



DERBY CITY COUNCIL

DRAFT STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2011 - 2012



	Page
Contents	2
The Explanatory Foreword	4
Statement of Responsibilities	14
Audit Opinion	15
Core Financial Statements	
Movement in Reserves Statement	16
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	18
Balance Sheet	19
Cash Flow Statement	20
Notes to the Core Financial Statements	
1 Accounting Policies	21
2 Accounting Standards Issued, Not Adopted	43
3 Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies	43
4 Assumptions Made about the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty	45
5 Events After the Balance Sheet Date	47
6 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations	48
7 Amounts Reported for Resource Allocation Decisions	54
8 Other Operating Expenditure	58
9 Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	58
10 Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	58
11 Accounting for Local Government Schools	59
12 Dedicated Schools Grant	60
13 Grant Income	61
14 Trading Operations	63
15 External Audit Costs	64
16 Pooled Budgets	65
17 Property, Plant and Equipment	66
18 Heritage Assets	72
19 Investment Properties	75
20 Intangible Assets	76
21 Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing	77
22 Leases	78
23 PFI and Similar Contracts	81
24 Financial Instruments	84
25 Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments	87
26 Assets Held for Sale	92
27 Debtors	92
28 Inventories	93
29 Cash and Cash Equivalents	93
30 Creditors	93
31 Other Long Term Liabilities	94

32 Provisions	94
33 Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	96
34 Usable Reserves	98
35 Unusable Reserves	98
36 Related Parties	103
37 Trust Funds	105
38 Members' Allowances	106
39 Officers' Remuneration	106
40 Termination Benefits	108
41 Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes	108
42 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes	109
43 Contingent Liabilities	114
44 Contingent Assets	115
45 Adjustments for Non-cash Movements	115
46 Adjustments for items that are Investing or Financing Activities	115
47 Operating Activities	116
48 Investing Activities	116
49 Financing Activities	116
Housing Revenue Account	
Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement	117
Movement in Housing Revenue Account Statement	118
Notes to the Housing Revenue Account	119
1 The Number and Type of Dwelling	119
2 Council Dwellings Vacant Possession Value	120
3 Major Repairs Reserve	120
4 Housing Repairs Account	120
5 Capital Expenditure and Financing	121
6 Depreciation	121
7 Impairment	122
8 Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	123
9 Analysis of HRA Subsidy	123
10 Rent Arrears in Respect of Uncollectible Debt	123
11 Analysis of HRA Share of Contributions to/from the Pensions Reserve	123
The Collection Fund	
The Collection Fund	124
Notes to the Collection Fund	125
1 Council Tax	125
2 Income from Business Ratepayers	125
Group Accounts	126
Group Movement in Reserves Statement	128
Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	131
Group Balance Sheet	132
Group Cash Flow Statement	133
Glossary	134

Explanatory Foreword

1. Introduction

Welcome to Derby City Council's annual Statement of Accounts for 2011/12. The accounts have been prepared in line with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2011 (the Code), published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

The purpose of this foreword is to provide a summary of the overall financial position and performance of the Council as at 31 March 2012 and explain the most significant financial matters contained within the Accounts. It also explains the Council's financial activity during 2011/12 and the purpose of these financial statements. Where necessary estimates and judgements have been made in preparing these accounts which comply with the Code. Further details of these estimates and judgements are included in Notes 3 and 4 to the Accounts (pages 43 & 45).

In order to provide all stakeholders in the city with the confidence that public money has been properly accounted for, effective internal controls to detect and prevent any irregularities have been rigorously enforced. Details of the Council's systems of internal control are included within the Council's Annual Governance Statement.

2. Explanation of the Statements

In accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom the core financial statements summarise the Council's finances for 2011/12 (1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012). The core financial statements comprise of:

a) Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be used to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other unusable reserves.

b) Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the actual financial performance measured in terms of resources generated and consumed by the Council during 2011/12. It is produced in line with IFRS accounting conventions and therefore the costs shown may be different to the amount to be funded from taxation.

c) Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council as at 31 March 2012. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council.

d) Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the total movements in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during 2011/12 arising from transactions with third parties for revenue and capital purposes.

e) Housing Revenue Account

This is a separate statutory account which summarises all income and expenditure arising from the provision, management and maintenance of Council housing.

f) Collection Fund

The Collection Fund statement reflects the Council's statutory requirement to maintain a separate account showing all transactions relating to National Non-Domestic Rates and Council Tax.

g) Statement of Accounting Policies

The Council produces figures in the accounts using general principles recommended by CIPFA. They ensure accounts from different public sector organisations are consistent and comparable. This section explains the main policies which the Council has adopted.

h) Notes to the Core Financial Statements

These notes aim to assist in understanding by breaking down balances shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditures Statement, Movement in Reserves Statement, Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement.

3. Revenue Income and Expenditure

a) Financial Performance against Budget

In March 2011, the Council agreed its original budget for 2011/12 at £221.1m. This resulted in a band-D council tax of £1,127.21, which is equivalent to the 2010/11 figure due to the decision to freeze Council Tax for 2011/12.

The following table shows that the Council's actual spending was £218.8m against the final approved budget of £221.8m. The budget variance of £2.975m represented 1.34% of the Council's 2011/12 budget requirement. This balance has been transferred to the Council's revenue reserves to help address future pressures, subject to any specific amounts being set aside for individual pressures on approval of the Council's revenue outturn position. These figures are based on directorate responsibilities, rather than the total cost of providing services (including charges for support services, using assets, and adjustments to show the true cost of providing pensions to employees), which is used in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account.

Comparison of Actual Net Spending against Budget for 2011/12:

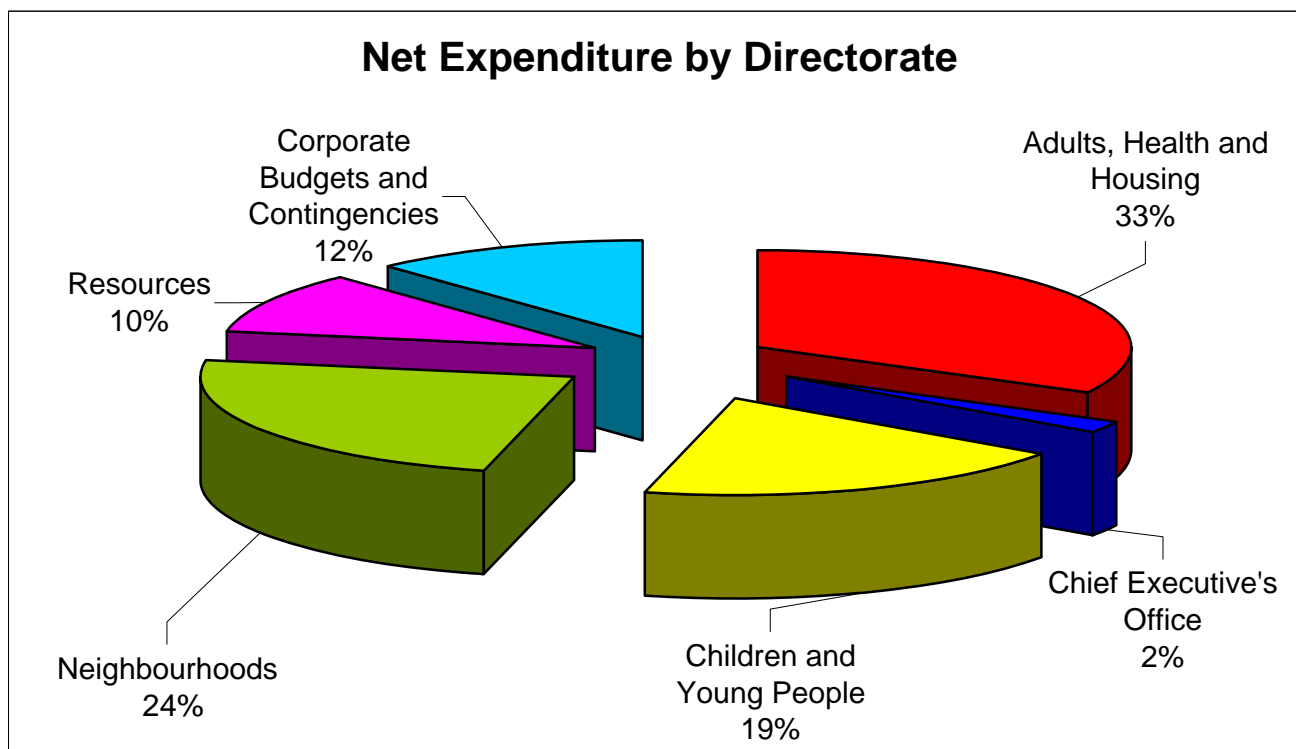
	Final Approved Budget	Actual	Final (Under) / Overspend
	£000	£000	£000
Expenditure			
Adults, Health and Housing	72,033	72,841	808
Chief Executive's Office	3,932	3,900	(32)
Children and Young People	42,992	42,738	(254)
Neighbourhoods	54,046	52,811	(1,235)
Resources	23,704	23,139	(565)
Corporate Budgets	25,057	23,360	(1,697)
Net Spending	221,764	218,789	(2,975)
Transfer of Underspend to Reserves	0	2,975	2,975
Budget Requirement	221,764	221,764	0

Reconciliation of Budget Requirement to Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account for 2011/12:

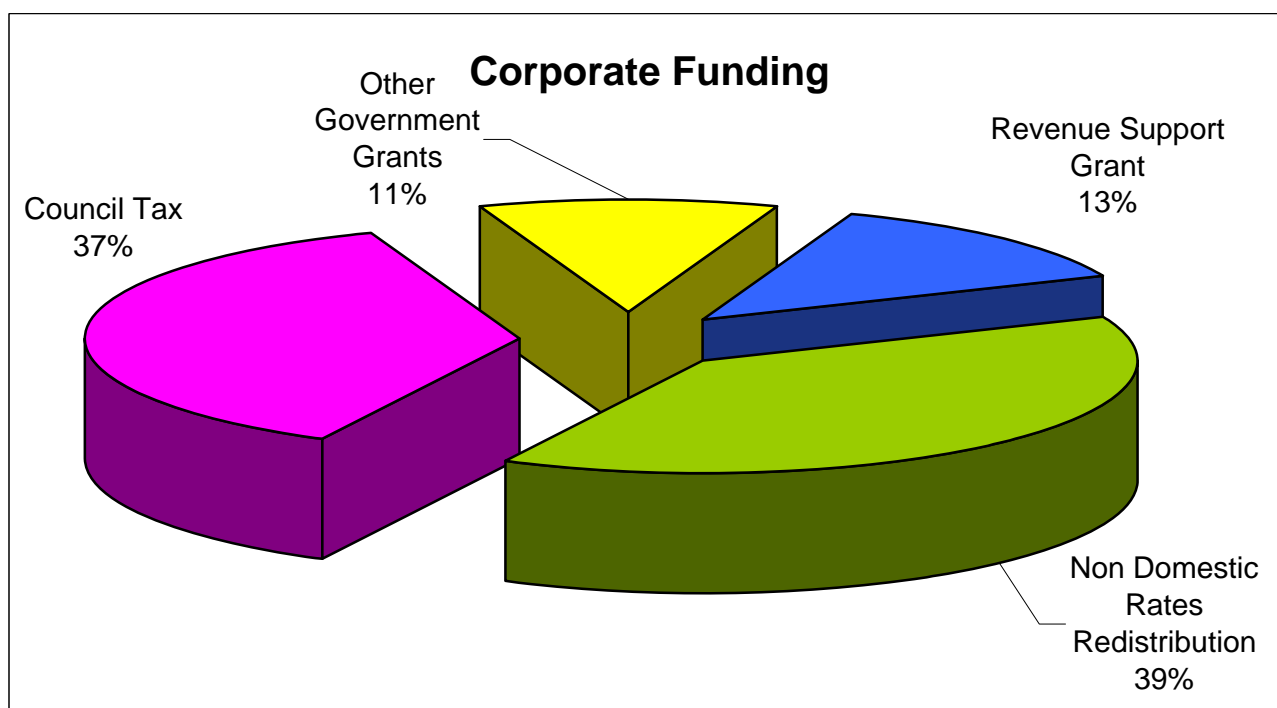
	£000
Cost of Services per CI&E Account	305,340
Plus: Other operating expenditure	15,968
Plus: Financing and investment Income and Expenditure	22,478
Less: Deficit on the Provision of Services per CI&E	(78,099)
Less: Capital grants and contributions (Note 13)	(41,573)
Less: Uncentralised non ring fenced government grants	(2,444)
Plus: Reduction in share of collection fund surplus	94
Budget Requirement	221,764

b) Analysis of Revenue Spending

During the year the City Council manages and controls spending on services such as schools, social services and leisure facilities through its General Fund. The Council spending on interest payable and similar charges was £16.648m, a £0.71m increase from 2010/11. A summary of the net cost of running each main service area is shown below:



Further analysis of the Council's revenue spending is provided in Note 7. This spending is financed from Council Tax, Government Grants, fees and charges, and other income.



c) Housing Revenue Account

The Housing Revenue Account outturn shows a carried forward deficit of £3.382m, met from the ring-fenced Housing Revenue Account reserve within the Balance Sheet.

From April 2012 councils will take control of their housing rental income and no longer operate within the HRA subsidy system. To enable this change councils will take on a share of the national housing debt. Derby's self financing settlement of £28.164m was paid to the Secretary of State on 28 March 2012. This is being financed from additional borrowing undertaken by the HRA in 2011/12.

d) Revenue Reserves

The Council's main revenue reserve for general purposes is the General Fund Balance. This is set aside to support the management of risks in the Revenue Budget and could be used for any purpose if required. The General Fund Balance represents the minimum level of reserves that the Council should hold.

In December 2011, the Council calculated its target range for the General Fund Balance as being between £7,034,000 and £9,501,000. This target level was set by the Strategic Director of Resources after consideration of the Council's strategic and operational risks. At 31 March 2012 the General Fund Balance stands at £7,143,000 and is therefore within the recommended target range.

The Council also holds a number of revenue earmarked reserves to fund specific projects included within the Council's budget and priorities, such as the Council's transformation programme and accommodation strategy. As at 31 March 2012 revenue earmarked reserves held by the Council total £59.515m. A detailed review of all revenue earmarked reserves is carried out on an annual basis as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy planning process. This aims to identify any earmarked reserves which could be redistributed to better support the Council's priorities.

Included within corporate earmarked reserves is a budget risk reserve of £6,185,000 at 31 March 2012. This reserve is not allocated to any specific risk areas and is held to support future budget planning risks and general unforeseen in-year budget pressures.

The Council considers the current and future projected levels of reserves and balances held by the Council to be adequate to meet estimated future commitments and address ongoing risks and uncertainties.

4. Capital Income and Expenditure

Alongside our day-to-day costs, the Council spends money on capital assets such as buildings, roads, major maintenance, vehicles and ICT. During 2011/12 the Council spent £108.667m on capital schemes. This expenditure is significantly higher due to a capitalisation direction received from the government to fund the extra borrowing (£28m) necessary under the new housing regulations.

Major Areas of Capital Spend in 2011/12:

Directorate	Scheme	£000
Children & Young People	New build, extensions and modernisation of schools and education centres. Devolved capital school grants.	25,296
Neighbourhoods	Highways and transportation. Improvements to city wide parks and play areas. Refuse vehicles, street cleaning and grounds plant and equipment.	18,365
Adult Health & Housing	New build and modernisation of Council dwellings. New day facility for adults with autism.	52,121
Resources	Information and communication technology	3,912
Chief Executive's Office	Accommodation Strategy.	8,973
Total		108,667

Capital expenditure is financed from one of the following sources:

- Supported borrowing (where the interest costs for the debt are funded by central government grant)
- Unsupported borrowing (where the interest costs for the debt are funded from the Council's revenue budget)
- Grants or contributions from the Government, the European Union or another third party
- Proceeds from the sale of capital assets (capital receipts)
- Contributions from the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account

Unapplied capital resources, excluding capital receipts, stand at £31.875m at 31 March 2012. These consist of £27.616m unapplied capital grants and £4.259m earmarked capital reserves. The unapplied capital receipts reserve stands at £5.111m at 31 March 2012.

These resources are earmarked and planned to be used over the next five years to fund the Council's capital programme.

5. Borrowing Facilities

In 2011/12 the Council had an authorised limit for external debt of £517m that compares to the actual level of debts outstanding at 31 March 2012 of £379m.

Breakdown of Borrowing Figures:

	2010/11	2011/12
	£m	£m
Short-Term Borrowing (i.e. due within 1 year)	0	0
Long-Term Borrowing	349.5	379.0
Total	349.5	379.0

During the year borrowing increased by £29.5m from £349.5m at 31 March 2011 in line with the Council's approved Treasury Management Strategy. All standard external borrowings, except for £20m taken from the Royal Bank of Scotland, are held with the Public Works Loan Board. However, the figures above also include debt managed by Derbyshire County Council on Derby City Council's behalf, and debt deemed to be finance lease liabilities under PFI contracts.

6. Significant Liabilities, Provisions, Contingencies and Write Offs / Impairments

The Council has set aside a significant provision of £2.5m at 31 March 2012 for the likely repayment of subsidy from the Council's 2009/10 Housing Benefit Grants and for the probable repayment of reward funding in the 2010/11 and 2011/12 claims. The exact value of any repayment will depend on the results of the Council's external auditor's review and payment is expected to occur during 2012/13.

The Council has recognised a significant impairment of £38.699m for a number of schools in the 2011/12 Statement of Accounts. This reflects the Government's initiative for schools to apply for Academy status and impacts on the Council's assets. The Council is required to remove these assets from the property portfolio on transfer to Academy status. Schools moving to Academy status are shown as either a disposal or an impairment depending on the actual date of transfer. Seven schools will be moving to Academy status on the 1st September 2012 and have therefore been impaired and a further three have already converted during 2011/12 which have been reflected as disposals within the balance sheet. Further details of the impairments to Council assets are included in Note 17.

7. Private Finance Initiatives

Private Finance Initiative (PFI) schemes are agreements to receive services where the responsibility for making available the fixed assets needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. Payments made by the Council under a contract are mainly split between capital financing liability, interest and service charges, all of which are charged to revenue to reflect the value of services received in each financial year.

Derby City Council has three operational PFI projects and a further one in procurement as follows:

Operational: Assets included within Council accounts

- **Grouped Schools**

A 27-year PFI contract with Derby School Solutions (DSS), a private sector consortium, to build, maintain and operate 5 new schools and a Children's Centre including 2 support units

in the City. This initiative is funded by a combination of special grant from Central Government, contributions from each schools delegated budget over the life of the contract and Early Years service.

- **Street Lighting Columns**

A 25-year PFI contract was signed in April 2007 with Connecting roads (Derby), to replace all the life expired lighting units within the city, and to maintain the whole of the lighting of stock for the period of the contract. This initiative is funded by a contribution from the Council's revenue budget and a special grant from Central Government.

Operational: Assets not included within the accounts

- **Housing Inner City Regeneration**

A 30 year contract with Home Housing Association to acquire and refurbish 150 housing properties, which commenced in January 2001. This initiative is funded by a contribution from the Council's revenue budget and a special grant from Central Government.

In Procurement

- **Housing**

The Council is involved in negotiations with both a single bidder and the Homes and Communities Agency to provide a minimum of 170 affordable houses in the City under a 30-year PFI contract. These homes will be a mix of new build and refurbishments at three sites: Alvaston, Chaddesden and Spondon. Financial close is now anticipated to take place in late 2012.

8. Net Pensions Liability

The Council participates in the Derbyshire County Council defined benefit (open) pension fund and the Teachers' Pension Fund. During the year there was an increase in the Council's Net Pension Liability of £49.677m. This meant the Council's net pension liability as at 31 March 2012 was £267.396m. A more detailed analysis of the movement in net pension liability can be found in Note 42. The forecast pension payments will be paid out over a period of many years during which time the assets will continue to generate returns towards funding them.

In addition, future changes in the equity market will also adjust the value of the fund assets. In calculating the scheme assets and liabilities the fund's actuaries make a number of assumptions about events and circumstances in the future. The resulting actuarial calculations are subject to uncertainties on the outcome of future events and include assumptions on the income and valuation of investments held by the fund. The principal actuarial assumptions made in relation to these accounts are disclosed in Note 42. This discloses the actuarial gains and losses in the year which reflects where actual outcomes differ from actuarial assumptions made last year together with the effect of consequent revision of the estimates moving forward.

9. Impact of Current Economic Climate in 2011/12

Although the recent economic downturn has continued to have an impact on some services provided by the Council in 2011/12, our General Fund and HRA balances both remain above minimum acceptable levels.

