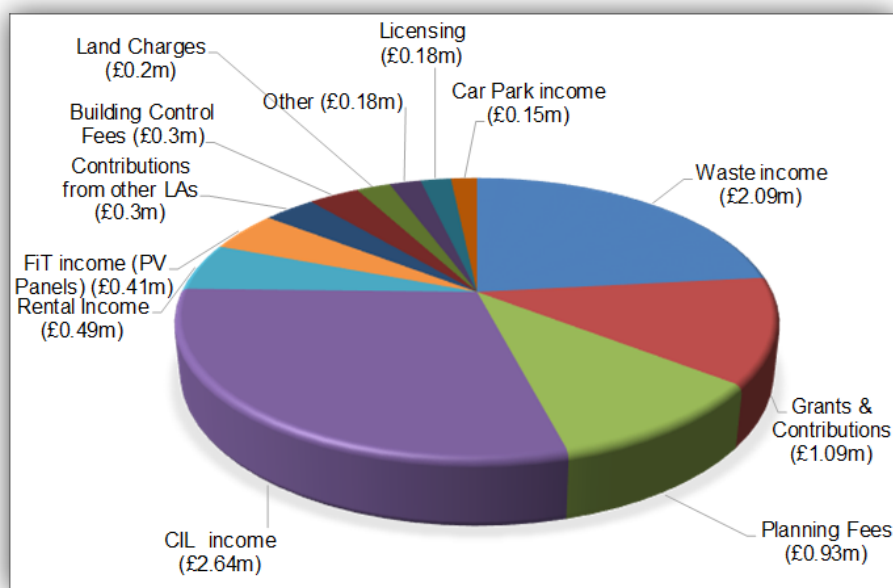
The General Fund

Income

In 2017/18 the Council's income was £21.7m, of this 23% was from Council Tax, 17% from Business Rates, 41% from Service Income, 9% from Government Grants, 7% coming from Reserves and 3% from Investment Income and Interest Receivable.

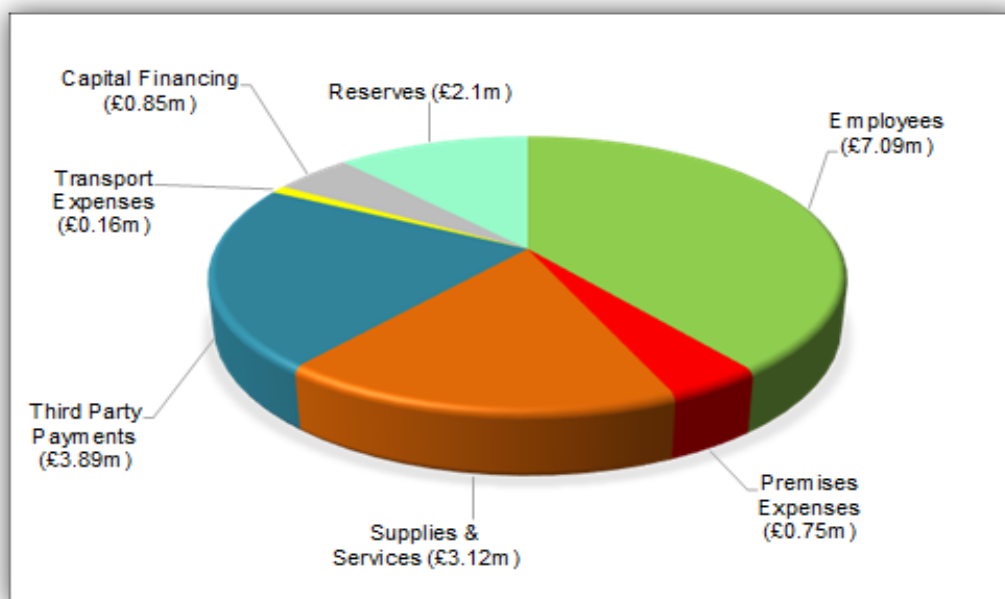


23% of the **£8.9m** Service Income was generated by the waste service, 12% from Grants and Contributions, 10% was from Planning Fees, and 29% from Community Infrastructure Levy income (CIL). Of the latter, most of this will be placed into an earmarked reserve to be spent in future years in accordance with the expenditure framework approved by Council in April 2018.



Expenditure

In 2017/18 the Council spent **£17.9m**, of which 39% was on employee costs, 22% on third party payments, 18% on supplies and services, 12% on reserves and 9% on other costs.



Actual compared to budget

The outturn position compared to the budget has resulted in a net favourable variance (reduced expenditure and/or increased income) of **£3,746k**. This surplus is £2,186k more than the position presented to Cabinet on 10 May 2018 due to late accounting adjustments. The position before the transfers to reserves is set out below:

- Business Rates Equalisation Reserve £789k
- Community Infrastructure Levy £2,429k
- Homelessness £143k
- Planning £123k
- Waste £119k
- Government Grants £96k
- Strategic Planning £47k

The overall favourable variance can mainly be attributed to:

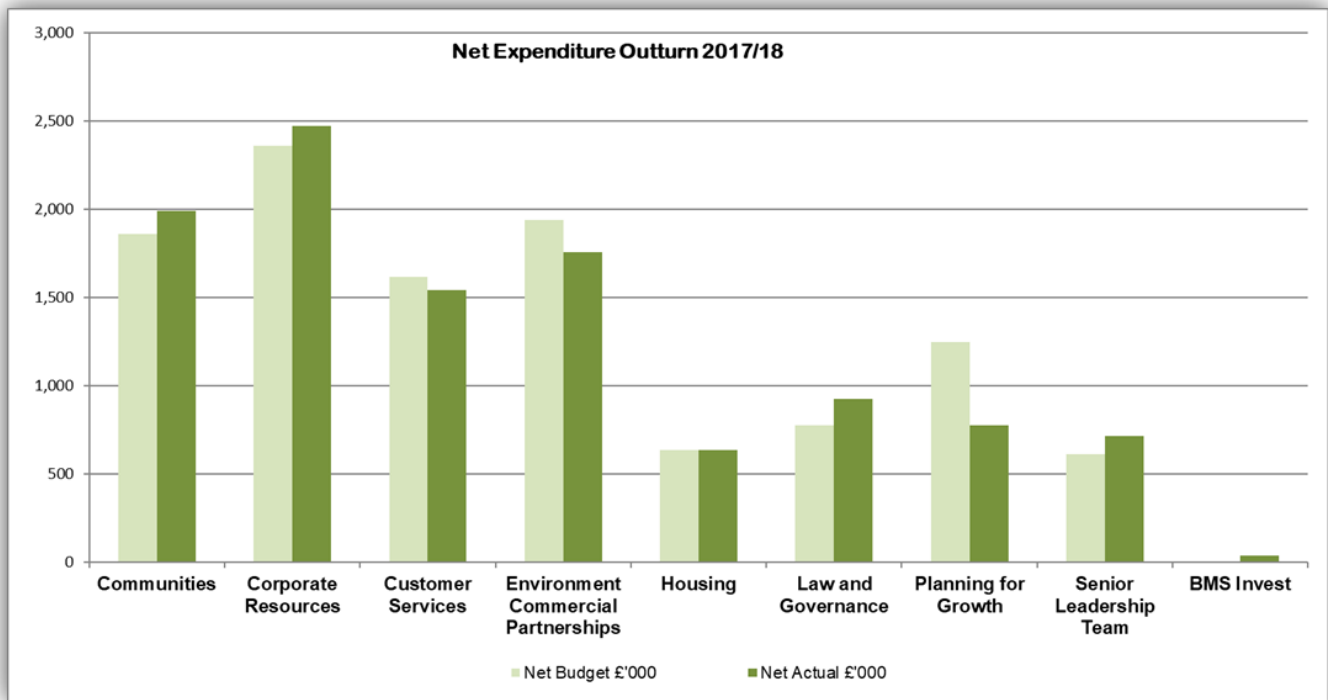
- Business Rates including S31 grants £851k
- CIL income £2,451k
- Planning fee income £396k
- Strategic Planning £319k
- Waste £146k

Offset by a net increase to the transfers to reserves of £291k when compared to the budget for the year.

It is worth noting that expenditure on services is in line with the budget, however, more income has been generated than planned.

Narrative Report

A breakdown of net expenditure by Service Area compared to budget is given in the following chart:



A summary of the key variations compared to budget are provided in Table 1. The detailed outturn report for 2017/18 can be found via the following link;

<https://babermidsuffolkintranet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s10226/Report.pdf>

Narrative Report

Table 1	Variation Favourable / (Adverse) £'000
Favourable variances i.e. savings and / or additional income:	
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) - net income	2,589
Planning Fee Income	541
Strategic Planning and Sustainable Environment - employee & professional / legal costs	319
Waste - Materials Recycling Facility	146
Homelessness	143
Property Services	90
Other items (net)	52
Open spaces	46
Policy and Strategy - Health and Wellbeing	58
Open for Business	53
Commissioning and Procurement - employee costs	47
Public Access - employee costs	37
ICT - employee and contract costs	24
	4,145
Adverse variances i.e. additional costs and / or lower income:	
Reserve Movements (net)	(291)
Capital Financing Charges (Minimum Revenue Provision)	(231)
Street & Major Road Cleansing - income	(111)
Information Management - employee costs	(89)
Housing Development and Regeneration inc Borehamgate and Angel Court	(85)
Car Park income	(75)
PV Panels - Feed in Tariff (FiT) Income	(69)
Senior Leadership Team - employee costs	(69)
Organisational Development - inc Health and Safety	(58)
Open Spaces - grounds maintenance contract	(44)
Finance	(42)
Headquarters cost	(40)
Recharge to HRA / Capital	(30)
Democratic Services	(29)
	(1,262)
Net Favourable Variance	2,883
Funding:	
Business Rates - S31 Grant	482
Business Rates - Collection Fund Surplus	338
Business Rates - Pooling Benefit	146
New Homes Bonus	5
Business Rates - Tariff / Levy	(108)
TOTAL Net Favourable Variance	3,746

Narrative Report

Reserves

The Council holds a General fund balance, at an agreed minimum level of **£1.2m**. In addition, there is a further **£5.5m** in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans. Details of these are shown in Note 8 of the Core Statements on page 34.

Capital Programme

Capital expenditure for 2017/18 totals **£13.9m** against a revised programme of £32.2m. A breakdown of the expenditure and how this is financed is shown in the table below.

Following approval by Full Council in April 2017 to set up a holding company, activity to invest the £25m Capital Investment Fund began with its first purchase in December 2017. A total of £12.3m of the £25m has been spent, with the remainder expected to be invested by the end of 2018/19.

Table 2			
	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favourable / (Adverse)
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Expenditure - General Fund			
Supported Living	630	419	211
Environment and Projects	187	80	107
Communities and Public Access	480	110	370
Leisure Contracts	601	206	395
Property Services	131	8	123
Investment and Commercial Delivery	3,809	216	3,593
Planning for Growth	400	-	400
Corporate Services	989	537	452
Delivery Programme Investment Opportunities	25,000	12,333	12,667
Total Capital Programme expenditure	32,227	13,909	18,318
Financed from:			
Non-supported borrowing	31,235	13,404	17,831
Capital receipts	700	118	582
Grants/external contributions	292	343	(51)
Revenue	-	44	(44)
Total	32,227	13,909	18,318

The Housing Revenue Account (Housing Services)

Financial Context

The financial position of the HRA for 2017/18 should be viewed in the context of the updated 30-year business plan which was presented to Cabinet in July 2017. This sets out the aspiration of the Council to increase the social housing stock by either buying existing dwellings or building new ones.

The Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016 stipulates that Council rents would need to be reduced by 1% per annum from 2016/17 and the following three years. The previously agreed rent strategy was based on applying the maximum level of rent increase to support the business plan, whilst keeping our average rent level within the limit rent. The overall impact of the change is substantial; however, this will be reduced following the announcement by the Government that we can increase rent by a maximum of CPI + 1% for five years from 2020/21.

Actual compared to budget

The original budget set for the HRA for 2017/18 showed a deficit of £526k. The final figure for 2017/18 is a deficit of **£577k**, a net adverse variance of £51k for the year resulting in a small reduction in resources available for investment.

A Summary of the key HRA variations is provided in the following table:

Table 3	Budget	Actual	Variance Favourable / (Adverse)
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Income:			
Rent, income & other charges	(16,689)	(16,570)	119
Expenditure:			
Net transfers (to)/from reserves inc revenue contributions to Capital	5,605	4,249	(1,356)
Bad Debt Provision	115	50	(65)
Maintenance	976	1,300	324
Property Services	1,192	583	(609)
Babergh Mid Suffolk Building Services	231	1,071	840
Sheltered Housing	895	967	72
Housing Management	2,163	2,349	186
Depreciation and Impairment	2,735	3,235	500
Capital Financing Costs	2,803	2,843	40
Debt repayment	500	500	-
	17,215	17,147	(68)
Deficit/ (Surplus) for Year	526	577	51

The detailed outturn report for 2017/18 can be found via the following link;
<https://baberghmidsuffolkintranet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s10226/Report.pdf>

Reserves

The Council holds an HRA General Fund balance at an agreed minimum level of **£1m**. In addition, there is a further **£11.4m** in the strategic priorities reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans. Details are shown in Note 8 of the Core Statements on page 34.

Capital Programme

Capital expenditure for 2017/18 totals **£8.5m** against a revised programme of £14.5m.

Table 4			
	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favourable / (Adverse)
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Expenditure - HRA			
Planned maintenance	4,344	2,084	2,260
ICT Projects	330	130	200
Environmental Improvements	1	-	1
Disabled Facilities work	261	197	64
Horticulture and play equipment	33	-	33
New build programme inc acquisitions	9,539	6,117	3,422
Total Capital Programme expenditure	14,508	8,528	5,980
Financed from:			
Capital receipts	978	777	201
Grants/external contributions	2,787	220	2,567
Major Repairs Reserve	4,847	3,235	1,612
Revenue	5,896	4,296	1,600
Total	14,508	8,528	5,980

4. Treasury Management

The CIPFA prudential code sets out the governance arrangements for borrowing and lending. It states what the authorised limit and operational boundary are for its total external debt, excluding investments, separately identifying borrowing from other long-term liabilities.

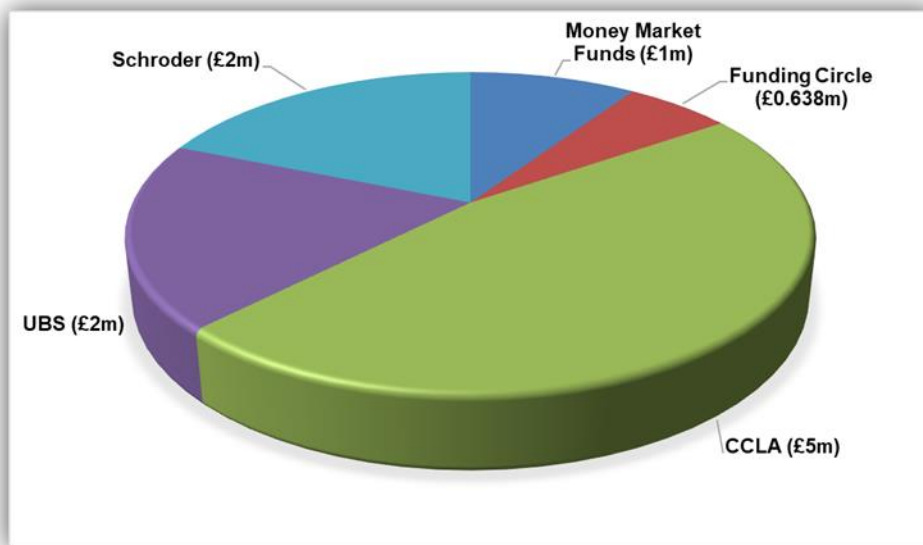
The level of long term borrowing wholly relates to the HRA and is within the approved limits established for overall borrowing and the operational boundary, which were set at £126m and £123m respectively.

The current strategy is to use internal surplus funds to temporarily finance General Fund capital expenditure rather than borrow externally. Advice is sought regarding the timing or replacing of any internal borrowing with external borrowing.

In terms of the investment of surplus funds during the year, these were made with counterparties with high credit ratings as determined in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy.

Narrative Report

At 31 March 2018, the amount of surplus funds invested was £10.6m (2016/17 £14.3m), as follows:



The Capital Financing Requirement, which represents the Council's underlying need to borrow for capital purposes, is summarised in Table 5 as follows:

Table 5	Variation £'000
Underlying need to borrow at 31 March 2018 (Capital Financing Requirement)	118,018
Borrowing at 31 March 2018	
Long Term	(85,797)
Short Term	(12,500)
Net Borrowing Facility at 31 March 2018	19,721

Further details on treasury management activity are shown in Notes 14 and 34 to the Core Statements.

5. Pensions

International Accounting Standard 19 'Employee Benefits' (IAS 19) requires the Council to disclose certain information within its Statement of Accounts and this appears in Note 32 to the Core Statements.

Included within that information is the net deficit on the proportion of the Suffolk County Council Pension Fund attributable to Babergh District Council. This is the difference between future liabilities and assets as valued at 31 March 2018 and amounts to £21.266m. This will be addressed by future contributions to the Pension Fund.

The last formal three-yearly actuarial valuation was carried out at 31 March 2016. The valuation report sets out the rates of employers' contributions for the three years starting 1 April 2017. This was 23% for 2017/18.

The next formal valuation is at 31 March 2019.

6. Future Challenges

In recent years the Government policy frameworks have been reducing core funding for Local Government as part of its deficit reduction strategy and increasingly incentivising funding to councils to deliver local economic and housing growth and to facilitate the development of strong, safe, healthy and self-sufficient communities. This is continuing, so encouraging and supporting both business and housing growth is essential to the financial future of the Council.

Babergh and Mid Suffolk, along with the other five district and borough councils in Suffolk and Suffolk County Council, are one of the 10 new areas selected for the 100% business rates retention of growth pilots in 2018/19.

The Council recognised the changing funding landscape and the challenges and opportunities this creates and has developed a Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) that responds to this challenge.

