



Statement of accounts for the year ending 31 March 2015



NORWICH
City Council

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Explanatory Foreword

1. Who we are and what we do

Norwich City Council is one of four Councils that provide services to the City of Norwich along with Broadland District Council, South Norfolk Council and Norfolk County Council.

The City Council is responsible for approximately 60% of the urban area of the City, including the historic city centre, covering a population of approximately 135,900 people (Source: 2013 midyear estimates, Office of National Statistics ONS).

Norwich is an innovative, creative city with big ambition for both the place and the people who live here. The fastest growing economy in the east of England, it is home to the headquarters of 50 major companies, is in the top shopping destinations in the country and is the regional cultural capital. Yet in sharp contrast to this outward economic prosperity, Norwich has a low-wage economy and high levels of deprivation.

Norwich's position as a regional centre means there are high levels of inward travel into the City for work, shopping, cultural and leisure activities. This means that many of the services the City Council provides are used by people who live outside of the City, placing additional pressures on Council resourcing. However, this must be balanced against the range of benefits this high inward travel provides, including to the local economy and to the council financially, through its share of business rates etc.

Norwich - facts and figures

Norwich has been a success story for almost 1,000 years. It is a modern city with a historic heart. It is vibrant and growing fast. Its economic, social, cultural and environmental influence is out of proportion to its size, and extends far beyond its boundary. Norwich's importance to the people of Norfolk and the wider region is clear.

But it is also a city that hides significant inequality. While the city has many positive aspects, it also has many of the severe issues that urban city centres can experience, poor educational attainment, poor health, and above average crime and antisocial behaviour, although this is reducing. Below we set out some key facts about the City.

More detail on the economic, social, health, cultural and environmental picture of the City can be found in the council's corporate plan at:
<http://www.norwich.gov.uk/YourCouncil/KeyDocuments/CouncilPerformance/Documents/Corporateplan.pdf>

The council

The City Council has approximately 536 full time equivalent (FTE) employees (of which 16 are Agency staff), who, along with various partner organisations, provide a range of different services for Norwich residents and visitors including:

- Street cleansing, waste collection and recycling services
- Planning, regeneration and economic development services
- Transport services
- Public protection services including licensing and environmental health
- Housing services including providing and maintaining approximately 16,000 Council homes - making us one of the largest local Council landlords
- Parks and open spaces
- Cultural, tourism and leisure services
- Processing housing and council tax benefits
- Electoral services

The Council has 39 Councillors representing 13 Wards (three Councillors for each ward), each serving a four year term. In February each year the Council sets the policy framework, budget and level of council tax for the coming financial year.

The current political make up of the Council is as follows:

- Labour – 22 seats
- Green Party - 14 seats
- Liberal Democrats - 3 seats

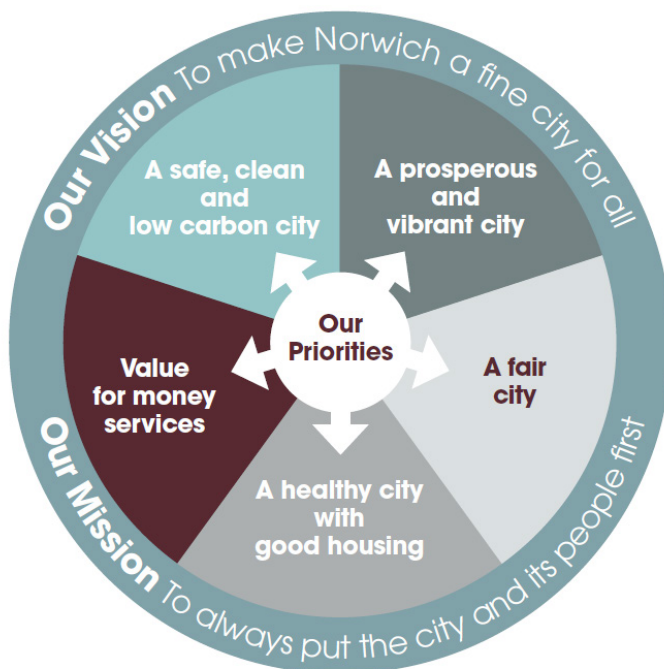
The Council operates a 'leader and cabinet' structure. The current cabinet consists of seven members of the Labour group, including the leader of the Council.

- Leader of the Council
- Deputy leader and cabinet member for housing and wellbeing
- Cabinet member for fairness and equality
- Cabinet member for environment and sustainable development
- Cabinet member for neighbourhoods and community safety
- Cabinet member for parks, markets and open spaces
- Cabinet member for resources and income generation

The cabinet makes recommendations to the Council on the policy and budget framework. It also carries out all the executive functions of the Council which are not reserved to the full Council, exercised by another committee or delegated to an officer.

2. Priorities, performance and plans

Diagram showing our vision, mission, priorities and values 2015-2020



Our core values

Everything we ever do as an organisation, whether in teams or as individuals, will be done with our core values in mind. These are:

P Pride. We will take pride in what we do and demonstrate integrity in how we do it.

A Accountability. We will take responsibility, do what we say we will do and see things through.

C Collaboration. We will work with others and help others to succeed.

E Excellence. We will strive to do things well and look for ways to innovate and improve.

Key performance measures and targets To ensure we are achieving our priorities and delivering the key actions that support them we develop and monitor key

performance measures. We use these to test how we are doing. These are shown in the table below.

WHAT WE SOME TO ACHIEVE (OUR PRIORITIES)	Safe clean and low carbon city	Prosperous and vibrant city	Fair city	Healthy city with good housing	Value for money services
WHAT WE WILL DO TO ACHIEVE OUR PRIORITIES WORKING WITH OUR PARTNERS AND RESIDENTS (KEY ACTIONS)	<p>To maintain street and area cleanliness</p> <p>To provide efficient and effective waste collection services and reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill</p> <p>To work effectively with the police to reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime</p> <p>To protect residents and visitors by maintaining the standards of food safety</p> <p>To maintain a safe and effective highway network in the City and continue to work towards 20mph zones in residential areas</p> <p>To mitigate and reduce the impact of climate change wherever possible and protect and enhance the local environment</p> <p>To reduce the council's own carbon emissions through a carbon management programme</p>	<p>To support the development of the local economy and bring in inward investment through economic development and regeneration activities</p> <p>To advocate for an effective digital infrastructure for the City</p> <p>To maintain the historic character of the City through effective planning and conservation management</p> <p>To provide effective cultural and leisure opportunities for people in the City and encourage visitors and tourists to the City</p>	<p>To reduce financial and social inequalities</p> <p>To advocate for a living wage across the City</p> <p>To encourage digital inclusion so local people can take advantage of digital opportunities</p> <p>To reduce fuel poverty in the City through a programme of affordable warmth activities</p>	<p>To deliver our annual Healthy Norwich action plan with our key partners to improve health and wellbeing in the City</p> <p>To support the provision of an appropriate housing stock in the City including bringing long term empty homes back into use and building new affordable homes</p> <p>To prevent people in the City from becoming homeless through providing advice and alternative housing options</p> <p>To improve the council's own housing stock through a programme of upgrades and maintenance and provide a good service to tenants</p> <p>To improve the standard of private housing in the City through advice, grants and enforcement and supporting people's ability to live independently in their own homes through provision of a home improvement agency</p>	<p>To engage and work effectively with customers, communities and partner organisations, utilising data and intelligence and collaborative and preventative approaches to improve community outcomes.</p> <p>To continue to reshape the way the council works to realise our savings target and improving council performance wherever possible.</p> <p>To improve the efficiency of the council's customer access channels</p> <p>To maximise council income through effective asset management, trading and collection activities</p>

Key performance measures and targets To ensure we are achieving our priorities and delivering the key actions that support them we develop and monitor key

performance measures. We use these to test how we are doing. These are shown in the table below.

WHAT WE SOME TO ACHIEVE (OUR PRIORITIES)	Safe clean and low carbon city		Prosperous and vibrant city		Fair city		Healthy city with good housing		Value for money services	
HOW WE MEASURE WHAT WE ARE ACHIEVING (KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES)	% of streets found clean on inspection	% of people satisfied with waste collection	Number of new jobs created/ supported through council funded activity	Delivery of the council's capital programme (encompassing all key regeneration projects)	Delivery of the reducing inequalities action plan	% of people saying debt issues had become manageable following face to face advice	Delivery of the Healthy Norwich action plan	Relet times for council housing	% of residents satisfied with the service they received from the council	Council achieves savings targets
	% of people feeling safe	Residual household waste per household (Kg)	Number of new business start ups	Amount of funding secured by the council for regeneration activity	% increase in the number of contractors, providers and partner organisations paying their employees a living wage	Delivery of the digital inclusion action plan	Number of long term empty homes brought back into use	Number of new affordable homes delivered on council land or purchased from developers	% of council partners satisfied with the opportunities to engage with the council	Avoidable contact level
	% of food businesses achieving safety compliance	% of residential homes on a 20mph street	Planning quality measure	Provision of free wi-fi in City Centre	Number of private sector homes where council activity improved energy efficiency	Timely processing of benefits	Preventing homelessness	People who feel that the work of the home improvement agency has enabled them to maintain independent living	Channel shift measure	% of income owed to the council collected
KEY SERVICES CONTRIBUTING	Number of accident casualties on Norwich roads	% of adults living in the City Council's area who cycle at least once per week	Delivery of the heritage investment strategy action plan	% of people satisfied with leisure and cultural facilities			% of council properties meeting Norwich standard	% of people satisfied with the housing service	% of income generated by the council compared to expenditure	% of customers satisfied with the opportunities to engage with the council
	Reduction in CO2 emissions for the Norwich area	Reduction in CO2 emissions from local authority operations	Number of visitors to the City				Number of private sector homes made safe			Delivery of local democracy engagement plan
	% of people satisfied with parks and open spaces									
	% of people satisfied with their local environment									

Performance against our priorities

Below we summarise some of our recent key achievements against each of the priorities within our corporate plan.

Making Norwich a prosperous and vibrant city

- Creation of 375 new jobs against our target of 300 as a result of the Council's increased resources put into business support, via Norwich's City deal.
- Secured £2.612 million of regeneration funding, significantly above our target of £250,000, from The Department for Transport, to develop the Push the Pedalways project.
- A substantial 94% of people against a target of 53% confirmed that their debt issues had become manageable, through a variety of approaches and education, following access to the council's debt and money advice services.
- As a result of our Cosy City scheme, the council helped 391 private households improve their energy efficiency, considerably above our target of 150.

Making Norwich a city of character and culture

- Successfully completing 93% of major planning applications and 90% of minor and other planning applications within target.
- Continued refurbishment and maintenance projects, resulted in 79% of people satisfied with parks and open spaces, against our target of 75%.
- Achieved a high of 96% satisfaction levels with the council's leisure and cultural facilities, way above our target of 75%.

Making Norwich a healthy city with good housing

- The Council has prevented 596 individuals or families from becoming homeless against a target of 300.
- Succeeded in 150 long term empty properties being brought back into use, as a result of enforcement work and the 2014/15 empty homes review, which was significantly above our target of 20.
- Third year in a row that the Council has continued to successfully re-let council houses within an average of 14 days, against a challenging target of 16 days.

Making Norwich a safe, clean and low carbon city

- Resident satisfaction levels for the Council's waste collection service has improved from 74% (2013/14) to 81% (2014/15) and is above our challenging target.
- A recorded 78% of people reported feeling safe against the Council's target of 72%.
- Through education, support and enforcement by the Food and Safety team, the council has continued to increase the number of compliant food premises to 92%, above our target of 90%.
- Our carbon management programme successfully reduced the council's CO2 emissions from local authority operations by 5.38% against a target of 2.00%.

Ensuring value for money services

- A recorded 95.3% of residents are satisfied with the service delivered by the Council, above our very challenging target of 93%.
- Successfully collected 98.3% of income owed to the Council, above our target.

External recognition of overall council performance and efficiency

The council initially received external verification of our improvement and efficiency work and our changing pace blueprint (operating model) for the future through a successful peer challenge in March 2012, supported by the LGA. The peer challenge team said:

“There is little doubt that Norwich City Council has been on an impressive journey of improvement over recent years. The organisation is rightly proud of that.

The pride, passion and desire to succeed for the people of Norwich are clearly evident and will be a key asset as you move forward.

A range of notable service improvements, better outcomes and budget savings can be evidenced as a result of the journey you have been on. The housing service has improved vastly and there have been notable improvements in other services such as waste recycling

Partners are beginning to recognise how far the council has come. You now have a reputation as an organisation who delivers on promises.

You are now an organisation that others are signposted to and a place that others visit and learn from.

We think the philosophy and principles of your proposed new operating model are relevant, appropriate and realistic given the political priorities, challenges and context in Norwich.”

This external recognition continued in March 2013 when the council:

- Won the Gold Award for ‘Delivering through efficiency’ in the Improvement and Efficiency Awards 2013 in recognition of the significant savings we have delivered while continuing to improve performance.
- Was highly commended in the Local Government Chronicle awards 2013 where we came second in the Most Improved Council of the Year Category.

In March 2014, the council received even further external recognition through winning the following two prestigious national awards:

- Gold Award for overall ‘Council of the Year’ in the iESE Improvement and Efficiency Awards 2014.
- Local Government Chronicle (LGC) Award for ‘Most Improved Council’ 2014.

Cllr Paul Bettison, chair of iESE, said: ‘I’d like to offer my congratulations to Norwich City Council. A truly outstanding local authority, it has grown from a once poor performer to one that now boasts savings proportionally higher than many much larger authorities. Following a whole culture and systems change across the organisation, its innovative solutions and thinking ‘outside of the box’ has earned high credibility with both residents and businesses”.

LGC judges said: “Our winner in the Most Improved Council category had formed a strong partnership with a wide range of stakeholders and showed a compelling narrative of leadership improvement that has left it able to punch well above its weight. Congratulations to Norwich City Council.”

In April 2014, the council found out it had also been formally commended by the judges in the MJ’s overall award of ‘Best Achieving Council’ 2014.

In April 2015, the council was selected as a finalist in the MJ Local Government Achievement Awards 2015, for ‘Best Achieving Council’.

3. Statement of Accounts

Each year Norwich City Council publishes a Statement of Accounts that incorporates all the financial statements and disclosure notes required by statute. These accounts relate to the year ended 31 March 2015. This foreword intends to give a general guide to the significant matters reported in the statements.

The Statements of Accounts for 2014/15 have been prepared in accordance with the 'Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2014/15'. This sets out the principles and practices of accounting required to prepare accounts that present a true and fair view of the financial position and transactions of a local Council. This code is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Accounts drawn up under the Code assume that a local authority's services will continue to operate for the foreseeable future. This assumption is made because local authorities carry out functions essential to the local community and are themselves revenue-raising bodies. Those charged with governance consider that this is a reasonable assumption and the council is a going concern.

The accounts contain a series of statements, summarising financial activity during the year and setting out the Council's assets and liabilities at the end of the Council's financial year on 31 March 2015, as follows:

- **Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts** which sets out the respective responsibilities of the Council and the Chief Finance Officer for the accounts.
- **Movement in Reserves Statement** showing 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.
- **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)** which shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.
- **The Balance Sheet** which shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category of reserves is those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.
- **Cash Flow Statement** which shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Council. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to

contribute to the Council's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Council.

- **The Housing Revenue Account (HRA)** which summarises the income and expenditure in respect of the provision of local Council housing.
- **The Collection Fund Revenue Account** which shows the total level of income received by the Council from Non-Domestic Rates and Council Tax and how this has been distributed to all the authorities it has been collected for, including the Council.

4. Significant Features of the Accounts

Collection Fund

Billing authorities in England are required by statute to maintain a separate fund for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of council tax and national non-domestic rates (NNDR).

Until 1 April 2013 cash collected from NNDR payers by billing authorities (net of the cost of collection allowance) belonged to the government and the amount not paid to the government at the balance sheet date was included as a creditor. Similarly, if cash paid to the government exceeded the cash collected from NNDR payers (net of the billing authority's cost of collection allowance), the excess was included in the Balance Sheet as a debtor.

On 1 April 2013 the Business Rates Retention Scheme (BRRS) was introduced. Under BRRS, cash collected by the billing authority from NNDR debtors belongs proportionately to the government, the billing authority and the major precepting authority. There will be a debtor or creditor position between the billing authority, the government and the major preceptor to be recognised at the end of each year as the net cash paid to the government and the major preceptor during the year will not exactly match its share of the cash collected from NNDR payers.