The ongoing European sovereign debt crisis has caused a loss of confidence across the EU member states and focussed attention on national debt levels. As a consequence the austerity measures introduced by the government resulted in significant reductions in funding to the public sector.

The economic environment has made debt collection more challenging during 2011/12, and the Council has continued to focus on its duty to collect debt whilst recognising individual circumstances where relevant.

The Council's average rate of return on its investments in 2011/12 was 0.79%, compared to the Bank of England base rate of 0.50%. This rate of return is much lower than can be found in the high street for retail customers, since the Government's guarantee scheme does not apply to wholesale investors such as local authorities. The Council therefore has to invest only in the safest institutions, and these have the lowest interest rates. In order to meet its financial commitments to the residents of Derby to make best use of its financial resources, the Council uses its cash balances to postpone the borrowing required for the capital programme, instead of investing them in financial institutions.

During 2011/12 the Council carried out a series of revaluations of property, plant and equipment, in line with its rolling programme. This exercise resulted in downward revaluations, excluding Council Dwellings, of £5.1m being recognised against the Net Book Values of Council Assets, although the impact has not been as significant as in previous years (£21.6m impairment in 2010/11). The Council has also recognised a significant impairment of £38.699m for Schools converting to Academy as discussed in section 6 above. These impairments are a reflection of the continued impact of the current economic climate on the values of Council assets.

10. The Medium Term Financial Plan

The Council's medium term financial plan (MTFP) for 2012/13 to 2014/15 delivers a balanced position after providing for significant funding reductions announced as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review in 2010 (covering 2011/12 to 2014/15) and subsequent detailed financial settlement. The plan does, however, include assumptions about anticipated resources from Central Government and Council Tax, inflation, service demand and the deliverability of planned savings.

The government will introduce the Rates Retention Scheme (RRS) from April 2013 allowing Councils to retain a proportion of collected business rates. The specific details of the scheme are not expected until December 2012 along with the Revenue Support Grant settlement. This causes uncertainty as to the amount of resources available to the Council from 2013/14 onwards.

Recent announcements by the Government indicated that public sector funding will continue to be cut until at least 2016/17.

The Council has outlined permanent saving requirements of over £57m over the next three years to address these funding reductions and meet rising costs whilst continuing to maintain priority services and invest for the future. The savings targets of £23.6m in 2012/13, £16.1m in 2013/14 and £17.9m in 2014/15 exclude one-off savings needed to meet redundancy pressures. Savings will be delivered from a combination of the Council's one Derby one council transformation programme including accommodation strategy, staff post reductions and changes to services.

The Council will need to carefully monitor delivery of these planned savings throughout the financial year to ensure the MTFP is delivered on target. The Council will also need to examine all service areas to identify where further savings can be made and revise spending plans to reflect any further changes in funding, whilst continuing to deliver priority services.

The Council also has a medium term capital investment programme which totals £256m over the next three years. This includes £20m for the Council's accommodation strategy, a £36m housing improvement programme, £21m for the Local Transport Plan, £11m IT investment to support the Council's transformation programme, £50m to deliver the Council's leisure strategy, £25m for a jointly funded waste disposal plant with Derbyshire County Council and a £54m schools programme.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Roger Kershaw', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Roger Kershaw
Strategic Director of Resources
15 June 2012

Statement of Responsibilities

The Authority's Responsibilities:

The Authority is required:

- (1) 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. At Derby City Council that officer is the Strategic Director of Resources.
- (2) To manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- (3) To approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Accounts were approved by the Audit and Accounts Committee on 5 September 2012.

Signed: _____

Councillor Dave Roberts - Chair, Audit and Accounts Committee

The Strategic Director of Resources' Responsibilities

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

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Strategic Director of Resources has ensured that:

- (1) Suitable accounting policies have been selected and then applied consistently
- (2) Judgements and estimates have been made that were reasonable and prudent
- (3) Compliance with the Local Authority Code of Practice

The Strategic Director of Resources has also ensured that:

- (1) Proper accounting records have been kept which were up to date
- (2) Reasonable steps have been taken for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities

Signed: _____

Roger Kershaw - Strategic Director of Resources

Date: 15 JUNE 2012

Audit Opinion

This will be added in the final Statement of Accounts.

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in 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 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account for Council Tax setting and dwellings rent setting purposes. The Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

2010/11

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Earmarked HRA Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Council Reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2010 brought forward	(12,124)	(56,536)	(17,976)	(2,623)	(7,807)	(1,040)	(18,891)	(116,997)	(535,517)	(652,514)
Movement in Reserves during 2010/11										
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	(31,889)	0	171,283	0	0	0	0	139,394	0	139,394
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(95,647)	(95,647)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(31,889)	0	171,283	0	0	0	0	139,394	(95,647)	43,747
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 6)	36,766	0	(170,669)	0	1,932	(930)	(3,687)	(136,588)	136,588	0
Net (Increase)/ Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	4,877	0	614	0	1,932	(930)	(3,687)	2,806	40,941	43,747
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 33)	(5,052)	8,342	51	(101)	(58)	0	0	3,182	(3,182)	0
(Increase)/ Decrease in 2010/11	(175)	8,342	665	(101)	1,874	(930)	(3,687)	5,988	37,759	43,747
Balance at 31 March 2011 carried forward	(12,299)	(48,194)	(17,311)	(2,724)	(5,933)	(1,970)	(22,578)	(111,009)	(497,758)	(608,767)

2011/12

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Earmarked HRA Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Council Reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2011 brought forward	(12,299)	(48,194)	(17,311)	(2,724)	(5,933)	(1,970)	(22,578)	(111,009)	(497,758)	(608,767)
Movement in Reserves during 2011/12										
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	37,587	0	40,512	0	0	0	0	78,099	0	78,099
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,132	10,132
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	37,587	0	40,512	0	0	0	0	78,099	10,132	88,231
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 6)	(48,541)	0	(39,379)	0	825	(2,392)	(5,038)	(94,525)	94,525	0
Net (Increase)/ Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(10,954)	0	1,133	0	825	(2,392)	(5,038)	(16,426)	104,657	88,231
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves	8,918	(13,081)	2,249	225	(3)	0	0	(1,692)	1,692	0
(Increase)/ Decrease in 2011/12	(2,036)	(13,081)	3,382	225	822	(2,392)	(5,038)	(18,118)	106,349	88,231
Balance at 31 March 2012 carried forward	(14,335)	(61,275)	(13,929)	(2,499)	(5,111)	(4,362)	(27,616)	(129,127)	(391,409)	(520,536)

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. Councils raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2010/11				2011/12		
Gross Expenditure (restated) £000	Gross Income (restated) £000	Net Expenditure (restated) £000		Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000
35,676	(24,783)	10,893	Central services to the public	44,648	(40,916)	3,732
38,153	(15,656)	22,497	Cultural Related Services	29,314	(12,323)	16,991
58,982	(34,891)	24,091	Environmental & Regulatory Services	35,719	(14,522)	21,197
19,854	(12,373)	7,481	Planning Services	20,234	(10,620)	9,614
340,713	(263,818)	76,895	Education and children's services	323,729	(213,167)	110,562
36,839	(17,957)	18,882	Highways and transport services	33,200	(13,864)	19,336
209,502	(44,448)	165,054	Local authority housing (HRA)	79,967	(47,024)	32,943
113,609	(92,574)	21,035	Other housing services	133,948	(117,305)	16,643
94,788	(36,852)	57,936	Adult social care	91,486	(25,357)	66,129
14,744	(6,223)	8,521	Corporate and democratic core	15,626	(7,862)	7,764
0	(44,893)	(44,893)	Non distributed costs	18,327	(17,898)	429
962,860	(594,468)	368,392	Cost of Services	826,198	(520,858)	305,340
		11,049	Other operating expenditure (Note 8)			15,968
		26,742	Financing and investment income and expenditure (Note 9)			22,478
		(266,789)	Taxation and non-specific grant income (Note 10)			(265,687)
		139,394	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services			78,099
		(54,446)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment assets			(36,838)
		(41,986)	Actuarial (gains)/ losses on pension assets/ liabilities			51,339
		785	Restatement of Fixed Assets			(4,369)
		(95,647)	Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			10,132
		43,747	Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			88,231

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet summarises the Council's financial position at 31 March each year. In its top half it contains the assets and liabilities that it holds or has accrued with other parties. As local authorities do not have equity, the bottom half is comprised of reserves that show the disposition of the Council's net worth, falling into two categories; Usable Reserves and Unusable Reserves.

31 March 2010 (restated) £000	31 March 2011 (restated) £000		Notes	31 March 2012 £000
1,212,644	1,097,439	Property, Plant & Equipment	17	1,072,143
49,796	49,831	Heritage Assets	18	74,591
2,895	2,932	Investment Property	19	2,778
164	137	Intangible Assets	20	364
3,360	0	Long Term Investments		0
7,024	8,806	Long Term Debtors	27b	8,970
1,275,883	1,159,145	Long Term Assets		1,158,846
27,920	3,767	Short Term Investments	24	201
5,327	5,497	Assets Held for Sale	26	2,190
1,188	592	Inventories	28	536
49,506	48,064	Short Term Debtors	27a	33,567
29,259	66,986	Cash and Cash Equivalents	29	52,189
113,200	124,906	Current Assets		88,683
(3,141)	(5,811)	Bank Overdrafts	29	(1,514)
(7,091)	0	Short Term Borrowing	24	0
(2,358)	(2,679)	Short Term Finance Lease Liabilities	22,23	(2,376)
(66,337)	(73,637)	Short Term Creditors	30	(58,482)
(1,970)	(4,034)	Provisions	32	(3,403)
(80,897)	(86,161)	Current Liabilities		(65,775)
(42,669)	(44,661)	Long Term Finance Lease Liabilities	22,23	(47,833)
(710)	(627)	Provisions	32	(571)
(260,930)	(267,901)	Long Term Borrowing	24	(296,092)
(331,641)	(255,343)	Other Long Term Liabilities	31	(303,476)
(19,722)	(20,591)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	13	(13,246)
(655,672)	(589,123)	Long Term Liabilities		(661,218)
652,514	608,767	Net Assets		520,536
(116,997)	(111,009)	Usable Reserves	34	(129,127)
(535,517)	(497,758)	Unusable Reserves	35	(391,409)
(652,514)	(608,767)	Total Reserves		(520,536)

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the authority during the reporting period. The statement shows how the authority generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the 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.

2010/11 (restated) £000		2011/12 £000
139,394	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	78,099
(180,662)	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements (Note 45)	(121,570)
(6,087)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities (Note 46)	(318)
(47,355)	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	(43,789)
1,905	Investing Activities (Note 48)	74,348
10,393	Financing Activities (Note 49)	(20,059)
(35,057)	Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	10,500
26,118	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	61,175
61,175	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (Note 29)	50,675

2. Accounting Policies 2011/12

i. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2011/12 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2012. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011, which those Regulations require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2011/12 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2011/12, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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. The Statement of Accounts has been prepared on a going concern basis.

ii. Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- 1) Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Council transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser, it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council; and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- 2) Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Council can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- 3) Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed. Where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.
- 4) Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- 5) Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowing 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.
- 6) Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

iii. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Council's cash management.

iv. Exceptional Items

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

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

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

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

Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

vi. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

The Council is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance. Depreciation,

revaluation and impairment losses and amortisation are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance (Minimum Revenue Provision - MRP), by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for

vii. Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled 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 the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. untaken flexi leave) 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 wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefits. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Council is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an officer or group of officers or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

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 standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year end.

Post Employment Benefits

Employees of the Council are members of two separate pension schemes:

- 1) The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE).
- 2) The Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Derbyshire County Council.

Both schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the Council.

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

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

The liabilities of the Derbyshire 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 etc and projections of projected earnings for current employees.

Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate in 2011/12 of 4.7% (5.5% in 2010/11)

The assets of Derbyshire 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 seven components:

- 1) Current Service Cost - the increases 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.
- 2) Past Service Cost - the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service in earlier years - debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs.
- 3) Interest Cost - the expected increase in the present value of liabilities during the year as they move one year closer to being paid - debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- 4) Expected Return on Assets - the annual investment return on the fund assets attributable to the Council, based on an average of the expected long term returns - credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

5) Gains and Losses on Settlements and Curtailments - the result of actions to relieve the Council of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees - debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs.

6) 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 - debited to the Pensions Reserve.

7) Contributions paid to the Derbyshire 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. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are appropriations to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

The Council also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff (including teachers) 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.

viii. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

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

1) Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period - the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events.

2) 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.

Financial Liabilities

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

For 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 or loss over the term that was remaining on the loan against which the premium was payable or discount receivable when it was repaid. The reconciliation of amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net charge required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account 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

Loans and receivables are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair

value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For 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 interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

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

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

Available-for-Sale Assets

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

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

- Instruments with quoted market prices - the market price.
- Other instruments with fixed and determinable payments - discounted cash flow analysis.
- Equity shares with no quoted market prices - independent appraisal of company valuations (unless deemed not to be material then held at historical cost).

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

Where assets are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made (fixed or determinable payments) or fair value falls below cost, the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. If the asset has fixed or determinable payments, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of revised future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Otherwise, the impairment loss is measured as any shortfall of fair value against the acquisition cost of the instrument (net of any principal repayment and amortisation).

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

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

x. Foreign Currency Translation

Where the Council has entered into a transaction denominated in a foreign currency, the transaction is converted into sterling at the exchange rate applicable on the date the transaction was effective. Where amounts in foreign currency are outstanding at the year-end, they are reconverted at the spot exchange rate at 31 March. Resulting gains or losses are recognised in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

xi. Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

Amounts recognised as due to the Council are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset in the form of the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

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

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

Business Improvement Districts (BID)

The Council acts as an agent for the Cathedral Quarter Business Improvement District Company and the St Peter's Quarter Business Improvement District Company. The only amounts recognised in the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the BID schemes are contributions made by the Council and BID levy collection costs and are shown within the relevant service line(s) of the Cost of Services section.

xii. Heritage Assets

Tangible and Intangible Heritage Assets (described in this summary of significant accounting policies as heritage assets)

Heritage assets are assets that are held by the Council principally for their contribution to knowledge or culture. Most of the heritage assets held by the Council are included in the collections of assets and artefacts either exhibited or stored in the Council's Museums and Art Galleries.

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

The Council's heritage asset collections are relatively static and acquisitions and donations are rare. Where they do occur acquisitions are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at valuation, using the appropriate methodology for the specific collection. Single item acquisitions below £10,000 are not recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet in line with the Council's de minimis threshold for capitalisation.

Unless otherwise detailed below for a specific collection, all heritage assets are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation. These insurance valuations are reviewed by internal subject experts on an annual basis to reflect any changes for damage, authenticity or deterioration in condition.

Where valuations are not available and the cost of obtaining valuations would be disproportionate to the benefits to the users of the Statement of Accounts, the assets are not recognised on the Balance sheet.

Where the Council's heritage assets are recognised on the balance sheet, they are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value and therefore the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

The Council's most significant collections of heritage assets are accounted for as follows:

- **Art Collection**

The art collection includes paintings, drawings and sculptures and is reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuations. The most significant element of the Council's art collection is its collection of Joseph Wright oil paintings. These were revalued for insurance purposes in 2011/12 by Sotherbys.

- **Decorative Art Collection**

The Council's collection of decorative art includes a wide range of pieces such as textiles, ceramics and porcelain works. These items are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation.

- **Industrial Collection**

The Council has a collection of industrial heritage artefacts, most notably to do with the city's aeronautical and engineering history. These items are included in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation.

- **Natural History Collection**

The natural history collection includes a range of flora and fauna artefacts and a biological records database. The collection is included on the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation.

- **Military Collection**

The Council also has a collection of historic military artefacts, including a collection of 9th and 12th Century Lances. These items are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation.

- **Civic Regalia**

The Council owns a collection of civic regalia, including items such as the Mayor's chain and mace, as well as dinner services and other decorative items. These items are included in the Balance Sheet using insurance valuations and are revalued on a periodic basis. The next valuation is due to take place in 2013.

- **Sculptures/Monuments**

The Council's Sculptures/Monuments collection includes items from various locations across the city, such as parks and public areas. The Council does not consider that reliable cost or valuation information can be obtained for the items held in its sculptures/monuments collection. This is because of the diverse nature of the assets held and lack of comparable market values. Consequently, the Council does not recognise these assets on the balance sheet.

- **Other Collections**

The Council has a number of other minor collections of heritage artefacts, including archaeological artefacts, historic coinage and costumes. Where reliable information is available, these items are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation.

Heritage Assets - General

The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment for heritage assets, e.g. where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment - see note xxii in this summary of significant accounting policies.

The trustees of the Council's Museums and Art Galleries will occasionally dispose of heritage assets which have a doubtful provenance or are unsuitable for public display. The proceeds of such items are accounted for in accordance with the Council's general provisions relating to the disposal of property, plant and equipment. Disposal proceeds are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements and are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts (see notes xxii and xxvii in this summary of significant accounting policies).

xiii. Intangible Assets

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

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 proceed greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

xiv. Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The Council has material interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries associates and jointly controlled entities and require it to prepare group accounts. In the Council's own single-entity accounts, the interests in companies and other entities are recorded as financial assets at cost, less any provision for losses.

xv. Inventories and Long Term Contracts

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is assigned using either an average cost or first in first out (FIFO) costing formula, depending on which method is most appropriate.

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

xvi. Investment Property

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

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

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

xvii. Jointly Controlled Operations and Jointly Controlled Assets

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

Jointly controlled assets are items of property, plant or equipment that are jointly controlled by the Council and other ventures, with the assets being used to obtain benefits for the venturers. The joint venture does not involve the establishment of a separate entity. The Council accounts for only its share of the jointly controlled assets, the liabilities and expenses that it incurs on its own behalf or jointly with others in respect of its interest in the joint venture and income that it earns from the venture.

xviii. Leases

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

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

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

xix. The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

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

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

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

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

Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the services benefiting 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. if there is a rent-free period at the commencement of the lease).

xx. The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

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

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

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

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

receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

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

Operating Leases

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

xxi. Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principles of the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2011/12 (SeRCOP). The total absorption costing principle is used - the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of:

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

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

xxii. Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in 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 - PPE.

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains, but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

Where the Council incurs capital spend on or revalues any property, plant and equipment this is reviewed to determine whether there are any material components. An identifiable component within a main asset (e.g. a lift within a building) is recognised separately and accounted for like any other piece of property, plant and equipment. The Council only reviews material components where the main asset has a gross book value of £3 million or greater. Individual components are only recognised where they represent a significant proportion (25% or greater) of the main asset.

In accordance with the Code of Practice 2011/12, Property, Plant and Equipment assets are only recognised if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council. The PPE assets of the Council's Community, Voluntary Controlled and Foundation schools are considered to meet the IFRS definition for recognition and are included in the Council's balance sheet. As Voluntary Aided and Academy schools are not owned or fully funded by the Council, they are not considered to meet the recognition criteria and are therefore not included in the Council's Balance Sheet.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- 1) The purchase price
- 2) Any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management
- 3) Where relevant, 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 does not have commercial substance (i.e. it will not lead to a variation in the cash flows of the Council). In the latter case, where an asset is acquired via an exchange, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Impairment

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

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

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

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land and certain Community Assets) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction). Depreciation is not charged in the year of acquisition but is applied in the year of disposal.

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- Dwellings and other buildings - straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the Valuer (usually 50 years)
- Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment - a percentage of the value of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer (usually between 3 and 20 years)
- Infrastructure - straight-line allocation over 40 years.

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

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.

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previously losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

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

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

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same

line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of receipts relating to housing disposals (75% for dwellings, 50% for land and other assets, net of statutory deductions and allowances) is payable to the Government. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve and can then 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 non-current assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

xxiii. Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar Contracts

PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. As the Council is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes, and as ownership of the property, plant and equipment will pass to the Council at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the Council carries the assets used under the

The original recognition of these assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the property, plant and equipment) was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment. For the Schools PFI scheme the liability was written down by an initial capital contribution of £10.8m and for the Street Lighting PFI scheme the liability was written down by an initial capital contribution of £1.2m.

Non current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as Property, Plant and Equipment owned by the Council at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the Council carries the assets used under the contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

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

- Fair value of the services received during the year - debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Finance cost - an interest charge of 5.21% - 5.31% on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Contingent rent - increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

- Payment towards liability - applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator (the profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease).
- Lifecycle replacement costs - proportion of the amounts payable is posted to the Balance Sheet as a prepayment and then recognised as additions to Property, Plant and Equipment when the relevant works are eventually carried out.

xxiv. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingents Assets

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. For instance, the Council may be involved in a court case that could eventually result in the making of a settlement or the payment of compensation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet 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.

Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the Council settles the obligation.