The strategic response to this challenge, to ensure long term financial sustainability, is set out in five key actions:

- Aligning resources to the Council's refreshed strategic plan and essential services.
- Continuation of the shared service agenda, collaboration with others and transformation of service delivery.
- Behaving more commercially, generating additional income and considering new funding models (e.g. acting as an investor).
- Encouraging the use of digital interaction and transforming our approach to customer access.
- Taking advantage of various forms of local government finance (e.g. New Homes Bonus (NHB), Business Rates Retention) by enabling sustainable business and housing growth.

The actions that have been taken under the strategy since 2014/15 mean that the Council is in a better position to withstand the reduction in government funding and deal with the additional cost pressures. Further work is needed to address the budget gap over the medium term.

The future funding of NHB continues to remain an uncertainty, so the intention is to strive for a position over the period of the MTFS where the Council is no longer reliant on NHB to balance the core budget.

The Joint MTFS show a cumulative funding pressure over the three years 2019/20 to 2021/22, of £1.2m, using all of the minimum NHB allocation over the three years. This does not allow for any housing growth in future years.

The process of identifying savings is on-going and will continue for the foreseeable future. The uncertainty and complexity of our financial landscape is magnified by the unquantifiable impact of Brexit on both local government funding and future legislation. These impacts could turn out to be either positive or negative overall but are likely to affect key budget factors such as interest and inflation rates, labour costs and property and rental values.

7. Explanation of Accounting Statements

Core Statements	Supplementary Financial Statements
<p>Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed between usable and unusable reserves. The (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the CIES. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance and the HRA for council tax setting and council house rent setting purposes.</p> <p>The net increase/decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and HRA Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves.</p>	<p>Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) and additional notes to the Core Statements (Notes 5a, 5b and 6) shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents, council tax and non-domestic rates) by Councils in comparison with those resources consumed or earned in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.</p>
<p>Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) shows the cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. It includes the cost of council housing services (HRA). It should be noted that Councils raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with various regulations, which may differ from the way it has to be shown in accounting terms in the CIES. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.</p>	<p>Housing Revenue Account (HRA) shows the economic cost in the year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and government grants. The Council charges rents to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations, which may be different from the accounting cost. The surplus or deficit for the year is shown in the Movement on the HRA Balance.</p>
<p>Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by reserves held by the Council.</p> <p>There are two types of reserves. There are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Council 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 – these can largely only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt).</p> <p>In addition, there are significant unusable reserves, which cannot be used to provide services. This includes reserves relating to capital financing adjustments and unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold.</p>	<p>Collection Fund reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local authorities and the Government of council tax and non-domestic (business) rates.</p>

Narrative Report

Core Statements	Supplementary Financial Statements
<p>Cash flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the year. It shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as either operating, investing or financing activities.</p> <p>The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Council. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Council's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future capital cash flows (i.e. borrowing) by the Council.</p>	<p>Group Accounts – The Council acquired 100% shareholding in its subsidiary BDC (Suffolk Holdings) Limited on 9 June 2017 and is required to reflect this in Group Accounts, which are produced in the same format as the statements explained above.</p>

The 2017/18 statement of accounts has been prepared on a going concern basis.

8. Further Information

The Council publishes a number of important documents to inform the public about the work of the Council. These (including the annual Statement of Accounts and the annual Budget) can be viewed and downloaded via the Council and Finance page of the Council's website: www.babergh.gov.uk

Further information about the accounts is available from the Council's Assistant Director, Corporate Resources:

Katherine Steel CPFA
Babergh District Council
Endeavour House
8 Russell Road
Ipswich IP1 2BX
Tel: 01449 724806
Email: Katherine.Steel@babermidsuffolk.gov.uk

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required to:

- make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. The designated officer at 31 March 2018 was the Assistant Director, Corporate Resources;
- manage its affairs to secure the economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
- approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Assistant Director, Corporate Resources' Responsibilities

The Assistant Director, Corporate Resources is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code).

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Assistant Director, Corporate Resources 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 Assistant Director, Corporate Resources 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.

I certify that the Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council at the 31 March 2018 and its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

Katherine Steel CPFA

Assistant Director, Corporate Resources
Babergh District Council

Dated 25 September 2018

In accordance with the requirements of s10 of the Accounts and Audit Regulations I confirm that the Statement of Accounts was approved by a resolution of the Joint Audit and Standards Committee on 30 July 2018.

Jennie Jenkins

Chairman, Joint Audit and Standards Committee
Babergh District Council

Dated 25 September 2018

Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents, council tax and non-domestic rates) by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by Councils in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It is not a Core Statement to the Accounts.

It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's directorates and services. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (shown on page 17).

There was a management restructure during 2017/18. The service segments have been re-organised to reflect the current organisational structure. The 2016/17 comparatives have been restated accordingly. These changes are also shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and related notes.

2016/17 Restated			Expenditure & Funding Analysis	2017/18		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to General Fund and HRA Balances £'000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £'000	Net Expenditure in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £'000		Net Expenditure Chargeable to General Fund and HRA Balances £'000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £'000	Net Expenditure in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £'000
			General Fund			
122	-	122	Investment & Commercial Delivery	-	-	-
-	-	-	BMS Invest	111	-	111
1,888	123	2,011	Communities	1,890	118	2,008
3,524	(1,068)	2,456	Corporate Resources	2,068	863	2,931
1,568	341	1,909	Customer Services	1,540	436	1,976
1,838	804	2,642	Environment & Commercial Partnerships	1,675	990	2,665
824	716	1,540	Housing	496	778	1,274
1,148	14	1,162	Law & Governance	932	33	965
697	115	812	Planning for Growth	(1,885)	234	(1,651)
627	32	659	Senior Leadership Team	749	31	780
(1,490)	-	(1,490)	Charge to HRA & Capital	(1,516)	-	(1,516)
(2,970)	(8,553)	(11,523)	HRA	626	(9,523)	(8,897)
7,776	(7,476)	300	Net Cost of Services	6,686	(6,040)	646
(10,069)	1,388	(8,681)	Other Income and Expenditure	(9,443)	1,795	(7,648)
(2,293)	(6,088)	(8,381)	(Surplus) Deficit on Provision of Services	(2,757)	(4,245)	(7,002)
(14,205)			Opening General Fund And HRA Balance at 1 April	(16,498)		
(2,293)			Plus (Surplus) / Less Deficit on General Fund And HRA Balance in Year	(2,757)		
(16,498)			Closing General Fund And HRA Balance at 31 March	(19,255)		

Movement in Reserves Statement

The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement during the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'unusable reserves'.

The Statement shows how the movements in the year of the Council's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax or rents for the year.

The Net Increase/Decrease line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

Movement in Reserves Statement	General Fund Balance £'000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £'000	HRA Balance £'000	Earmarked HRA Reserves £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Authority Reserves £'000
Opening Balance at 31 March 2016	(1,200)	(2,922)	(1,000)	(9,083)	(1,591)	(4,093)	(72)	(19,961)	(102,676)	(122,637)
Movement in reserves during 2016/17										
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	1,405	-	(9,786)	-	-	-	-	(8,381)	(2,768)	(11,149)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	(728)	-	6,816	-	1,591	(1,628)	-	6,051	(6,051)	-
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	677	-	(2,970)	-	1,591	(1,628)	-	(2,330)	(8,819)	(11,149)
Transfer to/(from) Earmarked Reserves (Note 8)	(677)	677	2,970	(2,970)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in 2016/17	-	677	-	(2,970)	1,591	(1,628)	-	(2,330)	(8,819)	(11,149)
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward	(1,200)	(2,245)	(1,000)	(12,053)	-	(5,721)	(72)	(22,291)	(111,495)	(133,786)
Movement in reserves during 2017/18										
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(18)	-	(6,984)	-	-	-	-	(7,002)	(12,627)	(19,629)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	(3,365)	-	7,610	-	-	(2,033)	-	2,212	(2,212)	-
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(3,383)	-	626	-	-	(2,033)	-	(4,790)	(14,839)	(19,629)
Transfers to / (from) reserves (Note 8)	3,383	(3,383)	(626)	626	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in 2017/18	-	(3,383)	-	626	-	(2,033)	-	(4,790)	(14,839)	(19,629)
Balance at 31 March 2018	(1,200)	(5,628)	(1,000)	(11,427)	-	(7,754)	(72)	(27,081)	(126,334)	(153,415)

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 and rents. Councils raise taxation and rents to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (shown on page 15) and the Movement in Reserves Statement (shown on page 16).

2016/17 Restated			Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	Note	2017/18		
Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000			Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000
			General Fund				
122	-	122	Investment & Commercial Delivery		-	-	
-	-	-	BMS Invest		120	(9)	
2,264	(252)	2,012	Communities		2,339	(331)	
22,839	(20,382)	2,457	Corporate Resources		21,905	(18,974)	
1,909	-	1,909	Customer Services		1,986	(10)	
4,986	(2,345)	2,641	Environment & Commercial Partnerships		5,125	(2,460)	
2,061	(521)	1,540	Housing		2,008	(734)	
1,579	(417)	1,162	Law & Governance		1,444	(479)	
2,036	(1,224)	812	Planning for Growth		2,223	(3,874)	
704	(46)	658	Senior Leadership Team		854	(74)	
(1,490)		(1,490)	Charge to HRA & Capital		(1,516)	(1,516)	
5,747	(17,270)	(11,523)	HRA		7,964	(16,861)	
42,757	(42,457)	300	Cost of Services		44,452	(43,806)	
1,622	-	1,622	Other Operating Expenditure	9	1,613	-	
3,121	(584)	2,537	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	10	3,924	(895)	
7,329	(20,169)	(12,840)	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income and Expenditure	11	6,719	(19,009)	
54,829	(63,210)	(8,381)	(Surplus) on Provision of Services - A		56,708	(63,710)	
		(5,777)	(Surplus) or Deficit on revaluation of property, plant and equipment assets	19a		(10,169)	
		2,965	Remeasurement of the net defined liability/(asset)	19c		(2,442)	
		44	(Surplus) or Deficit on revaluation of available for sale financial assets	19f		(16)	
		(2,768)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure - B			(12,627)	
		(11,149)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (A+B)			(19,629)	

Balance Sheet

This Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities held by the Council. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories, usable reserves, (i.e. those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use), and unusable reserves that the Council 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 are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

2016/17 £'000	Balance Sheet	Note	2017/18 £'000
232,143	Property, Plant and Equipment	12	246,735
4,000	Investment Property	37	3,500
1,283	Intangible Assets	13	1,312
439	Assets held for sale	38	-
-	Long Term Investments		1,232
440	Long Term Debtors		11,575
238,305	Long Term Assets		264,354
11,515	Short Term Investments		9,636
60	Inventories		79
2,776	Short Term Debtors	15	5,225
4,194	Cash and Cash Equivalents	16	2,704
18,545	Current Assets		17,644
(6,539)	Short Term Borrowing	14	(12,543)
(5,425)	Short Term Creditors	17	(6,566)
(712)	Provisions	18	(1,118)
(12,676)	Current Liabilities		(20,227)
(86,297)	Long Term Borrowing	14	(85,797)
(1,541)	Capital Grants & Contributions Received in Advance	26	(1,795)
(687)	Other Grants & Contributions Received in Advance	26	(675)
(21,863)	Defined Benefit Pension Scheme Liability	32	(20,090)
(110,388)	Long Term Liabilities		(108,357)
133,786	Net Assets		153,414
(22,291)	Usable reserves		(27,081)
(111,495)	Unusable reserves	19	(126,333)
(133,786)	Total Reserves		(153,414)

The audited accounts were issued on 25 September 2018.

Katherine Steel CPFA

Assistant Director, Corporate Resources
Babergh District Council

Dated 25 September 2018

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting period.

The statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities.

The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Council.

Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Council'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 Council.

2016/17 £'000	Cash Flow Statement	Note	2017/18 £'000
(8,381)	Net (Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		(7,002)
(3,352)	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	20	(2,998)
4,015	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	20	3,903
(7,718)	Net cash flows from Operating Activities		(6,097)
13,778	Investing Activities	21	13,087
(5,500)	Financing Activities	22	(5,500)
560	Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		1,490
(4,754)	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		(4,194)
(4,194)	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	16	(2,704)

Note 1 - Accounting Standards that Have Been Issued but Have Not Yet Been Adopted

The Council is required to disclose information relating to the impact of accounting changes that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code.

The standards or changes to be introduced in the 2018/19 Code will be implemented from 1 April 2018, therefore there is no impact on the Council's 2017/18 accounts. They are:

- **IFRS 9 Financial Instruments:**

This introduces extensive changes to the classification and measurement of financial assets, and a new "expected credit loss" model for impairing financial assets. The impact will be to reclassify assets currently classified as loans and receivables, and available for sale to amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income respectively based on the contractual cashflows and business model for holding the assets.

There are not expected to be any changes in the measurement of financial assets. Assessment of the Council's financial assets does not anticipate any impairment.

- **IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers:**

This presents new requirements for the recognition of revenue, based on a control-based revenue recognition model. The Council does not have any material revenue streams within the scope of the new standard.

- **IAS 7 Statement of Cashflows (Disclosure Initiative):**

This will potentially require some additional analysis of Cash Flows from Financing Activities (disclosed as Note 22 in the Notes to the Core Financial Statements) in future years. If the standard had applied in 2017/18 there would be no additional disclosure because the Council does not have activities which would require additional disclosure.

- **IFRS 16 Leases:**

This will require the Council, as lessee, to recognise most leases on its balance sheet as "right of use" assets with corresponding liabilities (there is recognition for low-value and short-term leases).

The Code does not anticipate that the above amendments will have an impact on the information provided in the Council's financial statements i.e. there is unlikely to be a change to the reported information in the net cost of services or the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services.

These changes will not materially affect the Council's 2017/18 accounts.

Note 2 - Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 35, the Council has had to make certain judgments about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

Local Government Funding:

There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for Local Government. However, the Council has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Council might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.

Group Accounts:

The Council has an interest in other entities which fall within the group boundary of the Council on the grounds of control and significant influence, in line with The Code. The Council's interest in BDC (Suffolk Holdings) Limited is material to the Council's overall financial position. Therefore, Group Accounts have been prepared to consolidate the Council's interest in the subsidiary.

Non-Domestic Rates Retention (Business Rates) Pilot:

The Council is committed to enter a Suffolk-wide Non-Domestic rates retention pooling pilot from April 2018. All the Suffolk Districts, Boroughs and County Councils will be members. This means that the Council will retain 80% of its growth in non-domestic rates income, instead of the current 40%. The governance arrangements set in place for this pilot guarantees a no detriment position compared with the position that the Council would have been in if it had not entered into this pooling arrangement. This pilot has been approved by MHCLG.

All financial impacts of events relating to years before 2018/19 are specifically excluded from the potential share of the deficit distributed to the Government (50%) and Suffolk County Council (10%).

The Council's accounts as at 31 March 2018 are therefore unaffected by the commitment to enter into a pilot arrangement as either a result of future changes in our assumptions in closing the 2017/18 Collection Fund, or future decisions of other Councils.

Note 3 - Assumptions Made About the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2018 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results different from Assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment	
<p>Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets. The Depreciation policy is shown in Note 35 at Section O.</p>	<p>If the useful life of assets change, depreciation reduces or increases, and the value of the assets shown in the Balance Sheet will increase or decrease accordingly.</p>
Business Rate Appeals	
<p>Since the introduction of the Business Rates Scheme on 1 April 2013, local authorities are liable for successful appeals against Business Rates charged to businesses in 2017/18 and previous financial years. A provision has therefore been made for this based on the valuation office ratings list of appeals and an analysis of successful appeals to date.</p> <p>Appeals which arose before 31 March 2015 can be backdated to the 2010 rating list, and the provision reflects the estimated outcome of those. Any further appeals, made since 1 April 2015, will only be effective from that date.</p> <p>Following the 2017 revaluation a new Check, Challenge and Appeal process has been introduced. To date there have been 20 Checks lodged and so the impact of this is highly uncertain. A provision has been made for the estimated success of future appeals for losses for the period ending 31 March 2018.</p>	<p>This provision is difficult to estimate as the number of successful appeals is unknown, as is the number of businesses likely to appeal against their change in business rates. If underestimated there will be higher write off costs than provided for and this will therefore reduce the income within the Collection Fund.</p>

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results different from Assumptions
Fair Value Measurements	
<p>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. 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 Council's assets and liabilities.</p> <p>Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Council employs relevant experts to identify the most appropriate valuation techniques to determine fair value (e.g. interest rates or yields for similar instruments).</p> <p>Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of the Council's assets and liabilities is disclosed in Note 14 and Note 37.</p>	<p>Significant changes in any of the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement for the investment properties and financial assets. The risks associated with financial instruments are documented in Note 34.</p>
Fair Value measurement of Investment Property	
<p>The Council's external Valuer, the District Valuer, uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of investment property. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the property. Valuers base their assumptions on observable data as far as possible, but this is not always available. In that case, they use the best information available.</p>	<p>Estimated fair values may vary from the actual process that could be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.</p>
Pensions Liability	
<p>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 and mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. Hymans Robertson LLP is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.</p>	<p>During 2017/18 the Council's actuaries advised that the net pensions liability had increased by £1.935m.</p> <p>Further sensitivity analysis on pension liabilities are in Note 32.</p>

Note 4 – Events after the Reporting Period

The audited Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Assistant Director, Corporate Resources (the Council's Section 151 officer) on 25 September 2018.

Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2018, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

There have been no events occurring after the reporting date until the certification of the financial statements that would have a material impact on these financial statements.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Note 5a – Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis			
Adjustments from General Fund and HRA to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note A)	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note B)	Other Differences (Note C)	Total Adjustments
2017/18	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
General Fund				
BMS Invest	-	-	-	-
Communities	46	72	-	118
Corporate Resources	(581)	(537)	1,981	863
Customer Services	436	-	-	436
Environment & Commercial Partnerships	798	192	-	990
Housing	738	40	-	778
Law & Governance	-	33	-	33
Planning for Growth	38	196	-	234
Senior Leadership Team	-	31	-	31
HRA	1,219	92	(10,834)	(9,523)
Net Cost of Services	2,694	119	(8,853)	(6,040)
Other Income and Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(435)	549	1,681	1,795
Difference between General Fund and HRA (Surpluses) / Deficits and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	2,259	668	(7,172)	(4,245)
2016/17	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
General Fund				
Investment & Commercial Delivery	-	-	-	-
Communities	89	34	-	123
Corporate Resources	(634)	(839)	394	(1,079)
Customer Services	341	-	-	341
Environment & Commercial Partnerships	711	93	-	804
Housing	693	23	-	716
Law & Governance	-	14	-	14
Planning for Growth	29	86	-	115
Senior Leadership Team	-	32	-	32
HRA	(461)	(148)	(7,944)	(8,553)
Net Cost of Services	768	(705)	(7,550)	(7,487)
Other Income and Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(1,365)	651	2,102	1,388
Difference between General Fund and HRA (Surpluses) / Deficits and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(597)	(54)	(5,448)	(6,099)

Explanation of the major adjusting items

A - Adjustments for Capital Purposes

This column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line, and for:

- **Other Operating Expenditure** – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.
- **Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure** – the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.
- **Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income and Expenditure** – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

B - Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments

Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income:

- **For services** this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the Council as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.
- **Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure** – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

C - Other Differences

Other differences between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute:

- **Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure** the other differences column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts.
- The charge under **Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income and Expenditure** represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for council tax and non-domestic rates that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future Surpluses or Deficits on the Collection Fund.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Note 5b – Segmental Income

Income received on a segmental basis is analysed as follows:

Segmental Income	31 March 2018 Income from Services £'000	31 March 2017 Income from Services £'000
Services		
General Fund		
BMS Invest	(9)	-
Communities	(331)	(252)
Corporate Resources	(19,770)	(20,584)
Customer Services	(10)	-
Environment & Commercial Partnerships	(2,460)	(2,345)
Housing	(734)	(521)
Law & Governance	(479)	(417)
Planning for Growth	(3,875)	(1,224)
Senior Leadership Team	(74)	(46)
HRA	(16,658)	(16,942)
Total income analysed on a segmental basis	(44,400)	(42,331)

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Note 6 – Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

The Council's expenditure and income is analysed as follows:

Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2017 £'000
Expenditure		
Employee benefits expenses	10,434	8,300
Other services expenses	37,883	40,907
Support service recharges	(33)	(189)
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment	3,458	1,768
Interest payments	2,855	2,863
Precepts and levies	2,547	2,423
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	326	330
Gain on the disposal of assets	(762)	(1,573)
Total Expenditure	56,708	54,829
Income		
Fees, charges and other service income	(25,251)	(22,536)
Interest and investment income	(615)	(392)
Income from Council Tax & Non Domestic Rates	(15,909)	(16,576)
Government grants and contributions	(21,935)	(23,706)
Total Income	(63,710)	(63,210)
(Surplus) on Provision of Services	(7,002)	(8,381)

Note 7 - Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

The following analysis sets out the adjustments that are made to the total comprehensive income and expenditure recognised by the Council in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to arrive at the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

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

General Fund Balance

The General Fund is the statutory fund into which all the receipts of a Council are required to be paid and out of which all liabilities of the Council are to be met, except to the extent that statutory rules might provide otherwise. These rules can also specify the financial year in which liabilities and payments should impact 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 Council is statutorily empowered to spend on its services or on capital investment (or the deficit of resources that the Council is required to recover) at the end of the financial year. This balance is not available to be applied to funding HRA services.

Housing Revenue Account Balance

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Balance reflects the statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for Council housing provision in accordance with Part VI 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 Council's landlord function or (where in deficit) that is required to be recovered from tenants in future years.

Major Repairs Reserve

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

Capital Receipts Reserve

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

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis	General Fund Balance	HRA Balance	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Total Usable Reserves	Movement in Unusable Reserves
2017/18	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments Involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	(1,680)	(1,313)			(2,993)	2,993
Transfer HRA/MRR		3,235	(3,235)		-	-
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	(500)				(500)	500
Amortisation of intangible assets	(385)	(79)			(464)	464
Capital grants and contributions that have been applied to capital financing (Note 19b)	343	220			563	(563)
Repayment of Debt		500			500	(500)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (Note 19b)	(580)	(47)			(627)	627
Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(461)	(1,505)			(1,966)	1,966
Items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	827				827	(827)
Use of Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure			3,235		3,235	(3,235)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	44	4,296			4,340	(4,340)
Adjustments involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	698	2,529		(3,227)	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure (Note 19b)				895	895	(895)
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	(326)			326	-	-
Loans repaid				(27)	(27)	27

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis	General Fund Balance	HRA Balance	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Total Usable Reserves	Movement in Unusable Reserves
2017/18	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to post employment benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (Note 19c)	(2,080)	(780)			(2,860)	2,860
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year (Note 19c)	1,613	578			2,191	(2,191)
Adjustments involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rating income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and non-domestic rating income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements (Note 19d)	(879)				(879)	879
Adjustment involving the Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account						
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements (Note 19e)	1	(24)			(23)	23
Total Adjustments	(3,365)	7,610	-	(2,033)	2,212	(2,212)

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis	General Fund Balance	HRA Balance	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Total Usable Reserves	Movement in Unusable Reserves
2016/17	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments Involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	(1,585)	156	-	-	(1,429)	1,429
Transfer HRA/MRR	-	2,956	(2,956)	-	-	-
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	441				441	(441)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(288)	(46)	-	-	(334)	334
Capital grants and contributions that have been applied to capital financing (Note 19b)	574	351	-	-	925	(925)
Repayment of Debt	-	500	-	-	500	(500)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (Note 19b)	(837)	-	-	-	(837)	837
Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(182)	(1,725)	-	-	(1,907)	1,907
Items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	894	-	-	-	894	(894)
Use of Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	4,547		4,547	(4,547)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	122	1,642	-	-	1,764	(1,764)
Adjustments involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	2,980	-	(2,980)	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure (Note 19b)	-	-	-	1,082	1,082	(1,082)
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non current asset disposals	-	(23)	-	23	-	-
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	(247)	-	-	247	-	-

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis	General Fund Balance	HRA Balance	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Total Usable Reserves	Movement in Unusable Reserves
2016/17	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to post employment benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (Note 19c)	(1,640)	(447)	-	-	(2,087)	2,087
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year (Note 19c)	1,676	465	-	-	2,141	(2,141)
Adjustments involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rating income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and non-domestic rating income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	361	-	-	-	361	(361)
Adjustment involving the Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account						
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(17)	7	-	-	(10)	10
Total Adjustments	(728)	6,816	1,591	(1,628)	6,051	(6,051)

Note 8 - Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts transferred from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund and HRA expenditure in 2017/18.

Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves	Balance 31 March 2016 £'000	Transfers 2016/17			Balance 31 March 2017 £'000	Transfers 2017/18		Balance 31 March 2018 £'000
		Intra £'000	Out £'000	In £'000		Out £'000	In £'000	
General Fund								
Carry Forwards	(230)	-	230	(219)	(219)	219	(224)	(224)
Transformation Fund	(1,954)	(65)	3,349	(2,374)	(1,043)	2,250	(1,862)	(655)
Non Domestic Rates Equalisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(788)	(788)
Government Grants	(370)	208	12	-	(149)	19	(118)	(248)
Homelessness	-	(102)	-	(13)	(115)	-	(144)	(259)
S.106 Agreements	(232)	-	-	-	(232)	-	-	(232)
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	-	-	-	(67)	(67)	-	(2,429)	(2,496)
Growth and Sustainable Planning	-	(20)	-	-	(20)	-	-	(20)
Planning (Legal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(123)	(123)
Strategic Planning	-	(42)	26	(279)	(295)	3	(47)	(339)
Elections Fund	(10)	-	-	(20)	(30)	-	(20)	(50)
Planning Enforcement	(40)	20	-	-	(20)	-	-	(20)
Green Initiatives	(25)	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
Waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	(119)	(119)
Revocation of personal search fees	(60)	-	6	-	(54)	-	-	(54)
Total General Fund	(2,920)	(0)	3,648	(2,972)	(2,244)	2,491	(5,874)	(5,627)
Housing								
Strategic Priorities	(9,084)	-	-	(2,970)	(12,054)	626	-	(11,428)
Total Housing	(9,084)	-	-	(2,970)	(12,054)	626	-	(11,428)
Other								
Capital Receipts - Other	(72)	-	-	-	(72)	-	-	(72)
Major Repairs	(1,591)	-	4,547	(2,956)	-	3,235	(3,235)	-
GF Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	118	(800)	(682)
HRA Capital Receipts	(4,093)	-	1,435	(3,063)	(5,721)	2,593	(3,944)	(7,072)
Total Other	(5,756)	-	5,982	(6,019)	(5,793)	5,946	(7,979)	(7,826)
Total Earmarked Reserves	(17,760)	(0)	9,630	(11,961)	(20,091)	9,063	(13,853)	(24,881)

The earmarked reserves detailed in the table above have been created for the following purposes:

General Fund

Carry Forwards

Agreed budget under spends in the current year to be spent in the following financial year.

Transformation Fund

This fund was created during 2013/14 to meet part of the costs of the resources that are attributable to transformation and provide ongoing investment. This is to meet costs for developing programmes and projects and detailed business cases for investment. It will be allocated to projects and programmes of activity that demonstrate viable business cases and returns on investment in terms of savings, generating income or improved outcomes in line with the strategic priorities.

Non-Domestic Rates Equalisation

Established in 2013/14, as a result of the huge change in the basis of funding for the new rates retention scheme as well as the impact of the Suffolk pooling arrangements. Will be used to neutralise the impact of any year on year fluctuations in growth or reduction of business rate income.

Government Grants

A reserve established for grants committed to future budgeted expenditure.

Homelessness

Previously part of Government Grants, this reserve has been established to help facilitate the many implications arising from the new homeless legislation, the most significant being new prevention duties.

Section 106 Agreements

A fund to help meet revenue expenditure requirements for the maintenance of bridges, open spaces and other amenities that comply with the provisions of a S106 agreement with a developer. It should be noted that additional S106 monies are held within capital receipts in advance for use on capital schemes such as play areas and affordable housing.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

A reserve established in April 2016 following the introduction of CIL. Its aim is to fund infrastructure to support development within the area.

Growth and Sustainable Planning

This reserve has been established to support the anticipated increase in planning applications where additional resources may be required e.g. staffing.

Planning (Legal)

Due to its unpredictable nature, Planning (Legal) was established to ensure that the core budget remains stable utilising the reserve to smooth year on year changes.

Strategic Planning

A reserve established for Strategic Planning related grants that are committed to future budgeted expenditure. For example, the Community Housing Fund and Custom Build grants.

Elections Fund

To balance out expenditure on district elections held every four years. Annual contributions spread the expenditure equally year on year.

Planning Enforcement

A reserve established to fund any future legal costs.

Green Initiatives

This reserve was established to support small scale energy efficiency and green initiatives within the Council.

Waste

Established to smooth year on year changes such as the cost of materials recycling within the Waste Service, so that the core budget can remain stable.

Revocation of Personal Search Fees

This reserve was established in 2010/11 to cover both restitutionary claims and loss of fees foregone, payable in future years.

HRA

Strategic Priorities

A reserve established to help meet future HRA spending priorities.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Other Reserves

Capital Receipts – Other

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

Major Repairs

Is credited with the notional major repairs allowance pending its use to finance capital expenditure on Council dwellings.

GF Capital Receipts

This reserve was established in 2017/18 for the proceeds of sale from General Fund assets and will be utilised in future years to fund Capital expenditure.

HRA Capital Receipts

This reserve was established in 2012/13 for HRA Right to Buy Capital Receipts which can only be spent on providing new housing provision (known as 1-4-1 replacement).

Note 9 - Other Operating Expenditure

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Other Operating Expenditure	2017/18	2016/17
	£'000	£'000
Parish council precepts	2,547	2,423
Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	327	330
(Gains) / Losses on the disposal of non current assets	(1,261)	(1,131)
Total	1,613	1,622

Note 10 - Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement - Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	2017/18	2016/17
	£'000	£'000
Interest payable and similar charges	2,855	2,862
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	549	651
Interest receivable and similar income	(615)	(392)
Changes in the fair value of investment properties	500	(441)
Net Other investment income (See Note 37)	(260)	(143)
Total	3,029	2,537

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Note 11 - Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income and Expenditure

Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income and Expenditure	2017/18	2016/17
	£'000	£'000
Council Tax Income	(7,555)	(7,198)
Non-domestic rates income	(9,484)	(9,927)
Non-domestic rates Tariff payment to Central government	6,719	7,267
Non-ring-fenced government grants	(1,945)	(2,982)
Capital grants and contributions	(25)	-
Total Grants	(12,290)	(12,840)

Note 12 - Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant & Equipment								
Cost or Valuation	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Movements on Balances in 2017/18								
At 1 April 2017	195,175	27,094	10,884	1,395	842	547	1,440	237,377
Additions	3,363	261	151	-	-	-	5,171	8,946
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	7,342	1,223	-	-	-	12	-	8,577
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	(269)	(387)	-	-	-	32	-	(624)
Derecognition - Disposals	(1,504)	(13)	(115)	-	-	-	-	(1,632)
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Assets reclassified	3,425	(259)	-	-	-	-	(3,166)	-
At 31 March 2018	207,532	27,919	10,920	1,395	842	591	3,443	252,642

Property, Plant & Equipment								
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Movements on Balances in 2017/18 cont'd								
At 1 April 2017	-	(1)	(4,222)	(979)	-	(31)	-	(5,233)
Depreciation charge	(3,053)	(767)	(735)	(33)	-	(5)	-	(4,593)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	951	635	-	-	-	5	-	1,591
Depreciation written out to the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	2,092	132	-	-	-	-	-	2,224
Derecognition - disposals	11	-	93	-	-	-	-	104
At 31 March 2018	1	(1)	(4,864)	(1,012)	-	(31)	-	(5,907)
Net Book Value at 31 March 2018	207,533	27,918	6,056	383	842	560	3,443	246,735

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Property, Plant & Equipment								
Cost or Valuation	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £'000	Infrastructure Assets £'000	Community Assets £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £'000
Movements on Balances in 2016/17								
At 1 April 2016	186,795	23,579	11,693	1,415	841	1,102	169	225,594
Additions	5,816	2,510	383	-	-	-	1,271	9,980
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	3,452	1,229	-	-	-	(10)	-	4,671
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	847	(244)	-	-	-	(106)	-	497
Derecognition - Disposals	(1,735)	-	(1,192)	-	-	-	-	(2,927)
Assets reclassified	-	20	-	(20)	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	(439)	-	(439)
Other movements in Cost or Valuation	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
At 31 March 2017	195,175	27,094	10,884	1,395	842	547	1,440	237,377

Property, Plant & Equipment								
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £'000	Infrastructure Assets £'000	Community Assets £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £'000
Movements on Balances in 2016/17 cont'd								
At 1 April 2016	(1)	(1)	(4,450)	(946)	-	(31)	-	(5,429)
Depreciation charge	(2,849)	(624)	(782)	(33)	-	(16)	-	(4,304)
Impairment Losses / (reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	566	523	-	-	-	16	-	1,105
Impairment Losses / (reversals) recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	2,273	101	-	-	-	-	-	2,374
Derecognition - disposals	11	-	1,010	-	-	-	-	1,021
At 31 March 2017	-	(1)	(4,222)	(979)	-	(31)	-	(5,233)
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2017	195,175	27,093	6,662	416	842	516	1,440	232,144

Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2018, the Council has entered into a number of contracts for the purchase, construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2017/18 and future years budgeted to cost £5.24m. Similar commitments at 31 March 2017 were £2.51m. The major commitments are:

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

2017/18 amounts	£'000
New Build of Council Dwellings / Social Housing	3,065
HRA Planned Maintenance and other works	1,697
Discretionary Housing Grants	199
Community Fund Projects Grants	175
LED Streetlights	44
Recycling Bins	44
Disabled Facilities Grant	13
Total	5,237

Revaluations

Valuations are carried out by the Valuation Office and, for land and buildings, are carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Under IAS 16 the Council is required to revalue its assets at 5 yearly intervals, or sooner where there is a material change in any year. An annual impairment review is also carried out. The Valuation Office carried out a desktop valuation for both Housing Revenue Account and General Fund properties at 31 March 2018.

The next full valuation for Housing Revenue Account properties is due on 31 March 2020 and for General Fund Properties on 1 April 2019.

Property, Plant & Equipment Carried at Historical Cost	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £'000	Infrastructure Assets £'000	Community Assets £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £'000
Carried at Historical Cost	-	17	10,921	1,395	-	-	3,442	15,775
Fair Value as at:								
31 March 2018	207,532	27,889	-	-	-	591	-	236,012
31 March 2017	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
Prior 2015	-	-	-	-	842	-	-	842
Total Cost or Valuation	207,532	27,919	10,921	1,395	842	591	3,442	252,642

Note 13 - Intangible Assets

The Council accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. The intangible assets include purchased licenses and specialist stock condition data for Housing Revenue Account properties.

All software is assigned a finite useful life of five years, based on an assessment of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Council. The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis.

The amortisation charged to revenue in the year was charged to the ICT Administration cost centre.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Intangible Assets - The movement on Intangible Asset balances during the year	2017/18	2016/17
:	£'000	£'000
Balance at start of year:		
Gross carrying amount	2,294	1,553
Accumulated amortisation	(1,011)	(677)
Net carrying amount at start of year	1,283	876
Additions:		
Purchases	494	741
Other disposals	(8)	-
Amortisation for the period	(464)	(334)
Other changes	7	-
Net carrying amount at end of year	1,312	1,283
Comprising		
Gross carrying amount	2,780	2,294
Accumulated amortisation	(1,468)	(1,011)
Balance at end of year:	1,312	1,283

Note 14 - Financial Instruments

A - Financial Instruments - Classifications

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Non-exchange transactions, such as those relating to taxes and government grants, do not give rise to financial instruments.

Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is an obligation to transfer economic benefits controlled by the Council and can be represented by a contractual obligation to deliver cash or financial assets or an obligation to exchange financial assets and liabilities with another entity that is potentially unfavourable to the Council.

The Council's non-derivative financial liabilities held during the year are measured at amortised cost and comprised:

- long-term loans from the Public Works Loan Board
- short-term loans from other local authorities
- trade payables for goods and services received

Financial Assets

A financial asset is a right to future economic benefits controlled by the Council that is represented by cash, equity instruments or a contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets or a right to exchange financial assets and liabilities with another entity that is potentially favourable to the Council. The financial assets held by the Council during the year are held under the following classifications.