The NNDR included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) for the year is the accrued income. The difference between the income included in the CIES and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and is included as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS).

The cash flow statement only includes in revenue activities cash flows relating to its own share of NNDR collected. The difference between the government and the preceptors' share of the net cash collected from NNDR payers and the net cash paid to them is included as a net movement in other liquid resources.

There are a number of reliefs available to NNDR payers. The government funds mandatory reliefs in full (except for Small Business Rate relief, which it funds 50%) via s31 grant to each authority. The s31 grant included in the CIES for the year is the accrued amount, the difference between the income included in the CIES and that received from the government will result in a debtor or creditor position between the billing authority and the government to be recognised at the end of each year.

To ensure that BRRS is equitable, the government has calculated for each authority a Funding Baseline (the amount required to fund its business) and a Business Rate Baseline (the collectable NNDR). The difference between the two will result in an individual authority either paying a tariff to, or receiving top-up from the government. In a two tier authority the County Council will be in a top-up position and the billing authority in a tariff position. The tariff or top-up is reflected in the authority's individual CIES i.e. it does not go through the Collection Fund.

The authority is required to calculate whether it is in a levy or safety net position at year end. If the authority's income from NNDR and the s31 grant less the tariff paid is greater than the funding baseline then a levy is payable according to the levy formula, with the percentage of levy capped at 50%. If the authority's income from NNDR and the s31 grant less the tariff paid is less than 92.5% of the funding baseline then the authority is entitled to a safety net payment. Any levy/ safety net amounts are accrued and included in the CIES. There are a number of NNDR reliefs available to NNDR payers which are mandatory, the government funds these reliefs in full (except for Small Business Rate relief which it funds 50%) via s31 grant to each authority. The s31 grant

included in the CIES for the year that which is equal to the deficit claimed back within that year. Any excess over this amount is transferred to a S31 earmarked reserve.

The introduction of the BRRS has resulted in the risk of non-payment of NNDR or movement in rateable value to shift 50% from the government to local authorities. In a two tier authority, the risk is borne 40% by the billing authority and 10% by the precepting authority.

5. Net Cost of Services – actual cost compared to budgeted

The net expenditure and income for the Council's services compared to the budget were as follows:

Cost of Services	Budget £'000	Actual £'000	Unbudgetted Items £'000	Adjusted Actual £'000	Variance £'000
Housing (Council)	(18,218)	(22,688)	(2,122)	(20,566)	(2,348)
Housing (Non-Council)	3,086	3,852	(134)	3,986	900
Cultural and Related Services	7,304	6,816	(62)	6,878	(426)
Environmental & Regulatory Services	9,180	8,352	(221)	8,573	(607)
Planning Services	2,264	3,557	(147)	3,704	1,440
Central Services to the Public	3,856	3,648	(105)	3,753	(103)
Highways, Roads & Transport Services	(1,847)	(2,685)	(165)	(2,520)	(673)
Corporate & Democratic Services	2,694	2,096	(48)	2,144	(550)
Non-Distributed amounts	-	53	-	53	53
Net Cost of Services	8,319	3,001	(3,004)	6,005	(2,314)
Other Non Cost of Services	Budget £'000	Actual £'000	Unbudgetted Items £'000	Adjusted Actual £'000	Variance £'000
Other Operating Expenditure	(438)	500	(430)	930	1,368
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	7,257	13,359	5,676	7,683	426
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(22,420)	(26,935)	-	(26,935)	(4,515)
Total Other Non Cost of Service	(15,601)	(13,076)	5,246	(18,322)	(2,721)
(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	(7,282)	(10,075)	2,242	(12,317)	(5,035)

The council does not budget for some items that are accounting adjustments such as impairments and revaluation gains and losses, adjustments made under IAS19 Pension Fund and profit / loss on sales of assets. These amounts have been taken out of the calculation for the variance between actual expenditure and budgeted expenditure in the table above. For the General Fund these charges are reversed out in the Movement in Reserves and therefore have no impact on Council Tax.

Housing (Council)

This includes income and expenditure relating to the Council's own social rented housing. Major variances include:

- Bad debt provision £(822)k – Allowance was made for increase in rent arrears and associated bad debt due to implementation of Universal Credit and under-occupancy benefit changes. As Universal credit is yet to be implemented, the increase in bad debt provision was not required.
- Repairs made to council houses £(591)k
- Central departmental support (CDS) charges £(422)k Due to savings within the General Fund, the amount recharged to the HRA was lower than budgeted
- District heating fuel £(308)k Due to lower than anticipated fuel use
- Salaries & agency staff £(300)k Due to vacancies and resulting recruitment delays.
- NPS professional advice / fees £(179)k - budgets not removed when NPS transferred
- Sheltered Housing £(102)k Mainly due to lower than anticipated spend on snow clearing and decorations
- Equal opportunities grant £(100)k Budget for assisting tenants who are suffering financial difficulties, due to Universal Credit. As Universal credit is yet to be implemented, budget not required.

- Service charge income £443k – mainly due to changes in district heating and sheltered housing service charge levels mid-year – partially offset by underspends against district heating £(308)k and sheltered housing £(102)k

Housing (Non-Council)

This includes income and expenditure relating to the Housing Options (including Homelessness), Strategic Housing and Private Sector Housing functions.

An underspend of £(116)k on Private Sector Housing due to budgeted interest not charged

An underspend on Homelessness due to lower than budgeted recharges £(98) and recovered costs increased £(48)k

Unbudgeted Disabled facilities grants £823k

Unbudgeted Grants to registered housing providers £199k

Decrease in Housing benefit subsidy £3,238k

Decrease in housing benefit rent rebates £(2,732)k

Increased Housing benefit recovery of overpayments £(680)k

Unbudgeted Housing Benefit overpayments provision for bad debts and write-offs £484k

Cultural & Related Services

This includes income and expenditure relating to the cultural activity of the council.

Major variances include:

- Actual depreciation £222k less than budgeted for open spaces
- Actual depreciation £125k less than budgeted for the castle
- Capital grants applied/unapplied of recognising receipt of contributions of £(181)k

Environmental & Regulatory Services

This includes income and expenditure relating to street sweeping and waste collection, parks and open spaces and food safety. Major variances include:

- Integrated Waste Management Cleansing Contract variance is due to an over accrual £(283) in 2013/14
- Street cleaning other contractual services £(115)k due to lower activity on the responsive elements of the budget.

Planning Services

This includes planning, economic development, public health, and licencing activities of the Council. Major variances include:

Unbudgeted Highways Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under statute (REFCUS) £1.7m cycleways work

Central Services to the Public

This includes income & expenditure relating to Council tax & benefit administration. There are no significant underlying variances.

Highways, Roads and Transport

The underspend of £(672)k is made up with £(378)k increased parking income above budget and £(292)k lower depreciation charge than budgeted.

Corporate & Democratic Services

This includes income and expenditure relating to the corporate management & democratic accountability to the Council. Major variances include:

- Additional income from grants £(357)k
- Actual contribution from deferred reserve less than budgeted £(542)k

Other Operating Income

This includes items that are non-core business income and expenditure. Variances include unbudgeted payments to Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool £976k, unbudgeted provision market depreciation £267k and a decrease in provision market rental income £137k

Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

This includes the financial activities of the council. Variances include increase in the Council Tax Surplus £(210)k, Budgetted Levy in Business Rates not required £(549)k, increase in deficit on Business Rates £865k, unbudgeted grant income £(4,983)k

6. Significance of any pensions liability disclosed

Details of the Council's pension liability calculated under IAS19 are shown at note 44 of the core financial statements

Effectively the pension scheme is in deficit by £147m compared with what is needed to pay the pensions of the current scheme members and the effect is to reduce the overall net worth of the Council by that amount. This valuation is a snapshot in time which assumes that all the employees of the Council who are scheme members, retired at the date of the valuation and are entitled to their pension based on their service at that date.

Statutory arrangements are in place for funding the deficit, which will be by increased employer contributions over the remaining working life of the employees.

7. Current Borrowing facilities & capital borrowing

Longer term borrowing to finance capital transactions is normally undertaken through the Public Works Loan Board, a division of the UK Debt Management Office.

The Council has not undertaken any new borrowing in 2014/15.

Long Term Borrowing is disclosed and analysed in note 16.

8. Capital Strategy and Capital programme 2014/15 to 2018/19

The Capital Strategy and Capital programme were approved at the Council meeting of 18 February 2014. The Capital Strategy provided the framework within which the Council's investment plans were to be delivered. The reduced level of Government resources available and the uncertainty about the level of resources for future years, influenced the shape and size of the 2014/2019 Capital Programme.

The Capital Programme for 2014/15 to 2018/19 mirrors the timeframe of the Medium Term Financial Strategy so that over the five years, resources available to the Council matched planned expenditure.

The table below sets out the overall level of available resources by category for the period 2014/19. This shows that, in total, funding the Capital Programme in 2014/15 was £71.682m. As the year progressed these estimates were revised in line with new assumptions and information as they became available.

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Capital Grants	8,411	408	408	408	408
Major Repairs Reserve	16,611	12,333	12,346	12,312	12,276
Borrowing	18,085	26,471	27,245	-	-
Revenue Contribution to Capital	19,885	31,538	16,809	13,684	17,434
Leaseholder Contributions to major works	250	250	250	250	250
Capital Receipts	7,217	10,520	4,732	2,828	2,731
s106 Contributions	1,091	275	371	368	346
Other	312	3	-	-	-
	71,862	81,798	62,161	29,850	33,445

9. Sustainability reporting

The Council is committed to addressing environmental issues. Further details can be obtained from our Environmental Strategy 2015 – 2019

<http://www.norwich.gov.uk/Environment/EcolIssues/Documents/EnvironmentalStrategy.pdf>

The draft Environmental Strategy for 2015-19 has been agreed by Cabinet but at the time of producing this Statement is not ready in its final format. A link will be made available for the final version of the Statement of Accounts before it is made available to the public.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Norwich City Council

Opinion on the Authority's financial statements

Respective responsibilities of the Chief Finance Officer and auditor

Scope of the Audit of the financial statements

Opinion on financial statements

Opinion on other matters

Matters on which I report by exception

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

Respective responsibilities of the Authority and the auditor

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

Conclusion

Certificate

Rob Murray
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Appointed Auditor
One Cambridge Business Park, Cambridge, CB4 0WZ, United Kingdom

Unaudited

Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

1. The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required to:

- make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In Norwich City Council that officer is the Chief Finance Officer;
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- approve the Statement of Accounts;

2. The Chief Finance Officer's Responsibilities

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

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

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

The Chief Finance Officer has also:

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

3. Certificate of Chief Finance Officer

I certify that the Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of Norwich City Council as at 31 March 2015 and its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

Signed:

Date:

Justine Hartley BSc CPFA

Chief Finance Officer

Certificate of Adoption of the Statement of Accounts

Signed:

Date:

Paul Neale – Chair of Audit Committee
Signed on behalf of Norwich City Council

Movement in Reserves Statement

	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Balance Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Earmarked H.R.A. Balance Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2014 carried forward	8,313	2,603	25,129	4	19,823	-	3,904	59,776	455,564	515,340
<u>Movement in reserves during 2014/15</u>										
Surplus/ (deficit) on provision of services	(3,264)	-	13,340	-	-	-	-	10,076	-	10,076
Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,067)	(4,067)
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(3,264)	-	13,340	-	-	-	-	10,076	(4,067)	6,009
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 7)	6,043	-	(18,270)	-	4,989	-	1,174	(6,064)	6,064	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	2,779	-	(4,930)	-	4,989	-	1,174	4,012	1,997	6,009
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (note 8)	(1,478)	1,478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers between reserves	-	-	(19)	-	84	-	-	65	(65)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in 2014/15	1,301	1,478	(4,949)	-	5,073	-	1,174	4,077	1,933	6,009
Balance at 31 March 2015 carried forward	9,614	4,081	20,180	4	24,896	-	5,078	63,853	457,497	521,349

	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Balance Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Earmarked H.R.A. Balance Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2013 carried forward	5,195	2,655	27,788	5	15,227	5	1,563	52,438	434,674	487,112
<u>Movement in reserves during 2013/14</u>										
Surplus/ (deficit) on provision of services	(4,717)	-	24,733	-	-	-	-	20,016	-	20,016
Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,213	8,213
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(4,717)	-	24,733	-	-	-	-	20,016	8,213	28,229
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 7)	7,772	-	(27,393)	-	4,494	(5)	2,352	(12,780)	12,779	(1)
Net Increase/ (Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	3,055	-	(2,660)	-	4,494	(5)	2,352	7,236	20,992	28,228
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (note 8)	63	(52)	1	(1)	-	-	(11)	-	-	-
Transfers between reserves	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	102	(102)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in 2013/14	3,118	(52)	(2,659)	(1)	4,596	(5)	2,341	7,338	20,890	28,228
Balance at 31 March 2014 carried forward	8,313	2,603	25,129	4	19,823	-	3,904	59,776	455,564	515,340

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

		2014/15			2013/14		
	Notes	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Central Services to the Public		6,211	(2,563)	3,648	6,383	(2,627)	3,756
Cultural and Related Services		8,492	(1,677)	6,816	11,870	(1,444)	10,426
Environmental and Regulatory Planning Services		11,106	(2,754)	8,352	11,082	(2,655)	8,427
Highways, Roads & Transport Services		4,617	(1,060)	3,557	3,708	(1,140)	2,569
Local Council Housing (HRA)		5,747	(8,432)	(2,685)	5,534	(8,284)	(2,750)
Other Housing Services		50,139	(72,827)	(22,688)	38,429	(73,448)	(35,019)
		73,256	(69,405)	3,852	74,424	(70,460)	3,965
Corporate & Democratic Core Non-Distributed Costs		4,632	(2,536)	2,096	3,879	(2,557)	1,322
		53	-	53	144	-	144
Cost of Services		164,254	(161,254)	3,000	155,456	(162,616)	(7,160)
Other Operating Expenditure	9			500			1,368
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	10			13,359			13,621
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	11			(26,935)			(27,844)
(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services				(10,076)			(20,015)
(Surplus) / deficit on revaluation of non-current assets	12&13			(4,155)			(2,511)
Actuarial (gains) / losses on pension assets / liabilities	44			8,222			(5,702)
Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure				4,067			(8,213)
Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure				(6,009)			(28,228)

Balance Sheet

	Notes	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-13
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Property, Plant & Equipment	12	778,286	764,048	746,715
Heritage Assets	13	20,663	20,643	19,965
Investment Properties	14	35,767	35,549	36,228
Intangible Assets	15	848	910	838
Long term Investments	17	3,916	3,842	16,814
Long Term Debtors	18	9,784	9,153	8,236
Long Term Assets		849,264	834,145	828,796
Short Term Investments	19	50,323	42,430	28,200
Assets Held for Sale	20	150	1,392	1,880
Short term Debtors	21	12,665	10,232	12,584
Stock		23	23	28
Cash and Cash Equivalents	22	13,303	20,016	6,358
Current Assets		76,464	74,093	49,050
Short Term Borrowing		(1,300)	(1,300)	(1,300)
Short Term Creditors	23	(24,457)	(25,089)	(21,119)
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance Short Term	38	(1,835)	(2,240)	(1,060)
Current Liabilities		(27,592)	(28,629)	(23,479)
Long Term Creditors	24	(3,511)	(3,725)	(3,926)
Long term Borrowing	16	(224,717)	(224,782)	(224,783)
Other Long Term Liabilities	43	(147,086)	(134,923)	(136,230)
Provisions	25	(574)	(346)	-
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance Long Term	38	(898)	(493)	(2,314)
Long Term Liabilities		(376,786)	(364,269)	(367,253)
Net Assets		521,350	515,340	487,114
Usable Reserves	26	63,853	59,776	52,438
Unusable Reserves	27	457,497	455,564	434,674
Total Reserves		521,350	515,340	487,113

Cash Flow Statement

	Notes	2014/15 £'000	2013/14 £'000
Net surplus or (deficit) on provision of services		10,076	20,016
Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on provision of services for non-cash movements	28	24,574	28,576
Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	28	(11,870)	(10,514)
Net cash flows from Operating Activities		22,780	38,078
Investing Activities	29	(30,619)	(23,964)
Financing Activities	30	1,126	(456)
Net Increase or (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(6,713)	13,658
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	22	20,016	6,357
Variance to be investigated		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	22	13,303	20,016

Notes to the Accounts

1. Accounting Policies

General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2014/15 financial year and its position at 31 March 2015. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011. These regulations require the Statement of Accounts 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 2014/15 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2014/15, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the 2003 Act. 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.