Contingent Liabilities

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

xxv. Carbon Reduction Allowances

The Council is required to participate in the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme. This scheme is currently in its introductory phase which will last until 31 March 2014. The Council is required to purchase and surrender allowances, currently retrospectively, on the basis of emissions i.e. carbon dioxide produced as energy is used. As carbon dioxide is emitted (i.e. as energy is used), a liability and an expense are recognised. The liability will be discharged by surrendering allowances. The liability is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to meet the obligation, normally at the current market price of the number of allowances required to meet the liability at the reporting date. The cost to the Council is recognised and reported in the costs of the Council's services and is apportioned to services on the basis of budgeted energy consumption.

xxvi. Reserves

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

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

xxvii. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

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

xxviii. Accounting for Local Government Schools

The treatment of land and buildings for each type of school is based on the legal framework underlying each type of school. The Council controls the management and running of community, special and voluntary controlled schools and therefore the land and buildings of those schools are separately shown on the Council's balance sheet. The land and buildings of foundation schools are shown on the balance sheet of the Council as the Council fully funds the school and is responsible for financial reporting. The land and buildings of voluntary aided schools are owned and controlled by the trustees of the schools and are therefore not shown on the Council's balance sheet.

All activities of community, special, foundation and voluntary controlled schools are accounted for by the Council. For example, capital expenditure is added to the balances for those schools. Capital expenditure on voluntary aided schools is treated as "REFCUS" (Revenue from Capital under Statute) expenditure and written off each year to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement within Education and Children's services.

The Dedicated Schools Grant is allocated between central Council Budget and budgets allocated to individual schools ("delegated school budgets"). Expenditure from central Council budgets and delegated schools budgets is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement under Education and Children's services.

Individual schools' balances at 31st March 2011 are included in the balance sheet of the Council as any unspent delegated schools budgets remain the property of the Council.

PFI Schemes

The Council has a number of schools subject to PFI contracts. The PFI buildings for community, foundation and voluntary controlled schools are shown on the Council's balance sheet.

The PFI liabilities in respect of all PFI schools remain on the Council's balance sheet as the Council is the party to the contract with the PFI Operator.

xxix. VAT

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

2. Accounting Standards that have been issued but have not yet been adopted

The Council is required to disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2011/12.

The Code of Practice introduces a change in accounting policy in relation to the disclosures required for transfers of financial assets under IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments. This will need to be fully adopted in the 2012/13 Statement of Accounts.

The Council anticipates the circumstances described in the standard will not occur frequently or have a material impact on the Statement of Accounts.

3. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

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

1) 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.

2) PFI Schemes:

The Council has four PFI schemes in operation which are included within the Statement of Accounts. In all cases, judgements have been made about the nature and timing of future project expenditure given the complexity of projects. The actual profiling of future project costs may be subject to change due to unforeseen circumstances. Further details of the Council's PFI schemes are included in Note 23.

3) Provisions:

The Council has set aside provisions totalling £3.974m in 2011/12. These provisions include amounts for third party public and employee liability claims, identified redundancy and retirement costs, and anticipated repayment of Housing Benefit subsidy following audit. In each case, the Council has estimated the likely liability based on the most up to date information available. Further details of the Council's provisions are included in Note 32.

4) Contingent Liabilities:

The Council has identified seven contingent liabilities for the 2011/12 year. In each case, the estimated level of uncertainty means that no transactions have been included within these accounts. Further details are included in Note 43.

5) Leases:

The Council has a number of leases, both as a lessee and lessor, which have been classified within the Accounts as being either finance or operating leases. A number of criteria have been used to form a judgement on the classification of each lease, including assessing whether the net present value of lease payments/rental income amounts to substantially all of the fair value of the leased asset and whether the lease term is for the major part of the economic life of the asset. Further details of the Council's leases are included in Note 22.

6) Investment Properties:

The Council holds a number of fixed assets for investment purposes. These are defined as assets which are held by the Council solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. If any asset is held for these reasons but also for any additional purpose, then they have not been classified as investments. Assessment of the uses of assets has been carried out by the Council's Valuers. Further details of the Council's investment properties are included in Note 19.

7) Componentisation of Property, Plant and Equipment:

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2011/12 requires that the Council depreciates separately any part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item.

In order to identify any such significant components, the Council has made a number of assumptions with regards to materiality and the proportion of the cost of the overall asset made up by the individual components. A materiality threshold of £3m for individual assets, and 25% for significant components were established based on the materiality of potential movement in depreciation.

Council Property Officers have applied professional judgement in determining the components which need to be separated, based on estimated cost and asset lives. Where historic component information is not available, professional judgement has also been applied in forming reasonable assumptions for significance and estimated cost.

8) Valuation of Council Dwellings:

The fair value of Council Dwellings are measured to their Existing Use Value as Social Housing (EUV-SH) using the Beacon method. Under this method, the Council's Valuers split Council Dwellings into Asset groups of properties which have value-relevant uniting features, such as location, type, number of bedrooms, construction and age. Each Asset Group is then represented by a representative Beacon property, which are valued to EUV-SH in accordance with DCLG guidelines.

9) Residual Values of Property, Plant and Equipment:

The residual values of assets classified as PPE are calculated by the Council's Valuers by determining the underlying value of the land element of the asset. The fair value of the asset is established as described in IAS 16 with the land and building elements being separately considered. The residual values are calculated by direct comparison to relevant comparable evidence appropriate to the land element of the individual asset.

10) Heritage Assets:

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2011/12 requires that the Council accounts for its tangible and intangible heritage assets in accordance with FRS 30 Heritage Assets. As a result, values for these assets are now recognised in the Council's balance sheet position, except where valuations are not available and the cost of obtaining valuations would be disproportionate to the benefits to the users of the Statement of Accounts.

The Council has identified a number of heritage asset collections where valuations are not available and it is considered the cost of obtaining valuations would be disproportionate. Further details of these collections are provided in Note 18.

11) Accounting for Schools:

Under the Education Act, the Council is required to secure sufficient schools for the provision of education for compulsory school-aged persons within their area. All fully-Council funded schools within the Derby City area are considered to ensure the Council meets this requirement, and therefore provide the Council with the service potential associated with these schools. This includes all Community, VC and Foundation schools, and these are included in the Council's balance sheet.

VA schools are not fully funded by the Council and are therefore not considered to be solely in place to ensure the Council delivers against its requirement for school provision. Therefore, the main flow of service potential is not considered to go to the Council and the VA school assets are not recognised in the Council's balance sheet. Further details of the Council's accounting treatment for schools are provided in Note 11.

4. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the 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 assumption and estimates. The items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2012 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment - Depreciation	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for the 'Other land & buildings' category would increase by £0.371 million for every year that useful lives had to be reduced. Further details regarding the level of depreciation recognised by the Council is included in Note 17.
Property, Plant and Equipment - Valuation	The Council's portfolio of Other Land and Buildings is revalued as part of a 5 year rolling programme. The value of those assets is based upon calculations and estimation techniques employed by the Council's Valuers following the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) guidance. Changes in asset values are largely influenced by market forces which can be volatile. Therefore it is uncertain that the Council's assets will not see a significant change in value.	Any revaluation of assets either upward or downward would be reflected in the Council's asset base. It is estimated that a 1% change in asset values would result in a change of £5.306 million.
Provisions	The Council has made a provision of £2.489 million for the likely repayment of subsidy from the Council's 2009/10 Housing Benefit Grant and for the probable repayment of reward funding in the 2010/11 and 2011/12 Housing Benefit claims. The final value of any repayments will be derived from the results of the external audit of each claim.	An increase/decrease over the forthcoming year of 10% of the repayment values would have the effect of increasing or decreasing the provision needed by £249,000. Whilst this sum is not material in the context of the overall spend of the Council it is an area of particular risk to the Council and will be closely monitored during 2012/13.

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the Council's pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.1% p.a. increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension liability of £13.389 million. However, the assumptions interact in complex ways. During 2011/12 the Council's actuaries advised that the net pensions liability had increased by £24.048 million as a result of estimates being corrected to reflect actual experience.
Arrears	At 31 March 2012, the Council had a balance of short-term debtors of £44.835 million. The Council has applied an impairment of doubtful debts of £11.268 million based on age of debt and historic experience of rates of recovery. However, in the current economic climate it is not certain that such an allowance would be sufficient.	If collection rates were to deteriorate a 10% increase in the number of bad and doubtful debts would require an additional £1.127 million to be set aside as an allowance.
Compensated Absences	The Council has estimated the value of accrued annual leave and flexi leave at 31 March 2012 at £4.452 million. Circumstances may subsequently arise which alter the intended leave period that the employee actually takes.	Excluding the estimated value of accrued annual leave for Teachers, if the levels of annual leave and flexi leave carried forward increased by 10% the Council would require an additional £0.143 million to be set aside as an allowance.

5. Events after the balance sheet date

The draft Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Strategic Director of Resources on 15th June 2012. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes.

The Council is not aware of any events that occurred between the 31 March 2012 and this authorisation date, that would require disclosure.

6. Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations

This note details 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 the resources that are specified by the statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

2011/12	Usable					Unusable
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustments primarily 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	(58,254)	(24,067)	0	0	0	82,321
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	(7,056)	0	0	0	0	7,056
Revaluation gains matched to prior years impairments	0	4,460	0	0	0	(4,460)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	(154)	0	0	0	0	154
Amortisation of intangible assets	(63)	0	0	0	0	63
Capital grants and contributions applied	13,938	127	0	0	0	(14,065)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(6,937)	(28,164)	0	0	0	35,101
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	(37,481)	0	0	0	0	37,481
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	11,956	37	0	0	0	(11,993)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	4,492	(17)	0	0	0	(4,475)
Adjustments for Transferred Debt	1,328	73	0	0	0	(1,401)

2011/12	Usable					Unusable
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	27,335	173	0	0	(27,508)	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	0	0	0	0	22,470	(22,470)
Adjustment primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	5,554	105	(5,659)	0	0	0
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	5,819	0	0	(5,819)
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current capital receipts pool	(1,388)	0	1,388	0	0	0
Transfer from deferred capital receipts reserve upon receipt of cash	0	0	(723)	0	0	723
Adjustment primarily involving the Major Repair Reserve:						
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	0	8,003	0	(8,003)	0	0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	5,611	0	(5,611)

2011/12	Usable					Unusable
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustment primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(54)	(177)	0	0	0	231
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(21,020)	(471)	0	0	0	21,491
Employers pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	19,934	544	0	0	0	(20,478)
Adjustable primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(509)	0	0	0	0	509
Adjustment primarily involving the Accumulated Absences 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	(162)	(5)	0	0	0	167
Total Adjustments	(48,541)	(39,379)	825	(2,392)	(5,038)	94,525

2010/11 Comparative Figures	Usable					Unusable
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustments primarily 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	(28,026)	(20,980)	0	0	0	49,006
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	(10,030)	(161,171)	0	0	0	171,201
Revaluation gains matched to prior years impairments	93	0	0	0	0	(93)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	37	0	0	0	0	(37)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(79)	0	0	0	0	79
Capital grants and contributions applied	31,481	1,689	0	0	0	(33,170)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(10,245)	0	0	0	0	10,245
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	(11,752)	(245)	0	0	0	11,997
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	11,535	0	0	0	0	(11,535)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	1,672	2,801	0	0	0	(4,473)
Adjustments for Transferred Debt	1,393	79	0	0	0	(1,472)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital grants Unapplied Account:						
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	13,936	164	0	0	(14,100)	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	0	0	0	0	10,413	(10,413)

2010/11 Comparative Figures	Usable					Unusable
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustment primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,809	0	(1,809)	0	0	0
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	3,661	0	0	(3,661)
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current capital receipts pool	(797)	0	797	0	0	0
Transfer from deferred capital receipts reserve upon receipt of cash	0	0	(717)	0	0	717
Adjustments primarily involving the deferred capital receipts reserve						
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(59)	0	0	0	0	59
Adjustment primarily involving the Major Repair Reserve:						
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	0	7,101	0	(7,101)	0	0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	6,171	0	(6,171)
Adjustment primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	937	(128)	0	0	0	(809)

Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	13,387	(512)	0	0	0	(12,875)
2010/11 Comparative Figures	Usable					Unusable
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Employers pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	21,957	533	0	0	0	(22,490)
Adjustable primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(740)	0	0	0	0	740
Adjustment primarily involving the Accumulated Absences 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	257	0	0	0	0	(257)
Total	36,766	(170,669)	1,932	(930)	(3,687)	136,588

7. Amounts Reported for Resource Allocation Decisions

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

- 1) No charges are made in relation to capital expenditure (whereas depreciation, revaluation amortisations are charged to services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement)
- 2) The cost of retirement benefits is based on cash flows (payment of employer's pensions contributions) rather than current service cost of benefits accrued in the year
- 3) Expenditure on some support services is budgeted for centrally and not charged to directorates

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

Directorate Income and Expenditure	Children and Young People	Adults, Health and Housing	Neighbour - hoods	Chief Executive's Office	Resources and Corporate Budgets	Total
2010/11	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fees, charges & other service income	(43,401)	(27,256)	(65,106)	(5,296)	(11,396)	(152,455)
Government Grants	(205,991)	(2,759)	(7,001)	(260)	(97,598)	(313,609)
Total income	(249,392)	(30,015)	(72,107)	(5,556)	(108,994)	(466,064)
Employee expenses	188,151	27,087	50,650	3,963	20,459	290,310
Other service expenses	102,885	71,093	83,990	4,984	113,124	376,076
Support service recharges	8	17	1,454	0	0	1,479
Total expenditure	291,044	98,197	136,094	8,947	133,583	667,865
Net Expenditure	41,652	68,182	63,987	3,391	24,589	201,801

Directorate Income and Expenditure	Children and Young People	Adults, Health and Housing	Neighbour - hoods	Chief Executive's Office	Resources and Corporate Budgets	Total
2011/12	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fees, charges & other service income	(23,047)	(23,143)	(48,415)	(4,496)	(15,468)	(114,569)
Government Grants	(179,439)	(4,329)	(1,483)	(56)	(104,386)	(289,693)
Total income	(202,486)	(27,472)	(49,898)	(4,552)	(119,854)	(404,262)
Employee expenses	168,977	24,590	36,367	4,434	18,618	252,986
Other service expenses	76,210	75,723	65,903	4,018	118,632	340,486
Support service recharges	37	0	439	0	0	476
Total expenditure	245,224	100,313	102,709	8,452	137,250	593,948
Net Expenditure	42,738	72,841	52,811	3,900	17,396	189,686

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

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

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Net expenditure in the Directorate Analysis	201,801	189,686
Amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement not reported to management in the Analysis (including HRA)	166,591	115,654
Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	368,392	305,340

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis

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

	Directorate Analysis	Amounts not reported to management for decision making	Allocation of Recharges	Cost of Services	Corporate Amounts	Total
2010/11	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fees, charges & other service income	(152,455)	(92,091)	(36,116)	(280,662)	0	(280,662)
Interest and Investment Income	0	0	0	0	(2,006)	(2,006)
Redistribution of Non-Domestic Rates	0	0	0	0	(95,746)	(95,746)
Income from Council Tax	0	0	0	0	(80,658)	(80,658)
Government Grants and Contributions	(313,609)	(197)	0	(313,806)	(90,385)	(404,191)
Total income	(466,064)	(92,288)	(36,116)	(594,468)	(268,795)	(863,263)

Employee expenses	290,310	(1,525)	126	288,911	12,809	301,720
Other service expenses	376,076	30,604	35,990	442,670	0	442,670
Support service recharges	1,479	0	0	1,479	0	1,479
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	0	229,800	0	229,800	0	229,800
Interest payments	0	0	0	0	15,939	15,939
Housing Capital Receipts Pooling	0	0	0	0	797	797
Gain or Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	10,252	10,252
Total expenditure	667,865	258,879	36,116	962,860	39,797	1,002,657
Surplus/deficit on provision of services	201,801	166,591	0	368,392	(228,998)	139,394

	Directorate Analysis	Amounts not reported to management for decision making	Allocation of Recharges	Cost of Services	Corporate Amounts	Total
2011/12	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fees, charges & other service income	(114,569)	(95,637)	(24,983)	(235,189)	0	(235,189)
Interest and Investment Income	0	0	0	0	(791)	(791)
Redistribution of Non-Domestic Rates	0	0	0	0	(86,405)	(86,405)
Income from Council Tax	0	0	0	0	(81,379)	(81,379)
Government Grants and Contributions	(289,693)	0	0	(289,693)	(97,903)	(387,596)
Total income	(404,262)	(95,637)	(24,983)	(524,882)	(266,478)	(791,360)

Employee expenses	252,986	30,182	143	283,311	6,621	289,932
Other service expenses	340,486	42,707	24,840	408,033	0	408,033
Support service recharges	476	34	0	510	0	510
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	0	138,368	0	138,368	0	138,368
Interest payments	0	0	0	0	16,648	16,648
Housing Capital Receipts Pooling	0	0	0	0	1,388	1,388
Gain or Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	14,580	14,580
Total expenditure	593,948	211,291	24,983	830,222	39,237	869,459
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	189,686	115,654	0	305,340	(227,241)	78,099

8. Other operating expenditure

2010/11 £000		2011/12 £000
797	Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,388
10,252	Gains/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	14,580
11,049	Total	15,968

9. Financing and investment income and expenditure

2010/11 £000		2011/12 £000
15,939	Interest payable and similar charges	16,648
12,809	Pensions interest cost and expected return on pensions assets	6,621
(811)	Interest receivable and similar income	(587)
(222)	Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	(204)
(973)	Other investment income	0
26,742	Total	22,478

10. Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

2010/11 £000		2011/12 £000
(80,161)	Council tax income	(81,473)
(497)	Share of prior year Collection Fund Surplus	94
(95,746)	Non domestic rates	(86,405)
(40,832)	Non-ringfenced government grants	(56,330)
(49,553)	Capital grants and contributions	(41,573)
(266,789)	Total	(265,687)

11. Accounting for Local Government Schools

The Council has the following maintained schools:

	Community	Voluntary Controlled	Voluntary Aided	Foundation	Special	Total
Number of schools, (including nursery schools and excluding PFI)	69	1	9	7	7	93
Value of land and buildings at 31st March 2012	£195.6m	£1.0m	£9.4m	£46.9m	£22.4m	£275.3m
Number of schools subject to PFI contracts	2	2	0	0	0	4
Value of land and buildings at 31st March 2012	£19.3m	£6.1m	0	0	0	£25.4m

The treatment of land and buildings for each type of school is based on the legal framework underlying each type of school. The Council controls the management and running of community, special and voluntary controlled schools and therefore the land and buildings of those schools are shown on the Council's balance sheet. The land and buildings of foundation schools are also shown on the balance sheet as the Council fully funds the school and is responsible for financial reporting. The land and buildings of voluntary aided schools are owned and controlled by the trustees of the schools and are therefore not shown on the Council's balance sheet.

Capital expenditure on community, special, foundation and voluntary controlled schools is added to the balances for those schools as reported in Note 17a. Capital expenditure on voluntary aided schools is treated as Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute and written off each year to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement within Education and Children's services.

Dedicated Schools Grant ("DSG") is credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement within Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income based on amounts due from the Department for Education for 2011/12.

The DSG is allocated between central Council Budget and budgets allocated to individual schools ("delegated school budgets"). Expenditure from central Council budgets and delegated schools budgets is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement under Education and Children's services. Further details regarding the Council's DSG allocation are provided in Note 12.

Individual schools' balances at 31st March 2012 are included in the balance sheet of the Council under the heading Usable Reserves.

PFI Schemes

The Council has 4 schools subject to PFI contracts. The buildings for community and voluntary controlled schools are shown on the Council's balance sheet with the related liability.

The Council previously had 5 schools subject to PFI contracts, but one of these converted to Academy status in 2011/12. The building assets for the school were transferred to the Academy and treated as a disposal within the Council's Statement of Accounts.

The PFI liabilities in respect of all 5 PFI schools remains on the Council's balance sheet as the Council is the party to the contract with the PFI Operator.

12. Dedicated Schools Grant

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant monies provided by the Department for Education, the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). DSG is ringfenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance (England) Regulations 2011. The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget, which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school.

Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2011/12 are as follows .