Loans and receivables (financial assets that have fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market) comprising:

- cash in hand
- bank current and deposit accounts with Lloyds and Coop bank
- loans to small companies and housing associations
- trade receivables for goods and services delivered

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Available for sale financial assets (those that are quoted in an active market or do not have fixed or determinable payments) comprising:

- money market funds managed by fund managers
- pooled bond, equity and property funds managed by fund managers

Unquoted equity investments held at cost because it is impracticable to determine fair value, comprising:

- equity investments in BDC (Suffolk Holdings) Ltd.

B – Financial Instruments - Balances

The financial liabilities included in the Balance Sheet are analysed across the following categories:

Financial Liabilities	Long Term		Short Term	
	31 March 2018 £000s	31 March 2017 £000s	31 March 2018 £000s	31 March 2017 £000s
Loans at amortised cost:				
Principal sum borrowed	85,797	86,297	12,500	6,500
Accrued interest	37	39	7	-
Total Borrowing	85,834	86,336	12,507	6,500
Liabilities at amortised cost				
Trade payables	-	-	3,739	1,075
Included in Creditors	-	-	3,739	1,075
Total Financial Liabilities	85,834	86,336	16,246	7,575

The total short-term borrowing includes £500k (2017 was £500k) representing accrued interest and principal repayments due within 12 months on long-term borrowing.

The financial assets included in the Balance Sheet are analysed across the following categories:

Financial Assets	Long Term		Short Term	
	31 March 2018 £000s	31 March 2017 £000s	31 March 2018 £000s	31 March 2017 £000s
Loans and receivables:				
Principal at amortised cost	11,528	433	638	646
Accrued interest	86	-	19	21
Available for sale investments:				
Principal at amortised cost	-	-	9,000	9,000
Accrued interest	-	-	110	90
At fair value through profit & loss:				
Investments held for trading	-	-	-	2,000
Unquoted equity investments at cost	1,232	-	-	-
Total Investments	12,845	433	9,767	11,757
Loans and receivables:				
Cash (including bank accounts)	-	-	2,704	4,194
Accrued interest	-	-	5	5
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	2,709	4,199
Loans and receivables:				
Trade receivables	47	44	3,056	771
Included in Debtors	47	44	3,056	771
Total Financial Assets	12,892	477	15,532	16,727

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

C - Financial Instruments - Gains and Losses

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in relation to financial instruments consist of the following:

	Financial Liabilities Amortised Cost £000s	Financial Assets Loans & Receivables £000s	Available for sale Assets £000s	2017/18 Total £000s	2016/17 Total £000s
Interest expense	2,855	-	-	2,855	2,855
Losses from changes in fair value	-	-	133	133	101
Fees paid	3	-	-	3	1
Interest payable and similar charges	2,858	0	133	2,991	2,957
Interest income	-	(1)	(614)	(615)	(404)
Gains from changes in fair value	-	-	(149)	(149)	(56)
Interest and investment income	-	(1)	(763)	(764)	(460)
Net impact or surplus/deficit on provision of services	2,858	(1)	(630)	2,227	2,497
Net Gain/(Loss) for the year	2,858	(1)	(630)	2,227	2,497

D - Financial Instruments - Fair Values

Financial assets classified as available for sale and all derivative assets and liabilities are carried in the Balance Sheet at fair value. For most assets, including bonds, treasury bills and shares in money market funds and other pooled funds, the fair value is taken from the market price. The fair values of other instruments have been estimated calculating the net present value of the remaining contractual cash flows at 31 March 2018.

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables and all non-derivative financial liabilities are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair values have been estimated by calculating the net present value of the remaining contractual cash flows at 31 March 2018, using the following methods and assumptions:

- Loans borrowed by the Council have been valued by discounting the contractual cash flows over the whole life of the instrument at the appropriate market rate for local authority loans.
- The fair values of other long-term loans and investments have been discounted at the market rates for similar instruments with similar remaining terms to maturity on 31 March.
- The fair values of financial guarantees have been estimated based on the likelihood of the guarantees being called and the likely payments to be made.
- The fair values of finance lease assets and liabilities have been calculated by discounting the contractual cash flows (excluding service charge elements) at the appropriate AA-rated corporate bond yield.
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised for any financial instrument.
- The fair value of short-term instruments, including trade payables and receivables, is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount given the low and stable interest rate environment.

Fair values are shown in the table below, split by their level in the fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 – fair value is only derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, e.g. bond prices
- Level 2 – fair value is calculated from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, e.g. interest rates or yields for similar instruments
- Level 3 – fair value is determined using unobservable inputs, e.g. non-market data such as cash flow forecasts or estimated creditworthiness

The fair value of short-term financial liabilities held at amortised cost, including trade payables, is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

The fair value of financial liabilities held at amortised cost is higher than their balance sheet carrying amount because the authority's portfolio of loans includes a number of loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the current rates available for similar loans as at the Balance Sheet date.

	Fair Value Level	Balance Sheet 31 March 2018 £000s	Fair Value 31 March 2018 £000s	Balance Sheet 31 March 2017 £000s	Fair Value 31 March 2017 £000s
Financial Liabilities held at Amortised cost:					
Long term loans from PWLB	2	86,334	98,570	86,797	102,829
Sub - Total		86,334	98,570	86,797	102,829
Liabilities for which fair value is not disclosed		15,746	-	7,114	-
Total Financial Liabilities		102,080	98,570	93,911	102,829
Recorded on balance sheet as:					
Short term creditors		3,740		1,075	
Short term borrowing		12,543		6,539	
Long term borrowing		85,797		86,297	
Total Financial Liabilities		102,080		93,911	

	Fair Value Level	Balance Sheet 31 March 2018 £000s	Fair Value 31 March 2018 £000s	Balance Sheet 31 March 2017 £000s	Fair Value 31 March 2017 £000s
Financial assets held at fair value:					
Money market funds	1	1,000	1,000	2,700	2,700
Bond, Equity and property funds	1	8,778	8,778	8,761	8,761
Shares in unlisted companies	2	1,232	1,232	-	-
Financial assets held at amortised cost:					
Loans to companies	2	11,725	11,730	638	679
Sub Total		22,734	22,739	12,099	12,140
Assets for which fair value is not disclosed		5,468	-	4,865	-
Total Financial Assets		28,202	22,739	16,964	12,140
Recorded on balance sheet as:					
Long term debtors		11,575		440	
Long term investments		1,232		0	
Short term debtors		3,056		815	
Short term investments		9,636		11,515	
Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,704		4,194	
Total Financial Assets		28,202		16,964	

E - Unquoted Equity Instruments Measured at Cost

The Council holds shares in BDC (Suffolk Holdings) Ltd which are carried at cost of £1.233m because their fair value cannot be measured reliably. This is because the company has no established trading history, having only been formed in 2017, and there are no similar companies whose shares are traded, and which might provide comparable market data. The Council therefore intends to hold these shares for the foreseeable future.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Note 15 - Debtors

Debtors	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2017 £'000
Central government bodies	1,052	680
Other local authorities	575	606
Other entities and individuals	3,598	1,490
Total Debtors	5,225	2,776

Note 16 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

The balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents is made up of the following elements:

Cash and Cash Equivalents	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Bank current accounts	1,446	1,389
Short-term deposits with Money Market Funds	1,000	2,700
Cash in Transit	258	105
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,704	4,194

Note 17 - Creditors

Creditors	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2017 £'000
Central government bodies	(631)	(1,399)
Other local authorities	(1,518)	(1,376)
Other entities and individuals	(4,417)	(2,650)
Total Creditors	(6,566)	(5,425)

Note 18 – Provisions

Movement in Provisions	Balance at 31 March 2017 £'000	Additional Provisions made in year £'000	Amounts used in year £'000	Balance at 31 March 2018 £'000
Outstanding Legal Cases/MMI Levy	(201)	-	-	(201)
Non Domestic Rate Appeals	(406)	(626)	243	(789)
Accumulated Absence	(105)	(128)	105	(128)
Total	(712)	(754)	348	(1,118)

Non-Domestic Rate Appeals

The Local Government Finance Act 2012 introduced a non-domestic rates retention scheme that enables local authorities to retain a portion of the rates generated in their area. These arrangements came into effect on 1 April 2013. As part of this process each Council has assumed the liability for refunding ratepayers who have successfully appealed against the rateable value of their properties on the rating list.

The provision relates to Babergh's share, 40% of billing authorities' estimates of the provision required for potential refunds relating to retrospective alterations to the rating list for those appeals that are already lodged with the Valuation Office as at 31 March 2018. Babergh has not opted to spread the cost of these appeals (prior to 2013/14) over 5 years. This work has been supported by Wilks Head and Eve LLP, Sixth Floor, Fairgate House, 78 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1HB. This includes amounts that were paid over in respect of 2012/13 and prior years to Central Government.

Note 19 - Unusable Reserves

Unusable Reserves - Summary	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2017 £'000
Revaluation Reserve	(27,060)	(17,351)
Capital Adjustment Account	(120,349)	(116,143)
Pensions Reserve	20,090	21,863
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	635	(244)
Accumulated Absences Account	128	105
Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve	222	238
Total Unusable Reserves	(126,334)	(111,532)

Note 19a - Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council 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 1 April 2007, the date that the Reserve was created. Accumulated gains arising before that date are consolidated into the balance on the Capital Adjustment Account (CAA).

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Revaluation Reserve	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Balance at 1 April	(17,351)	(11,830)
Upward revaluation of assets	(10,695)	(6,084)
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	526	307
Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(10,169)	(5,777)
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	332	216
Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	128	40
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	460	256
Balance at 31 March	(27,060)	(17,351)

Note 19b - Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account (CAA) 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 additions to those assets under statutory provisions. The CAA is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or subsequent costs as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert current and fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and additional costs.

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

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

Note 7 to the Core Statements provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Capital Adjustment Account	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Balance at 1 April	(116,106)	(110,205)
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	2,993	1,429
Revaluation (gains)/losses on Investment Property	500	(440)
Amortisation of intangible assets	464	334
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	628	837
Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,966	1,907
	6,551	4,067
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	(460)	(256)
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	6,091	3,811
Capital financing applied in the year:		
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(896)	(1,082)
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(3,235)	(4,547)
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(563)	(925)
HRA Debt Repayment	(500)	(500)
Third Party Loans	27	-
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(827)	(894)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(4,296)	(1,642)
Capital expenditure charged against Earmarked Reserves	(44)	(122)
	(10,334)	(9,712)
Balance at 31 March	(120,349)	(116,106)

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Note 19c - 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 Council accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs.

However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Council makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Council 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.

Details on the charge for the year are shown in Note 32.

Pensions Reserve	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Balance at 1 April	21,863	18,952
Remeasurement of net defined liability/(asset)	(2,442)	2,965
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2,860	2,087
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(2,191)	(2,141)
Balance at 31 March	20,090	21,863

Note 19d - Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

Collection Fund Adjustment Account	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Balance at 1 April	(244)	117
The amount by which council tax and non-domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and non-domestic rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	879	(361)
Balance at 31 March	635	(244)

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Note 19e - 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 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from this Account.

Accumulated Absences Account	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Balance at 1 April	105	95
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(105)	(95)
Amount accrued at the end of the current year	128	105
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	23	10
Balance at 31 March	128	105

Note 19f - Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve

The Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve contains the gain/loss made by the Council arising from increases/decreases 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,
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Balance at 1 April	238	194
Upward revaluation of investments	(16)	-
Downward revaluation of investments not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	44
Balance at 31 March	222	238

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Note 20- Cash Flow Statement: Operating Activities

Cash Flow Statement - Operating Activities	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:		
Interest received	(511)	(349)
Interest paid	2,851	2,858
	2,340	2,509
The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following non-cash movements:		
Depreciation and amortisation	(5,057)	(4,638)
Impairment and (downward valuations)/reversals	1,600	2,871
(Increase)/decrease in creditors	1,498	590
Increase/(decrease) in debtors	2,483	(649)
Increase/(decrease) in inventories	19	(9)
Movement on pension liability	(669)	54
Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	(1,968)	(1,906)
Other non-cash items	(904)	335
	(2,998)	(3,352)
The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following items that are investing and financing activities:		
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	3,228	3,039
Other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing activities	(1,665)	(1,533)
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,563	1,506

Note 21 - Cash Flow Statement: Investing Activities

Cash Flow Statement - Investing activities	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	6,800	14,147
Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	19,831	13,563
Other payments for investing activities	41	109
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(3,228)	(3,039)
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	(9,500)	(10,025)
Other receipts from investing activities	(857)	(977)
Net cash flows from investing activities	13,087	13,778

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Note 22 - Cash Flow Statement: Financing Activities

Cash Flow Statement - Financing Activities	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Cash receipts from short and long term borrowing	(6,000)	(6,000)
Repayments of short-term and long-term borrowing	500	500
Net cash flows from financing activities	(5,500)	(5,500)

Note 23 - Members' Allowances

The Council paid the following amounts to Members of the Council during the year.

Members' Allowances	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Basic Allowances	171	172
Special Responsibility Allowance	47	44
Expenses	16	15
Total	234	231

Further details of the Council's Scheme and schedules for Member's Allowances can be found in the Transparency pages on the Council's website at:

<http://www.babergh.gov.uk/assets/Finance/Babergh/Scheme-of-Allowances.pdf>

<http://www.babergh.gov.uk/the-council/finance/senior-officers-remuneration/babergh-member-allowances/>

Note 24 - Officers' Remuneration

Following the integration with Mid Suffolk District Council in June 2013, the two Councils share both staff and services. The Senior Leadership Team comprises a Chief Executive, a Deputy Chief Executive, two Strategic Directors and eight Assistant Directors.

Post holders continue to be employed by the Council which employed them prior to the introduction of the Senior Leadership Team.

The following two tables apply to Babergh District Council employees only. Remuneration for the other officers is published in Mid Suffolk's District Council's Statement of Accounts. The remuneration paid to the Council's senior employees is as follows: -

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Officers' Remuneration	Comparative Years	Salary, Fees and Allowances £	Expenses / Benefits in Kind £	Pension Contribution £	Exit Packages £	Total £
Joint Chief Executive	2017/18	112,504	963	25,553	-	139,020
Joint Chief Executive (from 01.01.2017)	2016/17	27,599	241	5,060	-	32,900
Joint Chief Executive (left 03.08.2016)	2016/17	51,629	401	-	-	52,030
Interim Strategic Director (from 01.01.2018)	2017/18	22,639	241	5,207	-	28,087
	2016/17	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Director - Customer Services (from 30.10.2017)	2017/18	24,997	406	5,749	-	31,152
	2016/17	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Director - Housing (from 21.08.2017)	2017/18	52,636	963	11,903	-	65,502
	2016/17	-	-	-	-	-

A senior employee, for the additional disclosure, is the head of paid service. A statutory chief officer is anybody who has power to direct or control the major activities of the body. This has been interpreted as the Senior Leadership Team. The table above shows the full costs of Babergh employees who met this definition. These costs are shared with Mid Suffolk District Council under the integration arrangements, as explained below.

The Assistant Director Corporate Resources whose senior officer's remuneration is shown in the Mid Suffolk Statement of Accounts is also the S151 Officer for Babergh District Council.

The Council's other employees receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer's pension contributions) are shown in the following table.

These numbers relate solely to those staff directly employed by the Council and exclude any officers who received more than £50,000 from Mid Suffolk District Council and whose costs may have been shared between the two Councils.

Remuneration band	2017/18 Number of employees	2016/17 Number of employees
£50,000 - £54,999	7	3
£55,000 - £59,999	-	3
£60,000 - £64,999	2	-
£65,000 - £69,999	1	-
£70,000 - £74,999	1	-
TOTAL	11	6

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Details of the total costs of the Senior Leadership Team (inclusive of salary and expense payments made, as well as pension fund contributions) are set out in the following table. Eleven of the Senior Leadership Team were employed by Mid Suffolk District Council and their remuneration, in the format of the previous table, is disclosed in that Council's Statement of Accounts. The next table sets out how Babergh reimburses Mid Suffolk for its 50% share of these costs for the relevant period in 2017/18. There is one exception where costs are not shared equally. This relates to the role of the Assistant Director for Investment and Commercial Delivery. These costs are shared 32.5% Babergh and 67.5% Mid Suffolk. In addition, other transactions are disclosed in Note 27, Related Parties.

The amounts shown in the following table (relating to Babergh employees) are different to those included in the senior officers' remuneration (see previous page) as they include employers National Insurance contributions.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Shared Management Costs	2017/18 Expenditure by Babergh £	2017/18 Expenditure by Mid Suffolk £	2016/17 Expenditure by Babergh £	2016/17 Expenditure by Mid Suffolk £
Senior Management				
Joint Chief Executive	154,196	-	100,995	-
Deputy Chief Executive	-	143,750	-	114,361
Strategic Director (People)	-	190,252	-	115,334
Strategic Director	-	54,415	-	-
Strategic Director (Place)	-	85,438	-	20,290
Interim Strategic Director	31,039	-	-	-
Head of Corporate Organisation	-	-	51	-
Assistant Director Corporate Resources	-	111,327	-	104,983
Assistant Director Communities and Public Access	-	96,870	-	91,489
Assistant Director Customer Services	34,212	-	-	-
Head of Economy	-	-	-	65,816
Assistant Director Investment and Commercial Delivery	-	102,293	-	85,884
Assistant Director Planning for Growth	-	95,863	-	85,563
Assistant Director Environment and Projects	-	97,547	-	92,726
Assistant Director Supported Living	-	44,321	-	91,714
Assistant Director Housing	71,902	-	-	-
Assistant Director Law and Governance	-	87,111	-	6,872
Total Expenditure	291,349	1,109,187	101,046	875,032
Net Adjustment between Councils	404,127	(404,127)	386,993	(386,993)
Total	695,476	705,060	488,039	488,039

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Note 25 - External Audit Costs

The Council has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts and certification of grant claims.