Accruals of Income & Expenditure

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

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Council transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- 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.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.

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.

Agency services

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

Cash & 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 investments that mature within three months or less 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.

Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies & Estimates & 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.

Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

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

The Council is not required to raise Council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement, this provision known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), is equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance (England and Wales). Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance (Minimum Revenue Provision), by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two. No MRP is currently charged on HRA debt, as the debt acquired in relation to the HRA, as it is outside the scope of this regime.

Debtors and Creditors

The accounts of the Council are maintained on an accruals basis in accordance with the Code. This ensures that provision has been made for known outstanding debtors and creditors, estimated amounts being used where actual figures are not available. The exceptions to this principle are public utility bills, which are accounted for on a payments basis, i.e. four quarters or 12 months being charged in each year. This policy is applied consistently each year and therefore does not have a material effect on the year's accounts.

Rental income from the Council's housing stock is accounted for on the basis of a full year, i.e. 365 or 366 days as appropriate.

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. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services.

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 relevant service line 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 The Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Norfolk County Council.

The scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the Council.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

Membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme is available to employees of the Council, the scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme:

The liabilities of the Norfolk 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 of 5.5% (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds).

The assets of Norfolk 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 the following components:

- Service cost comprising:
 - current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked
 - past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited Statements to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs
 - net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), ie net interest expense for the authority – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.
- Re-measurements comprising:
 - the return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
 - actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
- Contributions paid to the Norfolk 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 Authority to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are transfers 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 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.

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:

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

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

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 Expense Statement or in the notes to the account.

Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and 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 Adjustment 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 & 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.

However, the Council has made a number of loans to individuals for decent homes and for home improvements at less than market rates (soft loans). When soft loans are made, a loss is recorded in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (debited to the appropriate service) for the present value of the interest that will be foregone over the life of the instrument, resulting in a lower amortised cost than the outstanding principal. Interest is credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at a marginally higher effective rate of interest than the rate receivable from individuals, with the difference serving to increase the amortised cost of the loan in the Balance Sheet. Statutory provisions require that the impact of soft loans on the General Fund Balance is the interest receivable for the financial year – the reconciliation of amounts debited and credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net gain required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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 (e.g., dividends) 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.

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 the revised future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Otherwise, the impairment loss is measured as any shortfall of fair value against the acquisition cost of the instrument (net of any principal repayment and amortisation).

Any gains and losses that arise on the 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.

Fair Value of the equity shares in Norwich Airport cannot be measured reliably therefore the instrument is carried at cost.

Government Grants & 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 acquired using the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as 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.

Community Infrastructure Levy

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

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

Investment Property

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable parties at arm's-length. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued on a five year rolling programme according to market conditions at the year-end. Carrying values are reviewed annually to ascertain if materially different from market values for those assets not valued in year. 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.

Jointly Controlled Operations & 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 venturers, 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.

Group Accounts

The Code requires local authorities to consider all their interests (including those in local authorities and similar bodies) and to prepare a full set of group financial statements where they have material interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. The Council has gone through a process in line with the Code guidance flowcharts to demonstrate that the relevant provisions do not apply and that the Council has fully complied with the 2014 Code Group Accounts' requirements in its 2014/2015 Statement of Accounts.

Leases

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

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

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

The 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 recognised under finance leases is 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., there is a rent-free period at the commencement of the lease).

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 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 in the Movement in Reserves Statement. 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.

Overheads & 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 2014/15* (SERCOP). The total absorption costing principle is used – the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of:

- Corporate and Democratic Core – costs relating to the Council's status as a multi-functional, democratic organisation.
- Non-distributed Costs – the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to 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.

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 (eg software licences) is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset

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

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

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

Property, Plant & Equipment

Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes and that are expected to be used during more than one financial year are classified as Property, Plant and Equipment. The de minimis level for accounting for expenditure as capital is £5,000

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.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

The 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 (EUV-SH)
- 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 that 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. Gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

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

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

Componentisation

The 2014/15 CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting states that each part of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately, applied from 1 April 2010 onwards. Where there is more than one significant part of the same asset which has the same useful life and depreciation method, such parts may be grouped in determining the depreciation charge. In adopting the Code, the Authority has developed the following Componentisation Policy using the approach set out in LAAP bulletin 86:

‘- Assets within PP&E, excluding Council dwellings with a carrying value of £1m and below, will be disregarded for componentisation as the impact upon the reported cost of service is not considered material.

‘- Assets, excluding Council dwellings, that are above the £1m de-minimis threshold will be componentised where the cost of the component:
is significant in relation to the overall total cost of the asset and
has a different useful life and/or method of depreciation to the main asset.

This policy excludes land assets which are already identified separately.

Council dwellings are not individually componentised. The valuation of dwellings is based on a beacon approach using the assumption that the beacon property is fully upgraded. Each property in that beacon has a reduction in value, as a percentage, for each component that is not upgraded.

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 calculated on the following bases:

- dwellings – from 1st April 2012 depreciation is calculated based on the useful life of the individual components of the dwelling. Prior to 1st April 2012 the Major Repairs Allowance was used as a reasonable estimate for depreciation of dwellings.
- other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- vehicles – a percentage of the value of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer
- infrastructure – straight-line allocation over 40 years.
- Plant, furniture & equipment – straight line allocation over the useful life of asset.

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment assets 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 & 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 line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previous 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.

Heritage Assets

Heritage assets are assets with historic, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities which are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge & culture.

Museums collections

The museums are run by the Norfolk Museums & Archaeology Service (NMAS) which is regarded as one of the leaders in the museum sector. Through a Joint Committee established under delegated powers by the County and district councils in Norfolk, the Service runs museums throughout the County to preserve and interpret material evidence of the past with the aim of "bringing history to life".

The Council's heritage assets are relatively static, and significant acquisitions and donations are rare. Where they do occur acquisitions are initially recognised at cost and subsequently at valuation where available.

Material disposals are rare. However, any disposals are accounted for in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. The proceeds of disposals, if any, 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.

Heritage Buildings

There are a number of buildings within the city which are considered to be of significant historical value.

Where the buildings have an operational use, as offices or museums for instance, they are classified as operational assets and are depreciated and valued on a rolling five year program.

Four of the buildings are considered to be heritage assets and in the category of National Treasures. The March 2009 Report of Kingston University London, on behalf of RICS and HM Treasury, recommended that a category of asset defined as National Treasures be created. These are assets which are incapable of meaningful valuation, in that there is no recognised method of traditional valuation which gives any degree of accuracy. Therefore these assets are held at nil value.

Civic Plate & Regalia

The Council owns a large collection of Civic Plate and Regalia which date back to the 19th century. This collection is stored, managed and cared for on behalf of the Council by NMAS in line with County Council and National Museums standards. Valuation and insurance of the collection is the responsibility of the Council. The collection of Civic Plate and Regalia is reported in the Balance Sheet at market value. Individual items in the collection are periodically revalued by an external valuer with any surplus being credited to the revaluation reserve. Any deficit on revaluation, after utilisation of any revaluation reserve in respect of the individual asset, is reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The Civic Plate and Regalia collection are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value; hence the Council do not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

Paintings

The Council owns a collection of paintings which are stored, managed insured, valued and cared for on behalf of the Council by NMAS in line with County Council and National Museums standards. The collection of paintings is reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance value. Individual items in the collection are periodically revalued by an external valuer with any surplus being credited to the revaluation reserve. Any deficit on revaluation, after utilisation of any revaluation reserve in respect of the individual asset, is reported in the Comprehensive Income

and Expenditure Statement. The collection of paintings is deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value; hence the Trustees do not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

Following the 1974 Local Government reorganisation the budgets for income and expenditure relating to paintings, were vired to Norfolk County Council, who run NMAS. Therefore any expenditure which, in the Trustees' view, is required to preserve or clearly prevent further deterioration of individual collection items is recognised in the Income and Expenditure account of Norfolk County Council.

Sculptures and Bronzes

The Council owns 25 sculptures and bronzes which are situated in external locations around the city. Due to the external location the items are not insurable. The Sculptures and Bronzes are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance value (as if they could be insured) and are periodically revalued by an external valuer with any surplus being credited to the revaluation reserve. Any deficit on revaluation, after utilisation of any revaluation reserve in respect of the individual asset, is reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Statues, Architectural Ornamentation, Plaques, Fountains etc

The Council owns 60 of the above which are situated in external locations around the city. Due to the external location the items are not insurable. The assets are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance value (as if they could be insured) and are periodically revalued by an external valuer with any surplus being credited to the revaluation reserve. Any deficit on revaluation, after utilisation of any revaluation reserve in respect of the individual asset, is reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Provisions, Contingent Assets & Liabilities

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 Assets

A contingent asset arises where there is a possibility of an economic benefit which will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council. Due to the uncertainty of future events, these assets are not placed on the balance sheet, even when they are probable and the amount can be estimated.

Contingent Liabilities

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

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

Reserves

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

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

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)

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

The Collection Fund

This account reflects the statutory requirement for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund, which shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to national nondomestic rates and the Council Tax and illustrates the way in which these have been distributed to preceptors and the General Fund. The transactions of the Collection Fund are wholly prescribed by legislation. Billing authorities have no discretion to determine which receipts and payments are accounted for within the fund and which outside.

Council Tax

The council tax included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year is the accrued income for the year. The difference between the income included in the Income and Expenditure Account and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the Collection Fund is taken to the Collection Fund adjustment Account and included as a reconciling item in the Statement of Movement on the General Fund balance.

Cash collected by the billing authority from council tax debtors belongs proportionately to the billing authority and the major precepting authorities. There will be a debtor or creditor position between the billing authority and each major preceptor to be recognised at the end of each year as the net cash paid to each major preceptor during the year will not exactly match its share of the cash collected from Council Taxpayers.

The cash flow statement only includes in revenue activities cash flows relating to its own share of Council Tax collected. The difference between the government and the preceptors' share of the net cash collected from Council Tax payers and the net cash paid to them is included as a net movement in other liquid resources.

National Non-Domestic Rates

Cash collected by the billing authority from National non-domestic rates (NNDR) debtors belongs proportionately to the government, the billing authority and central government and the major precepting authority. There will be a debtor or creditor position between the billing authority and major preceptor to be recognised at the end of each year as the net cash paid to each major preceptor during the year will not exactly match its share of the cash collected from NNDR Taxpayers.

The NNDR included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) for the year is the accrued income. The difference between the income included in the CIES and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and is included as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS).

The cash flow statement only includes in revenue activities cash flows relating to its own share of NNDR collected. The difference between the government and the preceptors' share of the net cash collected from NNDR payers and the net cash paid to them is included as a net movement in other liquid resources.

There are a number of NNDR reliefs available to NNDR payers which are mandatory, the government funds these reliefs in full (except for Small Business Rate relief which it funds 50%) via s31 grant to each authority. The s31 grant included in the CIES for the year that which is equal to the deficit claimed backwithin that year. Any excess over this amount is transferred to a S31 earmarked reserve.

To ensure that BRRS is equitable when compared to the previous system of NNDR, the government has calculated the Funding Baseline which each authority needs to fund its business as well as a Business Rate Baseline which relates to the collectable NNDR, the difference between the two will either result in an individual authority paying a tariff to, or receiving top-up from the government. In a two tier authority the County Council will be in a top-up position and the billing authority in a tariff position. The tariff or top-up is reflected in the authority's individual CIES i.e. does not go through the Collection Fund.

The authority is required to calculate whether it is in a levy or safety net position at year end. If the authority's income from NNDR and the s31 grant less the tariff paid is greater than the funding baseline then a levy is payable according to the levy formula, the percentage of levy is capped at 50%. If the authority's income from NNDR and the s31 grant less the tariff paid is less than 92.5% of the funding baseline then the authority is entitled to a safety net payment. Any levy/ safety net amounts are accrued and included in the CIES and in creditors/debtors as appropriate in the Balance Sheet.

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 been adopted

The Code requires the authority to identify any accounting standards that have been issued but have yet to be adopted and could have a material impact on the accounts. The following standards fall within this category:

IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement* - This standard was issued in May 2011. Its objective is to define fair value and to provide a framework to measure fair value consistently, replacing the definitions of fair value provided in other individual standards. The authority will adopt the standard from 1 April 2015. Its effect will be to change the basis of valuations made for surplus assets, investment properties and assets held for sale to 'highest and best use'. The authority has £35,766,721 of investment properties, and currently holds a small portfolio of surplus assets valued at £115,000 and one asset held for sale valued at £150,000 which is scheduled to be sold during 2015/16. The effect on the authority's accounts for 2015/16 is unlikely to be material.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011 – 2013 Cycle - This covers amendments to four standards;

- IFRS 1; *Meaning of Effective IFRSs*
- IFRS 3: *Scope Exceptions for Joint Ventures*
- IFRS 13: *Fair Value Measurement* - consideration of the scope of paragraph 52 (portfolio exception) and
- IAS 40: Clarifying the inter-relationship of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* and IAS 40 *Investment Property* in respect to classifying property as either investment property or owner-occupied property.

None of the above amendments are expected to have any appreciable impact on the authority's 2015/16 accounts.

IFRIC 12, *Levies* – This standard was issued in May 2013. It provides guidance on when to recognise a liability to pay a government-imposed levy, and is not expected to have any appreciable impact on the authority's 2015/16 accounts.

3. Critical Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

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

- There is a high degree of uncertainty about future 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.
- Note 16 Financial Instruments details the authority's Investment Strategy and approach to managing risk. None of the authority's investments are impaired;
- The Council has undertaken an analysis to classify the leases it holds, both as a lessee and lessor, as either operating or finance leases. The accounting policy for leases has been applied to these arrangements and assets are recognised or derecognised (as appropriate) as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Council's Balance Sheet
- The Council has reviewed all property assets in accordance with the policy for Investment Properties and classified as appropriate
- The Council has reviewed all property assets in accordance with the policy for Assets Held for Sale and reclassified as appropriate
- Insurance fund

The preparation of financial statements also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the council's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions or estimates are significant are disclosed below:

Property, plant and equipment

In determining the useful economic life of property, plant and equipment, judgement needs to be exercised in estimating the length of time that assets will be operational. Judgements are also required regarding the classification of specialist/non-specialist assets and in determining residual values.

Valuers also make a range of judgements when determining the values of assets held at fair value.

The significant assumptions applied in estimating the fair values are:

- For income producing properties, the Valuers adopted an investment approach where they applied a capitalisation rate, as a multiplier, against the current and, if any, reversionary income streams. Following market practice they construct their valuations adopting hardcore methodology where the reversions are generated from regular short-term uplifts of market rent. They would normally apply a term and reversion approach where the next event is one which fundamentally changes the nature of the income or characteristics of the investment. Where there is an actual exposure or a risk thereto of irrecoverable costs, including those of achieving a letting, an allowance is reflected in the valuation;
- The assessment of rental values is formed purely for the purposes of assisting in the formation of an opinion of capital value and is generally on the basis of Market Rent, as defined in "the Red Book". Where circumstances dictate that it is necessary to utilise a different rental value in the capital valuation, the valuers will generally set out the reasons for this in their report;
- Vacant buildings, in addition to the above methodology, may also be valued and analysed on a comparison method with other capital value transactions where applicable; and
- Owner-occupied properties are valued on the basis of existing use value, thereby assuming the premises are vacant and will be required for the continuance of the existing business. Such valuations ignore any higher value that might exist from an alternative use.