Schools Budget Funded by Dedicated Schools Grant			
	Central Expenditure	Individual Schools Budget	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Final DSG for 2011/12	0	0	(168,626)
Brought forward from 2010/11	0	0	(1,337)
Carry-forward to 2012/13 agreed in advance	0	0	778
Agreed budget distribution in 2011/12	(15,831)	(153,354)	(169,185)
In year adjustments	(239)	239	0
Final budget distribution for 2011/12	(16,070)	(153,115)	(169,185)
Actual central expenditure	14,339	0	14,339
Actual ISB deployed to schools	0	153,115	153,115
Carried forward to 2012/13	(1,731)	0	(1,731)

13. Grant Income

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2011/12

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income		
Non Specific Grants	22,023	22,622
Revenue Support Grant	13,903	26,708
PFI Grant	4,906	4,963
Council Tax Freeze Grant	0	2,037
Capital Grants	49,553	41,573
Total	90,385	97,903
Credited to Services		
Housing Benefit Subsidy	44,162	51,415
Housing Benefit Administration	2,243	2,103
Council Tax Benefit	18,142	18,322
Rent Rebate - Housing Benefit	29,352	29,914
Social Care	1,844	519
Early Years and Sure Start	9,812	210
YPLA & Learning and Skills	23,531	8,418
Standards Fund	30,131	3,754
Single Programme (EMDA)	1,920	2,101
Dedicated Schools Grant	152,016	168,232
New Deal for Communities	603	187
Growth Point	337	126
Further Education Funding Council	1,668	1,575
Youth Justice Board	771	590
Street Lighting PFI	1,261	1,073
Arts Council	807	726
Other Neighbourhood Revenue Grants	6,516	1,690
Other Children and Young People Revenue Grants	1,266	236
Other Adults, Health & Housing Revenue Grants	1,417	3,738
Other Resources Grants	221	217
Total	328,020	295,146

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 had not been met at the Balance Sheet date which may require the monies or property to be returned to the giver. The balances at the year-end are:

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance		
Children & Young People (CYP) Grants	1,108	1,006
CYP Primary Capital Programme Grant	5,387	2,634
CYP Extended Schools Capital Grant	111	83
Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Grants	210	209
HRA HCA New Build Grant	202	54
Housing General Fund (HGF) Grants	196	196
HGF Gypsy & Traveller Site Grant	1,208	0
HGF Housing Intelligence 4 East Midlands - CLG Grant	322	322
Neighbourhoods Grants	517	55
DfT Connecting Derby Grant	1,267	1,267
School's Devolved Contributions	2,069	1,220
Section 106 contributions	7,994	6,083
Capital Receipts - CPO	0	117
Total	20,591	13,246

14. Trading Operations

The Council has a number of trading units where the service manager is required to operate in a commercial environment and balance their budget by generating income from other parts of the Council or other organisations. Four of these trading units ceased trading on the 01/04/2011 and the Catering trading unit ceased trading 30/10/2011. Three established trading units remain in operation at 31/03/2012. Details of those units are as follows:

	2009/10 £000	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Building - ceased 31/05/2010			
Turnover	(16,111)	(2,656)	0
Expenditure	16,646	3,094	0
(Surplus)/Deficit	535	438	0
Building Cleaning / Caretaking			
Turnover	(2,741)	(2,427)	(2,056)
Expenditure	2,962	2,467	1,994
Deficit	221	40	(62)
Catering			
Turnover	(5,681)	(5,274)	(1,354)
Expenditure	5,829	5,224	1,488
(Surplus)/Deficit	148	(50)	134
Waste Management			
Turnover	(7,031)	(6,179)	0
Expenditure	6,830	6,336	0
(Surplus)/Deficit	(201)	157	0
Grounds Maintenance			
Turnover	(4,223)	(3,633)	0
Expenditure	3,983	3,338	0
(Surplus)	(240)	(295)	0
Other Cleaning (Gullies)			
Turnover	(3,998)	(4,312)	0
Expenditure	3,911	4,076	0
(Surplus)/Deficit	(87)	(236)	0
Golf			
Turnover	(481)	(461)	(497)
Expenditure	516	548	478
Deficit	35	87	(19)
Sports and Leisure Management			
Turnover	(4,565)	(4,298)	0
Expenditure	4,428	4,356	0
(Surplus)/Deficit	(137)	58	0

Cumulative surplus over last three financial years:

	2009/10 £000	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Turnover	(44,831)	(29,240)	(3,907)
Expenditure	45,105	29,439	3,960
FRS17/IAS19 Pensions Adjustment	(663)	(61)	(32)
Surplus	(389)	138	21

Trading operations are incorporated into the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Some are an integral part of one of the Council's services to the public (e.g. waste management), whilst others are support services to the Council's services to the public (e.g. catering). The expenditure of these operations is allocated or recharged to headings in the Net Operating Expenditure of Continuing Operations.

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Net surplus on trading operations	138	21
Services to the public included in Expenditure of Continuing Operations	329	(103)
Support services recharged to Expenditure of Continuing Operations	(467)	82
Net Surplus credited to other operating expenditure	0	0

15. External Audit Costs

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

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Fees payable to Grant Thornton with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	413	315
Fees payable to Grant Thornton for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year	147	121
Refund from Audit Commission in respect of IFRS transformation	(34)	(25)
Total	526	411

16. Pooled Budgets

The Council has entered into a pooled budget arrangement with Derby City Primary Care Trust to provide an integrated disabled children's service (IDCS) across Derby City. The IDCS pooled budget operates under Section 75 of the National Health Service Act and the Council acts as the host partner. The pooled budget hosts the grant Aiming High for Disabled Children which became fully operational during 2009/10, however there has been no extra allocation to the IDCS and, therefore, this has not affected the pooled budget. The Council's contribution to the budget in 2011/12 was £977,000. Income and expenditure for the 2011/12 financial year was as follows:

	2010/11 £000		2011/12 £000	
Funding provided to the pooled budget:				
Derby City Council	(1,123)		(977)	
Derby City PCT	(971)		(971)	
Other Income	(52)	(2,146)	0	(1,948)
Expenditure met from the pooled budget:				
Residential Services	1,031		991	
Community Service Team (Outreach service)	346		233	
Disability and Fieldwork Social Work services	150		4	
Management and Administration	592	2,119	595	1,823
Net deficit/(surplus) arising on the pooled budget during the year		(27)		(125)
Council share of the net surplus arising on the pooled budget		(26)		(63)

The purpose of the IDCS pooled budget is to provide a range of services for disabled children which include:

- Residential overnight short breaks
- Community activities and family support
- Nursery, early years and group work for under 5's
- Assessment and care planning
- Provision of equipment and aids
- Emergency support to families

The objective of the IDCS are to:

- support and prevent family breakdown
- prevent children requiring tier 4 services (hospitalisation / public care)
- support families through crisis
- promote independence and develop skills of the children
- quality assure packages of support
- enable children to live safely in appropriate environments
- provide early years education for babies and toddlers who may be prevented from accessing provision due to their complex health and disability needs

17. Property, Plant and Equipment

a) Movements on Balances

	<div> <div>Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment</div> <div> <div>Council Dwellings</div> <div>Other Land & Buildings</div> <div>Infrastructure Assets</div> <div>Community Assets</div> <div>Surplus Assets</div> <div>Assets under Construction</div> </div> </div>							Total Property, Plant & Equipment	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant & Equipment
Movements in 2010/11:	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost of Valuation									
at 1 April 2010	518,565	576,611	24,393	136,050	14,851	13,984	23,349	1,307,803	89,335
Restatement of Opening Balances	(35,185)	(23,599)	57,545	0	0	0	0	(1,239)	0
Recategorisations	0	4,945	(249)	1,185	676	0	(6,806)	(249)	0
additions	14,017	12,082	2,798	12,599	1,915	15	22,808	66,234	5,805
revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	45,110	0	0	0	105	0	45,215	0
revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(172,095)	(21,680)	(505)	0	0	(305)	0	(194,585)	5,595
derecognition - disposals	0	0	(128)	0	0	(937)	0	(1,065)	0
derecognition - other	0	(10,369)	0	0	0	0	0	(10,369)	0
assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	(2,161)	0	(2,161)	0
Other movements in cost or valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2011	325,302	583,100	83,854	149,834	17,442	10,701	39,351	1,209,584	100,735

			Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets under Construction	Total Property, Plant & Equipment	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant & Equipment
	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Movements in 2010/11:									
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment									
at 1 April 2010	(10,234)	(46,188)	(12,912)	(23,938)	(522)	(1,365)	0	(95,159)	(1,506)
Restatement of Opening Balances	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	65	0
depreciation charge	(6,443)	(15,219)	(7,762)	(3,328)	0	0	0	(32,752)	(1,610)
depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	562	13,107	0	0	0	0	0	13,669	346
impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(87)	550	(41)	(28)	0	0	0	394	0
derecognition - disposals	0	1,300	128	0	0	0	0	1,428	0
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	0	0	210	0	0	0	0	210	0
At 31 March 2011	(16,202)	(46,385)	(20,377)	(27,294)	(522)	(1,365)	0	(112,145)	(2,770)
Net Book Value									
At 31 March 2011	309,100	536,715	63,477	122,540	16,920	9,336	39,351	1,097,439	97,965
At 1 April 2010	508,331	530,423	11,481	112,112	14,329	12,619	23,349	1,212,644	87,829

	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment							Total Property, Plant & Equipment	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant & Equipment
Movements in 2011/12:	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Furniture & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000	£000	£000
Cost of Valuation									
at 1 April 2011	325,302	583,100	83,854	149,834	17,442	10,701	39,351	1,209,584	100,735
Restatement of Opening Balances	0	4,059	943	(452)	0	0	0	4,550	0
Recategorisations	1,202	4,942	145	23,043	150	0	(29,636)	(154)	0
additions	19,374	11,173	2,212	10,185	292	0	34,621	77,857	5,187
revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	20,685	0	0	0	0	0	20,685	0
revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(25,956)	(53,500)	0	0	0	0	0	(79,456)	(30,023)
derecognition - disposals	0	(39,734)	(654)	0	0	0	0	(40,388)	0
assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	(2,729)	(102)	0	0	0	500	0	(2,331)	0
Other movements in cost or valuation	0	(6)	0	0	0	0	0	(6)	0
At 31 March 2012	317,193	530,617	86,500	182,610	17,884	11,201	44,336	1,190,341	75,899

	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment Council Dwellings Other Land & Buildings Infrastructure Assets Community Assets Surplus Assets Assets under Construction							Total Property, Plant & Equipment	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant & Equipment
Movements in 2011/12:	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment									
at 1 April 2011	(16,008)	(46,385)	(20,377)	(27,294)	(522)	(1,365)	0	(111,951)	(2,770)
Restatement of Opening Balances	(193)	(137)	(551)	1,100	0	0	0	219	0
depreciation charge	(6,275)	(18,158)	(7,329)	(3,676)	0	0	0	(35,438)	(1,725)
depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	6,443	4,993	50	418	0	0	0	11,904	0
impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	9,759	(83)	(73)	(742)	0	0	0	8,861	0
derecognition - disposals	0	7,895	310	0	0	0	0	8,205	1,055
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
At 31 March 2012	(6,274)	(51,873)	(27,970)	(30,194)	(522)	(1,365)	0	(118,198)	(3,440)
Net Book Value									
At 31 March 2012	310,919	478,744	58,530	152,416	17,362	9,836	44,336	1,072,143	72,458
At 1 April 2011	309,294	536,715	63,477	122,540	16,920	9,336	39,351	1,097,633	97,965

b) Depreciation

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

Council Dwellings - 50 years

Other Land and Buildings - 50 years

Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment 3 - 20 years

Infrastructure - 40 years

c) Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2012, the Council has entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2012/13 and future years budgeted to cost £9.388m. Similar commitments at 31 March 2011 were £8.177m. The major commitments are summarised by directorate:

Directorate	2011/12 £000
Children and Young People	2,422
Adults, Health and Housing	1,842
Neighbourhoods	3,534
Resources	171
Chief Executive's Office	1,419
Total	9,388

d) Revaluation

The Council carries out a rolling programme for its Property, Plant and Equipment assets which are measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years. All valuations were carried out internally. Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Valuations of vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment are based on current prices where there is an active second-hand market or latest list price adjusted for the condition of the asset.

The significant assumptions applied in estimating the fair values are:

1) Rolling Programme of Valuations - Our rolling programme of asset valuations comprises the valuation of 20% of the asset register on an annual basis. The rolling programme of valuations now applies to the assets classified as Property Plant and Equipment as specified in IAS 16. All assets have been valued at Fair Value as described in the RICS Guidance Notes. The Property Plant and Equipment assets have been valued at Fair Value (Existing Use Value). The effective date for these valuations is 1st April 2011.

2) Housing Revenue Account - The assets held in the Housing Revenue Account, which include the residential properties let to Housing Associations and the Shared Ownership residential properties, have been valued using the guidance from DCLG as described in the Guidance for Valuers 2010. The adjustment factor applicable for the East Midlands as contained within this guidance is 34% and this has been applied to the relevant asset valuations.

3) De minimus - The de minimus level adopted for the 2011/12 revaluation is £50,000. All assets have been valued but a valuation report has not been produced for those assets with a Fair Value below £50,000.

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000
Carried at Historical Cost	0	0	86,500	182,610	17,884	90	44,336	331,420
Valued at Fair Value as at:								
31/03/2008 and earlier	0	53,026	0	0	0	0	0	53,026
31 March 2009	0	138,179	0	0	0	0	0	138,179
31 March 2010	0	94,554	0	0	0	10,611	0	105,165
31 March 2011	0	189,658	0	0	0	500	0	190,158
31 March 2012	317,193	55,200	0	0	0	0	0	372,393
Total cost or Valuation	317,193	530,617	86,500	182,610	17,884	11,201	44,336	1,190,341

18. Heritage Assets

Reconciliation of the Carrying Value of Heritage Assets Held by the Council

	Civic Regalia £000	Art Collection £000	Decorative Art Collection £000	Industrial Collection £000	Natural History Collection £000	Other £000	Total £000
Cost or Valuation 01 April 2010	608	39,179	3,892	1,320	1,167	3,630	49,796
Additions	0	25	0	0	0	10	35
31 March 2011	608	39,204	3,892	1,320	1,167	3,640	49,831
Cost or Valuation 01 April 2011	608	39,204	3,892	1,320	1,167	3,640	49,831
Disposals	0	0	0	(124)	0	0	(124)
Revaluations	0	27,688	0	0	0	0	27,688
Impairment Losses / (reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	(2,804)	0	0	0	0	(2,804)
31 March 2012	608	64,088	3,892	1,196	1,167	3,640	74,591

From 2011/12 the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the UK 2011/12 requires Council's to account for tangible and intangible heritage assets in accordance with FRS 30 Heritage Assets, as there is no equivalent International Accounting Standard. Heritage assets are assets that are intended to be preserved in trust for future generations due to their cultural, environmental or historical associations. Most of the heritage assets held by the Council are included in the collections of assets and artefacts either exhibited or stored in the Council's Museums and Art Galleries.

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

The Council's heritage asset collections are relatively static and acquisitions and donations are rare. Where they do occur acquisitions are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at valuation, using the appropriate methodology for the specific collection. Single item acquisitions below £10,000 are not recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet in line with the Council's de minimis threshold for capitalisation.

Unless otherwise detailed below for a specific collection, all heritage assets are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation. These insurance valuations are reviewed by internal subject experts on an annual basis to reflect any changes for damage, authenticity or deterioration in condition.

Where valuations are not available and the cost of obtaining valuations would be disproportionate to the benefits to the users of the Statement of Accounts, the assets are not recognised on the Balance Sheet.

Where the Council's heritage assets are recognised on the Balance Sheet, they are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value and therefore the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

The Council's most significant collections of heritage assets are accounted for as follows:

Art Collection

The art collection includes paintings, drawings and sculptures and is reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuations. The most significant element of the Council's art collection is its collection of Joseph Wright oil paintings. These were revalued for insurance purposes in 2011/12 by Sotheby's.

Decorative Art Collection

The Council's collection of decorative art includes a wide range of pieces such as textiles, ceramics and porcelain works. These items are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation.

Industrial Collection

The Council has a collection of industrial heritage artefacts, most notably to do with the city's aeronautical and engineering history. These items are included in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation.

Natural History Collection

The natural history collection includes a range of flora and fauna artefacts and a biological records database. The collection is included on the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation.

Military Collection

The Council also has a collection of historic military artefacts, including a collection of 9th and 12th Century Lances. These items are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation.

Civic Regalia

The Council owns a collection of civic regalia, including items such as the Mayor's chain and mace, as well as dinner services and other decorative items. These items are included in the Balance Sheet using insurance valuations and are revalued on a periodic basis. The next valuation is due to take place in 2013.

Sculptures/Monuments

The Council's sculptures and monuments collection includes items from various locations across the city, such as parks and public areas. The Council does not consider that reliable cost or valuation information can be obtained for the items held in its sculptures and monuments collection. This is because of the diverse nature of the assets held and lack of comparable market values. Consequently the Council does not recognise these assets on the Balance Sheet.

Other Collections

The Council has a number of other minor collections of heritage artefacts, including archaeological artefacts, historic coinage and costumes. Where reliable information is available, these items are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation.

Additions in 2011/12

There were no Heritage Assets additions in 2011/12.

Disposals in 2011/12

In 2011/12 a number of aero engines from the Industrial Collection were disposed of to Rolls Royce Heritage Trust. There were no cash proceeds for these disposals.

19. Investment Properties

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.

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Rental income from investment property	(225)	(212)
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	3	8
Net (gain)/loss	(222)	(204)

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 investment properties over the year.

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Balance at start of the year	2,895	2,932
Net gain/losses from fair value adjustments	37	(154)
Balance at the end of the year	2,932	2,778

20. 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 relate to purchased software licenses.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Council. The useful lives assigned to the major software suites used by the Authority are all 3 years.

The movement on Intangible Asset balances during the year is as follows:

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Balance at start of year		
Gross Carrying Amounts	451	503
Accumulated Amortisation	(287)	(366)
Net Carrying Amount at Start of Year	164	137
Restatements	14	0
Recategorisations	38	154
Additions - Purchases	0	136
Amortisation for the Year	(79)	(63)
Balance at end of year		
Gross Carrying Amounts	503	1,004
Accumulated Amortisation	(366)	(640)
Net Carrying Amount at end of year	137	364

The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £63,000 charged to revenue in 2011/12 was charged as an overhead across the relevant service headings:

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Cultural, Environmental, Regulatory and Planning Services	7	7
Education and Children's Services	9	2
Corporate and Democratic Core	63	54
Total Amortisation for the Year	79	63

21. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below (including the value of assets acquired under finance leases and PFI contracts), together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the 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 movement in CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

	2010/11 (restated) £000	2011/12 £000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	(442,415)	(444,182)
Capital Investment:		
Property, Plant and Equipment	(65,965)	(77,913)
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	(10,245)	(35,101)
Sources of finance:		
Capital Receipts	3,661	5,819
Capital Reserves	9,360	3,911
Government grants and other contributions	43,583	36,535
Sums set aside from revenue:		
Direct revenue contributions	4,832	5,341
Minimum Revenue Provision	11,535	11,406
Transferred Debt	1,472	1,401
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	(444,182)	(492,783)
Explanation of movements in year		
Increase in underlying need to borrowing (supported by government financial assistance)	2,970	2,039
Increase in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by government financial assistance)	(6,775)	41,384
Assets acquired under finance leases	0	65
Assets acquired under PFI/PPP contracts	5,572	5,113
Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	1,767	48,601

22. Leases

Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

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

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Other Land and Buildings	7,923	7,645
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	1,028	887
Total	8,951	8,532

The Council is committed to making minimum payments under these leases comprising settlement of the long term liability for the interest in the property acquired by the Council and finance costs that will be payable by the Council in future years while the liability remains outstanding. The minimum lease payments are made up of the following amounts:

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Finance lease liabilities (net present value of minimum lease payments):		
Current	502	337
Non-current	659	794
Finance costs payable in future years	376	511
Minimum lease payments	1,537	1,642

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

	Minimum Lease Payments		Finance Lease Liabilities	
	31/03/2011 £000	31/03/2012 £000	31/03/2011 £000	31/03/2012 £000
Not later than one year	560	390	502	337
Later than one year and not later than five years	630	525	501	386
Later than five years	347	727	158	408
	1,537	1,642	1,161	1,131

The minimum lease payments do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. These amounts cannot currently be quantified, as they are dependent on future movements in market conditions and interest rates.