External Audit Costs	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Fees payable to the external auditor with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	55	49
Fees payable to the external auditor for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year	25	17
Total	80	66

Note 26 – Grant Income

The Council debited payments and credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

Grant Income	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income and Expenditure:		
Revenue Grants and Contributions:		
Council Tax Income	(7,555)	(7,198)
Non-Domestic Rates Levy Payable	460	458
Non-Domestic Rates Income	(8,814)	(9,836)
LCTS Support & S31 Grants	(1,130)	(549)
Non-Domestic Rates Payable to Central Government (Tariff)	6,719	7,267
Revenue Support Grant	(526)	(1,014)
Rural Services Support Grant	(182)	(225)
New Homes Bonus	(1,217)	(1,784)
Grant to Parishes - LCTS Support	-	63
Other Revenue Grants	(20)	(22)
Total Revenue Grants	(12,265)	(12,840)
Capital Grants and Contributions:		
One Public Estate	(25)	-
Total Capital Grants	(25)	-
Total Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income and Expenditure	(12,290)	(12,840)
Grants and Contributions Credited to Services:		
HB Subsidy & Admin Grant	(18,180)	(19,370)
Disabled Facilities Grant	(469)	(292)
S106 Contributions	(15)	(232)
Homelessness	(156)	-
Community Housing Fund	-	(190)
LCTS Admin Grant	-	(91)
Misc Other Grants	(295)	(214)
Total Grants and Contributions Credited to Services	(19,115)	(20,389)

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

The Council 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 giver. The balances at the year-end are as follows:

Grants Receipts in Advance:	2017/18	2016/17
	£'000	£'000
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance		
S106 Contributions	1,610	1,541
Disabled Facilities Grant	185	-
	1,795	1,541
Other Grants Receipts in Advance		
S106 Contributions	675	687
Total Grants	2,470	2,228

Note 27 - Related Parties

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

Central Government

Central Government has significant influence over the general operations of the Council. It is responsible for providing the statutory framework, within which the Council operates, provides a significant proportion of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from government departments are set out in the Core Financial Statements Note 6 Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature and Note 26 Grant Income.

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies and strategy. The total of members' allowances and expenses paid in 2017/18 is shown in Note 23 to the Core Financial Statements.

Babergh / Mid Suffolk Integration (BMI)

Integration between Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council commenced with the appointment of a Joint Chief Executive in May 2011. Full integration in terms of staff and services has been in place since June 2013.

During 2013/14, it was agreed that all costs would generally be shared 50:50 between the two Councils. Evidence of this can be seen within the Officers Remuneration note, (Note 24) and the Termination Benefits note (Note 31).

There continues to be two separate groups of Members as the Councils are two separate legal entities. There is currently a Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee, a Joint Audit and Standards Committee and a Joint HR Panel.

A total of £5,228k of employee related expenditure was recharged to the Council by Mid Suffolk, and the Council recharged £4,355k of employee related expenditure to Mid Suffolk.

A total of £3,548k of non-employee related expenditure was recharged to the Council by Mid Suffolk, and the Council recharged £1,053k of non-employee related expenditure to Mid Suffolk.

Suffolk County Council and the Police and Crime Commissioner

The Council pays precepts for council tax to Suffolk County Council, the Police and Crime Commissioner and various parish councils. The Council also pays a share of non-domestic rates to the County Council. Details of these transactions are given in the Income and Expenditure Statement for the Collection Fund.

Suffolk County Council Subsidiaries

Suffolk County Council has a number of wholly-owned subsidiaries including Vertas Group Ltd, Concertus Design and Property Consultants Ltd and Opus People Solutions Ltd. During 2017/18, the Council incurred expenditure of £750k (£591k in 2016/17).

Shared Revenues Partnership

From 1 April 2011 the Shared Revenues Partnership (SRP) was set up to deliver a Shared Revenues and Benefits Service for Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils and Ipswich Borough Council. Each Council has delegated its authority for this function to a Joint Committee, comprising of Members from each Council, and oversees the running of the SRP.

The cost of delivering the partnership is reviewed annually and is based on cost drivers such as number of businesses, number of billing items (council tax) and number of housing benefit documents. Babergh's share represents net expenditure of £1.12m in 2017/18 (£1.19m in 2016/17).

Shared Legal Services

From 1 November 2016 the Shared Legal Services team was created to deliver a strong, skilled legal service that proactively seeks out new knowledge and different ways of working for Babergh, Mid Suffolk and Forest Heath District Councils and St Edmundsbury Borough Council. Expenditure is shared on the following basis; Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils 57%, Forest Heath District Council and St Edmundsbury Borough Councils 43%.

South Suffolk Leisure Trust

The South Suffolk Leisure Trust (SSLT) is a registered charity and provides leisure services, through a normal service provision agreement that is set out in the Annual Delivery Plan, for a management fee. The Council has management board nomination rights which are less than 20% of the total management board. These nominees are not Council representatives speaking on behalf of the Council, nor can they prematurely be dismissed by the Council.

Sudbury Citizens Advice Bureau

The Council provided a grant of £54k (2016/17 was £60k) to Sudbury Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) during the year and £3.7k for the provision of the Money Advice Service for housing. It also contracted them to provide housing debt advice for the sum of £6.3k (2016/17 was £7.6k). The Council has no significant interest in the organisation and has no entitlement to any surpluses of this Not for Profit organisation.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

During the year transactions with the various related parties shown below were as follows:

Related Parties	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
South Suffolk Leisure Trust: Revenue and capital transactions	263	225
Grants & Contributions to Parish Councils, Community Councils, Village Halls and Theatres	186	341
Suffolk County Council	1,002	661
Suffolk County Council - subsidiaries	750	591
Police & Crime Commissioner	1	14
Sudbury Citizens Advice Bureau	64	82
Total	2,266	1,914

Entities Controlled or significantly influenced by the Council

The Council has a wholly owned subsidiary company, BDC (Suffolk Holdings) Limited, incorporated on 9 June 2017 over which it exerts control. This holding company owns 50% shares of CIFCO Capital Limited over which the Council exerts significant influence.

Their principal activities are the purchase of commercial property for investment purposes.

The following officers and members hold positions on the boards of the companies controlled or significantly influenced by the Council:

BDC (Suffolk Holdings) - 9 June 2017 to 31 March 2018:

Arthur Charvonia – Company Secretary
 Councillor David Busby - Director
 Councillor Jennifer Jenkins - Director
 Councillor Nicholas Ridley - Director

CIFCO Capital Ltd (50% Shareholding) - 12 June 2017 to 31 March 2018:

Henry Cooke - Director
 Councillor Derrick Haley - Director
 Christopher Haworth - Director
 Councillor Nicholas Ridley – Director
 Mark Sargeantson – Director

The Group Accounts are shown on page 99 to page 105.

Note 28 - Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the following table, 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 Council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	105,956	100,446
Capital investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment	8,946	9,980
Investment Properties	-	3,560
Intangible Assets	494	741
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	628	837
Mortgages/Loans	35	105
Acquisition of Share Capital	1,231	-
Loans to Joint Venture	11,087	-
Sources of finance		
Capital receipts	(895)	(1,082)
Government grants and other contributions	(563)	(925)
Sums set aside from revenue:		
Direct Revenue Contributions	(4,339)	(1,765)
Major Repairs Reserve	(3,235)	(4,547)
Minimum Revenue provision for the repayment of debt	(827)	(894)
Repayment of Borrowing	(500)	(500)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	118,018	105,956
Explanation of movements in year		
Increase in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by government financial assistance)	12,889	6,400
Minimum Revenue provision for the repayment of debt	(827)	(894)
Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	12,062	5,506

Note 29 - Leases

The Council as Lessee

Operating Leases

The Council leases in property under an operating lease. This is with Suffolk County Council and relates to the shared use, with Mid Suffolk District Council, of part of Endeavour House in Ipswich since November 2017.

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

Leases	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2017 £'000
The future minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable lease in future years are:		
Expires not later than one year	161	11
Expires later than one year and not later than five years	427	12
Expires later than five years	34	9
	622	32

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

The Council as Lessor

Operating Leases

The Council leases out land and buildings under operating leases for the following purposes:

- for the provision of community services
- for economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses

Leases	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2017 £'000
The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases in future years are:		
Not later than one year	346	451
Later than one year and not later than five years	438	627
Later than five years	2,047	2,119
Total	2,831	3,197

Note 30 - Impairment Losses and Reversals

The District Valuer's valuation at 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018 resulted in the net reversal of prior and current year impairments of £1.6m in the year (see Note 12 to the Core Financial Statements). This was due to an increase in the value of council dwellings of £1,823k and a decrease in other non-current assets of £223k in the 2017/18 financial year. This is reflected in both the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account and in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Note 31 - Termination Benefits

Termination Benefits - Exit Packages	2017/18				2016/17			
	Number of Employees	Redundancy Costs	Pension Contribution	Total	Number of Employees	Redundancy Costs	Pension Contribution	Total
		£	£	£		£	£	£
Voluntary Redundancies								
£0 - £19,999	8	44,841	3,639	48,480	2	33,094	-	33,094
£20,000 - £39,999	3	73,732	17,892	91,624	1	27,250	-	27,250
£40,000 - £59,999	0	-	-	-	2	92,955	-	92,955
£60,000 - £79,999	1	43,660	24,364	68,024	0	-	-	-
£80,000 - £99,999	1	36,762	45,706	82,468	0	-	-	-
Total	13	198,995	91,601	290,596	5	153,299	-	153,299

As part of the integration with Mid Suffolk District Council it has been agreed that the costs generally will be shared in the ratio 50:50. There may be exceptions to this, where staff costs are fully incurred by one Council only or the basis of apportionment is something other than 50:50. The 2017/18 accounts reflects seven occasions where a member of staff left the organisation and costs were shared 50:50 and six members of staff whose costs were 100% to Babergh.

The following table sets out how the Council reimburses Mid Suffolk for its share of their costs.

Shared Exit Package Costs 2017/18	Number of Employees Babergh	Number of Employees Mid Suffolk	Total Expenditure Babergh £	Total Expenditure Mid Suffolk £
£0 - £19,999	8	9	48,480	75,762
£20,000 - £39,999	3	3	91,624	73,222
£40,000 - £59,999	0	1	-	57,080
£60,000 - £79,999	1	2	68,024	135,699
£80,000 - £99,999	1	1	82,468	92,098
Total Cost	13	16	290,596	433,861
Net Adjustment between Councils			47,841	(47,841)
Total Cost to each Council			338,437	386,020

Note 32 - Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Benefit Schemes

Participation in the pension scheme

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

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

The Council participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), administered locally by Suffolk County Council. This is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets.

The following table shows the current bandings of employee's pensionable pay and percentage contributions required.

Local Government Pension Scheme - Salary Bandings for Employee Contributions	2017/18
Up to £13,600	5.50%
£13,601 - £21,200	5.80%
£21,201 - £34,400	6.50%
£34,401 - £43,500	6.80%
£43,501 - £60,700	8.50%
£60,701 - £86,000	9.90%
£86,001 - £101,200	10.50%
£101,201 - £151,800	11.40%
Over £151,800	12.50%

Transactions relating to post-employment benefits

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the Council is required to make against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Local Government Pension Scheme - Transactions relating to post-employment benefits	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services:		
Current service cost	2,236	1,326
Past Service cost/(gain) including curtailments	75	110
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:		
Net interest expense	549	651
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	2,860	2,087
Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	918	7,523
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	1,524	(8,142)
Other experience	-	(2,346)
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2,442	(2,965)
Movement in Reserves Statement		
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(2,860)	(2,087)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:		
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	(2,191)	(2,141)

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

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

Local Government Pension Scheme - Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(92,362)	(91,857)
Fair value of plan assets	72,272	69,994
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(20,090)	(21,863)

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Reconciliation of the Movements in Fair Value of the Scheme Assets

Local Government Pension Scheme - Reconciliation of the movements in Fair Value of the Scheme (Plan) Assets	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Opening fair value of scheme assets 1 April	69,994	60,821
Interest income	1,743	2,119
Remeasurement gains and (losses):		
Return on plan assets (excluding net interest)	918	7,523
Employer contributions	2,191	2,141
Contributions from employees into the scheme	365	341
Benefits paid	(2,939)	(2,951)
Closing fair value of scheme assets 31 March	72,272	69,994

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

Local Government Pension Scheme - Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Opening balance 1 April	(91,857)	(79,773)
Current service cost	(2,236)	(1,326)
Interest cost	(2,292)	(2,770)
Contributions by scheme participants	(365)	(341)
Remeasurement gains and (losses): -		
Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	1,524	(12,834)
Other	-	2,346
Loss/(Gains) on Curtailments	(75)	(110)
Benefits paid	2,939	2,951
Closing balance at 31 March	(92,362)	(91,857)

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised of:

Local Government Pension Scheme - Assets comprised:	2017/18 Fair Value of Scheme Assets £'000	2016/17 Fair Value of Scheme Assets £'000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	751	1,442
Equity Instruments (by industry)		
Consumer	5,236	6,118
Manufacturing	1,856	1,900
Energy & Utilities	1,094	1,275
Financial Institutions	2,411	2,384
Health & Care	1,120	1,994
Information Technology	2,113	2,499
Other	755	871
Sub-total Equity Instruments	14,585	17,041
Bonds (by sector)		
Corporate Bonds (investment grade)	17,520	10,224
UK Government	2,748	2,956
Sub-total Bonds	20,268	13,180
Private Equity		
All	2,604	2,258
Sub-total Private Equity	2,604	2,258
Property		
UK Property	7,006	6,520
Sub-total Property	7,006	6,520
Other Investment Funds		
Equities	16,757	20,958
Infrastructure	1,885	1,596
Hedge Funds	2,947	2,135
Other	5,472	4,843
Sub-total Other Investment Funds	27,061	29,532
Derivatives		
Foreign Exchange	(3)	21
Sub-total Derivatives	(3)	21
Total Assets	72,272	69,994

Basis for estimating assets and liabilities

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

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

The Scheme liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the Suffolk County Council Fund being based on the latest full triennial valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2016.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

Local Government Pension Scheme - Basis for estimating assets and liabilities	2017/18	2016/17
Mortality assumptions:		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:		
Men	22 years	22 years
Women	24 years	24 years
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:		
Men	24 years	24 years
Women	26 years	26 years
Rate of inflation	3.4%	3.4%
Rate of increase in salaries	2.7%	2.7%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.4%	2.4%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.6%	2.5%

Sensitivity Analysis

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all 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.

The following table shows the sensitivity of the results to changes in assumptions used to measure the scheme liabilities:

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Local Government Pension Scheme - Sensitivity Analysis:	Increase in Assumptions to Employer Liability	Increase in Assumptions to Employer Liability
Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme	%	£'000
Change in assumptions at year ended 31 March 2018 :		
0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	9%	7,908
1 year increase in member life expectancy	3% - 5%	2,100 - 3,500
0.5% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	1%	745
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	8%	7,085

Impact on the Council's Cash Flow

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The Council has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over 20 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be completed on 31 March 2019.

The scheme will need to take account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Under the Act, the Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales and the other main existing public service schemes may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31 March 2018. The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings schemes to pay pensions and other benefits to certain public servants.

The total employer contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2019 are £2.100m. This includes a contribution of £0.786m towards the Council's pension fund deficit.

Note 33 - Contingent Liabilities and Assets

The Council has no contingent liabilities or assets.

Note 34 - Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

The Council complies with CIPFA's Code of Practice on Treasury Management and Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities, both revised in December 2017.

In line with the Treasury Management Code, the Council approves a Treasury Management Strategy before the commencement of each financial year. The Strategy sets out the parameters for the management of risks associated with financial instruments. The Council also produces Treasury Management Practices specifying the practical arrangements to be followed to manage these risks.

The Treasury Management Strategy includes an Investment Strategy in compliance with the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government Guidance on Local Government Investments. This Guidance emphasises that priority is to be given to security and liquidity, rather than yield. The Council's Treasury Management Strategy and its Treasury Management Practices seek to achieve a suitable balance between risk and return or cost.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

The main risks covered are:

- **Credit Risk:** The possibility that the counterparty to a financial asset will fail to meet its contractual obligations, causing a loss to the Council.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The possibility that the Council might not have the cash available to make contracted payments on time.
- **Market Risk:** The possibility that an unplanned financial loss will materialise because of changes in market variables such as interest rates or equity prices.

Credit Risk: Investments

The Council manages credit risk by ensuring that investments are only placed with organisations of high credit quality as set out in the Treasury Management Strategy. These include commercial entities with a minimum long-term credit rating of A-, the UK government, other local authorities, and organisations without credit ratings upon which the Council has received independent investment advice. Recognising that credit ratings are imperfect predictors of default, the Council has regard to other measures including credit default swap and equity prices when selecting commercial entities for investment.

A limit of £2m /10% of the total portfolio is placed on the amount of money that can be invested with a single counterparty (other than the UK government). The Council also sets limits on investments in certain sectors. No more than £2m /10% in total can be invested for a period longer than one year.

The table below summarises the credit risk exposures of the Council's investment portfolio by credit rating and remaining time to maturity

Credit Rating	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Long term £000s	Short term £000s	Long term £000s	Short term £000s
AAA	-	1,000	-	2,700
A+	-	1,356	-	1,323
B	-	89	-	66
Unrated pooled funds	-	8,778	-	8,761
Unrated companies	12,404	764	-	655
Central Government	-	-	-	2,000
Total investments	12,404	11,987	0	15,505

Credit Risk: Trade and Lease Receivables

The Council's credit risk on lease receivables is mitigated by its legal ownership of the assets leased, which can be repossessed if the debtor defaults on the lease contract.

The following analysis summarises the Council's trade and lease receivables, by due date. Only those receivables meeting the definition of a financial asset are included.

Trade Receivables	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2017 £'000
Neither past due nor impaired	85	250
Past due < 3 months	35	18
past due 3 - 6 months	-	6
Past due 6 - 12 months	84	66
Past due 12+ months	46	44
Individually impaired	-	-
Total receivables	250	384

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Liquidity Risk

The Council has ready access to borrowing at favourable rates from the Public Works Loan Board and other local authorities, and at higher rates from banks and building societies. There is no perceived risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments. It is however exposed to the risk that it will need to refinance a significant proportion of its borrowing at a time of unfavourably high interest rates. This risk is managed by maintaining a spread of fixed rate loans and ensuring that no more than 50% of the Council's borrowing matures in any one financial year.