Investment Properties

IAS 40 *Investment properties* ("IAS 40") requires that properties are classified as investment properties where they are held for the purpose of capital appreciation or to earn rentals. To comply with IAS 40, judgement needs to be exercised in determining whether these properties should be classified as investment properties in accordance with IAS 40. As investment properties are valued at fair value with movements in the fair value being recorded in the income statement this could have a significant effect on the reported surplus or deficit of the Council

Post Retirement Benefits

Pensions liability – the 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. Actuaries are engaged to provide the Authority with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. The assumptions made and sensitivity analyses are provided in note 44

Group boundaries

The group boundaries have been estimated using the criteria associated with the Code of Practice. In line with the Code, the Council has not identified any companies within the group boundary that would require it to complete Group Accounts on grounds of materiality

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

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for the revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The key judgements and estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are:

Items	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results differ from Assumptions
Business Rates	Since the introduction of Business Rates Retention Scheme effective from 1 April 2013, Local Authorities are liable for successful appeals against business rates charged to businesses in 2012-13 and earlier financial years in their proportionate share. Therefore, a provision has been recognised for the best estimate of the amount that businesses have been overcharged up to 31 March 2015. The estimate has been calculated using the Valuation Office (VAO) ratings list of appeals .	Should the outstanding appeals be successful, the amount owed to businesses may be more than estimated, in which case the proportionate share of this would require an increase to the provision. However there may be appeals that are not successful or they maybe successful but the amount owed to businesses be less than estimated, which would result in a reduction in the appeals provision
Property, Plant and Equipment £778.3m	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 buildings would increase by £0.276m for every year that useful lives had to be reduced
Pensions Liability £147m	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgments 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 sensitivities resulting in an impact on the Council's finances are disclosed in Note 44
Arrears	At 31 March 2015, the Council had a balance of sundry debtors for £1.4m. A review of significant balances suggested that an impairment of doubtful debts of ranging from 10% to 100% (£1.012m) was appropriate. However, in the current economic climate it is not certain that such an allowance would be sufficient.	If collection rates were to deteriorate, an increase in the amount of the impairment for doubtful debt would be required.
Housing Stock	The housing stock is not individually componentised, for valuation purposes a beacon approach is used with the assumption that the beacon property is fully upgraded. Each property in that beacon is then reduced by percentages for each component that is not upgraded.	The percentages used to reduce the value may not reflect the true depreciated value of the individual components. The valuation of housing stock may be under or overstated

Housing Stock	The housing stock is not individually componentised, for depreciation purposes council dwellings have their individual components identified as to date of upgrade and using the asset life as advised by the council's valuers, the depreciation associated with each properties components is calculated.	The use of standard lives to calculate components and assumption of full depreciation on components not upgraded may not be valid. The depreciation of council dwellings may be under or overstated
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5. Material Items of Income and Expense

There were no material items of income and expenditure in the current year

6. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

The unaudited Statement of Accounts were authorised for issue on 30 June 2015. This is the date up to which events after the balance sheet date have been considered.

7. 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 statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure

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

General Fund Balance

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

Housing Revenue Account Balance

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

Major Repairs Reserve

The Authority is required to maintain the Major Repairs Reserve. The MRR is restricted to being applied to new capital investment in HRA assets or the financing of historical capital expenditure by the HRA. The balance shows the MRR that has yet to be applied at the year-end.

Capital Receipts Reserve

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

Capital Grants Unapplied

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

2014/15	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Usable Reserves	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments involving the Capital Adjustment Account							
<u>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</u>							
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(3,390)	(15,153)	-	-	-	(18,543)	18,543
Revaluation (gains)/ Losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(250)	3,916	-	-	-	3,666	(3,666)
Movement in Market Value of Investment Properties	(182)	-	-	-	-	(182)	182
Capital Grants and Contributions Applied	1,234	81	-	-	-	1,315	(1,315)
Movement in Donated Assets Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(3,053)	-	-	-	-	(3,053)	3,053
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of a gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(2,117)	(8,033)	-	-	-	(10,150)	10,150
<u>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and expenditure Statement</u>							
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	1,018	76	-	-	-	1,094	(1,094)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	-	16,958	-	-	-	16,958	(16,958)
Adjustments involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account							
Capital Grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	3,464	172	-	-	(3,636)	-	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	-	-	2,463	2,463	(2,463)

2014/15	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Usable Reserves	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments 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	1,687	8,869	(10,556)	-	-	-	-
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	4,342	-	-	4,342	(4,342)
Contribution from the Capital receipts Reserve towards administration costs of non-current asset disposals	(29)	(225)	254	-	-	-	-
Contribution from the Capital receipts Reserve to Finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	(976)	-	976	-	-	-	-
Adjustments 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	(46)	-	46	-	-	-	-
Transfer to the Capital receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-	-	(51)	-	-	(51)	51
Adjustments involving the Major Repairs Reserve							
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	-	12,653	-	(12,653)	-	-	-
Use of Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	12,653	-	12,653	(12,653)
Adjustments 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	88	-	-	-	-	88	(88)
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve							
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(7,265)	(2,484)	-	-	-	(9,749)	9,749
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	4,429	1,441	-	-	-	5,870	(5,870)

2014/15	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Usable Reserves	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments 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	(655)		-	-	-	(655)	655
Total Adjustments	(6,043)	18,270	(4,989)	-	(1,174)	6,064	(6,064)

2013/14 comparative figures	General Fund Balance £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Usable Reserves £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
Adjustments involving the Capital Adjustment Account							
<u>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</u>							
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(3,790)	(14,659)	-	-	-	(18,449)	18,449
Revaluation (gains) / Losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(2,712)	15,176	-	-	-	12,464	(12,464)
Movement in Market Value of Investment Properties	(317)	-	-	-	-	(317)	317
Capital Grants and Contributions Applied	1,006	161	-	-	-	1,167	(1,167)
Movement in Donated Assets Account	306	-	-	-	-	306	(306)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(1,748)	-	-	-	-	(1,748)	1,748
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of a gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(1,039)	(8,470)	-	-	-	(9,509)	9,509
HRA Self Financing Debt		-				-	-
<u>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and expenditure Statement</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	1,033	72	-	-	-	1,105	(1,105)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	-	15,923	-	-	-	15,923	(15,923)
Adjustments involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	3,116	394	-	-	(3,510)	-	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	-	-	1,158	1,158	(1,158)
Adjustments 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	1,103	8,119	(9,222)	-	-	-	-
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	3,541	-	-	3,541	(3,541)
Contribution from the Capital receipts Reserve towards administration costs of non-current asset disposals	(28)	(227)	255	-	-	-	-
Contribution from the Capital receipts Reserve to Finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	(935)	-	935	-	-	-	-

2013/14 comparative figures	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Usable Reserves	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments 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	(17)	-	17	-	-	-	-
Transfer to the Capital receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-	-	(20)	-	-	(20)	20
Adjustment involving the Major Repairs Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	-	11,891	-	(11,891)	-	-	-
Use of Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	11,896	-	11,896	(11,896)
Adjustments 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	(62)	139	-	-	-	77	(77)
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(8,039)	(2,431)	-	-	-	(10,470)	10,470
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	4,776	1,305	-	-	-	6,081	(6,081)
Adjustments 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	(426)	-	-	-	-	(426)	426
Total Adjustments	(7,773)	27,393	(4,494)	5	(2,352)	12,779	(12,779)

8. Transfers to/from Earmarked and Other 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 2014/15 and 2013/14.

The following sets out a description of the reserves;

Insurance reserve

The Insurance Reserve was established to cover the excesses carried in respect of claims under various insurance policies, particularly public and employers' liability, subject to periodic review of the appropriate level at which any 'stop-loss' arrangements apply.

The Council only insures housing stock three storeys and above in height, sheltered and listed accommodation, and only for limited perils (fire, lightning, explosion and storm). The risk has been identified and assessed and it has been decided that the most cost effective way to manage risk is for the Council to self-insure losses via the Housing Revenue Account.

An evaluation of the balance on the Insurance Reserve has been undertaken and the amount set aside to cover the uninsured risks at 31 March 2015 is based on the assessed liability.

Included within this balance is an amount to cover potential liabilities following the trigger of the Municipal Mutual Insurance Limited (MMI) Scheme of Arrangement. The initial levy was paid in 2014/15.

MMI was formed as a limited company by guarantee in 1903 and by 1974 some 90% of local authorities were insured by the company. Due to dramatic increases in claims, coincidental with a fall in the property market and poor investment environment, along with its inability to raise capital because of its mutual status, MMI's net assets fell below the minimum regulatory solvency requirement and the company went into run-off in September 1992.

After the imposition of the levy, the Council is also liable to contribute to each and every subsequent claim paid by MMI on the Council's behalf, thereby creating an on-going financial obligation. The Council will now face a liability of 15% of all future claims payments relating to the period it was insured by MMI, an allowance is also made for this within the reserve.

S31 Earmarked Reserve

Under the system of business rates retention an element of the business rates is retained locally (split between the County and Districts). The budget for the year assumed the baseline funding allocation in respect of business rates announced as part of the Local Government Finance Settlement announcement in December 2013. The outturn position is based on the National Non Domestic Rates (NNDR) Return which is submitted annually.

In the same way that Council Tax operates a 'collection fund' which distributes the precepts/shares of council tax collected to the respective authorities, the business rates collection fund distributes the respective shares of business rates based on the NNDR return. Should the actual income collected from business rates exceed or not meet the anticipated amounts there would be a surplus or deficit on the fund. For 2014/15 there is a deficit on the collection fund that will be clawed back from the Government, County and the council of in future years under regulation.

The reason for the deficit is due to a greater number of reliefs being granted and the impact of successful appeals above the level assumed. The impact of some of the reliefs has been mitigated by the Section 31 Grant. The overall position (including the S31 Grant) will be used to calculate the levy payable for the year and this will be based on the NNDR3 return submitted in May.

A S31 Earmarked Reserve has been established which at 31st March 2015 holds the unutilized balance of the S31 grant monies received in 2013/14 and 2014/15. These monies will be transferred to the General Fund Reserves during 2015/16 and 2016/17 to mitigate the delayed impact of the 2013/14 & 2014/15 deficit on the NNDR Collection Fund as properly accounted for under regulation.

Similar transfers in and out of the reserve will take place each year whilst the S31 grant is received.

Building Control Reserve

This represents the accumulated surplus on fee-earning building control operations, as the building control operations now have fully transferred to another council, the balance has been transferred to General Fund.

Revenue Grants Unapplied Reserves

This reserve is the balance of revenue grant income received that has no conditions applied to it, but where the grant has yet to be applied and there are restrictions as to how the monies are to be applied. This ensures that amounts are set aside from the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account balances to provide financing to meet the requirements of the grant. The amounts set aside will be transferred back to meet General Fund and Housing Revenue Account expenditure in future

years, the transfer being accounted for in the Movement in Reserves Statement within the transfers to/or from Earmarked reserves line.

	Balance at 31 March 2013	Transfers Out 2013/14	Transfers In 2013/14	Balance at 31 March 2014	Transfers Out 2014/15	Transfers In 2014/15	Balance at 31 March 2015
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
General Fund							
Insurance Reserve	600	(334)	214	480	(228)	155	407
Building Control Reserve	65	-	19	84	(84)	-	-
S31 Earmarked Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	1,526	1,526
Revenue Grants Unapplied Reserve GF	1,990	(48)	97	2,039	(128)	237	2,148
Revenue Grants Unapplied Reserve HRA	5	(1)	-	4	-	-	4
Total	2,660	(383)	330	2,607	(440)	1,918	4,085

Transfers between other reserves of £84,081 in the Movement in Reserves Statement comprise of Decent Home Loans & Home Improvement Loans repayments £62,009 (2013/14 £100,577) , Housing Act Advance repayments of £2,506 (2013/14 £1,282) and Repayment of discount £19,565 (2013/14 £nil)

9. Other Operating Expenditure

	2014/15	2013/14
	£'000	£'000
Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	976	935
(Gains)/Losses on the disposal of non-current assets	(426)	287
Provision Market	2	135
Livestock Market	(52)	11
Total	500	1,368

The deficit of £1,681 (13/14 £134,872) on trading of the provision market is not allocated back to services but included in other operating expenditure above

10. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

	2014/15	2013/14
	£'000	£'000
Interest payable and similar charges	10,128	10,068
Pension interest cost and expected return on pension assets	5,494	6,088
Interest Receivable and similar income	(717)	(1,336)
Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	(1,670)	(1,473)
Impairment of Soft Loans	125	273
Total	13,360	13,620

11. Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

	2014/15	2013/14
	£'000	£'000
Council tax income	(7,834)	(7,641)
Non domestic rates income and expenditure	(29,867)	(29,604)
Non-ring fenced government grants	(9,682)	(10,560)
Capital grants and contributions	(4,951)	(4,983)
Business Rates - Tariff & Levy	25,400	24,944
Total	(26,934)	(27,844)

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements in 2014/15	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant & Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or Valuation								
At 1 April 2014	629,061	124,227	26,261	2,775	10,956	944	2,728	796,952
Additions	28,528	574	571	121	169	-	4,458	34,421
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	1	1,695	-	-	-	(7)	-	1,689
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Surplus / (Deficit) on the Provision of Services	(14,460)	(264)	-	-	-	-	-	(14,724)
Revaluation write back of prior year deficit recognised in the Surplus / (Deficit) on the Provision of Services	4,867	181	-	-	-	-	-	5,048
Derecognition – Disposals	(6,381)	-	(112)	(4)	-	-	-	(6,497)
Derecognition - Other	(340)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(340)
Demolition	-	(237)	-	-	-	-	-	(237)
Assets Reclassified (to) / from Held for Sale	(833)	(355)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,188)
Other Movements in Cost or Valuation	944	137	-	-	-	-	(2,156)	(1,075)
At 31 March 2015	641,387	125,958	26,720	2,892	11,125	937	5,030	814,049
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment								
At 1 April 2014	(2,538)	(7,269)	(21,310)	(995)	(51)	(741)	-	(32,904)
Depreciation charge	(12,653)	(2,897)	(859)	(71)	(7)	(5)	-	(16,492)
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on Provision of Services	12,651	11	-	-	-	-	-	12,662
Depreciation write-back on revaluation to Revaluation Reserve	2	2,500	-	-	-	5	-	2,507
Impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in CIES	(1,380)	(212)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,592)
Impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in RR	-	(60)	-	-	-	-	-	(60)
Derecognition – Disposals	-	-	112	4	-	-	-	116
Derecognition - Other	26	(26)	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2015	(3,892)	(7,953)	(22,057)	(1,062)	(58)	(741)	-	(35,763)
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2015	637,495	118,005	4,663	1,830	11,067	196	5,030	778,286
At 31 March 2014	626,524	116,959	4,950	1,781	10,906	203	2,729	764,050

Comparative Movements in 2013/14	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant & Equipment
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or Valuation								
At 1 April 2013	607,512	129,308	25,546	2,683	10,770	780	2,407	779,006
Additions	26,108	722	760	71	186	19	2,493	30,359
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	3	(3,516)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,513)
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Surplus / (Deficit) on the Provision of Services	(8,775)	(3,285)	-	-	-	-	-	(12,060)
Prior year revaluation decrease reversals recognised in the Surplus / (Deficit) on the Provision of Services	10,863	280	-	-	-	-	-	11,143
Derecognition – Disposals	(6,172)	-	(46)	-	-	-	-	(6,218)
Derecognition - Other	(1,230)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,230)
Assets Reclassified (to) / from Held for sale	(912)	293	-	-	-	-	-	(619)
Other Movements in Cost or Valuation	1,665	427	-	22	-	145	(2,171)	88
At 31 March 2014	629,062	124,229	26,260	2,776	10,956	944	2,729	796,956
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment								
At 1 April 2013	(1,510)	(9,030)	(20,454)	(925)	(43)	(329)	-	(32,291)
Depreciation charge	(11,892)	(3,356)	(902)	(68)	(7)	(4)	-	(16,229)
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on Provision of Services	11,891	123	-	-	-	-	-	12,014
Depreciation write-back on revaluation to Revaluation Reserve	1	5,369	-	-	-	-	-	5,370
Impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in CIES	(1,037)	(378)	-	-	-	(408)	-	(1,823)
Derecognition – Disposals	9	-	46	-	-	-	-	55
Derecognition - Other	-	2	-	(2)	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2014	(2,538)	(7,270)	(21,310)	(995)	(50)	(741)	-	(32,904)
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2014	626,524	116,959	4,950	1,781	10,906	203	2,729	764,050
At 31 March 2013	606,002	120,278	5,092	1,759	10,726	451	2,407	746,715

The Council operates a 5-year rolling programme of revaluations in relation to land and buildings except for revaluation of Housing Revenue Account Assets which is carried out on an annual basis. The assets are valued by our external valuers NPS Norwich Ltd.

Current year valuations were carried out by:
Gillian Knox MRICS (NPS Norwich Ltd)
Deborah O'Shea MRICS (NPS Norwich Ltd)
Grant Brewer MRICS (NPS Norwich Ltd)

HRA Dwellings

The date of valuation is 31 March 2015

The valuers undertook a desktop revaluation following a full valuation undertaken as at 31st March 2011 by The District Valuer which was supplied to them. The valuations were undertaken in accordance with the RICS Valuation – Professional Standards 2012 as published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

For each operational asset, that is, those held, occupied and used by the Council in the direct delivery of services for which the Council has either a statutory or a discretionary responsibility, a Fair Value Existing Use Value (EUV) has been provided, except in the case of housing stock where Existing Use Value for Social Housing is appropriate (EUV-SH). EUV-SH assumes the property is let for its existing use as social housing.