Operating Leases

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

	31/03/2011 £000	31/03/2012 £000
No later than one year	548	1,598
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,922	1,743
Later than five years	1,309	1,140
Total	3,779	4,481

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

	31/03/2011 £000	31/03/2012 £000
Minimum lease payments	551	1,625
Contingent rents	0	0
Sublease payments receivable	0	0
Total	551	1,625

Authority as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Council has a gross investment in a number of finance leases, made up of the minimum lease payments expected to be received over the remaining term and the residual value anticipated for the assets when the leases come to an end. The minimum lease payments comprise settlement of the long-term debtors for the interests in the assets acquired by the lessees and finance income that will be earned by the Council in future years whilst the debtors remain outstanding. The gross investment is made up of the following amounts:

	31/03/2011 £000	31/03/2012 £000
Finance lease debtors (net present value of minimum lease payments):		
Current	4	4
Non-current	1,613	1,609
Unearned finance income	2,864	2,816
Unguaranteed residual value of property	(80)	(80)
Gross investment in the lease	4,401	4,349

The gross investment in the leases and the minimum lease payments will be received over the following periods:

	Gross Investment in the Lease		Minimum Lease Payments	
	31/03/2011 £000	31/03/2012 £000	31/03/2011 £000	31/03/2012 £000
Not later than one year	44	44	4	4
Later than one year and	177	177	18	18
Later than five years	4,180	4,128	1,515	1,511
Total	4,401	4,349	1,537	1,533

The minimum lease payments do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. These amounts have proven to be unquantifiable.

Operating Leases

The Council leases out property and equipment under operating leases for the following purposes:

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

	31/03/2011 £000	31/03/2012 £000
No later than one year	1,070	1,125
Later than one year and not later than five years	3,289	3,509
Later than five years	19,426	19,819
Total	23,785	24,453

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustment following rent reviews. These amounts have proven to be unquantifiable.

23. Private Finance Initiatives and Similar Contracts

Future performance related obligations under operational PFI contracts are as follows:

Housing Inner City Regeneration

There is a 30-year contract with Home Housing Association, which commenced in January 2001. Gross service charge payments of £0.466m are anticipated in 2012/13. Future cash payments between 2013/14 and the end of the contract are expected to be approximately £9.974m.

Grouped Schools

A 27-year PFI Contract was signed in November 2004 with Derby School Solutions (DSS), a private sector consortium, to build, maintain and operate 5 new schools and a Children's Centre with two support units in the City. Interim operational services commenced immediately after the contract was signed in respect of the existing schools. The first new school became fully operational in October 2005. Ultimately, the value of contract payments depend on the level of performance of DSS, measured against predetermined standards. Amounts include a variation made to the contract in November 2007 to design, build, finance and operate two additional support units and a Children's Centre at Lakeside Primary School. Services commenced during September 2008. The contract end date for the variation finishes in line with the original grouped schools contract agreement.

The rentals payable were £5,418,000 in 2011/12 (£5,432,000 in 2010/11) of which £1,658,000 related to write down of obligations (i.e. repayment of principal), £1,504,000 interest costs and the remainder to service charges/prepayments.

Outstanding obligations to make payments under the Grouped Schools PFI finance lease at 31 March 2012, accounted for as part of long-term liabilities, are as follows:

	Payment for Services £000	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £000	Interest £000	Total £000
Payable in 2012/13	2,180	1,616	1,419	5,215
Payable within two to five years	9,278	6,105	4,869	20,252
Payable within six to ten years	12,964	7,029	4,393	24,386
Payable within eleven to fifteen years	14,667	6,674	2,639	23,980
Payable within sixteen to twenty years	15,723	6,317	927	22,967
Total	54,812	27,741	14,247	96,800

The above amounts will be partially subject to indexation (RPIx).

Although the payments made to the contractor are described as unitary payments, they have been calculated to compensate the contractor for the fair value of the services they provide, the capital expenditure incurred and interest payable whilst the capital expenditure remains to be reimbursed. The balance outstanding to pay the liability to the contractor for capital expenditure incurred is as follows:

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	31,102	29,399
Payments during the year	(1,703)	(1,658)
Balance outstanding at year end	29,399	27,741

Street Lighting

A 25-year PFI contract was signed in April 2007 with Connect Roads (Derby), to replace all the life expired lighting units within the city, and to maintain the whole of the lighting stock for the period of the contract. The first service charge was paid in June 2007. The Core Investment Period of the project is during the first five years of the scheme. Ultimately, the value of the contract payments depend on the level of performance of Connects Roads (Derby), measured against the predetermined standards.

The rentals payable in 2011/12 were £4,059,000 (2010/2011 £3,659,000), of which £558,000 related to write down of obligations, £1,162,000 finance costs and the remainder to service charges, prepayments and contingent rent.

Outstanding obligations to make payments under the Street Lighting PFI finance lease at 31 March 2012, accounted for as part of long-term liabilities, are as follows:

	Payment for Services £000	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £000	Interest £000	Total £000
Payable in 2012/13	2,214	633	1,172	4,019
Payable within two to five years	8,861	2,890	4,333	16,084
Payable within six to ten years	11,076	4,564	4,465	20,105
Payable within eleven to fifteen years	11,076	5,912	3,117	20,105
Payable within sixteen to twenty years	11,076	7,657	1,372	20,105
Payable within twenty one to twenty two years	516	417	5	938
Total	44,819	22,073	14,464	81,356

Finance lease obligations are recognised on a stage of completion basis during the Core Investment Period (CIP - 2007/08-2012/13) and therefore the finance lease liability excluding finance costs at 31 March 2012 is £21,336m (£16,781m in 2010/11).

Future PFI charges are subject to partial indexation using RPIx tables.

Although the payments made to the contractor are described as unitary payments, they have been calculated to compensate the contractor for the fair value of the services they provide, the capital expenditure incurred and interest payable whilst the capital expenditure remains to be reimbursed. The liability outstanding to pay the liability to the contractor for capital expenditure incurred is as follows:

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	11,864	16,781
Payments during the year	(655)	(558)
Capital expenditure incurred in the year	5,572	5,113
Balance outstanding at year end	16,781	21,336

Affordable Housing

The Council is involved in negotiations with both a single bidder and the Homes and Communities Agency to provide - under a 30-year PFI contract - a minimum of 170 affordable houses in the City. These homes will be a mix of new build and refurbishments at three sites: Alvaston, Chaddesden and Spondon. Financial close is now anticipated to take place in September 2012.

24. Financial Instruments

Categories of Financial Instruments

The Council's treasury management activity is underpinned by CIPFA's Code of Practice on Treasury Management. This code of practice advises local authorities to focus on security and liquidity rather than yield.

	Long - term		Current	
	31/03/11 £000	31/03/12 £000	31/03/11 £000	31/03/12 £000
Investments				
Loans and receivables	0	0	3,767	201
Total investments	0	0	3,767	201
Debtors				
Loans and receivables	0	0	14,382	12,230
Total debtors	0	0	14,382	12,230
Borrowings				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(267,901)	(296,092)	0	0
Total borrowings	(267,901)	(296,092)	0	0
Other Long Term Liabilities				
PFI and finance lease liabilities	(44,661)	(47,833)	(2,679)	(2,376)
Total other long term liabilities	(44,661)	(47,833)	(2,679)	(2,376)
Creditors				
Financial liabilities carried at contract amount	0	0	(46,255)	(35,627)
Total creditors	0	0	(46,255)	(35,627)

In the table above the principal amount figures represent the actual value of the loan, not arising from any adjustments. The amortised cost figures represent the principal amount of the loan or receivable, plus any interest accruing as at 31 March 2012.

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

	2010/11			2011/12		
	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost £000	Financial Assets: Loans and receivables £000	Total £000	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost £000	Financial Assets: Loans and receivables £000	Total £000
Interest expense	(5,350)	0	(5,350)	(5,927)	0	(5,927)
Total expense	(5,350)	0	(5,350)	(5,927)	0	(5,927)
Interest Income	0	771	771	0	547	547
Total income	0	771	771	0	547	547
Net gain/(loss)	(5,350)	771	(4,579)	(5,927)	547	(5,380)

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

Financial liabilities, financial assets represented by loans and receivables and long-term debtors and creditors are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- Estimated ranges of interest rates at 31 March 2012 of 3.48% to 6.75% for loans from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB), based on the new lending rates for equivalent loans at that date.
- For loans from the PWLB and other loans payable, premature repayment rates from the PWLB have been applied to provide the fair value under PWLB debt redemption procedures.
- For loans receivable prevailing benchmark market rates have been used to provide the fair value.
- No early repayment impairment is recognised.
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair values calculated are as follows:

	31 March 2011		31 March 2012	
	Carrying amount £000	Fair value £000	Carrying amount £000	Fair value £000
Financial Liabilities				
Long Term (PWLB debt)	(267,901)	(291,557)	(296,092)	(373,310)
Short Term (PWLB debt)	0	0	0	0
Short-term creditors	(46,255)	(46,255)	(35,627)	(35,627)
Total	(314,156)	(337,812)	(331,719)	(408,937)

The fair value of the liabilities differs from the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable differs from the prevailing rates at the Balance Sheet date.

	31 March 2011		31 March 2012	
	Carrying amount £000	Fair value £000	Carrying amount £000	Fair value £000
Assets				
Loans and receivables	14,382	14,382	12,230	12,230
Money market investments < 1 yr	3,767	3,767	201	201
Money market investments > 1 yr	0	0	0	0
Total	18,149	18,149	12,431	12,431

The fair values for financial liabilities have been determined by reference to the PWLB redemption rules and prevailing PWLB redemption rates as at each balance sheet date, and include accrued interest.

The fair values for loans and receivables have been determined by reference to the PWLB redemption rules. These provide a good approximation for the fair value of a financial instrument, and include accrued interest. The comparator market rates prevailing have been taken from published LIBID investment rates at each balance sheet date.

In practice rates are determined by the size of the transaction and the counterparty. It would be impractical to attempt to determine each of these actual rates, as this would mean contacting a variety of brokers and counterparties and asking them about rates they might have offered the Council on the balance sheet dates. However, as the LIBID rates represent an average of what the market generally is offering, it is assumed that the difference between actual rates and those used for the purposes of this note will be negligible.

25. Nature and Extent of Risks arising from Financial Instruments

The Council activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

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

The Council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. The procedures for risk management are set out in the Local Government Act 2003 and the associated regulations. These require the Council to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public services Code of Practice and Investment Guidance issued through the Act. Risk management is carried out by a central treasury team, under policies approved by the Council in the annual Treasury Management Strategy. The Council provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk and the investment of surplus cash. Overall these procedures require the Council to manage risk in the following ways:

- by formally adopting the requirements of the Code of Practice
- its maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates
- its maximum and minimum exposures to maturity structure of its debt.
- its maximum annual exposures to investments maturing beyond a year.
- by approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with Government Guidance.

These are required to be reported and approved at or before the Council sets its annual Council Tax. These items are reported with the annual Treasury Management Strategy, which outlines the detailed approach to managing risk in relation to the Council's financial instrument exposure. Actual performance is also reported annually to Members.

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

Credit Risk

The Council manages credit risk by ensuring that investments are placed with the Debt Management Office, other local authorities, A- rated money market funds or Banks and

Building Societies having sufficiently high credit worthiness as set out in the Treasury Management Strategy.

A limit of £15m is placed on the amount of money that can be invested with a single counterparty. The Council also sets a total group investment limit for institutions that are part of the same banking group. No more than £10m in total can be invested for a period longer than one year. The Council has no historical experience of counterparty default.

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

Deposits with banks and financial institutions	Amount at 31 March 2012 £000	Market historical experience of default %	Adjustment for market conditions at 31 March 2012	Estimated maximum exposure to default as at 31 March 2012 £000	Estimated maximum exposure to default as at 31 March 2011 £000
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a * c)	
AAA rated counterparties	44,406	0.00%	0.00%	0	0
AA rated counterparties	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0	2
A rated counterparties	6,035	0.08%	0.08%	5	14
Trade Debtors	12,230	4.00%	4.00%	489	575
Total	62,671			494	591

It must also be noted that although credit ratings remain a key source of information, the Council recognises that they have limitations and investment decisions are based on a range of market intelligence. All investments have been made in line with the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2011/12, approved by Council Cabinet on 15 February 2012.

Throughout 2011/12 the minimum criteria for new investments has been a long term rating of A (Fitch) and a short term rating of F1 (Fitch).

The table below summarises the nominal value of the Council's investment portfolio at 31st March 2012, including cash equivalent and confirms that all investments were made in line with the Council's approved credit rating criteria:

Counterparty	Credit Rating Criteria Met When Investment Placed?	Credit Rating Criteria Met on 31 March 2012?	Balance Invested as at 31 March 2012		Total £000
			Up to 1 month £000	Over 1 month £000	
Banks UK	Yes	Yes	0	0	0
Building Societies - UK	Yes	Yes	0	0	0
Other Local Authorities	Yes	Yes	0	0	0
Money Market Funds	Yes	Yes	44,406	0	44,406
Call Accounts	Yes	Yes	6,035	0	6,035
Total			50,441	0	50,441

The Council does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors, such that £3.423m of the £12.230m balance, as at 31 March 2012, is past its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Less than 3 months	1,672	1,011
Three to six months	219	380
Six months to one year	992	261
More than one year	2,105	1,771
	4,988	3,423

Reform of Council Housing Finance

The Housing Revenue Account subsidy has now been abolished and replaced with self-financing whereby authorities support their own housing stock from their own income. This reform required readjustment of the Council's housing related debt based on a valuation of its Council housing stock. Settlement date for the Self Financing transaction of £28,164m was in March 2012.

Liquidity Risk

The Council has ready access to borrowings from the Money Markets to cover any day to day cash flow need, and whilst the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) provides access to longer term funds, it also acts as a lender of last resort to Councils (although it will not provide funding to a Council whose actions are unlawful). The Council is also required to provide a balanced budget through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

The Council manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures above (the setting and approval of prudential indicators and the approval of the treasury and investment strategy reports), as well as through cash flow management procedures required by the Code of Practice.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Less than one year		
Between one and two years	0	0
Between two and five years	20,000	20,000
Between five and ten years	10,000	10,000
More than ten years	235,295	263,459
	265,295	293,459

All trade and other payables are due to be paid in less than one year; trade debtors are not shown in the table above.

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

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

- borrowings at variable rates, the interest expense charged to the Income and Expenditure Account will rise.
- borrowings at fixed rates, the fair value of the borrowing liability will fall.
- investments at variable rates, the interest income credited to the Income and Expenditure Account will rise.
- investments at fixed rates, the fair value of the assets will fall.

Borrowings are not carried at fair value, so normal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. However changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and affect the General Fund Balance. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

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

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

	£000
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	0
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(629)
Increase in government grant receivable for financing costs	0
Impact on Surplus of Deficit on the Provision of Services	(629)
Share of overall impact debited to the HRA	0
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate investment assets	0
Impact on Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(629)
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities (no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure)	0

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

Price Risk

The Council does not invest in equity shares and so is not exposed to losses arising from movements in share prices.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Council has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and thus has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

26. Assets Held for Sale

	Current	
	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	5,327	5,497
Assets newly classified as held for sale:		
Property, plant and equipment	2,161	2,331
Intangible assets	0	0
Revaluation gains	0	55
Impairment losses	0	(461)
Assets sold	(1,991)	(5,232)
Balance outstanding at year-end	5,497	2,190

27. Debtors

27a. Current Debtors

	31 March 2010 £000	31 March 2011 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Central government bodies	26,223	21,360	12,117
Other local authorities	2,605	1,966	2,368
NHS Bodies	4,804	5,507	1,501
Council Taxpayers	4,391	4,623	5,143
Housing Rents	142	226	208
Sundry Debtors	11,341	14,382	12,230
Total	49,506	48,064	33,567

27b. Non-Current Debtors

	31 March 2010 £000	31 March 2011 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Mortgages for sale of Council Housing	68	55	44
Derbyshire County Council 1974 Transferred Funds	3,728	3,579	3,436
Car Loans to Employees	15	7	1
Other Loans	33	138	18
PFI Prepayments	1,638	2,145	2,598
Finance Lease Receivables	1,542	1,538	1,528
Deferred Capital Receipts	0	1,344	1,345
Total	7,024	8,806	8,970

28. Inventories

	Consumable Stores		Maintenance Materials		Client Services Work in Progress		Total	
	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000	2010/ 11 £000	2011/12 £000	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000	2010/ 11 £000	2011/12 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	231	209	388	383	569	0	1,188	592
Purchases	414	104	235	197	0	0	649	301
Recognised as an expense in the year	(436)	(103)	(153)	(253)	(569)	0	(1,158)	(356)
Written off balances	0	(1)	(87)	0	0	0	(87)	(1)
Balance outstanding at year end	209	209	383	327	0	0	592	536

29. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

	31 March 2010 Restated £000	31 March 2011 Restated £000	31 March 2012 £000
Cash held by the Council	(3)	64	13
Bank current accounts	3,171	2,308	1,625
Short-term deposits with building societies	26,091	64,614	50,551
Sub Total	29,259	66,986	52,189
Bank Overdrafts	(3,141)	(5,811)	(1,514)
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	26,118	61,175	50,675

30. Creditors

	31 March 2010 Restated £000	31 March 2011 Restated £000	31 March 2012 £000
Central government bodies	(11,013)	(15,949)	(8,811)
Other local authorities	(6,215)	(4,836)	(7,827)
NHS Bodies	(3,098)	(1,104)	(366)
Council Taxpayers	(1,298)	(1,209)	(1,399)
Short-term Employee Benefits	(4,541)	(4,284)	(4,452)
Sundry Creditors	(40,172)	(46,255)	(35,627)
Total	(66,337)	(73,637)	(58,482)

31. Other Long Term Liabilities

	31 March 2010 £000	31 March 2011 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Share of liability for the payment of a proportion of the County Council's debt charges on becoming a Unitary Authority on 1 April 1997	(38,335)	(36,792)	(35,322)
Loans transferred from neighbouring authorities in 1968	(911)	(832)	(758)
Net Pensions Liability (Note 42)	(292,395)	(217,719)	(267,396)
Total Deferred Liabilities	(331,641)	(255,343)	(303,476)

32. Provisions

Provisions for Uninsured Risks

The Council has a number of outstanding uninsured claims that are due to be settled during 2012/13. The provision represents an estimate of the amounts, which the Council will have to pay for claims arising before 31 March 2012, but where the exact amount and the date of payment are uncertain.

Provisions for Future Pension Payments

The Council has a provision in place for continued funding of liabilities for the former DCT (passenger transport) employees' pension. This provision relates to the Council's on-going pension liability for former employees of the Council when it provided a public transport service. The payments are made to Derbyshire County Council Superannuation fund. The provision represents an estimate of the amounts which the Council will have to pay, but where the exact amount and the dates of payment are uncertain.

Other Provisions

Housing Benefits Provision – The Council has set aside a provision at 31 March 2012 for the likely repayment of subsidy from the Council's 2009/10 Housing Benefit claim and for the probable repayment of reward funding included in the 2010/11 and 2011/12 Housing Benefit claims.

Single Status Provision – The Council is currently in negotiations with two groups of claimants who lodged Equal Pay claims and are now approaching agreement. The current estimated cost of settlement is £167,000. Subject to acceptance from the claimants, this will be paid in 2012/13.