The maturity analysis of financial instruments is as follows

Time to maturity (Years)	31 March 2018			31 March 2017		
	Liabilities £000s	Assets £000s	Net £000s	Liabilities £000s	Assets £000s	Net £000s
Not over 1	(16,283)	15,396	(887)	(7,614)	16,480	8,866
Over 1 but not over 2	(500)	-	(500)	(500)	-	(500)
Over 2 but not over 5	(550)	-	(550)	(1,050)	-	(1,050)
Over 5 but not over 10	(12,000)	-	(12,000)	(12,000)	-	(12,000)
Over 10 but not over 20	(71,647)	-	(71,647)	(71,647)	-	(71,647)
Over 20 but not over 40	(1,100)	-	(1,100)	(1,100)	-	(1,100)
Uncertain date	-	12,806	12,806	-	484	484
Total	(102,080)	28,202	(73,878)	(93,911)	16,964	(76,947)

Market Risks: Interest Rate Risk

The Council is exposed to risk in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council. For instance, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

- borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense will rise
- borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the liabilities borrowings will fall
- investments at variable rates – the interest income credited will rise
- investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall.

Investments classed as “loans and receivables” and loans borrowed are not carried at fair value, so changes in their fair value will have no impact on Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments classed as “available for sale” will be reflected in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

The Treasury Management Strategy aims to mitigate these risks by setting upper limits on its net exposures to fixed and variable interest rates. At 31 March 2018, £86.297m (2017: £86.797m) of principal borrowed was exposed to fixed rates and £12m (2017: £6m) to variable rates.

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

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

	31 March 2018 £000s	31 March 2017 £000s
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	105	52
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(174)	(173)
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(69)	(121)
Decrease in fair value of available for sale financial assets	(31)	(32)
Impact on Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(31)	(32)
Decrease in fair value of loans and receivables	(15)	(7)
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings/liabilities	(10,913)	(11,975)

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

Market Risks: Price Risk

The market prices of the Council's fixed rate bond investments and its units in pooled bond funds are governed by prevailing interest rates and the market risk associated with these instruments is managed alongside interest rate risk.

The Council's investment in a pooled property fund is subject to the risk of falling commercial property prices. This risk is limited by the Council's maximum exposure to property investments of £5m. A 5% fall in commercial property prices would result in a £0.237m charge to Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure – this would have no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services until the investment was sold.

The Council's investment in a pooled equity fund is subject to the risk of falling share prices. This risk is limited by the Council's maximum exposure to equity investments of £2m. A 5% fall in share prices would result in a £0.096m charge to Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure – this would have no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services until the investments were sold.

Note 35 - Accounting Policies

A General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2017/18 financial year and its position at the year end of 31 March 2018. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and these regulations require it to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18 and SeRCOP, the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2017/18, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards and statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the Local Government Act 2003.

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

B Accruals of Income and Expenditure

The Council's financial statements are prepared on an accruals basis. Income and expenditure is recognised in the Accounts in the accounting period in which the effect of the relevant transaction takes place and not in the period in which cash is received or paid.

This means that:

- fees, charges and other receipts are accounted for as income at the date the Council provides the relevant good or service.
- goods and services are accounted for as expenditure in the accounting period they are received or consumed.
- interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- where income and expenditure has been recognised but cash has not yet been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet.

Where the Council is acting as an agent for another party (e.g. in the collection of NDR and council tax), income and expenditure are recognised only to the extent that commission is receivable by the Council for the agency services rendered or the Council incurs expenses directly on its own behalf in rendering the service.

The Council applies a £1,000 de-minimis policy on accruals at year-end. This means the Council does not record accruals for transactions under £1,000 except for the following:

- transactions relating to grant funding
- transactions going through our automated ordering system
- other minor exceptions

The application of the £1,000 de-minimis policy does not materially affect the accounts of the Council.

C Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

In the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Council's cash management. They include short term investments in Money Market Funds. At 31 March 2018 the balance on these funds was £1m (2016/17 £2.7m). See Note 16 (Cash and Cash Equivalents) to the Core Statements.

D Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, i.e. in the current and future years affected by the change and do not give rise to a prior period adjustment. Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Council's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made it is applied retrospectively, unless alternative transitional arrangements are specified in the Code, by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

E Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Service revenue accounts and support services are charged with the following amounts to record the cost of holding non-current assets during the year:

- depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service
- revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off
- amortisation of intangible assets attributable to the service.

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

Contracts related to assets under construction are accounted for using the percentage of completion method. Contract revenue is matched with contract costs incurred in reaching the state of completion at the Balance Sheet date.

F Employee Benefits – International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS 19)

Benefits Payable during Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled wholly within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council. An accrual is made for leave, e.g. time off in lieu earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out by a credit to the Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs. Further details can be found at Note 19e.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date, or through voluntary redundancy. Costs incurred as a result of the ongoing integration process are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service segments within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Council is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of an officer or group of officers or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standard. Within Unusable Reserves in the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year end.

Post-Employment Benefits

Employees of the Council are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme (if they take up the option to be part of the scheme), which is administered by Suffolk County Council. The scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions) earned as employees working for the Council.

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

- The defined benefit liabilities of the Suffolk County Council Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, and expectations of projected earnings for current employees.
- Scheme liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices. The discount rate employed for the 2017/18 accounts is 2.6% which is based on the yield available on long-dated, high quality corporate bonds, as measured by a Corporate Bond yield curve constructed as follows:
 - Use the “Hymans Robertson” corporate bond yield curve (based on the constituents of the iBoxx AA Corporate bond index)
- The assets of the Suffolk County Council Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - quoted securities - current bid price
 - unquoted securities - professional estimate
 - unitised securities - current bid price
 - property - market value.
- The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into three main components:
Service Cost comprising:
 - Current service cost: the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year, allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked.
 - Past service cost: the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years, debited to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
 - Net Interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), i.e. net interest expense for the Council: 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 in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Re-measurements comprising:

- The return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset): charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

- 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. These are debited to the Pensions Reserve and shown as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

Contributions:

- Contributions paid to the Suffolk County Council Pension Fund: cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. Any accrual made is required under statute to be reversed out of the General Fund Balance by a credit to the Pensions Reserve within Unusable Reserves in the Movement in Reserves Statement. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact on the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits earned by employees.

The Council has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

For more information on Retirement Benefits and IAS19 see Note 32 of the Core Statements.

G Events after the Reporting Period

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

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect such events, but where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect.

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

H Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

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

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

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

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

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund Balance to be spread over future years. The Council has a policy of spreading the gain/loss over the term that was remaining on the loan against which the premium was payable or discount receivable when it was repaid. The reconciliation of amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net charge required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account within Unusable Reserves 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
- Available for sale assets: assets that have a quoted market price and/or do not have fixed or determinable payments.

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

I Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

Amounts recognised as due to the Council are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. A condition exists if the grant stipulates a return of the funds if it is not used as directed.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line (attributable revenue grants/contributions) or Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (non-ring-fenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve. Where it is 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.

Community Infrastructure Levy

The Council elected to charge a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) from April 2016. The levy will be charged on new builds (chargeable developments for the Council) with appropriate planning consent. The Council charges for and collects the levy, which is a planning charge. The income from the levy will be used to fund a number of infrastructure projects including transport, flood defences, schools, footpaths and play areas to support the development of the area.

CIL is received without outstanding conditions; it is therefore recognised at the commencement date of the chargeable development in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with the accounting policy for government grants and contributions set out above. CIL charges will be largely used to fund capital expenditure. However, a small proportion of the charges may be used to fund revenue expenditure.

J Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets represent expenditure that has been properly capitalised but which does not create a tangible asset for the Council. Intangible Assets include assets such as acquired or internally developed software that qualifies for recognition as an intangible asset.

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

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

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Council meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

Depreciation is calculated on the basis of a useful life of 5 to 7 years (except Stock Condition Survey, which is 10 years).

K Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The Council has a 100% shareholding in its subsidiary BDC (Suffolk Holdings) Limited. This holding company has a 50% shareholding in CIFCO Capital Limited. This relationship has created a requirement for the Council to prepare Group Accounts.

In the Council's single entity accounts, its interest in these companies are classified as financial assets and measured at cost less provision for any losses.

L Inventories

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value, except where inventories are acquired through a non-exchange transaction in which case their cost is deemed to be fair value as at the date of acquisition.

M 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 fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

The Council has no finance leases where it is the lessee.

Operating Leases

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

The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Council has no finance leases where it is the lessor.

Operating Leases

Where the Council grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Credits are made on a straight line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (e.g. there is a premium paid at the commencement of the lease). Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease are added to the Balance Sheet value of the relevant asset and charged as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

N Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to service segments in accordance with the Council's arrangements for accountability and financial performance.

O Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The Council has set a minimum level of expenditure of £10,000.

Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- the purchase price
- any costs attributable to bringing an asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition will not increase the cash flows of the Council. In the latter case, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council.

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

- Infrastructure – depreciated historical cost
- Council Dwellings – current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH)
- Surplus assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective
- Vehicles, plant and equipment – depreciated historical cost. These assets have short useful lives and any difference from current replacement cost would be insignificant
- Assets under construction and community assets, which are mainly parks and open spaces, are included in the Balance Sheet at historical cost
- All other assets, including Heritage Assets – current value, using a valuation method appropriate for the asset in its existing use.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly (by desktop valuations) to ensure that their Balance Sheet value is not materially different from their current value at the year end, but as a minimum a full valuation is undertaken every five years. Valuations of land and buildings are carried out in accordance with the specific bases and methods of valuation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in 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 as follows:

- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the Balance Sheet value of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains).
- Where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or insufficient balance, the Balance Sheet value of the asset is written down against the available balance and then charged to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007, 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 Balance Sheet value of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

Where impairment losses are identified they are accounted for:

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

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all property, plant and equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land and certain Community Assets) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction).

Depreciation is charged from the quarter following addition and is calculated on the following bases:

- Council dwellings, other buildings and surplus assets – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the Valuer
- Infrastructure - straight line allocation over 30 years

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

- Vehicles, plant and equipment - straight line over its useful life, as advised by a suitably qualified officer
- IT and Communications - 5 years

Where an asset of significant value, for example the headquarters building, includes a number of components with significantly different asset lives, e.g. plant and equipment (services) then these components are treated as separate assets and depreciated over their own useful economic lives

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

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment has major components with different useful lives and a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately. The Council has established a threshold of £500,000 for individual General Fund assets to determine whether an asset needs to be componentised. For these assets a component is required to have a value of more than 20% of the total asset value to be depreciated separately.

Council dwellings are not componentised beyond land, buildings and PV Panels as the value of components is not considered to be significant in relation to the total cost of the asset and the difference in depreciation, which would result if componentisation was applied, is not considered to be material. The componentisation policy applies retrospectively. Componentisation for HRA assets will remain under review.

Hadleigh Council Offices, Hadleigh Leisure Centre, Kingfisher Leisure Centre and the car parks at Station Road, Sudbury and North Street, Sudbury are depreciated on a component basis as per the agreed £500,000 de-minimis policy. The properties have been split into components taking into account the nature of the individual property. The car parks are split into land and surface.

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the Balance Sheet value 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 stated in the Balance Sheet at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previously recognised losses. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

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

Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as Assets Held for Sale.

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the Balance Sheet value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of capital receipts relating to Council dwelling disposals is payable to the Government. The balance of receipts remains within the Capital Receipts Reserve and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

P Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits, and a reliable estimate can be made, but where the timing of the transfer is uncertain.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service.

Provisions for housing rent bad debts, housing benefit overpayments and sundry debtor arrears have been made. A provision has also been made in the Collection Fund for uncollectable Council Taxes and Non-Domestic Rates.

Contingent Liabilities

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

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

Contingent Assets

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

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

Q Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as earmarked reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies (but not contingent liabilities). Reserves are created by transferring amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

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/Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The reserve is then transferred back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments and retirement and employee benefits that do not represent usable resources for the Council. These reserves are explained in more detail in Note 19 to the Core Statements.

R Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)

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

S VAT

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

T Joint working with Mid Suffolk District Council (MSDC)

Costs or savings that arose through integration with Mid Suffolk District Council during 2017/18 were shared between the two Councils using an agreed basis determined as part of the budget setting process. All service areas were consulted and a basis was identified for cost sharing for each individual employee.

The basis for cost sharing will be reviewed on an ongoing basis to ensure accuracy.

U Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates (NDR)

Billing authorities act as agents, collecting council tax and non-domestic rates (NDR) on behalf of the major preceptors (including government for NDR) and, as principals, collecting council tax and NDR for themselves. Billing authorities are required by statute to maintain a separate fund (i.e. the Collection Fund) for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of council tax and NDR. Under the legislative framework for the Collection Fund, billing authorities, major preceptors and central government share proportionately the risks and rewards that the amount of council tax and NDR collected could be less or more than predicted.

The council tax and NDR income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the Council's share of accrued income for the year. However, regulations determine the amount of council tax and NDR that must be included in the Council's General Fund. Therefore, the difference between the income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation 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.

The Balance Sheet includes the Council's share of the end of year balances in respect of council tax and NDR relating to arrears, impairment allowances for doubtful debts, overpayments and prepayments and appeals.

V Investment Properties

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, 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.

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

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line and result in a gain for the General Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

W Basis of consolidation for Group Accounts

The Group Accounts have been prepared using the Group Accounts requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice. Companies that are within the Council's group boundary have been included in the Council's Group Accounts to the extent that they are either quantitatively or qualitatively material to users of the financial statements.

This will give the reader the ability to see the complete economic activities of the Council and its exposure to risk through interests and participation in their activities.

The Council's subsidiary, BDC (Suffolk Holdings) Limited and its joint venture, CIFCO Capital Limited, have been consolidated on a line by line basis, subject to elimination of intra-group transactions from the statements, in accordance with The Code.

No amendments have been necessary to the accounts of the group since the accounting policies are the same.

Note 36 – Interest in Companies

The Council holds an interest in BDC (Suffolk Holdings) Limited which was incorporated on 9 June 2017, and the company registration number is 10812722. It issued 100 of £1 ordinary shares to the Council.

The Council has prepared Group Accounts which can be found on pages 99 to 105. The statements are intended to present financial information about the parent company (the Council) and to reflect the Council's share of the holding company's net assets.

Note 37 – Investment Properties

During 2016/17 the Council purchased Borehamgate shopping centre in Sudbury. This has been classified as an investment property.

The following items of income and expense have been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Investment Properties	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Rental Income from Investment Property	(280)	(192)
Direct operating expenses arising from Investment Property	20	49
Net (Gain) / Loss	(260)	(143)

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

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

Fair Value of Investment Properties	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Balance at start of the year	4,000	-
Additions:		
Purchases	-	3,560
Other changes	(500)	440
Balance at year end	3,500	4,000

Fair Value Hierarchy

Details of the Council's investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2018 are as follows:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements using:	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 3)	Fair Value At 31 March 2018
2017/18	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Commercial Units	-	3,500	-	3,500
2016/17				
Commercial Units	-	4,000	-	4,000

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 during the year.

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Investment Properties

Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2

The fair value for the commercial units has been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets in the local Council's area. Market conditions are such that similar properties 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.

Highest and Best Use of Investment Properties

In estimating the fair value of the Council's investment properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use.

Valuation Techniques

There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year for investment properties. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the investment property are recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services – Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line.

Valuation Process for Investment Properties

The fair value of the Council's investment properties will be measured annually at each reporting date. The property was purchased during 2016/17. All valuations are carried out by the District Valuer, in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The District Valuer works closely with finance officers reporting directly to the Council's Assistant Director, Corporate Resources regarding all valuation matters.

Note 38 – Assets Held for Sale

The Council held one asset for sale. This was East House, Hadleigh which was sold in May 2017 for £715k.

Assets Held for Sale	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Balance at start of the year	439	-
Assets newly classified as held for sale:		
Property, Plant and Equipment		439
Assets sold	(439)	
Balance at year end	-	439

Housing Revenue Income and Expenditure Statement

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Income and Expenditure Statement shows the economic cost in the year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and government grants. Councils charge rents 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 on which rents are raised, is shown in the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement.

2016/17 £'000	Housing Revenue Income & Expenditure Statement	HRA Note	2017/18 £'000
	Expenditure		
	Repairs, Maintenance and Management:		
2,438	- Repairs and Maintenance	1	3,030
2,857	- Supervision and Management	2	3,216
78	Rents, rates and other charges		118
(105)	Depreciation, Impairment and Revaluation losses of Non-current Assets:	3	1,392
32	Debt Management Costs		11
-	Increase in Bad Debt allowance	4	50
5,300			7,817
	Income		
	Gross Rental Income:		
(15,942)	- Dwelling Rents	5	(15,748)
(280)	- Non-Dwelling Rents	5	(249)
(598)	Charges for Services and Facilities	6	(548)
(99)	Contributions towards expenditure	7	(87)
(16,919)			(16,632)
(11,619)	Net Income of HRA Services as included in the whole authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		(8,815)
207	HRA share of Corporate and Democratic Core	8	138
(111)	HRA share of other amounts included in Net Cost of Services but not allocated to specific services	9	(220)
(11,523)	Net Income for HRA Services		(8,897)
	HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the whole authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
(1,233)	(Gain) / Loss on the disposal of non current assets	10	(1,024)
2,862	Interest payable and similar charges	11	2,844
(23)	Interest receivable and similar income	11	(17)
130	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset)	12	110
(9,787)	Surplus for the year on HRA services		(6,984)

Housing Revenue Income and Expenditure Statement

The overall objectives for Movement on the HRA Statement and the general principles for its construction are the same as those generally for the Movement in Reserves Statement, into which it is consolidated. The statement takes the outturn on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement and reconciles it to the surplus or deficit for the year on the HRA Balance, calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

2016/17 £'000	Movement on the HRA Statement	HRA Note	2017/18 £'000
(1,000)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous reporting period		(1,000)
(9,786)	Surplus for the year on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement		(6,984)
6,815	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute (Note 7 to the Core Statements)		7,610
(2,971)	Net increase before transfers to reserves		626
2,971	Transfers to / (from) earmarked reserves	19	(626)
-	Increase in year on the HRA		-
(1,000)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the current reporting period		(1,000)

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account

Note 1 – Repairs and Maintenance

This line covers the expenditure of the Council for the year in respect of the repair and maintenance of dwellings and other property within the HRA account. This includes works to property such as painting or the replacement of broken windows. It does not include work such as re-roofing or the installation of double glazing as this is capital expenditure.

Note 2 – Supervision and Management

This line represents the expenditure of the Council for the year in respect of the supervision and management of dwellings (the stock of Council dwellings), including tenancy management, rent collection, and grounds maintenance, etc.