EUV-SH valuations are arrived at by means of a beacon approach. The beacons are valued on the additional assumptions that there is no potential residential redevelopment of the site or intensification of use. They are then adjusted by a regional adjustment factor, in this case for the Eastern region at 61%, to arrive at EUV-SH to reflect the fact that sitting tenants enjoy rents lower than market rents and tenants' rights including Right to Buy

Any reference to Existing Use Value is not recognised under International Financial Reporting Standards and the use of Existing Use Value (Social Housing) is a departure from International Accounting Standards. This departure is in accordance with current CIPFA and DCLG guidance

Under paragraph 4.1.2.40 of the Code, if an item of property comprises two or more significant components with substantially different useful lives, then each component is treated separately for depreciation purposes and depreciated over its individual lives.

Due to the onerous amount of work that would be involved in componentising all the council dwellings, this has not been done. However for valuation purposes, the property used as the beacon in each beacon type, are fully upgraded. For all other dwellings in the beacon; a percentage reduction is made for each component that has not been upgraded. The percentage reduction is that advised by the Council's valuers.

The valuations are made on the following assumptions:

- That no high alumina cement, asbestos, or other deleterious material was used in the construction of any property and that none has been subsequently incorporated.
- That the properties are not subject to any unusual or especially onerous restrictions, encumbrances or outgoing and that good titles can be shown.
- That the properties and their values are unaffected by any matters which would be revealed by a local search or inspection of any register and that the use and occupation are both legal.
- That inspection of those parts which have not been inspected would not cause us to alter our opinion of value.
- That the land and properties are not contaminated, nor adversely affected by radon.
- That no allowances have been made for any rights obligations or liabilities arising from the Defective Premises Act 1972.

HRA Non-Dwellings

The date of valuation is 31 March 2015

The valuers undertook a desktop revaluation following a full valuation undertaken as at 31st March 2011 by The District Valuer which was supplied to them. The valuations were undertaken in accordance with the RICS Valuation – Professional Standards 2012 as published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Apart from infrastructure, community and assets under construction, the basis of value for all assets is Fair Value. Fair value may be either the Existing Use Value, Market Value or Depreciated replacement Cost depending on the property type and classification.

EUV is used only for valuing property that is owner-occupied. Market value is used to value property held for investment purposes or properties held for sale.

General Fund Assets

The date of valuation is 1 April 2014

The Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years. Valuations are carried out by the Council's external valuers, NPS Norwich Ltd, in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out by the Royal Institution of Chartered surveyors.

Apart from infrastructure, community and assets under construction, the basis of value for all assets is Fair Value. Fair value may be either the Existing Use Value, Market Value or Depreciated replacement Cost depending on the property type and classification.

EUV is used only for valuing property that is owner-occupied. Market value is used to value property held for investment purposes or properties held for sale.

The valuation cycle fluctuated due to asset reclassifications, disposals and additions and any additional revaluations which occur due to the portfolio review and impairment review.

VALUATION CYCLE	Council dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Community assets	Infrastructure	Vehicles, Plant, & Equipment	AUC	Surplus properties	Total PPE
'000s								
Valued at historical cost			11,067	1,830	4,663	5,030		22,590
Valued at current value								-
2014-15	637,495	28,997					55	666,547
2013-14		29,963						29,963
2012-13		37,267					141	37,408
2011-12		883						883
2010-11		20,895						20,895
Total	637,495	118,005	11,067	1,830	4,663	5,030	196	778,286

Depreciation

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

- Council Dwellings – 50–70 years
- Other Land and Buildings – 30–50 years
- Vehicles – 25% of carrying amount
- Plant Furniture & Equipment 5 – 20years
- Infrastructure – 25 years

13. Heritage Assets

Reconciliation of the carrying value of the Heritage Assets held by the Council

	Civic Plate & Regalia	Paintings	Sculptures & Bronzes	Statues, Fountain etc	Buildings	Total Heritage Assets
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Valuation						
1st April 2013	7,389	4,675	2,235	2,287	3,379	19,965
Additions	-	-	-	-	26	26
Disposals	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)
Revaluations	654	-	-	-	-	654
31st March 2014	8,041	4,675	2,235	2,287	3,405	20,643
Valuation						
1st April 2014	8,041	4,675	2,235	2,287	3,405	20,643
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluations	20	-	-	-	-	20
31st March 2015	8,061	4,675	2,235	2,287	3,405	20,663

The Council's external valuer (Christopher Hartop) carried out a full valuation of the collection of civic plate and regalia as at 31 January 2014. The valuations were based on commercial markets, including recent transaction information from auctions where similar types of silverware are regularly being purchased.

There are two particularly significant exhibits within the collection which are:

- The Reade Salt - A rare and important Elizabeth I silver-gilt standing or drum salt (William Cobbold I 1568), valued by our external valuers as £2.5m
- The Howard Ewer and Basin - An early 17th century silver-gilt ewer and basin or rosewater dish (1617), valued by our external valuers as £2.0m

At any time approximately 50 per cent of the collection of regalia and civic plate are on display in Shirehall museum, 34 percent in the Castle Museum and 15 per cent in public meeting rooms at City Hall.

The Council's external valuer (Bonhams Fine Art Valuer and Auctioneers) carried out a full valuation of the collection of paintings, sculptures, bronzes, statues, plaques, fountains, memorials etc as at 31 March 2012.

A particularly significant exhibit within the collection is the portrait of Sir Harbord Harbord by Gainsborough. The portrait has been valued by an external valuer at £2.5m

At any time approximately 17 per cent of the collection of paintings are on display in the Castle Museum, 19 per cent in Blackfriars Hall, 10 per cent in public meeting rooms at City Hall, 9 percent in St Andrews Hall and 5 per cent in Strangers Hall. The remaining items are held in storage but access is permitted to scholars and others for research purposes.

14. 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

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Rental income from investment property	(2,385)	(2,551)
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	715	1,079
Total	(1,670)	(1,472)

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 Council operates a 5-year rolling programme of revaluations except for revaluation of Housing Revenue Account Assets which is carried out on an annual basis. Of the fair value of investment property, as measured or disclosed in the financial statements, £14.5m (2013/14 £8.8m) is based on a valuation by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. The Council considers the difference between the market and carrying value, in respect of the remainder of its investment property portfolio, is not material. A sample of the assets have been revalued more regularly due to the Investment review. These assets were identified by the Valuer and had previously fallen within 2012-13 of the Valuation Cycle.

Fixed assets are valued in accordance with the Statement of Accounting Policies and the Practice Statements and Guidance Notes set out in the Appraisal and Valuation Manual of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

	Investment properties £000
VALUATION CYCLE	
Valued at historical cost	-
Valued at current value	
2014-15	14,453
2013-14	6,261
2012-13	329
2011-12	10,055
2010-11	4,668
Total	35,766

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

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Balance at start of the year	35,549	36,228
Additions:		
Purchases	55	732
Disposals	(762)	(1,007)
Net gains / (losses) from fair value adjustments	(151)	(317)
Transfers (to) / from Property, Plant & Equipment	1,075	(87)
Balance at end of year	35,766	35,549

15. 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 are purchased software and licenses. The 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 carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis. Of the amortisation of £193,919 charged to revenue in 2014/15, £89,770 was charged in respect of the telephony system to the Customer Contact cost centre and then absorbed as an overhead across all the service headings in the Cost of Services. It is not possible to quantify exactly how much of the amortisation is attributable to each service heading. Of the remaining £104,150, £98,499 related to software and £5,651 related to a Private Sector Housing Needs survey.

£50,868 was charged to the Housing Revenue Account, £53,282 to the General Fund

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

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Balance at the start of the year		
· Net carrying amount	910	838
· Additions	132	221
Amortisation for the period	(194)	(150)
Net Carrying amounts at the end of the year	848	909
Comprising:		
· Gross carrying amount	1,304	1,171
· Accumulated amortisation	(456)	(262)
	848	909

16. Financial Instruments

The borrowings and investments disclosed in the Balance Sheet are made up of the following categories of financial instruments:

	Long Term		Current	
	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-14
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial Liabilities (principle amount)	224,490	224,490	-	-
Accrued interest	-	-	1,300	1,300
Other accounting adjustments	290	292	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	224,780	224,782	1,300	1,300
Total Borrowings	224,780	224,782	1,300	1,300
Finance lease liabilities	1,274	1,355	80	76
PFI	-	-	-	-
Other long term liabilities	1,274	1,355	80	76
Financial liabilities carried at contract amount	-	-	(31,387)	19,129
Total creditors	226,054	226,137	(30,007)	20,505
Loans and receivables	3,000	3,000	48,000	41,500
Accrued interest	51	-	326	182
Total Loans and receivables (principle amount)	3,051	3,000	48,326	41,682
Unquoted equity investment at cost	824	824	-	-
Loans & receivables at amortised costs	3,875	3,824	48,326	41,682
NPT,HIL & DHL	2,667	2,679	-	-
Finance Leases	1,424	1,446	26	29
Total Investments	7,966	7,949	48,352	41,711
Financial assets carried at contract amounts	-	-	4,902	5,138
Total Debtors	7,966	7,949	53,254	46,849
Soft Loans Provided	3,219	3,216		

Financial assets carried at contract amount exclude statutory amounts, for example Council Tax Payers and Trade Creditors exclude receipts in advance as these are not classified as financial instruments.

The movement of £(12.5)m in long term and £23.0m in short term loans and receivables is due to increased money available to invest as a result of asset sales and retention of social housing rents.

The Council has made a number of loans to residents in respect of decent home loans and home improvement loans at less than market rates (soft loans). There are a number of small loans making up the balance owing of £3.219m. When soft loans are made, a loss is recorded in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (debited to the appropriate service) for the present value of the interest that will be foregone over the life of the instrument, resulting in a lower amortised cost than the outstanding principal. Interest is credited at a marginally higher effective rate of interest than the rate receivable from the voluntary organisations, with the difference serving to increase the amortised cost of the loan in the Balance Sheet. Statutory provisions require that the impact of soft loans on the General Fund Balance is the interest receivable for the financial year – the reconciliation of amounts debited and credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net gain required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account. The detailed decent home loans information is as follows:

Decent Home Loans	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-14
	£000	£000
Opening Balance	2,549	2,636
Fair value adjustment	12	17
Loans repaid	(62)	(101)
Debts written off	-	(3)
Balance carried forward	2,499	2,549
Nominal value carried forward	3,023	3,085

The home improvement loans total £196k.

Valuation Assumptions

The interest rate at which the fair value of this soft loan has been made is arrived at by taking the authority's prevailing cost of borrowing (5 per cent) and adding an allowance for the risk that the loan might not be repaid, in this case a zero rate. The loans are held as a land charge on the properties.

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

	2014/15			
	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost £000	Financial Assets Loans and receivables £000	Assets & Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit & Loss £000	Total £000
Interest expense	10,128	-	-	10,128
Reductions in fair value	-	-	-	-
Total expenses in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	10,128	-	-	10,128
Interest Income	-	(717)	-	(717)
Increases in fair value	-	-	-	-
Total income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(717)	-	(717)
Net gain/(loss) for the year	10,128	(717)	-	9,411
	2013/14			
	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost £000	Financial Assets Loans and receivables £000	Assets & Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit & Loss £000	Total £000
Interest expense	10,068	-	-	10,068
Reductions in fair value	-	-	-	-
Total expenses in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	10,068	-	-	10,068
Interest Income	-	(1,336)	-	(1,336)
Increases in fair value	-	-	-	-
Total income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(1,336)	-	(1,336)
Net gain/(loss) for the year	10,068	(1,336)	-	8,732

The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced, billed amount or cost, less any bad debt provision. The fair values calculated are as follows:

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

Financial liabilities and financial assets represented by loans and receivables are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value has been 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 interest rates at 31 March 2014 of 7.63% for loans from the PWLB, 4.5% as an effective interest rate for a stepped loan, 5.97% and 6.03% for money market loans
- no early repayment or impairment is recognised
- where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months, carrying amount is assumed to approximate to fair value
- the fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount

The Code of Practice requires the fair value of each class of financial asset and liability to be disclosed to enable it to be compared to its carrying amount.

The purpose of the valuation is to allow the user to evaluate quantitatively the council's financial position and performance with regard to each class of financial instrument, and also to indicate the extent of the council's risk exposure arising as a result of these transactions.

Fair value is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, assuming that the transaction was negotiated between parties knowledgeable about market in which they are

dealing and willing to buy/sell at an appropriate price with no other motive in their negotiations other than to secure a fair price.

Financial liabilities and financial assets represented by loans and receivables are carried on the balance sheet at amortised cost (in long term assets/liabilities with accrued interest in current assets/liabilities). Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- For loans from the PWLB and other loans payable, borrowing 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 or impairment is recognised;
- Where an instrument has a maturity of less than 12 months or is a trade or other receivable the fair value is taken to be the carrying amount or the billed amount;
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair values of liabilities calculated are as follows:

	31-Mar-15		31-Mar-14	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial Liabilities	194,773	250,492	245,286	274,494
Long term creditors	1,274	1,274	1,355	1,355
Total Liabilities	196,047	251,766	246,641	275,849

The fair value is greater than the carrying amount because the Councils' portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans, where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans in the market at the balance sheet date.

	Debt at 31-Mar-14	Reclassifications	Fair Value discount unwind	Debt at 31-Mar-15
	£000	£000	£000	£000
PWLB	218,917	-	-	218,917
UK Banks	5,290	-	(1)	5,289
Other Financial Intermediaries	462	-	-	462
Local Government	1	-	-	1
Household Sector	111	(63)	-	48
European Investment Bank	-	-	-	-
Total	224,781	(63)	(1)	224,717

The fair values of assets calculated are as follows:

	31-Mar-15		31-Mar-14	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Loans & Receivables	56,726	57,194	50,462	50,742
Long Term Debtors	4,674	4,117	4,713	4,154
Total Assets	61,400	61,311	55,175	54,896

The differences are attributable to fixed interest instruments receivable being held by the authority whose interest rate is higher than the prevailing rate estimated to be available at 31 March. This increases the fair value of loans and receivables.

The fair values for loans and receivables have been determined by reference to similar practices, as above, which provide a reasonable approximation for the fair value of a financial instrument, and includes accrued interest. The comparator market rates prevailing have been taken from indicative investment rates at each balance sheet date. In practice rates will be determined by the size of the transaction and the counterparty, but it is impractical to use these figures, and the difference is likely to be immaterial.

Nature & Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

The Council's 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 requiring to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms.
- market risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements.

Overall procedures for managing risk

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

- by formally adopting the requirements of the Code of Practice;
- by the adoption of a Treasury Policy Statement and treasury management clauses within its financial regulations
- by approving annually in advance prudential and treasury indicators for the following three years limiting:
 - The Council's overall borrowing;
 - Its maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates;
 - Its maximum and minimum for exposures the 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 the Government Guidance;

These are required to be reported and approved at or before the Council's annual Council Tax setting budget or before the start of the year to which they relate. 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 at annually to Members.

The annual treasury management strategy which incorporates the prudential indicators was approved by Council on 19 February 2013 and is available on the Council website. The key issues within the strategy were:

- The Authorised Limit for the 2013/14 was set at £265.8m. This is the maximum limit of external borrowings or other long term liabilities.
- The Operational Boundary was expected to be £225.8m. This is the expected level of debt and other long term liabilities during the year.
- The maximum amounts of fixed and variable interest rate exposure were set at 100% and 20% based on the Council's net debt.
- The maximum and minimum exposures to the maturity structure of debt are shown within this note.

These policies are implemented by a 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 periodically.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers.

This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy (which is contained in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy), which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, in accordance with the Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poors Credit Ratings Services. The Annual Investment Strategy also considers maximum amounts and time limits in respect of each financial institution. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria outlined above. Additional selection criteria are also applied after this initial criterion is applied. The key areas of the Investment Strategy are that the minimum criteria for investment counterparties include:

- Credit ratings of Short Term of F1, Long Term A, Support C and Individual 3 (Fitch or equivalent rating), with the lowest available rating being applied to the criteria.
- UK institutions provided with support from the UK Government;
- Building societies with assets in excess of £2bn

The full Treasury Management Strategy for 2015/16 was approved by Full Council on 4th February 2015 and is available on the Council's website.