	Provision for uninsured risks		Provision for future pension payments		Other provisions		Total	
	Current £000	Non-Current £000	Current £000	Non-Current £000	Current £000	Non-Current £000	Current £000	Non-Current £000
Balance at 1 April 2010	629	0	25	710	1,316	0	1,970	710
Additional provisions made in 2009/10	531	0	0	0	2,749	0	3,280	0
Transferred to Current Provisions	0	0	83	(83)	0	0	83	(83)
Amounts used in 2010/11	(540)	0	(61)	0	(523)	0	(1,124)	0
Provision written back in year	0	0	0	0	(175)	0	(175)	0
Balance at 31 March 2011	620	0	47	627	3,367	0	4,034	627

Balance at 1 April 2011	620	0	47	627	3,367	0	4,034	627
Additional provisions made in 2011/12	585	0	0	0	218	0	803	0
Transferred to Current Provisions	0	0	56	(56)	0	0	56	(56)
Amounts used in 2011/12	(504)	0	(56)	0	(357)	0	(917)	0
Provision written back in year	0	0	0	0	(573)	0	(573)	0
Balance at 31 March 2012	701	0	47	571	2,655	0	3,403	571

33. Transfers to/from earmarked reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and HRA balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund and HRA expenditure in 2011/12

	Balance at 1 April 2010	Transfers out 2010/11	Transfers In 2010/11	Movement between earmarked reserves 2010/11	Balance at 31 March 2011	Transfers Out 2011/12	Transfers In 2011/12	Movement between earmarked reserves 2011/12	Balance at 31 March 2012
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
General Fund									
Unallocated General Fund Balance	(6,743)	0	(400)	0	(7,143)	0	0	0	(7,143)
Balances held by schools under a scheme of delegation	(5,381)	225	0	0	(5,156)	0	(2,036)		(7,192)
TOTAL	(12,124)	225	(400)	0	(12,299)	0	(2,036)	0	(14,335)
Revenue Earmarked Reserves									
Asbestos Reserve	(1,261)	0	(96)	0	(1,357)	0	(91)	0	(1,448)
ISB General Reserve	(74)	923	(2,238)	0	(1,389)	809	(1,203)	0	(1,783)
Regeneration Reserve	(105)	0	(1,300)	0	(1,405)	0	(647)	0	(2,052)
Accommodation Strategy Reserve	0	0	(504)	0	(504)	0	(1,492)	0	(1,996)
Waste Strategy Corporate Reserve	(2,074)	1,368	(737)	0	(1,443)	0	(877)	0	(2,320)
Supporting People Corporate Reserve	(3,023)	245	0	0	(2,778)	508		0	(2,270)
Trading Services Reserve	(1,000)	0	0	0	(1,000)	144	(284)	0	(1,140)
Budget Risk Reserve	(5,887)	1,459	(2,156)	(203)	(6,787)	4,024	(3,422)	0	(6,185)
Job Evaluation Reserve	(5,032)	5,032	(950)	0	(950)	0	(451)	0	(1,401)

	Balance at 1 April 2010	Transfers out 2010/11	Transfers In 2010/11	Movement between earmarked reserves 2010/11	Balance at 31 March 2011	Transfers Out 2011/12	Transfers In 2011/12	Movement between earmarked reserves 2011/12	Balance at 31 March 2012
LABGI Defined Corporate Reserve	(1,916)	21	0	0	(1,895)	0	0	0	(1,895)
Treasury Management Reserve	(1,617)	600	0	0	(1,017)	0	(650)	0	(1,667)
Building Schools For The Future Reserve	(1,141)	0	0	203	(938)	0	0	0	(938)
Transformation Corporate Reserve	(3,840)	3,019	(754)	0	(1,575)	0	(287)	0	(1,862)
Older Peoples Strategy Corporate Reserve	(1,470)	133	0	0	(1,337)	0	0	0	(1,337)
Partnership Reserves	(1,310)	640	0	0	(670)	43	0	(10)	(637)
PFI Reserves	(11,674)	136	(1,402)	0	(12,940)	385	(889)	0	(13,444)
Other Service Reserves	(6,600)	1,543	(763)	0	(5,820)	1,188	(5,229)	0	(9,861)
Other Corporate Reserves	(2,419)	1,860	(566)	0	(1,125)	672	(4,337)	10	(4,780)
TOTAL	(50,443)	16,979	(11,466)	0	(44,930)	7,773	(19,859)	0	(57,016)
Capital Earmarked Reserves									
Earmarked Capital Reserves	(6,093)	8,341	(5,512)	0	(3,264)	1,593	(2,588)	0	(4,259)
TOTAL	(6,093)	8,341	(5,512)	0	(3,264)	1,593	(2,588)	0	(4,259)
HRA									
Housing Revenue Account	(17,976)	1,097	(432)	0	(17,311)	3,382	0	0	(13,929)
Other Earmarked HRA Reserves	(2,623)	10,705	(10,806)	0	(2,724)	225	0	0	(2,499)
TOTAL	(20,599)	11,802	(11,238)	0	(20,035)	3,607	0	0	(16,428)

34. Usable Reserves

Movements in the Council's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement and Note 6.

35. Unusable Reserves

31 March 2010 £000	31 March 2011 £000		31 March 2012 £000
(149,511)	(201,341)	Revaluation Reserve	(221,132)
(678,902)	(510,313)	Capital Adjustment Account	(438,152)
(1,182)	(1,990)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(1,760)
292,395	215,044	Pensions Reserve	267,396
(1,617)	(2,941)	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	(2,218)
(1,241)	(501)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	5
4,541	4,284	Accumulated Absences Account	4,452
(535,517)	(497,758)	Total Unusable Reserves	(391,409)

35a. 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.

2010/11 £'000			2011/12 £'000	
(149,511)		Balance at 1 April	(201,341)	
(74,193)		Upward revaluation of assets	(48,438)	
16,604		Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	11,027	
	(57,589)	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services		(37,411)
3,386		Restatement of opening balance	(2,850)	
72		Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	1,265	
201		Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	19,205	
2,100		Adjustment for deferred sale proceeds on sale of assets	0	
	5,759	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account		17,620
(201,341)		Balance at 31 March	(221,132)	

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.

35b. Capital Adjustment Account

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

The Account also contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties.

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

2010/11 £000		2011/12 £000
(678,902)	Balance at 1 April	(510,313)
784	Opening Balance restatement	(1,330)
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
32,420	Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	35,438
16,806	Charges for impairment of non-current assets	46,880
170,745	Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	7,056
(93)	Revaluation gains matched to prior year impairments	(4,460)
(37)	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	154
79	Amortisation of intangible assets	63
10,245	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	35,101
11,997	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive and Expenditure Statement	37,291
(273)	Adjusting amounts written off of the Revaluation Reserve	(19,898)

2010/11 £000		2011/12 £000
Capital financing applied in the year:		
(3,661)	Use of the capital receipts reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(5,819)
(6,171)	Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(5,611)
(3,189)	Use of other earmarked reserves	1,699
(33,170)	Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(14,065)
(10,413)	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(22,470)
(11,535)	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(11,991)
(1,472)	Transferred Debt	(1,401)
(4,473)	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(4,476)
(510,313)	Capital Adjustment Account Balance at 31 March	(438,152)

35c. Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instrument Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions.

2010/11 £000		2011/12 £000
(1,182)	Balance at 1 April	(1,990)
(972)	Premiums incurred in the year and charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	0
164	Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements	230
(808)	Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	230
(1,990)	Balance at 31 March	(1,760)

35d. 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 by the time the benefits come to be paid.

2010/11 £000		2011/12 £000
292,395	Balance at 1 April	215,044
(41,986)	Actuarial gains or losses on pensions assets and liabilities	51,339
(35,365)	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,013
215,044	Balance at 31 March	267,396

35e. Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

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

2010/11 £000		2011/12 £000
(1,617)	Balance at 1 April	(2,941)
(2,041)	Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	0
717	Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	723
(2,941)	Balance at 31 March	(2,218)

35f. Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

2010/11 £000		2011/12 £000
(1,241)	Balance at 1 April	(501)
740	Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	506
(501)	Balance at 31 March	5

35g. Accumulated Absences Accounts

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

2010/11 £000		2011/12 £000
4,541	Balance at 1 April	4,284
(4,541)	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(4,284)
4,284	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	4,452
257	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	168
4,284	Balance at 31 March	4,452

36. 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 effective control over the general operations of the Council - it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (eg council tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from government departments are set out in the subjective analysis in Note 7 on reporting for resources allocation decisions.

Members and Chief Officers

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of Members' allowances paid in 2011/12 is shown in Note 38. Council Members make disclosures of their pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests to the Council's Monitoring Officer and have to make declarations on individual committee agenda items in accordance with section 117 of the Local Government Act 1972. In addition, where Members are nominated by the Council to sit on outside bodies, this is reported to the Council.

During 2011/12 services to the value of £65,000 were commissioned from companies in which a Member had an interest. This relationship had no bearing on any decision made. Contracts were entered into following full compliance with the Council's procedure rules. In addition, the Council paid grants totalling £3,000 to voluntary organisations in which two Members had an interest. These grants were made with proper consideration of declarations of interest.

Other Public Bodies (subject to common control by central government)

The Council has a pooled budget arrangement with NHS Derby City for the provision of an integrated disabled children's service. Transactions and balances outstanding are detailed in Note 16.

Subsidiary and Associated Companies

The Council has included £0.413m income (£0.327m in 2010/11) from Derby Homes Limited for the provision of support services, paid out of the management fee Derby Homes received from the Housing Revenue Account. This income is included in the Income and Expenditure Account. Derby Homes is treated as a Subsidiary Company within these accounts.

The Council had no other subsidiary or associated companies during the financial year.

Joint Ventures and Joint Venture Partners

The Council owns a 19.9% minority interest in a joint venture company with Bowmer & Kirkland Ltd (Derby City Homes Regeneration Ltd) with the objective of the refurbishment of vacant properties owned by the Council which are in disrepair in order to bring such properties back into use for social housing.

Partnership and Accountable Body Arrangements

The Derwent Community Team Management Team manages the Derwent New Deal for Communities (NDC) Programme that commenced in 2001. Transactions totalling £194k (£603k in 2010/11) relating to the Derwent New Deal for Communities programme are included in the Income and Expenditure Account. This is because the Council acts as Accountable Body for funding streams managed by these organisations and consequently enters into funding contracts on their behalf. The Derwent NDC Programme closed on 31 December 2011.

Contribution to Joint Committees and Joint Bodies

The City Council contributes to Derbyshire County Council towards the cost of the Coroners, Emergency planning and Concessionary Fare Services.

37. Trust Funds

Derby City Council administers a number of Trust Funds. Some of these are funds made up of donations or bequests made to the Council, where the benefactors have specified the use to which the fund is to be put - for example the provision of educational prizes. The Council also holds, as Trustee, funds granted to children in care. The funds are invested externally in accordance with the provisions of the Trustee Investments Act 1961, or held with the Council.

These funds are not part of the Council's accounts and have therefore been excluded from the Balance Sheet.

2010/11 £000	Aggregate Revenue Account	2011/12 £000
1,042	Opening balance 1 April	801
103	Income during the year	114
1,145	Total Funds available in the year	915
(344)	Expenditure during the year	(254)
801	Closing balance 31 March	661

2010/11 £000	The funds are represented by:	2011/12 £000
	Investments	
30	COIF Charity Funds	38
3	Treasury Stock	3
144	National Savings Investment Funds	147
624	Cash	473
801	Total Assets	661
27	Number of Funds	25

38. Members' Allowances

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

	2010/11	2011/12
	£000	£000
Allowances	785	767
Expenses	14	9
Total	799	776

39. Officers' Remuneration

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

		Salary, Fees and Allowances £	Expenses Allowances £	Pension Contribution £	Total £
A. Wilkinson (Chief Executive)	2011/12	160,266	98	28,704	189,068
	2010/11	160,159	159	28,480	188,798
Strategic Director of Neighbourhoods	2011/12	118,890	0	21,329	140,219
	2010/11	117,794	0	20,681	138,475
Strategic Director of Adult ,Health and Housing. Started 19/04/2010	2011/12	116,846	43	20,844	137,733
	2010/11	107,914	6	19,191	127,111
Strategic Director of Resources. Started 17/01/2011	2011/12	124,665	63	21,329	146,057
	2010/11	24,609	158	4,380	29,147
Strategic Director of Children and Young People. Started 20/06/2011	2011/12	96,707	50	16,648	113,405
	2010/11	0	0	0	0
Strategic Director of Children and Young People. Started 14/02/2011, Left 19/06/2011	2011/12	48,941	0	0	48,941
	2010/11	22,173	0	0	22,173
TOTAL	2011/12	666,315	254	108,854	775,423
	2010/11	432,649	323	72,732	505,704

Remuneration Band	2010/11	2011/12
£50,000 - £54,999	94	70
£55,000 - £59,000	80	67
£60,000 - £64,000	42	27
£65,000 - £69,000	32	14
£70,000 - £74,999	21	8
£75,000 - £79,000	14	8
£80,000 - £84,999	11	9
£85,000 - £89,999	7	2
£90,000 - £94,999	4	1
£95,000 - £99,999	3	2
£100,000 - £104,999	6	1
£105,000 - £109,999	3	0
£110,000 - £114,999	2	1
£115,000 - £119,999	3	2
£120,000 - £124,999	0	1
£125,000 - £129,999	2	0
£130,000 - £134,999	0	0
£135,000 - £139,999	0	0
£140,000 - £144,999	0	0
£145,000 - £149,999	1	0
£150,000 - £154,999	0	0
£155,000 - £159,999	0	0
£160,000 - £164,999	1	1
Total	326	214

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Head count number of compulsory redundancies		Head count number of other departures agreed		Total head count by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12
							£	£
£0-£20,000	59	34	282	300	341	334	2,489,607	2,508,580
£20,001-£40,000	12	2	102	44	114	46	3,296,388	1,215,460
£40,001-£100,000	2	1	57	7	59	8	3,281,766	408,192
£100,001-£160,000	0	0	5	0	5	0	618,696	0
Total	73	37	446	351	519	388	9,686,457	4,132,232

40. Termination Benefits

During 2011-2012 the Council carried out a second Council-wide voluntary redundancy programme to meet the reduced Council funding set by Central Government. This exercise resulted in 330 employees (included within the 388, 2011/12 total) leaving the organisation during 2011/12.

The associated costs of this redundancy programme consisted of £3,194,326 redundancy payments and £600,631 pension shortfall costs. The Council has funded these costs through a combination of provisions, use of specific reserves set aside for this purpose and the temporary release of earmarked revenue reserves. The repayment of relevant reserves over the next 4 years has been built into the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan.

41. Pensions Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by the Department for Education. The Scheme provides teachers with specified benefits upon their retirement, and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries. The scheme is technically a defined benefit scheme. However, the Scheme is unfunded and the Department for Education uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local authorities. The Council is not able to identify its share of underlying financial position and performance of the Scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of this Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme. In 2011/12 the Council paid £11.267m to Teachers' Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits representing 14.1% of pensionable pay. The figures for 2010/11 were £12.062m and 14.1%.

There were no contributions remaining payable at the year-end. The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. These costs are accounted for on a defined benefit basis and detailed in Note 42.

42. Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in Pension Schemes

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 that needs to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The Council participates in two post employment schemes:

- 1) The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered locally by Derbyshire County Council - this is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.
- 2) Arrangements for the award of discretionary post retirement benefits upon early retirement - this is an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. However, there are no investment assets built up to meet these pensions liability, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pensions payments as they eventually fall due.

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 which is required to be made against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post employment. Retirement 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 during the year.

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Discretionary Benefits	
	2010/11 Restated £000	2011/12 £000	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement				
Cost of Services:				
Current service cost	20,161	16,389	0	0
Past service cost	(40,002)	820	(1,249)	0
Settlements and curtailments	(1,919)	(2,339)	0	0
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:				
Interest cost	41,446	37,780	1,207	1,115
Expected return on scheme assets	(29,844)	(32,274)	0	0

Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(10,158)	20,376	(42)	1,115
Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:				
Actuarial gains and (losses)	(42,264)	50,613	278	726
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive and Expenditure Statement	(52,422)	70,989	236	1,841
Movement in Reserves Statement				
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(8,135)	855	1,564	443
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:				
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	18,293	18,920		

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities (defined benefit obligation)

	Funded Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme		Unfunded Liabilities: Discretionary Benefits	
	2010/11 Restated £000	2011/12 £000	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Opening balance at 1 April	(747,337)	(692,214)	(22,708)	(21,422)
Current service cost	(20,161)	(16,389)	0	0
Interest cost	(41,446)	(37,780)	(1,207)	(1,115)
Contributions by scheme participants	(7,021)	(6,316)	0	0
Actuarial gains and (losses)	51,130	(26,565)	(278)	(726)
Benefits paid	19,122	22,652	1,522	1,558
Past services costs	40,002	(820)	1,249	0
Curtailments	(74)	(806)	0	0
Settlements	13,571	4,691	0	0
Closing balance at 31 March	(692,214)	(753,547)	(21,422)	(21,705)

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme (plan) assets

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Opening balance at 1 April	477,650	495,917
Expected rate of return	29,844	32,274
Actual gains and (losses)	(8,866)	(24,048)
Employer contributions	20,968	18,920
Contributions by scheme participants	7,021	6,316
Benefits paid	(19,122)	(22,652)
Settlement	(11,578)	(1,546)
Closing balance at 31 March	495,917	505,181

The expected return on scheme assets is determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected return on scheme assets is determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are based on gross redemption yields as at the Balance Sheet date.

Expected returns on equity investments reflect long-term real rates of return experienced in the respective markets.

The actual return on scheme assets in the year 2011/12 was £8,226m. This is based on an actual loss of £24.048m against an expected return of £32.274m. The return for 2010/11 was £35.399m.

Scheme History

	2007/08 Restated £000	2008/09 £000	2009/10 £000	2010/11 Restated £000	2011/12 £000
Present value of liabilities					
Local Government Pension Scheme	(612,575)	(525,280)	(747,337)	(692,214)	(753,547)
Discretionary Benefits	(22,580)	(19,369)	(22,708)	(21,422)	(21,705)
Fair value of assets in the Local Government Pension Scheme	402,108	343,954	477,650	495,917	505,181
Surplus/(deficit) in the scheme					
Local Government Pension Scheme	(210,467)	(181,326)	(269,687)	(196,297)	(245,691)
Discretionary Benefits	(22,580)	(19,369)	(22,708)	(21,422)	(21,705)
Total	(233,047)	(200,695)	(292,395)	(217,719)	(267,396)

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay post employment (retirement) benefits. The total liability of £775.252m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the Balance Sheet, resulting in a net pensions deficit balance of £267.396m. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains healthy:

- (i) The deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of benefits (i.e. before payments fall due), as assessed by the scheme actuary
- (ii) Finance is only required to be raised to cover discretionary benefits when the pensions are actually paid.

The total contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2013 are £22.514m. Expected contributions for the Discretionary benefits scheme in the year to 31 March 2013 are £11.207m.

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actual basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependant on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc. Both the Local Government Pension Scheme and Discretionary Benefits liabilities have been assessed by Mercer Ltd, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the Council being based on the latest full valuation (conducted every 3 years) of the scheme as at 1 April 2010.

The principal assumptions used by the actual have been:

	Local Government		Discretionary	
	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Long-term expected rate of return on assets in the scheme:				
Equity Investments	7.5%	7.0%		
Government Bonds	4.4%	3.1%		
Other Bonds	5.1%	4.1%		
Property	6.5%	6.0%		
Cash	0.5%	0.5%		
Other	7.5%	7.0%		
Mortality assumptions:				
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:				
Men	21.7	21.8	21.7	21.8
Women	24.3	24.4	24.3	24.4
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:				
Men	23.1	23.2		
Women	25.9	26.0		
Rate of inflation CPI	2.9%	2.5%	2.8%	2.3%
Rate of increase in salaries	4.7%	4.3%	2.8%	2.8%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.9%	2.5%	2.8%	2.3%
Rate of discounting scheme liabilities	5.5%	4.9%	5.4%	4.6%
Take-up of option to covert annual pension	50.0%	50.0%		

The Discretionary Benefits arrangements have no assets to cover its liabilities. The Local Government Pension Scheme's assets consist of the following categories, by proportion of the total assets held:

	31 March 2011 %	31 March 2012 %
Equity Investments	68.5%	64.3%
Government Bonds	6.8%	16.7%
Other Bonds	5.6%	5.3%
Property	5.1%	5.4%
Cash	6.3%	7.3%
Other	7.7%	1.0%
	100.0%	100.0%

History of Experience Gains and Losses

The actual gains identified as movements on the Pensions Reserve in 2011/12 can be analysed into the following categories, measured as a percentage of assets or liabilities at 31 March 2012:

	2007/08 Restated %	2008/09 %	2009/10 %	2010/11 %	2011/12 %
Differences between the expected and actual return on assets	13.2	28.9	20.8	1.8	4.8
Experience gains and losses on liabilities	4.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0

43. Contingent Liabilities

At 31 March 2012, the Council had seven material contingent liabilities.

The Council is in the process of introducing Single Status for all employees subject to NJC terms and conditions. The main aim of this is to create fair and non-discriminatory grading structures in the Council. Although the cost cannot be reliably quantified at this stage, an annual contingency budget of £0.5m in 2012/13 is maintained in the revenue budget increasing to £2.5m from 2013/14 together with a corporate reserve by 2013/14 of £4m. This will be considered further as the implementation of single status progresses and more is known about the likely impact.

The physical impact of opening new roads following completion of the Council's Connecting Derby project presents a possibility that the Council could receive claims for compensation. The financial effect and anticipated timing of any claims cannot be reliably estimated at this time and will be closely monitored during 2012/13.

The Derwent NDC Programme ended on the 31/03/11 and a total of £40m has been spent on regenerating the Derwent area of Derby during the ten year programme. Potential clawback of the grant by the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) remains in place on Derby City Council (as the Accountable Body for the NDC) until CLG choose to remove it. This will depend on the final CLG review of compliance and eligibility of spend as part of programme closure.

The Council is currently in legal dispute with one of its contractors regarding the provision of improvements works to the properties of private homeowners under the decent homes standard. Any financial impact of this dispute cannot be reliably quantified at this time and will be closely monitored during 2012/13.

The Council is one of a number of parties involved in a long running Employers' Liability (EL) Trigger Litigation in respect of claims made for asbestos related diseases (mesothelioma). In March 2012, the Supreme Court ruling meant that for the period that Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) provided EL cover (1958 to 1993), the Council will continue to have the benefit of insurance for mesothelioma claims arising from asbestos exposures. However, under a Scheme of Arrangement, the Council, along with a number of local authorities covered by MMI, accepted liability to return to MMI some proportion of historical claim payments received from MMI if the Scheme were to trigger. It can be triggered at any point at which the MMI directors decide that there is no reasonable prospect of avoiding insolvent liquidation. The likely timing and financial impact of any such payments cannot be reliably quantified at this time.