Note 3 – Depreciation, Impairments and Revaluation Losses

The HRA includes a depreciation charge for dwellings based on their estimated useful economic lives.

The depreciation charge in respect of 'Other HRA Property' is included in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of services but is reversed out of net operating expenditure as a transfer from the Major Repairs Reserve (MRR) so as not to impact on housing rents.

Impairment is charged to the line for HRA in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Impairment of dwellings is reversed out in the Movement in Reserves Statement and therefore does not affect the overall working balance of the HRA.

Depreciation, Impairments and Revaluation Losses	2017/18	2016/17
	£'000	£'000
HRA accounting authorities are required to show depreciation charges for all of the HRA's non current assets, as follows:		
Dwellings	3,053	2,849
Other Land and Buildings	76	65
Other HRA property	106	96
Reversal of Impairments charged to Income and Expenditure in prior years	(1,843)	(3,115)
Total	1,392	(105)

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account

Note 4 – Movement in the Allowance for Bad Debts

The following table shows the change in rent arrears during the year, and the overall decrease in the allowance for bad debts:

Movement in Arrears and for the Allowance for Bad Debts	2017/18	2016/17	Movement
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Total Arrears			
Rent arrears - current tenants	269	222	47
Rent arrears - former tenants	43	42	1
Total Arrears at end of year	312	264	48
Bad Debt Provision at start of year	137	201	(64)
Write offs in the year	(62)	(64)	2
Increase / (Decrease) in Provision in the year	50	-	50
Bad Debt Provision at end of year	125	137	(12)

Note 5 - Dwelling and Non – Dwelling Rents

Dwelling Rents

This line comprises the income of the Council receivable for the year from rents in respect of dwellings within the HRA. The Code's requirement for this item to be disclosed 'gross' means that the total includes rent remitted by way of rebate, which is financed by a compensating credit from the General Fund.

The requirement for a 'gross' disclosure means that the figure excludes any amounts in respect of rent foregone on void properties and discretionary rent-free periods.

The average rent per week in 2017/18 was £89.80 (in 2016/17 £90.64).

Non - Dwelling Rents

This line includes the income of the Council receivable for the year from rents and charges in respect of other property within the account, such as land, garages and shops etc.

Note 6 - Charges for Services and Facilities

This represents the income of the Council for the year in respect of services or facilities provided by the Council in connection with the provision of dwellings and other properties within the account.

These charges relate to heating, warden and other communal services provided to residents in sheltered accommodation. They also include charges to tenants for community alarm systems and central heating servicing but exclude payments for welfare services that are outside the scope of the HRA.

Note 7 – Contribution towards expenditure

This item covers contributions received, mainly from the General Fund and outside bodies or persons, towards expenditure which has been properly debited to the HRA, such as those in respect of benefits or amenities provided under housing powers but shared by the wider community. Where service charges are received from leaseholders, they can be applied to net down the relevant expenditure, rather than credited as part of this item, provided that the expenditure was incurred directly on the leasehold property and can be identified separately from that incurred on HRA property.

Note 8 – HRA Share of Corporate and Democratic Core

The Net Cost of Services in the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement is generally prepared in accordance with the total cost requirements of the Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP). However, the statutory requirement for the HRA to be debited with the expenditure actually incurred by the Council during the year means that an additional debit is required to charge the HRA with elements of Corporate and Democratic Core costs that can either:

- be identified directly to HRA services, or
- be fairly apportioned to HRA services in line with SeRCOP's seven general principles of overhead apportionment.

The debit is made to the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement after a sub-heading for the Net Cost of HRA Services included in the whole Council Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, so that the entry for the HRA in the latter can be read across straightforwardly to the HRA Statement. However, the aggregate HRA Net Cost of Services is then presented to include this debit.

Note 9 – HRA share of other amounts included in Net Cost of Services but not allocated to specific services

In addition to a share of Corporate and Democratic Core costs that can be allocated to the HRA, there may be other items of expenditure excluded from total cost that should reasonably be debited against the HRA Net Cost of Services in order to satisfy statutory requirements. These include non-distributed costs, e.g. past service costs and settlements relating to post-employment benefits that can fairly be related to HRA activity.

Note 10 – Gain or Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets

Non-Current Assets identified as surplus are required to be valued at Fair Value, and for Housing "Right to Buy" disposals the applicable discounts are applied after revaluation. Both the capital receipt arising from the asset sale and the carrying value of the asset at the point of disposal are then taken to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, and any difference between the two amounts is recognised as a gain or loss on disposal.

It is important to highlight that gains and losses are not a charge on HRA tenants, and the impact is reversed out in the Movement in Reserves Statement to ensure there is no real impact on fund balances for the year.

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account

Gain or Loss on Disposal of Non Current Assets	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
Cost of selling Council Dwellings	16	23
Carrying value of disposed assets	1,505	1,724
Receipts	(2,545)	(2,980)
(Gain) on disposal of Housing Non Current Assets	(1,024)	(1,233)

Note 11 - Interest Payable and Receivable

Interest Payable and Similar Charges

This represents the real interest charges to the HRA in respect of financing capital expenditure. Throughout the year interest is charged directly to the HRA for long term borrowing and charged to the General Fund for short term borrowing. The Item 8 adjustment then distributes the relevant interest charge for short term borrowing to the HRA.

Interest and Investment Income

This represents interest receivable on balances and mortgage interest. As with short term borrowing, all investment income is credited to the General Fund in the year and then distributed to the HRA as part of the Item 8 adjustment.

Note 12 - Net Interest on the Net Defined Benefit Liability / Asset

Allocations to the HRA of a share of the Council's overall IAS 19 pensions interest cost is based on an apportionment of costs between the General Fund and HRA. For a fuller explanation of the Pension scheme, see Note 32 Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Benefit Schemes, within the Notes to the Core Statements.

Note 13 - Housing Stock

The following table analyses the total of the Council's housing stock by type of dwelling.

Housing Stock	2017/18	2016/17 Restated
The stock of dwellings has changed as follows:		
Opening stock of dwellings	3,403	3,431
Add: additions/conversions	33	14
Less: sales - Right to Buy (RTB)	(25)	(26)
- Non-RTB	-	(3)
Less: properties lost to conversion, disposal and deletion	-	(13)
Closing stock of dwellings	3,411	3,403
Analysis of closing stock numbers:		
Houses and Bungalows	2,767	2,770
Flats	644	633
Total	3,411	3,403
In addition the Council owns a 50% share of 3 shared ownership properties		

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account

Note 14 – Non-Current Assets at Balance Sheet Value

The following table shows the Balance Sheet values of all the HRA Non-Current assets at 31 March 2018.

Non Current Assets at Balance Sheet Value	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2017 £'000
Operational Assets		
Dwellings - Balance Sheet Value	207,532	195,174
Other Land and Buildings	3,265	3,705
Community Assets	180	180
Intangible Assets	303	259
Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	234	261
Non-Operational Assets		
Other Land and Buildings	1,177	1,081
Surplus Assets not Held for Sale	394	355
Assets under construction	3,231	1,441
Total Balance Sheet Value of HRA Non Current Assets	216,316	202,456

The District Valuer carried out a desktop valuation of HRA properties as at 31 March 2018.

The net increases in value resulted in a reversal of previous years' impairment losses of £1,843k. Revaluation losses that were less than previous revaluation gains have been absorbed within the Revaluation Reserve.

A full valuation of Council dwellings is required every five years; the next full valuation is due on 31 March 2020.

Note 15 – Council Dwellings at Vacant Possession Value

The vacant possession value of Council dwellings at 31 March 2018 is based on valuations at 1 April 2017. It is £511m for 2017/18 (2016/17 £474.7m).

The only assets valued at vacant possession now are Council dwellings (including special units) and Sheltered Accommodation. The vacant possession value is the Council's estimate, based on information from the District Valuer, of the total sum that it would receive if all the assets were sold on the open market.

The Balance Sheet Value for the dwellings is the 'Existing Use Social Housing Value' (EUSHV) and reflects the fact that the dwellings are occupied by secure tenants.

The Vacant Possession Value for the dwellings is equivalent to the open market value. The difference between the two values is a discount of 62%, based on guidance issued by the CLG, and reflects the economic cost of providing Council housing at less than the open market value.

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account

Note 16 - Capital Expenditure

The following table summarises the HRA capital programme and how it was financed.

Capital expenditure and how it has been financed:	2017/18	2016/17
	£'000	£'000
Capital Expenditure:		
Dwellings	3,363	5,816
Assets under Construction	4,959	1,271
Other (including IT Infrastructure)	206	172
Total	8,528	7,259
Financed by:		
Useable Capital Receipts	(777)	(719)
Revenue Contributions	(4,296)	(1,643)
Major Repairs Reserve	(3,235)	(4,547)
Contributions	(220)	(350)
Total	(8,528)	(7,259)

Note 17 - Capital Receipts

The following table summarises the number and types of assets sold and the total capital receipts generated during 2017/18.

Capital receipts from sales of council houses	2017/18	2016/17
	No's	No's
Number of disposals	25	26
	£'000	£'000
Value of disposals	2,545	2,561

Note 18 - Major Repairs Reserve

The Council is required under statute to maintain a Major Repairs Reserve (MRR) to help finance major capital projects.

Credits to the Major Repairs Reserve

- (a) an amount equal to HRA dwellings depreciation for the year
- (b) transfers from the HRA required by statutory provision

Item (a) has to be debited to the Capital Adjustment Account and item (b) to the HRA Balance and included as a reconciling item in the Statement of Movement on the HRA Balance and in the Reserves Adjustments, which can be seen in Note 7 to the Core Statements.

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account

Debits to the Major Repairs Reserve

- (a) capital expenditure on land, dwellings and other property within the HRA, where this is to be funded from the MRR
- (b) any repayment, made in the year, of the principal of any amount borrowed where the repayment was met by payment out of the MRR
- (c) transfers to the HRA required by statutory provision.

Items (a) and (b) have to be credited to the Capital Adjustment Account and item (c) to the HRA Balance and included as a reconciling item in the Statement of Movement on the HRA Balance and in the Reserves Adjustments, which can be seen in Note 7 to the Core Statements.

The following table summarises the movement on the Major Repairs Reserve:

Movements in the Major Repairs Reserve	2017/18	2016/17
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April	-	(1,591)
Charged in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(3,235)	(2,956)
Transfer to Capital Adjustment Account	3,235	4,547
Balance at 31 March	-	-

Note 19 - HRA Reserves

The deficit on this year's HRA activity of £626k has been transferred to the Strategic Priorities Reserve.

The Collection Fund Statement

The Collection Fund is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for the Council (as billing authority) to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local authorities and the Government of council tax and non-domestic rates.

The County Council and all the Suffolk billing authorities have entered into a countywide non-domestic rates pooling arrangement, which includes provision for the risks and benefits to be shared on an agreed basis.

Council Tax 2016/17 £'000	Non Domestic Rates 2016/17 £'000	Collection Fund Income & Expenditure Account	Note	Council Tax 2017/18 £'000	Non Domestic Rates 2017/18 £'000
		Income:			
(49,823)	-	Income from Council Tax	3	(51,937)	
-	(23,424)	Income from Non Domestic Ratepayers	2		(22,963)
(49,823)	(23,424)			(51,937)	(22,963)
		Expenditure:			
		Precepts and Demands			
36,792	2,384	Suffolk County Council	4	38,450	2,267
5,553	-	Suffolk Police & Crime Commissioner	4	5,746	
7,190	9,536	Babergh District Council	4	7,546	9,068
	11,921	Central Government	4		11,336
49,535	23,841			51,742	22,671
		Charges to the Collection Fund			
-	44	Transitional Protection Payments			324
		Impairment of Debts and Appeals:			
235	-	Increase/(Decrease) in Bad Debt Allowance		132	130
-	(830)	Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions for Appeals			957
-	129	Cost of Collection			130
		Energy Scheme credited to General Fund			26
549	(843)	Contributions towards previous year's estimated Collection Fund Surplus		274	844
50,319	22,341			52,148	25,082
		Movement on Fund Balance - (Surplus) / Deficit			
496	(1,083)		1	211	2,119
(633)	509	(Surplus) / Deficit Brought Forward 1 April	1	(137)	(574)
(137)	(574)	(Surplus) / Deficit Carried Forward 31 March		74	1,545

Notes to the Collection Fund

Note 1 – Movement on the Collection Fund Balance

The collection of council tax and non-domestic rates is in substance an agency arrangement and the cash collected belongs proportionately to the Council, the Government and major preceptors. The Council's share of the fund balance is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account. Balances belonging to major preceptors and the Government are shown in the accounts within debtors or creditors as appropriate. The balance on the Council Tax fund will be taken into account in setting future council tax levels.

Council Tax

Movements on the Collection Fund Balance - Council Tax	Balance 31 March 2016 £'000	Movement 2016/17 £'000	Balance 31 March 2017 £'000	Movement 2017/18 £'000	Balance 31 March 2018 £'000
Preceptors					
Babergh District Council	(92)	72	(20)	31	11
Suffolk County Council	(470)	368	(102)	157	55
Police and Crime Commissioner	(71)	56	(15)	23	8
(Surplus) / Deficit	(633)	496	(137)	211	74

Non-Domestic Rates

Movements on the Collection Fund Balance - NDR	Balance 31 March 2016 £'000	Movement 2016/17 £'000	Balance 31 March 2017 £'000	Movement 2017/18 £'000	Balance 31 March 2018 £'000
Preceptors					
Central Government	254	(541)	(287)	1,059	772
Suffolk County Council	51	(108)	(57)	212	155
Babergh District Council	204	(434)	(230)	848	618
(Surplus) / Deficit	509	(1,083)	(574)	2,119	1,545

Note 2 – Non-Domestic Rates

The Council collects non-domestic rates in the district. From 1 April 2013 the non-domestic rates retention scheme was introduced which means that the total amounts collected from non-domestic ratepayers are no longer paid into a national pool administered by the Government. Instead, they are shared between non-domestic rates preceptors and the Government with the surplus or deficit adjusted in the following year. The Council's share of this redistribution is shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The valuation list was revised in April 2017. The next revaluation of all non-domestic properties is due in April 2021.

Notes to the Collection Fund

The total non-domestic rateable value at the year-end and the national non-domestic rate multiplier for the year	2017/18	2016/17
Total Rateable Value of Business Properties in March	£63.433m	£60.768m
National Rate in the £	47.9p	49.7p
Small Business Rate Multiplier	46.6p	48.4p

The actual income of £22.963m, shown in the accounts, differs to the estimate of £30.384m due to changes in rateable values, reliefs granted, and allowances made during the year.

Note 3 - Income from Council Tax

The Council estimated its tax base for 2017/18 as 32,488.91 (2016/17 was 32,020.03) as shown in the following table.

Council Tax Band	Chargeable Dwellings	Factor	Band D Equivalents
Disabled A	5.26	5/9ths	2.92
A	4,012.17	6/9ths	2,674.78
B	10,714.08	7/9ths	8,333.18
C	7,501.75	8/9ths	6,668.22
D	6,758.07	9/9ths	6,758.07
E	4,003.19	11/9ths	4,892.79
F	2,172.33	13/9ths	3,137.81
G	1,561.08	15/9ths	2,601.80
H	166.25	18/9ths	332.50
Total	36,894.18		35,402.07
Less Council Tax Reduction Scheme			(2,751.00)
Adjustment for Collection Rate for Year which was estimated at 99.5%			(162.16)
Taxbase (Band D Equivalent)			32,488.91
			2017/18
Average Band D Council Tax			1592.60
Babergh's Share			153.86

To meet the demands of Suffolk County Council, Suffolk Police and Crime Commissioner, Babergh District Council and Parish/Town Councils, a council tax of £51.742m (£49.535m for 2016/17) was levied on the tax base, providing an average Band D Council Tax of £1,592.60 (£1,547.00 for 2016/17).

The actual income of £51.937m, shown in the accounts, differs to the estimate of £51.742m due to changes in dwelling numbers, actual reliefs granted and discounts allowed during the year.

Note 4 - Precepts and Demands

Council Tax

The Suffolk County Council and the Suffolk Police and Crime Commissioner precepts are charged to the Collection Fund. Precepts by Parish and Town Councils are charged to the Council's General Fund and included in Babergh District Council's demand on the Collection Fund of £7.546m in 2017/18 and £7.190m in 2016/17. For 2017/18 the total of the Parish Precepts was £2.547m (£2.423m for 2016/17).

Non-Domestic Rates

Demands on the non-domestic rates collection fund are from central government, Suffolk County Council and the District Council, at the rate of 50%, 10% and 40% respectively. The demand from the district is shown as income to the Council's General Fund.

Of Babergh's £9.068m, £6.719m was paid over to the Suffolk Pool (an element of this is then retained by Suffolk County Council and the rest paid over to Central Government) as a tariff payment, leaving a £2.349m payment to the Council's General Fund in 2017/18.

Actual income and expenditure for the year is then reflected in the Fund Balance (see Note 1 above). There is a deficit shown for the year and the Government provided extra rate relief for small businesses during 2017/18 and giving Councils a Section 31 (new burdens) grant to cover the cost. For Babergh, this grant was £1.125m (for 2016/17 £0.549m).

Group Accounts and Explanatory Notes

Introduction

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18 sets out comprehensive requirements for Group Accounts requiring Councils to consider all their interests in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

The purpose of Group Accounts is to provide a picture of Babergh District Council and the group of companies which are either controlled or are significantly influenced by the Council.

The Group Accounts show the Council's exposure to risk through interests in other entities and participation in their activities.

While the Group Accounts are not primary statements, they provide transparency and enable comparison with other entities that have different corporate entities.

The Group Accounts include the following:

- Group Movement in Reserves:

This shows the movement in the year on the Council's single entity usable and unusable reserves together with the Council's share of the Group Reserves.

- Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

This summarises the resources that have been generated and consumed in providing services and managing the group during the year. It includes all day to day expenses and related income on an accruals basis.

- Group Balance Sheet:

This reports the Council Group financial position at the year end.

- Group Cash Flow Statement:

This shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Group during the year. The statement shows how the Group generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cashflows as operating, financing and investing activities.

- Notes to the Group Accounts:

This shows where the balances are materially different to those in the single entity accounts.

Results of Subsidiary

The following notes provide additional details about the Council's involvement in the entities consolidated to form the Group Accounts.

BDC (Suffolk Holdings) Limited was incorporated as a private limited company on 9 June 2017 as a commercial investment vehicle for the Council.