<http://www.norwich.gov.uk/YourCouncil/Finance/Pages/BudgetAccountsAndAudit.aspx>

Commercial Tenants are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience via trade and bank references, if these are not available then rent deposits may be requested or a guarantor required. Heads of Terms state rent liability and commitments in accordance with parameters set by Norwich City Council.

Norwich City Council has debentures, unquoted equity investments and loans to related parties where there is no observable market or historical experience of default and has assessed the credit risk as nil.

The following analysis summarises the Council's maximum exposure to credit risk.

	Amount	Historical experience of default	Estimated maximum exposure to default	Estimated maximum exposure to default
	£000	%	£000	£000
	31 March 2015	31 March 2015	31 March 2015	31 March 2014
Customers	2411	12%	289	159

No breaches of the Council's counterparty criteria occurred during the reporting period and the Council does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits and bonds.

The Council does not generally allow credit for its customers, such that £1.204m of the balance is past its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	31 March 2014	31 March 2015
	£000	£000
Less than three months	537	520
Three to six months	89	118
Six months to one year	94	322
More than one year	694	244
Total	1,414	1,204

The Council initiates a legal charge on property where clients cannot afford to pay immediately. The total debt where there are legal charges at 31 March 2015 was £157,210 (31 March 2014 £231,198).

Liquidity risk

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 a comprehensive cash flow management system, as required by the CIPFA Code of Practice. This seeks to ensure that cash is available when it is needed.

The Council has ready access to borrowings from the Money Markets to cover any day to day cash flow need, and whilst the 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 maturity analysis of financial assets, excluding sums due from customers, is as follows:

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Repayable between:		
Less than one year	48,000	41,500
Between 1 & 2 years	3,000	3,000
	51,000	44,500

Refinancing & Maturity Risk

The Council maintains a significant debt and investment portfolio. Whilst the cash flow procedures above are considered against the refinancing risk procedures, longer term risk to the Council relates to managing the exposure to replacing financial instruments as they mature. This risk relates to both the maturing of longer term financial liabilities and longer term financial assets.

The approved treasury indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits placed on investments placed for greater than one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk. The Council approved treasury and investment strategies address the main risks and the central treasury team address the operational risks within the approved parameters. This includes:

- monitoring the maturity profile of financial liabilities and amending the profile through either new borrowing or the rescheduling of the existing debt; and
- monitoring the maturity profile of investments to ensure sufficient liquidity is available for the Council's day to day cash flow needs, and the spread of longer term investments provide stability of maturities and returns in relation to the longer term cash flow needs.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows, with the maximum and minimum limits for fixed interest rates maturing in each period (approved by Council in the Treasury Management Strategy):

	Approved Minimum Limit	Approved Maximum Limit	Actual 31 March 2015 £000	Actual 31 March 2014 £000
Less than 1 year	0%	10%	6,360	1,300
Between 1 & 2 years	0%	10%	5,750	5,060
Between 2 & 5 years	0%	30%	14,000	17,750
Between 5 & 10 years	0%	50%	59,959	59,459
More than 10 years	0%	95%	139,438	141,940
			225,507	225,509
Perpetually irredeemable Loan Stock	0%	10%	573	573
			226,080	226,082

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 financial instrument 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 will fall (no impact on revenue balances);
- investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Income and Expenditure Account will rise; and
- investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall (no impact on revenue balances).

Borrowings are not carried at fair value on the balance sheet, so nominal 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, subject to influences from Government grants (i.e. HRA). Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in the Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Annual Treasury Management Strategy draws together Council's prudential and treasury indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. From this Strategy a treasury indicator is set which provides maximum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The central treasury team will monitor market and forecast interest rates within the year to adjust exposures appropriately. 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, similarly the drawing of longer term fixed rates borrowing would be postponed.

The risk of interest rate loss is partially mitigated by Government grant payable on financing costs.

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

	£000s
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings (all Norwich City Council borrowing is at fixed rate)	-
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	756
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services	756
Increase in Government grant receivable for financing costs	-
Share of overall impact debited to the HRA	-
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate investment assets	-
Impact on Comprehensive Income & expenditure	-
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities (no impact CIES)	23,433

The impact of a 1% fall in interest rates on interest receivable would be £(555) – where the fall of 1% would take the interest lower than zero, this interest received has been taken as zero. The impact of a 1% fall in interest rates on the fair value of fixed rate borrowing liabilities would be as above, but with the movement being reversed.

Indemnity

In February 2014 the Council advanced £1m to Lloyds Banking Group as part of the Local Authority Mortgage Scheme (LAMS). LAMS is aimed at first time buyers within the district and the advance reflects the Council's share of financial assistance through the provision of an indemnity. This indemnity will be in place for a fixed five year period, at which point the advance will be returned to the Council plus an amount of interest. As at 31 March 2014, the total commitment against the £1m indemnity is £nil, as no completions have taken place. There have been no defaults requiring a call on this indemnity to date.

Price risk

The Council, excluding the pension fund, does not generally invest in equity shares or marketable bonds.

However it does have shareholdings to the value of £0.8m in Norwich Airport. Whilst these holding are generally illiquid, the Council is exposed to losses arising from movements in the price of the shares.

As the shareholdings have arisen in the acquisition of specific interests, the Council is not in a position to limit its exposure to price movements by diversifying its portfolio. Instead it only acquires shareholdings in return for "open book" arrangements with the company concerned so that the Council can monitor factors that might cause a fall in the value of specific shareholdings.

Foreign exchange risk

The Council has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date. It therefore has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

17. Long Term Investments

		2014/15	2013/14
		£000	£000
Banks		3,051	-
Local Authorities		23	3,000
Norwich Airport Ltd		824	824
Other Related Companies		18	18
		3,916	3,842

The reduction in the long term investments in local authorities is due to a transfer from long term investments to short term investments as the maturity of these investments will occur during the financial year 2015/16.

Banks and Local Authorities

Investments of £3m that are for periods longer than one year are included as long term investments on the balance sheet. These will mature in September 2015.

Norwich Airport Ltd

As part of a Public Private Partnership Agreement, 80.1% of the shares held in Norwich Airport Ltd (NAL) by Norfolk County Council and Norwich City Council were sold in March 2004 to Omniport Ltd., thereby taking NAL out of local Council control. The remaining shares are held by the City Council (6%), the County Council (9%) and a jointly owned Local Authority company, Legislator 1656 (4.9%).

A second jointly owned Local Authority company - Legislator 1657, a wholly owned subsidiary of Legislator 1656 - holds some land associated with the airport which was excluded from the sale to Omniport. The City Council holds 40% of Legislator 1656, with Norfolk County Council holding the other 60%, effectively giving the City Council a further holding of 2% in NAL. The sale valued Norwich Airport Ltd at £13.7m (previously £15.3m) and the investment value shown in the Balance Sheet represents the Council's 6% direct holding in the company. The shares of Norwich Airport Ltd are carried in the accounts at cost. Consideration has been given to measuring the fair value of Norwich Airport Ltd from Norwich City Councils percentage shareholding from the Airports balance sheet for 2013 and draft balance sheet for 2014. These calculations gave a fair value higher than that of the carrying value at cost but were subjective and could not reliably measure fair value. An impairment review was undertaken in accordance with the Code which states that 'where fair value cannot be measured reliably, the instrument is carried at cost (less any impairment losses).' Norwich City Council have assessed that there has been no impairment of the asset as a potential purchaser has shown an interest in purchasing NCC airport holding, although no price has yet been established. Norwich City Council has an interest in Legislator Companies 1656 and 1657 which has been assessed as immaterial for the purpose of Group Accounts.

Norwich Preservation Trust Ltd

The long-term investment of £18,270 consists of loans made to the Trust.

18. Long Term Debtors

	2014/15			2013/14
	Debtors	Provision for Bad Debt	Net Debtors	Net Debtors
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Advances for House Purchase: Council Houses Sold	3	-	3	5
Norfolk County Council Transferred Debt	868	-	868	881
Deferred Capital Receipt Sale of Airport Shares	400	-	400	400
Deferred Capital Receipt – Livestock Market	593	-	593	553
Decent Home Loans	2,499	-	2,499	2,550
Finance Lease > 1 year	1,424	-	1,424	1,446
Home Improvement Loans	162	-	162	108
Local Authority Mortgage Scheme	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Housing Benefit Overpayments	5,250	(3,223)	2,027	1,443
Shared Equity	181	-	181	173
SALIX	262	-	262	226
Legal	157	-	157	231
Other Long Term Debtors	208	-	208	137
	13,007	(3,223)	9,784	9,153

Long Term Debtors consist of:

- Transferred Debt - This debt represents the value of assets transferred to other Public Bodies. The value of these assets was determined by the amount of related outstanding loan at the time of transfer.
- Deferred Capital Receipts Sales of Airport Shares - 80.1% of the shares held in Norwich Airport Ltd. by Norfolk County Council and Norwich City Council were sold in March 2004 to Omniport Ltd. £1m of the total sale price is payable after 15 years or, should Omniport sell its interest before then, at the time of the sale. The City Council's share of this deferred capital receipt is £400,000.
- Deferred Capital Receipts Livestock Market –the Livestock Market was sold in July 2010, the purchaser withheld £800,000 relating to the area of the cattle market as this is leased back to the Council. The monies have to be paid over in 10 years time or sooner if the cattle market is resited. The monies due are treated as a soft loan and discounted.
- In February 2014 the Council advanced £1m to Lloyds Banking group as part of the Local Authority Mortgage Scheme. The Scheme is aimed at first time buyers; the advance reflects the Council's share of financial assistance through the provision of an indemnity. This indemnity will be in place for a fixed five year period; at the end of this term, the advance will be returned to the Council. No calls have been made on the indemnity during the year

19. Short Term Investments

Short term investments represent temporary lending of surplus monies to other local authorities and major financial institutions. The amounts invested at 31 March were as follows:

		2014/15	2013/14
		£000	£000
Banks		15,071	35,410
Building Societies		30,252	7,020
Local Authority		5,000	-
Total Short Term Investments		50,323	42,430

20. Assets Held for Sale

		Current	
		2014/15	2013/14
		£000	£000
Balance outstanding at start of year		1,392	1,880
Assets newly classified as held for sale:			
Property, Plant & Equipment		1,253	1,129
Assets declassified as held for sale:			
Property, Plant & Equipment		(65)	(510)
Asset disposals		(2,430)	(1,107)
Other movements		-	-
Balance outstanding at year-end		150	1,392

Included in the Asset disposals figure in the table above is a donation of 4 acres of land, valued at £1m, to Norse Care (a subsidiary of Norfolk County Council) to facilitate the building of a Housing with Care and Dementia Unit, this was approved by Cabinet 14 January 2013

21. Short Term Debtors

		2014/15	2013/14
		£000	£000
Central Government Bodies		2,833	2,589
Other entities & individuals		8,391	6,078
Other Local Authorities		1,441	1,465
National Health Bodies		-	100
Total Short Term Debtors		12,665	10,232

22. Cash & Cash Equivalents

		2014/15	2013/14
		£000	£000
Cash held by Council		26	24
Bank current accounts		(973)	492
Short term deposits with banks		10,000	10,000
Short term deposits with building societies		4,250	9,500
Total Cash & Cash Equivalents		13,303	20,016

23. Short Term Creditors

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Central Government Bodies	3,012	1,060
Other Local Authorities	9,006	9,114
Other entities & individuals	12,430	14,905
National Health Bodies	9	10
Total Short Term Creditors	24,457	25,089

24. Long Term Creditors

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Developer Contributions	1,855	1,951
Lease Liability	1,273	1,354
Rent Prepayments	300	350
SALIX	83	70
Total Long Term Creditors	3,511	3,725

25. Provisions

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2014	346	-
Additional provisions	227	346
Balance at 31 March 2015	574	346

The additional provision represents that for NNDR appeals required following the introduction of Business Rates Retention on 1 April 2013.

26. Usable Reserves

Movements in the Council's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement

27. Unusable Reserves

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Revaluation Reserve	50,749	48,497
Capital Adjustment Account	553,490	541,088
Financial Instruments Adjustments Account	(1,078)	(1,166)
Deferred Capital Receipts	2,068	2,119
Pensions Reserve	(146,997)	(134,895)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(734)	(79)
Total Unusable Reserves	457,498	455,564

Revaluation Reserve

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

- revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
- used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation, or
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

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

	2014/15		2013/14
	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April		48,497	46,769
Upward revaluation of assets	4,328		2,511
Downward revaluation of assets & impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(173)		-
Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services		4,155	2,511
Difference between fair value depreciation & historical cost depreciation	(611)		(1,020)
Other amount written off to Capital Adjustment Account	-		-
Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	(1,293)		(225)
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account		(1,904)	(1,245)
Other movements		-	464
Balance at 31 March		50,748	48,499

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 to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

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

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

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

	2014/15		2013/14
	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April		541,088	522,872
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:			
Charges for depreciation & impairment of non current assets	(18,543)		(18,449)
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant & Equipment	3,665		12,464
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(3,053)		(1,748)
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(10,149)		(9,509)
Difference between historic cost & carrying value depreciation	611		1,020
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year		(27,469)	(16,222)
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve		1,293	225
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year		(26,176)	(15,997)
Capital financing applied in the year:			
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital Expenditure	4,342		3,541
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	12,653		11,896
Capital grants & contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	1,315		1,166
Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	2,462		1,158
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund & HRA balances	1,094		1,105
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund & HRA balances	16,958		15,923
		38,824	34,789
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		(182)	(317)
Movement in the Donated Assets Account credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		-	306
HRA Self Financing Debt		-	-
Other		(64)	(565)
Balance at 31 March		553,490	541,088

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

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

accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the burden on Council tax. In the Council's case, this period is the unexpired term that was outstanding on the loans when they were redeemed. As a result, the balance on the Account at 31 March 2014 will be charged to the General Fund over the next 15 years.

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
<u>Financial Instruments Adjustment Account</u>		
Balance at 1 April	1,166	1,243
Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements	(76)	(76)
	1,090	1,167
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(12)	(1)
Balance at 31 March	1,078	1,166

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

The Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve holds the gains recognised on the disposal of noncurrent 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.

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	2,119	2,139
Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	(51)	(20)
Balance at 31 March	2,068	2,119

Pensions Reserve

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

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	(134,895)	(136,209)
Actuarial gains or (losses) on pensions assets & liabilities	(8,222)	5,702
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(9,749)	(10,470)
Employer's pensions contributions & direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	5,095	4,950
Non-Council Employer's pensions contributions payable in the year in respect of TUPE'd employees still in pension fund	774	1,132
Balance at 31 March	(146,997)	(134,895)

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	(79)	347
Amount by which Council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is different from Council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	210	80
Amount by which NNDR income credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is different from Council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(865)	(506)
Balance at 31 March	(734)	(79)

28. Cash Flow Statement – Operating Activities

The adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for noncash movements is comprised of:

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Depreciation	16,492	16,229
Amortisation	194	150
Impairment and revaluations	(1,417)	(9,273)
Reductions in the fair value of soft loans (non Subsidiary) made in the year	85	134
Soft Loans (non Subsidiary) – interest adjustment credited to the CIES during the year	(135)	(129)
(Decrease)/Increase in provision for doubtful debts re: Loans and Advances	(807)	897
Increase/(Decrease) in Interest Creditors	-	6
Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors	(2,822)	5,451
(Increase)/Decrease in Interest Debtors	534	(259)
(Increase)/Decrease in Debtors	(1,956)	804
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	-	5
(Decrease)/Increase in Pension Liability	3,879	4,389
Contributions to Provisions	227	346
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	10,149	9,509
Movement in Investment Property values	151	317
	24,574	28,576

The adjustment for items in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities is comprised of:

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Capital grants credited to surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(1,315)	(1,292)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment and investment properties	(10,555)	(9,222)
	(11,870)	(10,514)

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Interest received	(1,113)	(769)
Interest paid	9,803	9,915
	8,690	9,146

29. Cash Flow Statement – Investing Activities

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Purchase of property, plant & equipment, investment property & intangible assets	(33,885)	(32,276)
Other Capital Payments	-	(1,000)
Purchase of short term & long-term investments	(55,000)	(88,860)
Other payments for investing activities	(113)	(64)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant & equipment, investment property & intangible assets	10,555	9,222
Other Capital Cash Receipts	65	503
Capital grants received	1,259	651
Proceeds from short term & long-term investments	46,500	87,860
Net cash flows from investing activities	(30,619)	(23,964)

30. Cash Flow Statement – Financing Activities

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases & on-balance sheet PFI contracts	3	(84)
Other receipts /(payments) for financing activities	1,123	(372)
Net cash flows from financing activities	1,126	(456)

31. Amounts Reported for Resource Allocation Disclosure

The analysis of income and expenditure by service on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is that specified by the Service Reporting Code of Practice. However, decisions about resource allocation are taken by the 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:

- no charges are made in relation to capital expenditure (whereas depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses in excess of the balance on the Revaluation Reserve and amortisations are charged to services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement)
- 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
- expenditure on some support services is budgeted for centrally and not charged to directorates.