Following the finalisation of the 2009/10 Benefit Subsidy claim with the Department for Works and Pensions, a £2.5m provision has been established in the accounts for expected repayment and for the probable repayments of the reward funding elements in both the 2010/11 and 2011/12 Housing Benefit claims. At this stage no similar provision has been made for any repayment of other reward funding relating to the 2010/11 and 2011/12 Benefit Subsidy claims, as these have not yet been finalised and cannot be quantified.

The Council faces significant budget pressures for the 2013/14 financial year, and as a result, may need to make unquantified staffing reductions. The actual costs associated with any necessary redundancies will depend on the level of savings required and therefore cannot be reliably quantified at this time.

44. Contingent Assets

The Council does not have any contingent assets in 2011/12 (nil in 2010/11).

45. Cash Flow Statement - Adjustments for Non-Cash Movements

2010/11 £000		2011/12 £000
(35,714)	Depreciation and amortisation	(35,501)
(185,489)	Impairment and downward valuations	(50,715)
(684)	(Increase)/decrease in impairment for provision for bad debt	(481)
(9,282)	(Increase)/decrease in creditors	15,155
(1,959)	Increase/(decrease) in debtors	(14,497)
(596)	Increase/(decrease) in Stock	(56)
(1,981)	(Increase)/decrease in Provisions	685
35,365	Pension liability	(1,013)
19,678	Other non-cash items charged to the net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(35,147)
(180,662)	Total Non-Cash Movements	(121,570)

46. Adjustments for items that are investing or financing activities

2010/11 £000		2011/12 £000
0	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	0
0	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	0
1,809	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	5,571
(7,896)	Other items that are investing and financing activities	(5,889)
(6,087)	Total adjustments for items that are investing and	(318)

47. Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2010/11 £000		2011/12 £000
(2,759)	Interest Received	(1,252)
17,252	Interest Paid	14,911
14,493		13,659

48. Cash Flow Statement - Investing Activities

2010/11 £000		2011/12 £000
68,381	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	72,454
10,386	Other payments for investing activities	35,101
(1,809)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(5,571)
(75,053)	Other receipts from investing activities	(27,636)
1,905	Net Cash Flows from Investing activities	74,348

49. Cash Flow Statement - Financing Activities

2010/11 £000		2011/12 £000
(20,000)	Cash receipts of short-and long-term borrowing	(28,164)
7,896	Other receipts from financing activities	5,889
2,357	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on balance sheet PFI contracts	2,216
20,140	Repayments of short- and long-term borrowing	0
10,393	Net cash flows from financing	(20,059)

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT INCOME & 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. The Council charges 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 of which rents are raised, is shown in the Movement on the HRA Statement.

HRA Income and Expenditure Statement	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Expenditure		
Repairs and Maintenance	11,037	10,645
Supervision and Management	14,735	14,317
Negative HRA subsidy payable	955	0
Rents, rates, taxes and other charges	37	6,779
Depreciation and impairments of non-current assets	182,171	19,726
Debt Management costs	64	64
Movement in allowance for bad debts	503	272
Sums directed by the Secretary of State that are expenditure according to the code	0	28,164
Total Expenditure	209,502	79,967
Income		
Dwelling rents	(41,450)	(44,146)
Non dwelling rents	(469)	(500)
Charges for Services and facilities	(2,287)	(2,136)
Contributions towards expenditure	(242)	(242)
Total Income	(44,448)	(47,024)
Net cost of HRA Services as included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure account	165,054	32,943
HRA services share of Corporate and Democratic Core	80	81
HRA Share of other amounts included in the whole authority Cost of Services but not allocated to specific reserves	0	(7)
Net Income for HRA Services	165,134	33,017
HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
Gain or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	245	(105)
Interest payable and similar charges	7,847	8,045
Interest and Investment income	(90)	(145)
Capital Grant Income	(1,853)	(300)
(Surplus) / Deficit for the year on HRA services	171,283	40,512

MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT STATEMENT

Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Balance Statement	2010/11	2011/12
Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year	(17,976)	(17,311)
(Surplus) or deficit for the year on the HRA income and expenditure Account	171,283	40,512
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under Statute:		
Difference between interest payable and similar charges determined in accordance with the Code and those determined in accordance with Statute	(128)	(177)
Difference between any other item of income and expenditure determined in accordance with the Code and those determined in accordance with Statute	0	(5)
Gain or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	(245)	4,460
HRA share of contributions to or from the Pensions Reserve	21	73
Capital expenditure funded by the HRA	2,821	2,614
Net (Increase) or decrease before transfers to/from reserves	173,752	47,477
Transfers (to) or from reserves:		
Transfers (to)/from the Major Repairs Reserve	(2,495)	(2,392)
Transfers (to)/from the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	1,853	300
Transfers (to)/from the Capital Adjustment Account	(172,496)	(41,778)
Transfers (to)/from the Housing Repairs Account	0	0
Transfers (to)/from other Earmarked Reserves	51	(225)
Increase or (decrease) in year on the HRA	665	3,382
Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year	(17,311)	(13,929)

NOTES TO HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

1 The Number and Types of Dwellings in the Authority's Housing Stock

Dwelling Type	31 March 2011	31 March 2012
Houses	7,906	7,893
Flats	4,353	4,344
Bungalows	1,329	1,324
Total	13,588	13,561

Operational/ Non Operational Assets

The value of assets held by the HRA at 31 March was:

a. Operational Assets

	31 March 2011 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Dwellings	309,294	310,918
Other Land and Buildings	9,646	9,150
Infrastructure	1,970	1,889
Vehicles, plant and equipment	33,103	30,247
Community Assets	513	513
	354,526	352,717

The dwelling NBV has decreased due to the regional adjusting factor for Existing Use Value for Social Housing (EUVSH) being reduced from 50% to 34%.

Vehicles plant and equipment has increased to take into account the IFRS application of componentisation.

b. Non Operational Assets

	31 March 2011 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Surplus properties	4,318	4,318
Assets held for sale	108	163
Construction & Work in progress	1,234	33
	5,660	4,514

2. Council Dwellings Vacant Possession Value

The total vacant possession value of dwellings within the HRA at 1 April 2011 was £1,029m (1,051m at 1 April 2010). ODPM guidance requires that the balance sheet valuation of £349.705m at 1 April 2011, (£357.331m at 1 April 2010) be determined by applying a regional multiplier 34% for the East Midlands (34% for the East Midlands in 2010) to the vacant possession value of dwellings.

This shows the economic cost to the Government of providing Council housing at less than open market rents.

3. Major Repairs Reserve

The movements on the Major Repairs Reserve are shown below:

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Balance at beginning of the year	(1,040)	(1,970)
MRA allowance	(7,101)	(8,002)
	(8,141)	(9,972)
Debit to MRA in respect of capital expenditure on properties within the HRA	6,171	5,611
Balance at end of Year	(1,970)	(4,361)

4. Housing Repairs Account

An analysis of the movements on the Housing Repairs Account is shown below:

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Balance at beginning of the year	(15)	(15)
Add contributions during the year	(10,495)	0
	(10,510)	(15)
Less actual expenditure incurred	10,495	0
Balance at end of Year	(15)	(15)

Housing repairs cost are now included within the management contract with Derby Homes. The Council no longer operates a separate Housing Repairs Account within the HRA.

5. a. Summary of Capital Expenditure and Financing

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Expenditure		
Land	1,258	1,265
Dwellings	13,397	18,109
Other (HRA self financing payment)	0	28,164
Total Capital Expenditure	14,655	47,538
Sources of Funding		
Borrowing	1,705	39,084
Capital Receipts	210	0
Revenue Contributions	2,821	2,543
Other Contributions and Grants	3,748	300
Major Repairs Reserve	6,171	5,611
Balance at end of Year	14,655	47,538

5. b. Summary of Capital Receipts

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Dwellings	1,097	2,018
Land	104	0
Total Receipts	1,201	2,018

6. Depreciation

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Operational		
Council Dwellings	6,443	6,275
Other operational land and buildings	440	437
Infrastructure	82	82
VPE	2,608	2,667
Total Depreciation HRA	9,573	9,461
Net of MRA Allowance	(7,101)	(8,003)
Net Charge to HRA	2,472	1,458

There are no non-operational assets within the HRA.

7. Impairment

Although the borrowing for capital works has increased, works included within the spending, as detailed below, do not increase asset value but merely bring the property and infrastructure up to a reasonable standard of repair to aid the more effective and efficient provision of services. This is known as the non enhancing works required to bring the asset up to standard. HRA non enhancing works for capital improvements in the year totalled £14.408m in 2010/11 (£11.366m in 2010/11).

Impairment also occurs through the annual revaluation process, resulting impairment in 2011/12 of £135k (£162m in 2010/11).

The HRA impairment charges are summarised below:

Asset Category	Impairment Charge recognised against Cost/Valuation	Associated Write Off of Brought Forward Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	Accumulating Impairment in year	Total Impairment Charge for 2011/12	Impairment Funded directly from Revaluation Reserve	Impairment Charged to HRA Income & Expenditure Account
Council Dwellings	(14,408)	0	0	(14,408)	0	(14,408)
Land and Buildings Operational	(135)	7	0	(128)	(23)	(105)
Total	(14,543)	7	0	(14,536)	(23)	(14,513)

8. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

There has been no Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute attributable to the HRA for 2011/12 (Nil in 2010/11)

9. Analysis of HRA Subsidy

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Management and Maintenance Allowances	21,842	22,136
Major Repairs Allowance	7,901	8,003
Charges for Capital	4,563	7,477
ALMO Allowance	7,774	0
MRA adjustment Pre-budget report	(800)	0
Rent	(42,028)	(43,939)
Interest on Self Financing Settlement Payment	0	10
Interest on Receipts	(3)	(3)
Total Housing Revenue Account Subsidy	(751)	(6,316)
Overprovision of housing subsidy	(204)	(463)
Total Subsidy	(955)	(6,779)

10. Amount of Rent Arrears and the Aggregate Balance Sheet Provision in Respect of Uncollectible Debts

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Amount of rent arrears	1,798	2,021
Aggregate Balance sheet provision in respect of uncollectable debts	1,680	1,926
Analysed as follows:		
Weekly Rents	1,500	1,726
Housing Benefit overpayments	87	70
Other Debts	93	130

11. Analysis of HRA Share of Contributions to/from the Pensions Reserve

	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000
Current Service Cost	512	471
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(533)	(544)
HRA share of Contributions to/from the Pensions Reserve	(21)	(73)

THE COLLECTION FUND

2010/11 £000		Collection Fund Note	2011/12 £000
	INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		
	Income		
(80,326)	Council Tax		(81,024)
(73,503)	Business Rates	2	(80,398)
(18,180)	Council Tax Benefit		(18,074)
(172,009)	TOTAL INCOME		(179,496)
	Expenditure		
	Precepts and Demands		
80,161	Derby City Council		81,473
11,644	Derbyshire Police Authority		11,835
4,776	Fire Precept		4,854
	Business Rates		
72,905	Payment to National Pool		78,756
315	Costs of Collection		312
	Provision for bad and doubtful debts		
1,311	Council Tax		1,047
284	Business Rates		1,331
	Transfer of previous years estimated surplus		
1,248	Derby City Council		415
183	Derbyshire Police Authority		25
74	Derbyshire Fire Authority		61
172,901	TOTAL EXPENDITURE		180,109
892	(SURPLUS) / DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR		613
(1,497)	(SURPLUS) / DEFICIT AT THE BEGINNING OF YEAR		(605)
(605)	(SURPLUS) / DEFICIT AT THE END OF THE YEAR		8
	Share of Collection Fund surplus		
(501)	Derby City Council		6
(74)	Derbyshire Police Authority		1
(30)	Derbyshire Fire Precept		1
(605)	(SURPLUS) / DEFICIT AT THE END OF THE YEAR		8

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

1. Council Tax

The Council's tax base for 2011/12 was 72,278.83, (71,114.57 in 2010/11). This is the number of chargeable dwellings in each valuation band (adjusted for dwellings where discounts apply) converted to an equivalent number of band D dwellings. Details are as follows:

Band	Ratio	Band D Equivalent Dwellings
A (disabled)	5/9	50.30
A	6/9	30,583.20
B	7/9	13,828.20
C	8/9	12,646.30
D	9/9	7,554.40
E	11/9	4,828.10
F	13/9	3,013.90
G	15/9	931.90
H	18/9	17.80
		73,454.10
Less adjustment for non-collection		(1,175.27)
Council Tax Base		72,278.83

2. Income from Business Ratepayers

The Council collects non-domestic rates for its area based on local rateable values multiplied by a national uniform rate. The total amount, less certain relief and other adjustments, is paid into a central pool (the NNDR Pool) which is managed by the Government. The Council receives a share of the pool based on a standard amount per head of local adult population into its General Fund.

The non-domestic rateable value at 31 March 2012 was £212,324m (£212,330m in 2010/11).

The national non-domestic multiplier for 2011/12 was 43.3p (41.4p in 2010/11).

GROUP ACCOUNTS

Local Authorities are required to examine their relationship with other organisations. This is with a view to checking whether the Council needs to prepare group accounts because of another organisation being classified as a subsidiary or associate.

INTRODUCTION

The Accounting Code of Practice requires that where an Authority has material financial interest and a significant level of control over one or more entities it should prepare group Accounts. The aim of these statements is to give an overall picture of the Council's financial activities and the resources employed in carrying out these activities.

INCLUSION WITHIN THE GROUP ACCOUNTS

Derby Homes Limited, the Council's arms length management organisation (ALMO) is a limited company wholly owned by the Council. It was incorporated on 25 February 2002. It manages Derby City Council's stock of Council houses. The ALMO is classed as a subsidiary of the Council, and its financial activities have been consolidated into the group financial statements on a 100% basis.

The full Derby Homes Limited company accounts can be obtained from:

Derby Homes Limited,
Floor 2, Southpoint,
Cardinal Square,
10 Nottingham Road,
Derby, DE1 3QT

Connexions Derbyshire Limited was a limited company jointly owned by the Derby City Council and Derbyshire County Council which ceased trading on 31 March 2011.

As a result Derby City Council has taken over its share of the assets and liabilities of Connexions Derbyshire Ltd, this being 28%. These are included in the single entity accounts for 2011/12. The 2011 interest in Connexions Derbyshire Ltd shown in the group accounts reflects Derby City Council's actual 28% interest in the company at the Balance Sheet date and not 50% operating share that was previously reported when Connexions Derbyshire Ltd was a going concern.

The Council also has a 19.9% minority interest (based on 19.9% shareholding) in a Joint Venture company, Derby City Homes Regeneration Ltd, with Bowmer & Kirkland Ltd. The purpose of this joint venture is the refurbishment of vacant properties owned by the Council which are in disrepair in order to bring such properties back into use for social housing. DCHR Ltd has not been consolidated within these Group Accounts as the Council does not have significant influence over the company.

Definitions

Subsidiary

An entity is a subsidiary of the reporting authority if the authority is able to exercise control over the operations financial policies of the entity and the authority is able to gain benefits from the entity or is exposed to the risk of potential losses arising from this control.

The operating income and expenditure of the Council's subsidiary has been included within the appropriate services lines Net Cost of Services on the Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account.

Associate

An entity other than a subsidiary or joint venture in which the reporting authority has significant influence (20%-50% of voting power)

Group Movement in Reserves Statement

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

	Total Council Usable Reserves £000	Total Council Unusable Reserves £000	Total Council Reserves £000	Total Derby Homes Usable Reserves £000	Total Derby Homes Unusable Reserves £000	Total Derby Homes Reserves £000	Total Connexions Unusable Reserves £000	Total Connexions Reserves £000	Total Group Usable Reserves £000	Total Group Unusable Reserves £000	Total Group Reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2010 carried forward	(116,997)	(535,517)	(652,514)	(103)	8,746	8,643	6,166	6,166	(117,100)	(520,605)	(637,705)
Movement in Reserves during 2010/11 (Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	139,394	0	139,394	(2,037)	0	(2,037)	(64)	(64)	137,357	(64)	137,293
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	(95,647)	(95,647)	0	(479)	(479)	(3,724)	(3,724)	0	(99,850)	(99,850)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	139,394	(95,647)	43,747	(2,037)	(479)	(2,516)	(3,788)	(3,788)	137,357	(99,914)	37,443
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations.	(139,506)	139,506	0	0	0	0	0	0	(139,506)	139,506	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(112)	43,859	43,747	(2,037)	(479)	(2,516)	(3,788)	(3,788)	(2,149)	39,592	37,443

	Total Council Usable Reserves £000	Total Council Unusable Reserves £000	Total Council Reserves £000	Total Derby Homes Usable Reserves £000	Total Derby Homes Unusable Reserves £000	Total Derby Homes Reserves £000	Total Connexions Unusable Reserves £000	Total Connexions Reserves £000	Total Group Usable Reserves £000	Total Group Unusable Reserves £000	Total Group Reserves £000
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves.	3,182	(3,182)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,182	(3,182)	0
(Increase) / Decrease in 2010/11	3,070	40,677	43,747	(2,037)	(479)	(2,516)	(3,788)	(3,788)	1,033	36,410	37,443
Balance at 31 March 2011 carried forward	(113,927)	(494,840)	(608,767)	(2,140)	8,267	6,127	2,378	2,378	(116,067)	(484,195)	(600,262)
Movement in Reserves during 2011/12 (Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	78,099	0	78,099	(806)		(806)	0	0	77,293	0	77,293
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	10,132	10,132		1,755	1,755	(2,378)	(2,378)	0	9,509	9,509
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	78,099	10,132	88,231	(806)	1,755	949	(2,378)	(2,378)	77,293	9,509	86,802
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations.	(94,525)	94,525	0	0	0	0	0	0	(94,525)	94,525	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(16,426)	104,657	88,231	(806)	1,755	949	(2,378)	(2,378)	(17,232)	104,034	86,802

	Total Council Usable Reserves £000	Total Council Unusable Reserves £000	Total Council Reserves £000	Total Derby Homes Usable Reserves £000	Total Derby Homes Unusable Reserves £000	Total Derby Homes Reserves £000	Total Connexions Unusable Reserves £000	Total Connexions Reserves £000	Total Group Usable Reserves £000	Total Group Unusable Reserves £000	Total Group Reserves £000
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in 2011/12	(16,426)	104,657	88,231	(806)	1,755	949	(2,378)	(2,378)	(17,232)	104,034	86,802
Balance at 31 March 2012 carried forward	(130,353)	(390,183)	(520,536)	(2,946)	10,022	7,076	0	0	(133,299)	(380,161)	(513,460)

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

2010/11				2011/12		
Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000		Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000
			Central services to the public			
35,676	(24,783)	10,893		44,648	(40,916)	3,732
38,153	(15,656)	22,497	Cultural Related Services	29,314	(12,323)	16,991
			Environmental & Regulatory			
58,982	(34,891)	24,091	Services	35,719	(14,522)	21,197
19,854	(12,373)	7,481	Planning Services	20,234	(10,620)	9,614
			Education and children's			
340,713	(263,818)	76,895	services	323,729	(213,167)	110,562
			Highways and transport			
36,839	(17,957)	18,882	services	33,200	(13,864)	19,336
206,947	(44,448)	162,499	Local authority housing (HRA)	78,821	(47,024)	31,990
113,609	(92,574)	21,035	Other housing services	133,948	(117,305)	16,643
94,788	(36,852)	57,936	Adult social care	91,486	(25,357)	66,129
			Corporate and democratic			
14,744	(6,223)	8,521	core	15,626	(7,862)	7,764
0	(44,893)	(44,893)	Non distributed costs	18,327	(17,898)	429
960,305	(594,468)	365,837	Cost of Services	825,052	(520,858)	304,387
		11,049	Other operating expenditure			15,968
		27,259	Financing and investment			
		0	income and expenditure			22,625
			(Surplus) or deficit of			
			discontinued operations			
			Share of Connexions			
			Derbyshire Ltd			
		(64)	(Surplus)/Deficit			
			Taxation and non-specific			
		(266,788)	grant income			(265,687)
		137,293	(Surplus) or Deficit on			77,293
			Provision of Services			
			(Surplus) or deficit on			
		(54,446)	revaluation of Property, Plant			(36,838)
			and Equipment assets			
		(42,099)	Actuarial (gains)/ losses on			53,051
			pension assets/ liabilities			
			Share of Actuarial			
		(665)	(gains)/losses for Connexions			0
			Derbyshire Ltd			
		(3,059)	Gain On Discontinued			(2,378)
		419	Operations			(4,326)
			Restatement of Fixed Assets			
		(99,850)	Other Comprehensive			11,887
			(Income) and Expenditure			
		37,443	Total Comprehensive			86,802
			(Income) and Expenditure			

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2010 £000	31 March 2011 £000		31 March 2012 £000
1,212,668	1,098,248	Property, Plant & Equipment	1,073,192
49,796	49,831	Heritage Assets	74,591
3,706	2,932	Investment Property	2,778
501	516	Intangible Assets	812
3,360	0	Long Term Investments	0
7,024	8,806	Long Term Debtors	8,970
1,277,055	1,160,333	Long Terms Assets	1,160,343
27,920	3,767	Short Term Investments	201
5,327	5,497	Assets Held for Sale	2,190
1,188	633	Inventories	650
49,083	46,556	Short Term Debtors	32,778
29,263	66,989	Cash and Cash Equivalents	52,191
112,781	123,442	Current Assets	88,010
(3,141)	(5,811)	Bank Overdrafts	(1,514)
(7,091)	0	Short Term Borrowing	0
(2,358)	(2,679)	Short Term Finance Lease Liabilities	(2,376)
(64,382)	(69,967)	Short Term Creditors	(54,710)
(1,970)	(4,034)	Provisions	(3,403)
(78,942)	(82,491)	Current Liabilities	(62,003)
(42,669)	(44,661)	Long Term Finance Lease Liabilities	(47,833)
(710)	(627)	Provisions	(571)
(260,930)	(268,101)	Long Term Borrowing	(296,284)
(342,992)	(264,664)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(314,956)
(19,722)	(20,591)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(13,246)
(6,166)	(2,378)	Share of Liabilities from Connexions Derbyshire Ltd	0
(673,189)	(601,022)	Long Term Liabilities	(672,890)
637,705	600,262	Net Assets	513,460
(116,997)	(111,009)	Usable Reserves	(391,409)
(535,517)	(497,758)	Unusable Reserves	(129,127)
(103)	(2,140)	Derby Homes Usable Reserves	(2,946)
8,746	8,267	Derby Homes Unusuable Reserves	10,022
6,166	2,378	Interest in Connexions Derbyshire Ltd	0
(637,705)	(600,262)	Total Reserves	(513,460)

GROUP CASH FLOW

2010/11 £000		2011/12 £000
140,226	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	77,293
(180,994)	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	(120,184)
(6,087)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	(318)
(46,855)	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	(43,209)
1,409	Investing Activities	73,783
10,390	Financing Activities	(20,073)
(35,056)	Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	10,501
26,122	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	61,178
61,178	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	50,677

GLOSSARY

This Glossary explains terms that may be encountered in discussion of Local Government finance. Definitions are intended to assist a general audience, rather than reflecting exactly the technical sense in which the terms are used.