The Council owns 100% of the shareholding, has full voting rights and can appoint and remove directors. The Council's chief executive officer is the company secretary and three councillors are board members.

Group Accounts

The holding company owns 50% of the shareholding of CIFCO Capital Limited, which has two councillors on its board of five directors. The board provides regular reports of the activities and results to the holding company board.

For 2017/18, the holding company's results showed a deficit of £30k.

The company appointed Ensors Chartered Accountants who have prepared management accounts for the period ending 31 March 2018. The first fully audited accounts will be for the period ending 30 June 2018.

The company's registered office is c/o Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils, Endeavour House, 8 Russell Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 2BX.

Group Movement in Reserves Statement

Group Movement in Reserves Statement	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	HRA Balance	Earmarked HRA Reserves	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves	Authority's share of Reserves of Subsidiary and Joint Venture	Total Reserves (Including Group)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening Balance at 1 April 2017	(1,200)	(2,208)	(1,000)	(12,053)	-	(5,721)	(72)	(22,254)	(111,532)	(133,786)	-	(133,786)
Movement in reserves during 2017/18												
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(18)	-	(6,984)	-	-	-	-	(7,002)	(12,627)	(19,629)	-	(19,629)
Adjustments between Group Accounts and Council Accounts	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	-	30
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	(3,365)	-	7,610	-	-	(2,033)	-	2,212	(2,212)	-	-	-
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(3,353)	-	626	-	-	(2,033)	-	(4,760)	(14,839)	(19,599)	-	(19,599)
Transfers to / (from) reserves (Note 8)	3,353	(3,383)	(626)	626	-	-	-	(30)	-	(30)	30	(0)
(Increase)/Decrease in 2017/18	-	(3,383)	-	626	-	(2,033)	-	(4,790)	(14,839)	(19,629)	30	(19,599)
Balance at 31 March 2018	(1,200)	(5,591)	(1,000)	(11,427)	-	(7,754)	(72)	(27,044)	(126,371)	(153,415)	30	(153,385)

Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2016/17 Restated			Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	Note	2017/18		
Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000			Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000
			General Fund				
			- Investment & Commercial Delivery		-	-	
			- BMS Invest		120	(9)	
			- Communities		2,339	(331)	
			- Corporate Resources		21,905	(18,974)	
			- Customer Services		1,986	(10)	
			- Environment & Commercial Partnerships		5,125	(2,460)	
			- Housing		2,008	(734)	
			- Law & Governance		1,444	(479)	
			- Planning for Growth		2,223	(3,874)	
			- Senior Leadership Team		854	(74)	
			- Charge to HRA & Capital		(1,516)	-	
			- HRA		7,964	(16,861)	
			- Cost of Services		44,452	(43,806)	
			- Other Operating Expenditure		1,613	-	
			- Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		3,924	(895)	
			- Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income and Expenditure		6,719	(19,009)	
			- (Surplus) on Provision of Services		56,708	(63,710)	
			Associates & Joint Ventures accounted for on an equity basis		-	-	
			- Group (Surplus) on Provision of Services - A		-	-	
			- (Surplus) or Deficit on revaluation of property, plant and equipment assets			(10,169)	
			- Impairment losses on non-current assets charged to the Revaluation Reserve			-	
			- Remeasurement of the net defined liability/(asset)			(2,442)	
			- (Surplus) or Deficit on revaluation of available for sale financial assets			(16)	
			- Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure - B			(12,627)	
			- Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (A+B)			(19,599)	

Group Balance Sheet

2016/17	Group Balance Sheet	Note	2017/18
£'000			£'000
-	Property, Plant and Equipment		246,735
-	Investment Property		3,500
-	Intangible Assets		1,312
-	Long Term Investments		1,202
-	Long Term Debtors		11,575
-	Long Term Assets		264,324
-	Short Term Investments		9,636
-	Inventories		79
-	Short Term Debtors		5,225
-	Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,704
-	Current Assets		17,644
-	Short Term Borrowing		(12,543)
-	Short Term Creditors		(6,566)
-	Provisions		(1,118)
-	Current Liabilities		(20,227)
-	Long Term Borrowing		(85,797)
-	Capital Grants & Contributions Received in Advance		(1,795)
-	Other Grants & Contributions Received in Advance		(675)
-	Defined Benefit Pension Scheme Liability		(20,090)
-	Long Term Liabilities		(108,357)
-	Net Assets		153,384
-	Usable reserves - (Profit) & Loss		30
-	Usable reserves		(27,081)
-	Unusable reserves		(126,333)
-	Total Reserves		(153,384)

Group Cash Flow Statement

2016/17 £'000	Group Cash Flow Statement	Note	2017/18 £'000
-	Net (Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		(6,972)
-	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements		(3,028)
-	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities		3,903
-	Net cash flows from Operating Activities		(6,097)
-	Investing Activities		13,087
-	Financing Activities		(5,500)
-	Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		1,490
-	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		(4,194)
-	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		(2,704)

Notes to the Group Accounts

Where added value is provided, additional disclosures are presented below in respect of the Group Accounts. These are referenced with a **G** and can be referred to against the main statements of the Group Accounts on pages 99 to 105.

Where there are no changes to values from the accounts of Babergh District Council then no additional notes have been prepared as these are referred to in the notes in the single entity accounts.

Note G1 - Accounting Policies for the Group

The Group Accounts have been prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18.

The Council has consolidated its interests in the entities over which it exercises control or significant influence because they are material to the Council's balance sheet.

The results of the Council's subsidiary have been consolidated on a line by line basis. Intra-group transactions have been eliminated before consolidation.

The Accounting Policies used in the preparation of the Group Accounts are the same as for the single entity accounts of Babergh District Council, as set out in Note 35 of the Notes to the Core Statement of Accounts.

Note G2 – Cash Flow Statement: Operating Activities

Cash Flow Statement - Operating Activities	2017/18 £'000	2016/17 £'000
The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:		
Interest received	(511)	-
Interest paid	2,851	-
	2,340	-
The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following non-cash movements:		
Depreciation and amortisation	(5,057)	-
Impairment and (downward valuations)/reversals	1,600	-
(Increase)/decrease in creditors	1,498	-
Increase/(decrease) in debtors	2,483	-
Increase/(decrease) in inventories	19	-
Movement on pension liability	(669)	-
Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	(1,968)	-
Other non-cash items	(934)	-
	(3,028)	-
The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following items that are investing and financing activities:		
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	3,228	-
Other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing activities	(1,665)	-
	1,563	-
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,563	-

Independent auditor's report to the Members of Babergh District Council

Opinion on the Authority's financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Babergh District Council for the year ended 31 March 2018 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. The financial statements comprise the:

- Authority and Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement,
- Authority and Group Movement in Reserves Statement,
- Authority and Group Balance Sheet,
- Authority and Group Cash Flow Statement,
- related notes 1 to 38 for the Authority, related notes G1 and G2 for the Group;
- Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement, the movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement and related notes 1 to 19; and
- Collection Fund and the related notes 1 to 4.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of Babergh District Council and the Group as at 31 March 2018 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- Have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and the Comptroller and Auditor General's (C&AG) AGN01, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Chief Financial Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or

Audit Opinion

- the Chief Financial Officer has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Authority's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Narrative Report set out on pages 1 to 13, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, having regard to the guidance issued by the C&AG in November 2017, we are satisfied that, in all significant respects, Babergh District Council put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Matters on which we report by exception

We report to you if:

- in our opinion the annual governance statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information forthcoming from the audit or our knowledge of the Authority;
- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we make written recommendations to the audited body under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Responsibility of the Assistant Director, Corporate Resources

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities set out on page 14 the Assistant Director, Corporate Resources is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

In preparing the financial statements, the Assistant Director, Corporate Resources is responsible for assessing the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Authority either intends to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>.

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Scope of the review of arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) in November 2017, as to whether the Authority had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people. The Comptroller and Auditor General determined this criterion as that necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether the Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2018.

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

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. The Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office (NAO) requires us to report to you our conclusion relating to proper arrangements.

We report if significant matters have come to our attention which prevent us from concluding that the Authority has put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

Certificate

We certify that we have completed the audit of the accounts of Babergh District Council in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of Babergh District Council, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and for no other purpose, as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Suresh Patel (Key Audit Partner)

Ernst & Young LLP (Local Auditor)
Cambridge

27 September 2018

Glossary of Terms

Accruals

The accruals principle is that income is recorded when it is earned rather than when it is received, and expenses are recorded when goods or services are received rather than when the payment is made.

Accrued Retirement Benefits (Pensions)

The retirement benefits for service up to a given point in time, whether vested rights or not.

Actuarial Gains and Losses (Pensions)

For a defined benefit scheme, the changes in deficits or surpluses that arise because events have not coincided with actuarial assumptions used in the last valuation (experience gains or losses) or because actuarial assumptions have changed.

Agency Services

These are services that are performed by or for another Council or public body, where the principal (the Council responsible for the service) reimburses the agent (the Council carrying out the work) for the costs of the work.

Amortisation

The process of decreasing or accounting for an amount over a period of time. Amortisation of capital expenditures of certain assets under accounting rules, particularly intangible assets, in a manner analogous to depreciation.

Appropriations

Amounts transferred to or from revenue or capital reserves.

Asset

An item owned by the Council which has an economic value e.g. land and buildings, debts or cash.

Budget

A financial statement of the Council's plans for any given year.

Capital Adjustment Account

A complex balance, it is debited with the historical cost of acquiring, creating or enhancing assets over the life of those assets, and of Revenue Expenditure Financed from Capital under Statute over the period of benefit (usually one year), and is credited with resources set aside to finance capital expenditure.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition of new assets or expenditure, which adds to, and not merely maintains, the value of an existing fixed asset.

Capital Financing Charges

This is the annual charge to the revenue account in respect of interest and principal repayments and payments of borrowed money.

Capital Grants

Grants received towards capital spending on a particular service or project.

Capital Receipts

Proceeds from the sale of capital assets such as land or buildings. They are available to finance new capital outlay and to repay existing debt e.g. Right to Buy capital receipts which can only be spent on providing new housing provision (known as 1-4-1 replacement).

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)

CIPFA is the leading professional accountancy body for public services.

Collection Fund

The Collection Fund reflects the statutory obligation for the District Council to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the Council in relation to the collection from taxpayers and ratepayers and the distribution to Suffolk County Council, Suffolk Police and Crime Commissioner and the Government of council tax and non-domestic rates.

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The entry represents the difference between the income included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement and the amount required to be credited to the General Fund.

Community Assets

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

Community Infrastructure Levy

An income stream introduced in April 2016 following changes to planning legislation. Provides a charging schedule that maximises the funding for infrastructure within the District but does not prevent or stall development.

Contingent Liabilities or Assets

These are amounts potentially due to or from individuals or organisations which may arise in the future but which at this time cannot be determined accurately, and for which provision has not been made in the Council's accounts.

Creditors

Amounts owed by the Council for work done, goods received or services rendered, for which payment has not been made at the date of the balance sheet.

Current Assets

Assets where the value may change because the volume held can vary through day to day activity, e.g. cash, debtors and stock.

Current Liabilities

Amounts which will become payable in the next accounting period (e.g. creditors, cash overdrawn).

Current Service Costs (Pensions)

The increase in the present value of a defined benefit pension scheme's liabilities expected to arise from employee service in the current period, i.e. the ultimate pension benefits "earned" by employees in the current year's employment.

Curtailment (Pensions)

For a defined benefit scheme, an event that reduces the expected years of future service of current staff or reduces for a number of staff the accrual of defined benefits for some or all of their future service.

Debtors

Sums of money due to the Council, that have not been received at the balance sheet date.

Defined Benefit Scheme (Pensions)

A scheme to provide retirement benefits, the value of which are independent of the contributions payable, and that are not directly related to the underlying investments.

Depreciation

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

De Minimis

A threshold which anything falling below is too small to be of concern

Direct Revenue Financing

A charge to the revenue account to finance capital expenditure.

Discretionary Benefits (Pensions)

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

Earmarked Reserves

The Council holds a number of reserves earmarked to be used to meet specific, known or predicted future expenditure.

Expected Rate of Return on Pension Assets

For a funded, defined benefit scheme, the average rate of return, net of any charges, expected to be earned on assets held by the scheme over the remaining life of the related obligation to pay future retirement benefits.

External Audit

The independent examination of the activities and accounts of Local Authorities to ensure the accounts have been prepared in accordance with legislative requirements and proper practices and to ensure the Council has made proper arrangements to secure value for money in its use of resources.

Fair Value

Fair value is the price at which an asset could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction, less any grants receivable towards the purchase or use of the asset.

Finance Lease

A finance lease is one that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset to the lessee.

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another, for example, a market loan. The term "financial Instrument" covers both financial assets and financial liabilities and includes the most straightforward of financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables (debtors) and trade payables (creditors) and the most complex ones such as derivatives and embedded derivatives.

Formula Funding

The aggregate of Revenue Support Grant (RSG) plus income from redistributed business rates non-domestic rates (NDR).

Formula Funding is divided into four blocks:

1. A needs assessment – Relative Needs Formulae (RNF) – is intended to reflect the relative cost of providing comparable services between different local authorities. It takes account of characteristics such as population and social structure.
2. A resources element – relative resources amount – takes account of the different capacity of different areas to raise income from council tax due to the differing mix of properties. It is a negative amount as it represents assumed income for local authorities.
3. A central allocation which is the same for all local authorities delivering the same services.
4. A floor "damping block" in order to give every Council a minimum grant increase. Grant increases to other Councils in the same class are scaled back to pay to bring all local authorities up to the appropriate floor increase.

General Fund

This is the main revenue fund of the Council and includes the net cost of all services financed by local taxpayers and Government grants.

Government Grants

Payments by Central Government towards Local Authority spending. They may be specific to a particular service e.g. Housing Benefits Grant; or general (see Revenue Support Grant).

Group Accounts

Report the full extent of the assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of the Council and the companies which the Council either control or significantly influence. The Council has consolidated the interests which are financially material to the Council, to provide a full picture of the Council's arrangements for good governance.

Heritage Assets

Assets preserved in trust for future generations because of their cultural, environmental or historical associations.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

The statutory account which sets out the revenue expenditure and income arising from providing, maintaining and managing of Council dwellings. These costs are financed by tenants' rents. Other services are charged to the General Fund.

Impairment

A reduction in the value of a fixed asset below its carrying amount on the balance sheet as a result of the consumption of economic benefits (such as physical damage due to fire or flood) or the fall in the price of a specific asset. A general reduction in asset values is accounted for as impairment through valuation loss.

Income

Amounts that the Council receives, or expects to receive, from any source. Income includes fees, charges, sales and grants that are specific and special. The term income implies that the figures concerned relate to amounts due in a financial year irrespective of whether they have been received in that period.

Infrastructure Assets

Fixed assets which generally cannot be sold and from which benefit can be obtained only by continued use of the asset created. Examples are highways and footpaths.

Interest Cost (Pensions)

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

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Defined Accounting Standards that must be applied by all reporting entities to all financial statements in order to provide a true and fair view of the entity's financial position, and a standardised method of comparison with financial statements of the other entities.

Investment Property

An asset that is used solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. For example, the Council-owned industrial estates.

Investments (Pensions)

The Council's share of pension scheme assets associated with its liability to pay future retirement benefits.

Market Value

This is generally applied to the valuation of non-current assets. It is the value that could be achieved if the asset was offered for sale with no restrictions that could affect its value

Material/Materiality

Materiality relates to the significance of transactions, balances and errors. Financial information is material if its omission or misstatement could influence the users of the accounts.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

The minimum amount the Council is required by statute to set aside on an annual basis for the repayment of debt.

Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)

A Department of Central Government with an overriding responsibility for determining the allocation of general resources to Local Authorities-

Net Book Value (NBV)

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

New Homes Bonus (NHB)

A grant paid by Central Government to the Council to reflect and incentivize housing growth in the District. It is based on the amount of additional Council Tax revenue raised for new build homes, conversions, and long term empty homes brought back into use.

Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) (also known as Business Rates)

NDR is the levy on non-domestic property, based on a national rate in the pound applied to the 'rateable value' of the property. The Government determines national rate poundage each year which is applicable to all Local Authorities. The income arising is collected and shared between central government, Suffolk County Council and the District Council on the basis of a predetermined formula.

Non-Current Assets (previously fixed assets)

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

Past Service Cost (Pensions)

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

Post Balance Sheet Events

Events, both favourable and unfavourable, which occur between the Balance Sheet date and the date on which the Statement of Accounts are authorised for issue by the Chief Financial Officer.

Precept

The amount levied by various authorities that is collected by the Council on their behalf. Suffolk County Council, the Suffolk Police and Crime Commissioner and various Local Councils within the District are precepting authorities and the District Council is the billing authority.

Projected Unit Method (Pensions)

An actuarial method of valuing a pension scheme's liability to pay future retirement benefits taking into account estimated increases in future earnings.

Provisions

Amounts set aside to meet liabilities or losses which it is anticipated will be incurred but where the amount and/or the timing of such costs are uncertain.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

An arm of Central Government which is the major provider of loans to finance long term funding requirements for Local Authorities.

Reserves

Amounts set aside for general contingencies, to provide working balances or earmarked to specific future expenditure.

Retirement Benefits (Pensions)

All forms of consideration given by an employer in exchange for services rendered by staff that are payable after completion of the engagement.

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute (REFCUS)

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provision but that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset that has been charged as expenditure to the CIES. For the Council, the most significant type of REFCUS is the payment of home improvement grants to private householders.

Revenue Expenditure

The day-to-day spending and income of the Council on such items as staff, goods, services and equipment.

Revenue Support Grant (RSG)

This, along with redistributed non-domestic rates, is the main form of Government funding (known as Formula Funding) towards the Council's expenditure.

Scheme Liabilities (Pensions)

The liabilities to pay future retirement benefits, measured using the projected unit method, of a defined benefit scheme for outgoings falling due after the valuation date.

Section 31 (S31) Grant

Grants paid to the Council by Central Government for small business rate relief and new discretionary rate reliefs.

Settlement (Pensions)

An irrevocable action that relieves the employer of the primary responsibility for a pension obligation.

Treasury Management Strategy (TMS)

A strategy prepared with regard to legislative and CIPFA requirements setting out the framework for treasury management activity for the Council.