The income and expenditure of the Council's directorates for the year is as follows:

Directorate Income & Expenditure 2014/15	Chief Executive	Business Relationship Management	Customers, Communication & Culture	Strategy, People & Democracy	HRA (to be included with SPN)	Reg & Development	Not Reported	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fees, charges & other service income	(45)	(2,549)	(886)	(7,178)	(72,108)	(12,792)	-	(95,558)
Income from Council Tax / Business rates	-	(12,301)	-	-	-	-	-	(12,301)
Government Grants	-	(76,196)	(252)	(928)	(408)	(3,834)	-	(81,618)
Total Income	(45)	(91,046)	(1,138)	(8,106)	(72,516)	(16,626)	-	(189,477)
Employment expenses	158	809	3,538	4,866	5,619	(1,741)	-	13,249
Operational Expenses	28	74,469	2,388	16,250	66,157	12,700	-	171,992
Support Service recharges	(142)	(421)	(2,730)	1,309	5,690	4,177	-	7,883
Total Expenditure	44	74,857	3,196	22,425	77,466	15,136	-	193,124
Net (Income) / Expenditure	(1)	(16,189)	2,058	14,319	4,950	(1,490)	-	3,647

Directorate Income & Expenditure 2013/14 (RESTATED)	Chief Executive	Business Relationship Management	Customers, Communication & Culture	Strategy, People & Democracy	HRA (to be included with SPN)	Reg & Development	Not Reported	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fees, charges & other service income	-	(1,877)	(628)	(7,326)	(72,106)	(11,499)	-	(93,436)
Income from Council Tax / Business rates	-	(12,301)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government Grants	-	(78,723)	(121)	(1,355)	(1,102)	(3,424)	-	(84,725)
Total Income	-	(92,901)	(749)	(8,681)	(73,208)	(14,923)	-	(178,161)
Employment expenses	172	906	3,472	5,215	5,541	(3,400)	-	11,906
Operational Expenses	48	70,126	4,121	17,809	37,112	39,644	-	168,860
Support Service recharges	(220)	837	(2,888)	1,702	5,822	3,984	-	9,237
Total Expenditure	-	71,869	4,705	24,726	48,475	40,228	-	190,003
Net (Income) / Expenditure	-	(21,032)	3,956	16,045	(24,733)	25,305	-	(459)

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

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

						2014/15 £000	2013/14 £000
Net expenditure in the Directorate Analysis						3,649	(460)
Net expenditure of services & support services not included in the Analysis						(648)	(6,700)
Expenditure Statement						(648)	(6,700)
Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement						3,001	(7,160)

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.

2014/15	Directorate Analysis £000	Net Expenditure of services and support services not included in the Analysis £000	Amounts not reported to management for decision making £000	Reallocation analysis £000	Cost of Services £000	Corporate Amounts £000	Total £000
Fees, charges & other service income	(95,559)	4,009	-	-	(91,550)	(4,009)	(95,559)
Interest & investment income	-	-	-	(10,327)	(10,327)	-	(10,327)
Income from Council Tax / Business rates	(12,301)	12,301	-	-	-	(12,301)	(12,301)
Government Grants & contributions	(81,618)	14,634	-	-	(66,984)	(14,634)	(81,618)
Total Income	(189,478)	30,944	-	(10,327)	(168,861)	(30,944)	(199,805)
Employment expenses	13,250	(1,005)	-	-	12,245	1,005	13,250
Other service charges	171,994	(30,209)	-	(31,026)	110,759	16,484	127,243
Support Service recharges	7,883	(109)	-	-	7,774	109	7,883
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment	-	-	-	15,279	15,279	-	15,279
Interest Payments	-	-	-	25,318	25,318	-	25,318
Precepts & Levies	-	-	-	206	206	-	206
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-	-	-	976	976	-	976
Gain or Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	(426)	(426)	-	(426)
Total Expenditure	193,127	(31,323)	-	10,327	172,131	17,598	189,729
(Surplus) / deficit on the provision of services	3,649	(379)	-	-	3,270	(13,346)	(10,076)

2013/14 Comparatives	Directorate Analysis	Net Expenditure of services and support services not included in the Analysis	Amounts not reported to management for decision making	Reallocation analysis	Cost of Services	Corporate Amounts	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fees, charges & other service income	(93,437)	3,085	-	-	(90,352)	(3,085)	(93,437)
Interest & investment income	-	-	-	(12,428)	(12,428)	-	(12,428)
Income from Council tax	(12,301)	12,301	-	-	-	(12,301)	(12,301)
Government Grants & contributions	(84,724)	15,543	-	-	(69,181)	(15,543)	(84,724)
Total Income	(190,462)	30,929	-	(12,428)	(171,961)	(30,929)	(202,890)
Employment expenses	11,907	88	-	-	11,995	(88)	11,907
Other service charges	170,482	(37,595)	-	(23,785)	109,102	18,039	127,141
Support Service recharges	7,613	(121)	-	-	7,492	121	7,613
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment	-	-	-	7,272	7,272	-	7,272
Interest Payments	-	-	-	27,522	27,522	-	27,522
Precepts & Levies	-	-	-	197	197	-	197
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-	-	-	935	935	-	935
Gain or Loss on Disposal of Non-current Assets	-	-	-	287	287	-	287
Total Expenditure	190,002	(37,628)	-	12,428	164,802	18,072	182,874
(Surplus) / deficit on the provision of services	(460)	(6,699)	-	-	(7,159)	(12,857)	(20,016)

32. Trading Operations

The Council manages various trading operations, financial results for which were as follows:

	2014/15			2013/14
	Expenditure	Income	(Surplus) / Deficit	(Surplus) / Deficit
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Car Parks	2,562	(5,192)	(2,630)	(3,638)
Industrial Estates	198	(608)	(410)	(361)
Corporate Estates	1,683	(3,008)	(1,325)	(1,937)
Civic Halls	452	(194)	258	315
Markets	666	(716)	(50)	103
Yacht Station	13	(3)	10	3
Net (Surplus) / Deficit	5,574	(9,721)	(4,147)	(5,515)

Other than for Markets, the income and expenditure of the remaining Trading Operations for 2014/15 and 2013/14 have been consolidated within the Net Cost of Services in accordance with SerCOP. Income and expenditure of the markets are within Other Operating Expenditure.

Reported Corporate Estates expenditure has increased by £1.1m, mainly due to the Grant of land at Bowthorpe to Norse Care to facilitate the building of Housing with Care facility and a Dementia unit. Car Parks income has decreased by £0.9m mainly due to a non-recurrent settlement during 13/14 for St. Andrews Car Park.

33. Associates

Norwich City Council has three associate companies, NPS Norwich Limited, Norwich Norse Environmental Limited and Norwich Norse Building Limited– see disclosure of services produced in note 46. The results of these associates have not been incorporated in the Council's accounts on the grounds of immateriality; therefore results of the associates are detailed in the table below of which Norwich City Council's share is 50%

	NPS Norwich Ltd		Norwich/Norse Environmental Ltd		Norwich Norse Building Ltd	
	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14
Profit & Loss Account						
Operating Profit	238	106	113	89	2	-
Interest Receivable	3	3	-	-	-	-
Profit on Ordinary Activities before Corporation Tax	241	109	113	89	2	-
Corporation Tax	-	-	(24)	(22)	(1)	-
Retained Profit for the financial year	241	109	89	67	1	-
Balance Sheet						
Profit & Loss b/f	136	27	67	-	-	-
Profit & Loss for the financial year	241	109	89	67	1	-
Profit & Loss reserve c/f	377	136	156	67	1	-

34. Agency Services

The City Council is a member of four Joint Committees – Norfolk Joint Museums and Archaeology Committee, Norfolk Joint Records Committee, Norfolk Highways Joint Committee and CNC Building Control Consultancy Joint Committee (Building Control Partnership).

The Norwich Highways Joint Committee oversees the operation of the Highways Agency Agreement providing the services for highways, traffic management and on-street car parking. The Council acts as agent for the County in relation to the work governed by the Joint Committee. The amounts of income and expenditure for 2014/15 and 2013/14 are as follows:-

Highways	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Expenditure	1,045	1,084
Income	(912)	(1,035)
(Surplus) paid over to Norfolk County Council/ Deficit reimbursed to Norwich City Council	133	49

On-Street Car parking	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Expenditure	1,168	1,163
Income	(1,281)	(1,292)
(Surplus) paid over to Norfolk County Council	(113)	(129)

The non-agency elements of the Norwich Highways Joint Committee are not material.

The Council's interest in the Norfolk Joint Museums and Archaeology Committee, the Norfolk Joint Records Committee and the CNC Building Control Consultancy Joint Committee (Building Control Partnership) are not material.

On 1st November 2012 Norwich Business Improvement District was launched. A Business Improvement District (BID) is a defined area within which businesses pay an additional tax or fee in order to fund projects within the district's boundaries. The council acts as agent for Norwich BID by billing and collecting the additional tax.

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Billed	634	650
Collected	480	524
Paid over to Norwich BID	366	378

35. Members' Allowances

The total of members' allowances paid in the year was £344,142 (2013/14 £334,053) in accordance with the Members' Allowance Scheme as set out in Appendix 16 of the Council's Constitution.

36. Officers Remuneration

Post Holder	Salary (incl Fees & allowances) £	Expenses £	2014/15		Pension Contributions £	Total Remuneration (incl Pension contributions) £
			Compensation for loss of office £	Total Remuneration (excl Pension contributions) £		
Chief Executive Officer	129,699	-	-	129,699	18,806	148,505
Executive Head of Service for Regeneration & Development **	19,266	-	-	19,266	2,626	21,892
Executive Head of Service for Communications, Customer & Cultural Services	78,730	-	-	78,730	11,416	90,146
Executive Head of Service for Strategy, People & Neighbourhoods	80,805	-	-	80,805	11,717	92,522
Head of Service for Business Relationship Management & Democracy	75,624	-	-	75,624	10,940	86,564
Deputy Chief Executive *	39,441	-	-	39,441	7,092	46,533
TOTAL	423,565	-	-	423,565	62,597	486,162

* Deputy Chief Executive retired on 1/9/2014

** Executive Head of Service for Regeneration & Development started on 6/1/2015

			2013/14			
Post Holder	Salary (incl Fees & allowances)	Expenses	Compensation for loss of office	Total Remuneration (excl Pension contributions)	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration (incl Pension contributions)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive Officer	129,911	-	-	129,911	18,806	148,717
Deputy Chief Executive	104,133	-	-	104,133	13,725	117,858
Head of Communications & Cultural Services	78,338	-	-	78,338	11,359	89,697
Head of Strategy & Programme Management	71,810	-	-	71,810	10,412	82,222
Exec Head of Service Business Relationship Mgr.	71,810	-	-	71,810	10,412	82,222
Head of Law and Guidance +	40,502	-	11,899	52,401	6,939	59,340
	496,504	-	11,899	508,403	71,653	580,056

+ Head of Law and Guidance – Left Norwich City Council in January 2014 due to redundancy

Senior officer's remuneration disclosed on the tables above is included in the bandings in the table below.

The number of employees whose remuneration, excluding pension contributions, was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 was:

Remuneration Band	2014/15	2013/14
£50,000 to £54,999	5	6
£55,000 to £59,999	1	1
£60,000 to £64,999	7	7
£65,000 to £69,999	-	-
£70,000 to £74,999	-	2
£75,000 to £79,999	2	1
£80,000 to £84,999	1	-
£90,000 to £94,999	-	-
£100,000 to £104,999	-	1
£125,000 to £129,999	1	1
£135,000 to £139,999		
	17	19

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

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies	Number of other departures agreed	Total number of exit packages by cost band	Total cost of exit packages in each band
£0 - £20,000	-	1	1	5,396
Total	0	1	1	5,396

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies	Number of other departures agreed	Total number of exit packages by cost band	Total cost of exit packages in each band
£0 - £20,000	-	2	2	13,025
Total	0	2	2	13,025

37. External Audit Costs

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

In 2014/15 and 2013/14 the following fees were payable by the Council to our external auditors.

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
		restated
Fees payable to the Audit Commission with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor	109	107
Fees payable to the Audit Commission in respect of statutory inspection	-	-
Fees payable to the Audit Commission for the certification of grant claims & returns	38	50
Fee payable to the Audit Commission in respect of other services provided	-	12
Total	147	169

The fees for other services payable in 2013/14 relate to the auditor's consideration of correspondence from the public and formal objections, and is charged in addition to the scale fee.

38. Grants Income

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2014/15:

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income		Restated
Revenue Support Grant	(5,981)	(7,861)
Local Strategic Partnership - Second Homes	(140)	(84)
New Homes Bonus	(2,056)	(1,658)
NNDR Administration Grant	-	(269)
Small Business Rate Relief Grant	(1,115)	(564)
Other Grants (Non Capital)	(390)	(124)
Sub-Total inc NNDR	(9,682)	(10,560)
Capital Grants & Contributions		
DfT Cycle Ambition Grant	(2,612)	(1,112)
Home and Communities Agency	(720)	(248)
Community Infrastructure Levy (Funding from developers)	(208)	(71)
Community Infrastructure Levy (Funding from GNGB Strategic Pool)	(161)	-
St Andrews MSCP Settlement	-	(1,100)
Disabled Facilities Grant	(408)	(469)
Capital Grant Income (from Government bodies)	(291)	(709)
Capital Grants & contribution income (from non Government)	(499)	(907)
Sub Total	(4,899)	(4,616)
Capital Grants & Contributions(REFCUS expenditure)		
Sustrans	-	(32)
Capital Grants & contribution income (from Government Bodies)	(20)	-
Capital Grants & contribution income (from non Government)	(32)	(29)
Sub Total	(52)	(61)
Donated Assets	-	(306)
Sub Total	-	(306)
Total	(14,633)	(15,543)
Credited to Services		
Rent Allowance Subsidy	(28,073)	(28,481)
Rent Rebate Subsidy	(35,182)	(36,654)
Discretionary Housing Payments	(411)	(222)
Housing Benefit Administration Grant	(1,024)	(1,294)
BLF	(50)	(99)
Supporting People	(185)	(567)
Other Revenue Grants & Contributions (from Government)	(560)	(404)
Other Non Govt revenue grants and contributions	(10)	(19)
Sub Total	(66,984)	(69,181)

The Council has received a number of grants, contributions and donations that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the monies or property to be returned to the giver. The balances at the year-end are as follows:

CURRENT LIABILITIES		2014/15	2013/14
		£000	£000
Grants Receipts in Advance (Capital Grants)			
Home and Communities Agency Capital Grant		(994)	(1,648)
Disabled Facilities Grant		-	-
DECC Green Deal Community Fund		(416)	-
Developers Contributions (S.106)		(425)	(592)
Total		(1,835)	(2,240)
Grants Receipts in Advance (Revenue Grants)			
Home and Communities Agency		(59)	(119)
Other Government Grants & Contributions		(597)	(632)
Other Non Government Grants & Contributions		(136)	(260)
LEGI Re Guildhall		(50)	(50)
SALIX		(38)	(43)
Developers Contributions (S.106)		(186)	(170)
Total		(1,066)	(1,274)
LONG TERM LIABILITIES			
		£000	£000
Grants Receipts in Advance (Capital Grants)			
Other Government Grants & Contributions		(28)	(28)
Developers Contributions (S.106)		(823)	(413)
Other Non-Government Grants & Contributions		(47)	(52)
Total		(898)	(493)
Grants Receipts in Advance (Revenue Grants)			
Local Enterprise Growth Initiative re Guildhall		(300)	(350)
SALIX		(83)	(70)
Developers Contributions (S.106)		(1,855)	(1,951)
Total		(2,238)	(2,371)

The council continues to collect a Community Infrastructure Levy in accordance with a charging schedule adopted on the 25th June 2013.