All Local Authorities have adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) from 1 April 2010 as their standard basis of accounting. These replace UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practices (UK GAAP) which have been the basis for previous sets of financial statements and bring with them some notable changes in terminology:

IFRS	UK GAAP
Non Current Assets	Fixed Assets
Property, Plant & Equipment	Tangible Fixed Assets
Inventories	Stock
Non Current Liabilities	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year
Receivables	Debtors
Payables	Creditors

Accounting Period: The period of time covered by the accounts, normally twelve months commencing on 1 April to 31 March this being the Balance Sheet date.

Accounting Policies: Within the range of possible methods of accounting, a statement of the accruals method chosen locally and used to prepare these accounts.

Account and Audit Regulations: The current sets of regulations which detail the accounts needed, how they should be published, the right of electors, and the conduct of the annual statutory audit.

Accruals: An amount shown in the Council's accounts to cover money it owes or money owed to the Council, in the financial year, but which will not actually be paid or received until the following year. (See also Receivables and Payables).

Actuarial Gains and Losses: The actuarial gains or losses to the pension fund are made up of:

- actual gains or losses to the value of the fund's investments;
- changes to the number, age and sex of staff that contribute to the pension fund; and
- changes to the assumptions about the growth of investments and the liabilities of the scheme.

Agency Work: When an organisation provides services on the Council's behalf, which the Council pays for.

AGS: Annual Governance Statement.

Amortised: Reducing the value of revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute in an accounting period. The reduction in value transferred from the Balance Sheet to the Income and Expenditure Account.

Apportionment: A way of sharing the cost of management and administration to services using an appropriate method (for example, the amount of floor space taken up by accommodation-related support services).

Appropriation: An account in the the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account used to transfer an amount between specific reserves on the balance sheet.

Area Based Grant: An grant allocated by central government directly to the Council as additional revenue funding.

Asset: Something of value which is measurable in monetary terms owned by the Council and is convertible in to cash.

Assets held for sale: Assets are held for sale if their value will be recovered through a sale transation rather than continuing use, within one year.

Associate: An organisation or company other than a subsidiary or joint venture in which the Council has an interest and over whose operating and financial policies it has some influence.

Audit Commission: The Audit Commission is responsible for appointing external auditors to Local Authorities and setting standards for those auditors.

Balances: The reserves of the Council, both revenue and capital, which represent the accumulated surplus of income and expenditure on any of its funds.

Balance Sheet: A statement of the recorded assets, liabilities and other balances at the end of an accounting period.

Billing Authority: Derby City Council is the billing authority responsible for the local collection of Council tax and non-domestic rates. The Council tax includes amounts for precepting authorities (Derbyshire Fire Authority and Derbyshire Police Authority).

Budget: A statement of the Council's expected level of service expressed as an amount of spending over a set period, usually one year.

BVACOP: Best Value Accounting Code of Practice. This is the requirement to produce information that provides comparability across authorities. Information about how private sector companies are managed is useful to users because each company may be providing different goods or services in different areas, and information about how the companies are managed will be useful for investment decisions. Local Authorities on the other hand provide a comparable range of services, so there is not the same need to have information that will be of use to investors. Service information that allows users to compare the performance of different authorities for a particular service is therefore more likely to be of benefit, and is provided by the inclusion of the BVACOP statement.

Capital Adjustment Account: The financing of capital expenditure passes through this account.

Capital Charges: Charges the Council makes to services for using non-current assets when providing the service.

Capital Contributions and grants: Money the Council receives towards paying for capital spending on a particular service or scheme.

Capital Expenditure: Spending on buying or creating a non-current asset or spending that adds to and does not just maintain the value of an existing asset, for example, land, buildings, roads, new furniture, vehicles and equipment.

Capital Financing: The raising of money to pay for capital expenditure. There are various methods of financing capital expenditure including borrowing, direct revenue financing, usable capital receipts, capital grants, capital contributions and revenue reserves.

Capital Financing Requirement: Reflects the Council's level of debt relating to capital expenditure.

Capital Programme: The capital schemes the Council intends to carry out over a specified time period.

Capital Receipts: Money the Council receives from selling non-current assets (buildings, land etc). Capital receipts from sales of housing assets cannot be used entirely to fund new capital expenditure; a proportion must be paid to Government.

Capitalisation: Capitalisation of an asset takes place when its cost is written off bit by bit, over its useful life, instead of writing off the cost in the year the asset was bought.

Carry-forwards: Revenue budgets not spent, which services can use in future years.

Cash and cash equivalents: This comprises cash in hand, cash overdrawn and short term investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash.

Cash Flow: Movement in money received and paid by the Council in the accounting

Central Government Grants: There are different types of grant;

- Revenue Support Grant - the main government grant to support Local-Authority services.
- Specific Service Grants - payments from the Government to cover Local-Authority spending on a particular service or project (for example, Standards Fund for schools). Specific grants are often a fixed percentage of the costs of a service or project.
- Supplementary Grants - grants towards capital spending for highway schemes.

CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy): This is the professional institute governing how public money is used and how it has to be reported.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account (CI&E): This statement reports the net cost of all services and functions which the Council is responsible for, and demonstrates how this has best been financed from general government grants and income from local tax payers.

Collection Fund: An account kept by the Council into which Council tax is paid and through which national non-domestic rates pass, and which pays out money to fund expenditure from the General Fund and the precept made by the Police and Fire Authority.

Community Assets: Assets that the Council plans to hold forever, have no set useful life, and may have restrictions on how the Council sells or otherwise disposes of them. Examples of community assets are parks, historic buildings and various conservation

Consistency: This is the application of consistent accounting treatment from one accounting period to another.

Consolidated: Added together with adjustments to avoid double counting of income, expenditure or to avoid exaggeration e.g. receivables, payables as a result of trading between services within the Council which are reported as a whole in the consolidated financial accounts.

Contingent Assets/Liabilities: An asset or liability that is not recognised in the accounts due to the level of uncertainty surrounding it but is disclosed as it is possible that it may result in a future inflow or outflow of resources.

Contributions paid to the pension fund: Cash paid as employer's contribution to the pension fund.

Council Tax: This is a tax which is levied on the broad capital value of domestic properties, and charged to the resident or owner of the property.

Corporate and Democratic Core: Spending relating to the Council's need to co-ordinate and account for the many services provided to the public.

Corporate Management: Those activities and costs which provide the framework for services to be undertaken and information required for public accountability.

CPA: Comprehensive Performance Assessment.

Current Assets/Liabilities: Assets/liabilities that are easily converted into cash.

Current Service Cost: The increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account to the revenue account of services for which the employees work.

DCLG: Department for Communities and Local Government – responsible for Government policy and advice on community affairs and Local Government.

DFE: Department For Education (previously DCSF- Department for Children, Schools and Families) – responsible for Government policy and advice in connection with education and the social welfare of children and families.

Debt Impairment: Debts which may be uneconomical to collect or unenforceable, (previously called 'bad and doubtful debt').

Deficit: There are two types of deficits. A fund is said to be in deficit when its liabilities are higher than its assets. An in-year deficit is achieved when spending is higher than income.

Deferred Capital Receipts: Amounts derived from the asset sale which will be received in instalments over a period of a year.

Deferred Consideration: A prepaid amount paid to the contractor in advance of services, written off over the life of the contract in equal instalments to the revenue account, in order to reduce the overall cost to the contract.

DEFRA: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs – responsible for the Government policy and advice on environmental, agricultural and rural issues.

Depreciation: The reduction in the value of assets, for example, through wear and tear, charged over the useful life of the asset.

Discretionary Benefits: Awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirement 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.

Direct Service Organisations (DSOs): Independent organisations within Local Authority which, following competition with the private sector, have been successful in being awarded contracts for carrying out specified work for the Council.

DWP: Department for Work and Pensions. This is the Government Department responsible for welfare and employment issues.

Earmarked Reserves: These reserves represent the monies set aside that can only be used for a specific usage or purpose.

Employee Benefits: All forms of consideration given by the Council in exchange for service rendered by employees.

Employment Costs: The salaries and wages of staff and spending on training as well as the costs of the redundancy.

EUVSH: Existing Use Value for Social Housing.

Exceptional: Material items which arise from events or transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Council and which by virtue of their size or incidence need to be disclosed separately to give a fair presentation of the accounts.

Expected Return on Assets: The annual investment return on the fund assets attributable to the Council, based on an average of the expected long-term return – credited to Net Operating Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account.

Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute: These are charges resulting from capital expenditure that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset and therefore has no continuing value to the Council.

Fair Value: The price at which the Council could buy or sell an asset or loan in a transaction with another organisation, less any grants received towards buying or using that asset.

Fees and Charges: Money raised by charging for the use of facilities or services.

Financial Instrument: Any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Gains / losses on settlements and curtailments: The result of actions to relieve the Council of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees – debited to the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account as part of Non Distributed Costs.

General Fund: The main revenue account of the Council, which brings together all income and expenditure other than recorded in the Housing Revenue Account and the Collection Fund.

Government Support / Grants: Assistance by Government and inter-Government agencies and similar bodies, whether local, national or international, in the form of cash or transfer of assets to an authority in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the authority.

Gross Book Value: This is the original or revalued cost of an asset before any depreciation is taken off it. (See also Net Book Value).

Heritage Assets: These are assets with historic, artistic, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture.

Historical Cost: What a non-current asset cost the Council to buy originally, plus the costs of bringing the asset into use.

Housing Benefits: A system of financial assistance to individuals towards certain housing costs administered by Local Authorities and subsidised by Central Government.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA): A separate account to the General Fund, which includes the expenditure and income arising from the provision of housing accommodation by the Council. The HRA is ring-fenced: no cross subsidy is allowed between the HRA and the General Fund.

Impairment Loss: Where an asset's value has been reduced by physical deterioration or other factors beyond usual wear and tear. The asset's value in the accounts is reduced to reflect this impairment.

Income: The amount the Council receives, or expects to receive, from any source. Service revenue income includes grants, sales, rents, fees and charges.

Infrastructure Assets: A non-current asset that cannot be taken away or transferred, and which the Council can only continue to benefit from by actually using it. Examples of infrastructure assets are roads, bridges and footpaths.

Intangible Assets: Non-financial non-current assets that do not exist physically but that the Council owns or has a right to use.

Interest Costs: The expected increase in the present value of liabilities during the year as they move one year closer to being paid – debited to Net Operating Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account.

Inventories: These are goods purchased by the Council that will be used at a later date to provide services to the public. For example, the quantity of grit in storage for bad weather.

Investment Properties: Property (land or a building-or part of a building-or both) held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- Use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administration purposes;
- sale in the ordinary course of business.

Joint Ventures: The Council jointly controls a business with one or more other organisation. Financial and operating decisions essential to the activities of the business need the permission of each organisation.

Leases - Finance: A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Title may or may not eventually be transferred.

Leases - Operating Lease: Any lease that is not a finance lease.

Levy: The money paid to the Environment Agency (for flood defence and land drainage purposes).

Liabilities: Amounts due to individuals or organisations which will have to be paid at some time in the future.

LOBO Loans: Lender Option, Borrower Option loans. This is a loan in which the lender can, at a predetermined time, request to change the interest rate at which the loan is being charged. If the borrower does not agree to the rate change, the borrower then has the option to repay the loan.

Long Term Borrowing: Loans raised to finance capital spending which have to be repaid over a period longer than 1 year from the date of the accounts.

Long Term Investments: Those investments which the Council plans to hold on a continuous basis (for example, money held with a bank or building society for more than 12 months).

Local Public Services Agreement LPSA: Local Public Services Agreement Grant.

Material: The concept that any mistake in the accounts should not affect the understanding of those reading the statements.

Major Repairs Allowance (MRA): The MRA is an element of housing subsidy, and represents the capital cost of keeping the HRA dwellings stock in its current condition.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP): The minimum amount which must be charged to the Income and Expenditure account each year and set aside as provision for repaying external loans and meeting other credit liabilities.

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR): Represents the rate of taxation on business properties. Central Government have the responsibility for setting the rate and Local Authorities are responsible for the billing and collection of the tax.

Net Book Value: The value of an asset as recorded in the accounts. It is usually the net current replacement or original cost less any depreciation charged.

Net Realisable Value: The selling value of an asset less the costs of selling it.

Net current replacement cost: The cost of replacing an asset in its existing condition and use.

Net Present Value: The net present value (NPV) of an asset is the current net value of the future receipts and payments associated with it.

Net Service Underspend: A service's total spending less that service's allocated budget, plus money that is carried forward from previous years.

Netted Off: Where money that is due to be paid is reduced by money that is owed to the Council.

Non-distributed costs: Specific overheads relating to unused assets and certain pension costs for employees' service in previous years. These are not allocated to service departments because they do not relate to the current year's cost of providing the service.

Non-funded Pension Schemes: Pension schemes that do not have an actual fund from which pensions are paid and contributions are paid into. Instead payments are made to current pensioners directly from the year's budget. The teachers' pension scheme is an example of a non-funded scheme.

Notionally funded pension schemes: A form of non-funded pension scheme that are treated similarly to funded schemes. There is stock of investments, but employer contribution rates are set as if there were investments, based upon figures set by government actuaries. The Teachers' Pension Scheme is notionally funded.

Officers' Remuneration: Includes taxable salary payments to employees less employees' pension contributions, together with non-taxable payments when employments ends (which include redundancy, pension enhancement payments, and pay in lieu of notice), taxable expense allowances and any other taxable benefits. (also see Termination Benefits).

Operating Activities: are the principal revenue-producing activities of the Council and other activities that are not investing or financing activities.

Past Service Cost: The increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account as part of Non Distributed Costs.

Payables: People the Council owe money to for work, goods or services received but which have not been paid for by the end of the financial year.

Pooled Budget: An aggregation of balances that belong to the pooled budget partners rather than an the Council in its own right.

Post Balance Sheet Events: Events which happened after the Council produced the balance sheet (31 March).

Precept: The demand from the collection fund maintained by the Council.

Principal: The original amount borrowed. It does not include interest or other charges.

Procurement: The process of gaining or purchasing supplies, services and construction work.

Private Finance Initiative (PFI): This is an initiative for utilising private sector funding to provide public sector assets.

Prior Year Adjustment: Material adjustments to the accounts of earlier years arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors. They do not include normal recurring correction or adjustments of accounting estimates made in prior years. The prior period adjustments are allowed for comparative purpose under IAS 8.

Property Plant & Equipment: Items such as land, buildings, vehicles and major items of equipment, which benefit the Council over more than one year.

Provision: Money the Council keeps to pay for unknown future costs.

Provision for credit liabilities: Money set aside to repay debts or to cover spending which the Council has borrowed money for. Details are included in the Capital Adjustment Account.

Prudential Code: The Prudential Code has been introduced by the regulations supporting the Local Government Act 2003. Local authorities can borrow money to pay for capital spending in a similar way as people can get a mortgage to buy a house. Until April 2004, the Government used to tell local authorities how much they could borrow. This code replaces central government control with self-regulation - each local authority is now responsible for deciding how much it can afford to borrow. Under the regulations, when the Council are making this decision it must keep within the Prudential Code, which sets out the principles that local authorities must follow. These include the following:

- Affordability - can the Council afford to make the repayments?
- Prudence - are the Council planning to borrow sensibly?
- Value for Money - will the loan pay for something that is good value for money?
- Service Delivery - will the loan help the Council to provide services in the way it wants to?

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB): A Government agency providing long and short-term loans to local authorities. Interest rates are generally lower than the private sector, and slightly higher than the rates at which the Government itself may borrow.

Receivables: People who owe the Council money that it's due to receive but which has not been paid by the end of the financial year.

Related Parties: Under accounting rules, the Council has to show transactions between itself and other organisations which are also funded by the Government. This includes transactions between the Council and the immediate families of Councillors or Chief Officers, and any companies or organisations that they have a controlling interest in.

Reserves: The amount of money still held at the end of a year, after allowing for all of the expenditure and income that has taken place. Earmarked reserves are those established for a specific purpose.

Reserves - unusable: This is money held by the Council that not be used to support revenue expenditure across the whole authority. It will have restrictions in place that mean it can only be spent in relation to certain things.

Reserves - usable: This is money held by the Council that can be used to support one off projects within the council. It has no restrictions in terms of what it is spent on as long as it has been approved via the relevant channels.

Residual Value: This is the estimated amount that the Council would currently obtain from disposal of an asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Revenue Spending: The day-to-day spending on employment costs, other operating costs and capital charges, less any income from fees and charges.

Revenue Support Grant: A central Government grant paid to each Local Authority to help to finance its general expenditure. The distribution of the grant between Authorities is intended to allow the provision of similar standards of services throughout the country for a similar Council Tax levy.

Ring-fenced grant: This is money received from the Government that can only be used for approved purposes.

Segregation of duties: Where individual tasks involved with financial procedures (for example, buying goods, making payments or receiving income) are separated out among different employees. This makes sure that no one person is too involved in these procedures and this helps to prevent the Council suffering losses in areas of high risk.

Slippage: Capital spending which happens later than was originally planned.

Sums directed by the Secretary of State that are expenditure: In preparation of the commencement of self-financing of the Housing Revenue Account from 1 April 2012 the Settlement Payments Determination 2012 requires that Local Authorities make payments to the Secretary of State on or before 28 March 2012.

Surplus: There are two types of surplus. A fund is said to be in surplus when its assets are higher than its liabilities. An in-year surplus is achieved when the Council spends less than the income received.

Termination Benefits: Amounts payable as a result of a decision to terminate employment before the normal retirement date, for example an officers decision to accept voluntary redundancy.

Transfer values: Payments made between pension schemes of accumulated pension funds for employees who change their employment.

Trust Funds: Money that the Council does not own but that it manages for the owners. This can be on behalf of minors and others for such purposes as prizes, charities and specific projects.

Work-in-progress: The value of work on an unfinished project at the end of the year which the Council has yet to recover from the client.

Write down: To reduce the value of an asset in a set of accounts.

Write off: To reduce the value of an asset to nothing in a set of accounts.