The contributions collected from developments liable to pay the levy are designated to fund both the infrastructure required to support the planned growth in housing and jobs across the Greater Norwich area and improvements to address the demands that development places on local neighbourhoods within the city.

Section 106 agreements and planning conditions will also continue to be used for local infrastructure requirements on development sites, such as site specific local provision of open space, access roads and affordable housing.

39. Capital Expenditure & Capital Financing

			2014/15	2013/14
			£000	£000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement 1st April			235,976	237,864
Property, Plant & Equipment			29,963	27,866
Assets under Construction			4,458	2,493
Investment Property			55	732
Assets Held for Sale			-	-
Heritage Assets			-	26
Intangible Assets			132	221
Decent Home Loans granted net of repaid			1	(38)
Local Authority Mortgage Scheme			-	1,000
Municipal Bond Agency Investment			50	-
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute			3,053	1,748
			273,688	271,912
Sources of Finance				
Capital Receipts			(4,342)	(3,542)
Government Grants & Other Contributions			(3,777)	(2,324)
Housing Revenue Account Major Repairs Allowance			(12,653)	(11,896)
Revenue Contributions & Minimum Revenue Provision *			(18,049)	(17,028)
HRA non-dwelling depreciation, revaluation & impairments			(414)	(1,146)
			234,453	235,976
Increase (decrease) in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government fin assistance)			(1,523)	(1,888)
Increase (decrease) in Capital financing Requirement			(1,523)	(1,888)

Each local Council has a borrowing limit determined by the level of debt which it can afford. The system is governed by CIPFA's 'Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities' and the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003.

* The Minimum Revenue Provision 2014/15 is £1,091m (2013/14 £1.052m) and this represents a provision against the Council's underlying debt that has been acquired to finance capital expenditure.

40. Leases

Council as Lessee

Operating Leases

The Council leases cars and equipment to facilitate provision of services. It also leases privately owned properties to provide a decent, affordable housing alternative to those facing homelessness.

The Council's future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable lease in future years are:

	31-Mar-15		31-Mar-14	
	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Land & Buildings
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Future Rental Liabilities				
Not later than one year	182	1,653	163	1,712
Later than one year & not later than five years	* 368	1,971	296	2,432
Total	550	3,624	459	4,144

* based on Pool Car contract extension to October 2017

The expenditure charged to the Housing Revenue Account, Cultural, Environmental, Regulatory and Planning Services lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to these leases was £2,287,157 (2013/14 £2,411,298)

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Sublease payments receivable	2,236	2,322
Total	2,236	2,322

Finance Leases

The council has acquired communal aeries for its dwellings under a finance lease, these assets are disclosed as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet under Vehicles, Plant and Equipment at the net amount of £1,112,670 (2013/2014 £1,205,394)

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.

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Finance Lease Liabilities		
Current	81	76
Non-Current	1,274	1,355
Financing Costs payable in future years	743	829
Minimum Lease Payments	2,098	2,260

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

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Future Rental Liabilities		
No later than one year	161	161
Later than one year & not later than 5 years	646	646
Over 5 years	1,130	1,291
Total	1,937	2,098

Council as Lessor

Operating Leases

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

- The provision of community services such as sports facilities, tourism services and community centres
- economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses

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

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Tenants Future Rental Liabilities		
Not later than one year	3,619	3,367
Later than one year & not later than five years	11,507	11,028
Over five years	66,322	66,255
Total	81,448	80,650

In addition to the above, there are 101 properties (145 in 2013/14) where the rent is in perpetuity that amounts annually to £237,585 per annum (2013/14 £223,167).

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews.

Finance Leases

- The Council leases out twenty one properties on a finance lease.

The Council has gross investments in the leases, made up of the minimum lease payments expected to be received over the remaining term and the residual value anticipated for the property when the lease comes to an end. The minimum lease payments are the payments over the lease term that the lessee is or can be required to make, excluding contingent rent. The gross investment is made up of the following amounts

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Finance lease debtor (net present value of minimum lease payments):		
Current	26	29
Non-current	1,424	1,333
Unearned finance income	2,097	2,263
Unguaranteed residual value of property	112	112
Gross investment in the leases	3,659	3,737

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

	Gross Investment in the Lease		Minimum Lease Payments	
	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-14
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Future Rental Liabilities				
Not later than one year	48	51	48	51
Later than one year & not later than five years	219	238	218	238
Later than five years	3,393	3,449	3,281	3,337
Total	3,660	3,738	3,547	3,626

41. Impairment Losses

During the year the Council carried out adaptations at a cost of £826,708 (2013/14 £1,052,557) to a number of council dwellings under Disabled Facilities legislation. No individual adaptation was significant in value. As advised by our valuer these adaptations added no value to the dwellings, therefore this expenditure was impaired as shown in note 12 (combined with the impairments detailed below).

The Council carried out works to the bin stores for the council dwellings of £510,435 (2013/14 £681,945). As advised by our valuer these works added no value to the dwellings, therefore this expenditure was impaired as shown in note 12 (combined with the impairments detailed below and above).

The Council also impaired the cost of works to flats within blocks for which the lease has been sold £170,131 lift installations £30,967, enhancement to HRA estates £668,374, District Heating schemes £196,265, work benefitting dwellings subsequently sold or the area surrounding dwellings sold under Right to Buy legislation £4,431.

The Council has impaired 6-9 Ninham Court by £102k to nil value as the proposed sale to the trust has fallen through and the asset is in a bad state of repair.

42. Termination Benefits

The Council terminated the contract of an employee in 2014/15, incurring liabilities of £5,396 (2013/14 £13,025). This was payable to 1 (2 in 2013/14) officer who was made redundant as part of the Council's rationalisation of the Service and includes amounts payable in respect of early retirement to the pension fund.

43. Other Long Term Liabilities

The Council has other long term liabilities as detailed in the table below

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Pension Fund Liability	146,997	134,895
Other	89	27
	147,086	134,922

44. Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in Pension Schemes

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

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

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 pension liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments as they eventually fall due.

The LGPS pension scheme is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the pensions committee of Norfolk County Council. Policy is determined in accordance with the Pensions Fund Regulations. The investment managers of the fund are appointed by the committee which includes the Interim Head of Finance of Norfolk County Council.

The principal risks to the authority of the scheme are the longevity assumptions, statutory changes to the scheme, structural changes to the scheme (i.e. large-scale withdrawals from the scheme), changes to inflation, bond yields and the performance of the equity investments held by the scheme. These are mitigated to a certain extent by the statutory requirements to charge to the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account the amounts required by statute as described in the accounting policies note.

Transactions relating to Retirement Benefits

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the council is required to make against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		
<i>Cost of Services</i>		
Current service cost	4,255	4,298
(Gain)/loss from settlements	-	84
<i>Financing and Investment Income and expenditure</i>		
Net Interest expense	5,494	6,088
Total Post-employment Benefits Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	9,749	10,470
<i>Other post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>		
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(22,209)	17,236
Actuarial (Gains) and Losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	-	6,180
Actuarial (Gains) and Losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	33,294	(3,647)
Other experience	(2,863)	(25,471)
Total Post-employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	17,971	4,768
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code and HRA balances for pensions in the year	(9,749)	(10,470)
Employers' contributions payable to the scheme	8,222	(5,702)

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the 31 March 2015 is a loss of £123,725m (31 March 2014 loss of £115.503m)

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

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

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Present Value of funded liabilities	(386,696)	(350,999)
Present Value of unfunded liabilities	(22,083)	(20,991)
Fair Value of plan assets	261,772	237,076
Net Liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(147,007)	(134,914)

	2014/15	2013/14
Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities:	£000	£000
At 1 April	(371,990)	(386,236)
Total service Cost	(4,255)	(4,298)
Interest Cost	(15,064)	(17,180)
Contributions by Members	(1,294)	(1,215)
Remeasurement (gains)/Losses		
- actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	(6,180)
- actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(33,294)	3,647
- other	2,863	25,471
Benefits Paid	14,255	14,084
Losses/(Gains) on curtailments	-	(84)
At 31 March	(408,779)	(371,991)

	2014/15	2013/14
Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme assets	£000	£000
At 1 April	237,076	250,029
Interest Income	9,570	11,092
Remeasurement Gain/(loss)		
the return on plan assets excluding amount included in net interest expense	22,209	(17,236)
Employer Contributions	4,653	4,854
Contributions by Members	1,294	1,215
Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits	1,225	1,206
Benefits Paid	(13,030)	(12,878)
Unfunded benefits paid	(1,225)	(1,206)
At 31 March	261,772	237,076

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised:

	2014/15				2013/14			
	Quoted Prices in active markets £000	Quoted prices not in active markets £000	Total £000	% of total assets	Quoted Prices in active markets £000	Quoted prices not in active markets £000	Total £000	% of total assets
Cash & Cash Equivalents		6,985	6,985	2.7%		6,080	6,080	2.6%
Equity Instruments								
by industry type								
Consumer	11,254		11,254	4.3%	14,403		14,403	6.1%
Manufacturing	13,886		13,886	5.3%	13,210		13,210	5.6%
Energy and Utilities	5,764		5,764	2.2%	7,370		7,370	3.1%
Financial institutions	16,834		16,834	6.4%	14,767		14,767	6.2%
Health and care	8,852		8,852	3.4%	6,737		6,737	2.8%
Information Technology	8,895		8,895	3.4%	4,240		4,240	1.8%
Other	13,267		13,267	5.1%	10,527		10,527	4.4%
Sub-total Equity Instruments	78,752		78,752		71,254		71,254	
Private equity		17,216	17,216	6.6%		16,310	16,310	6.9%
Bonds								
by sector								
Corporate	11,012		11,012	4.2%	9,908		9,908	4.2%
Other	285		285	0.1%	837		837	0.4%
Sub-total Bonds	11,297		11,297		10,745		10,745	
Property								
by geographical location								
UK property		27,803	27,803	10.6%		23,625	23,625	10.0%
Overseas property		3,192	3,192	1.2%		3,516	3,516	1.5%
Sub-total Property		30,995	30,995			27,141	27,141	
Investment Funds & Unit Trusts								
Equities	105,361		105,361	40.2%	68,569		68,569	28.9%
Bonds	10,841		10,841	4.1%	36,877		36,877	15.6%
Sub-total Investment Funds & Unit Trusts	116,202	-	116,202		105,447	-	105,446	
Derivatives	232		232	0.1%	103		103	0.0%
Other	93		93	0.0%	-		-	0.0%
Total Assets	206,576	55,196	261,772		187,548	49,531	237,078	

Basis for Estimating Assets & Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc. Liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson, an independent firm of actuaries, based on the latest full valuation of the scheme at 31 March 2013.

The principle assumptions used in their calculations have been:

Mortality Assumptions:	2014/15	2013/14
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners		
Men	22.1yrs	22.1yrs
Women	24.3yrs	24.3yrs
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners		
Men	24.5yrs	24.5yrs
Women	26.9yrs	26.9yrs
Rate of inflation	2.10%	2.60%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.00%	3.40%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.10%	2.60%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	3.10%	4.10%
Take up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump		
Pre-April 2008 service	50%	50%
Post-April 2008 service	75%	75%

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

	Increase in Assumption £000
Longevity (increase of 1 year)	11,160
Rate of increase in salaries (increase by 0.5%)	5,620
Rate of increase in pensions (increase by 0.5%)	25,205
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (decrease by 0.5%)	30,877

Impact on the Council's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The County Council has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 20 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be completed on 31 March 2016.

The scheme will need to take account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Under the Act, the Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales and the other main existing public service schemes may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31 March 2014 (or service after 31 March 2015 for other main existing public service pension schemes in England and Wales). The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings schemes to pay pensions and other benefits to certain public servants.

The total contribution expected to be made to the scheme by the Council for the year to March 2015 is £4.641m

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 23.9 years, 2013/14.

45. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities

Business rates

The council is aware that one of its Business rates hereditaments has put forward a proposal to merge its premises that appears in councils rating lists countrywide into a single national assessment appearing from 1 April 2010 (i.e. the change would take effect from 1 April 2010). The VOA has confirmed that the proposal includes premises and telecommunications and is proposing a single listing forming one hereditament to one council.

The VOA will now need to consider this proposal and has requested supporting evidence from the maker of it. At this stage they are unable to provide anyone with an indication of how long this will take but will keep councils informed as to the progress.

There are 68 councils which have this company's premises within their rating lists; the total rateable value being £72.259m, the maximum rateable value is £6.235m with 3 councils having a rating listing of less than £100k.

The method for deciding which Billing Authority the merged assessment (if that is the outcome) should fall within is covered by the Non Domestic (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 1989 SI 1060. The regulation applies to any unit of property ("relevant property") which by virtue of section 64(1) of the Act comprises separate hereditaments solely by reason of being divided by a boundary between charging authorities. Relevant property shall be treated as one hereditament and as situated throughout any relevant period in the area of the charging authority in whose area is situated that part of the property which would but for this regulation be the hereditament appearing to the relevant valuation officer or officers to have, on the relevant day, the greater or (as the case may be) the greatest rateable value. This authority would effectively have a windfall of the back dated business rates and increased business rates going forward whilst the remaining 67 councils would suffer significant loss.

The increased business rates for the receiving authority could be viewed as 'growth' for which a levy is payable, but the maximum levy would be 50%. The largest authority is in a business rates pool so the pool would be able to keep the growth – this would be a large loss of revenue for the government.

This is a proposal, not an appeal. An appeal is where the ratepayer believes there is an error in the rateable value. The company is not (in this proposal at least, they may have individual appeals lodged) questioning the validity of the rateable value, it is maintaining that the relevant property comprises separate hereditaments solely by reason of being divided by a boundary between charging authorities.

There is no indication as to whether the proposal will be accepted or rejected, therefore the council has decided on disclosure of a contingent liability; if a requirement for a provision be revealed by the review at 2016/17 NNDR1 the impact on the council would be the same as if full provision had been made at 2014/15 year end. This is because the distribution of the 2014/15 surplus/deficit in 2015/16 was estimated in the 2015/16 NNDR1, any variance to be distributed in 2016/17.

Assets

VAT Compound Interest

There have been a number of recent developments in relation to the ability of taxpayers to claim 'compound', as opposed to 'simple', interest on monies repaid (or to be repaid) to them by HMRC. Compound interest can far exceed that of simple interest and the Council has been advised that claims for compound interest can, potentially, go back to 1973. In view of the significant value of VAT repayment claims already made by the Council, both in relation to that still outstanding (as above) and those already repaid by HMRC under 'Fleming', the Council has engaged PWC to submit a claim for compound interest to the High Court. It is currently unclear when these claims will be determined.

46. 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.

UK government has significant influence over the general operations of the council – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the council operates, and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the council has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from government departments are set out in the subjective analysis in Note 31 on reporting for resources allocation decisions. Grant receipts outstanding at 31 March 2013 are shown in Note 38, debtors are shown in Note 21 and creditors in Note 23.

Members of the council have direct control over the council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2013/14 and 2012/13 is shown in Note 35. During 2014/15, works and services to the value of £84,975 (2013/14 £59,693) were commissioned from companies in which three members had an interest. Contracts were entered into in full compliance with the council's standing orders. In addition members approved £318,895 (2013/14 £596,795) and officer working parties a further £6,341 (2013/14 £9,440) as grants to voluntary organisations in which seven members had an interest. In all instances, the grants were made with proper consideration of declarations of interest. The relevant members did not take part in any discussion or decision relating to the grants. Details of all these transactions are recorded in the Register of Members' Interests, open to public inspection at City Hall during office hours.

During 2014/15, grants totalling £38,835 were made to one organisation (2013/14 £38,696 to one organisation) in which a member of senior management had an interest. The member of senior management did not take part in any discussion, decision, or administration relating to the grants.

During 2014/15, there were no works and services commissioned (2013/14 £700 Voluntary Norfolk, 1 officer) from entities in which officer had interests.

Companies and joint ventures – the council has interests in:

- I. Two companies, Legislator 1656 and 1657 Ltd, which the Council has shares in and are related to developments at Norwich Airport.
- II. Norwich Norse Environmental Ltd – provides a range of facilities, management and contract services to Norwich and surrounding areas
- III. Norwich Norse (Building) Ltd – provides maintenance, repairs and upgrades to housing and non housing buildings for Norwich City Council.
- IV. Norfolk Environmental Waste Services Limited (NEWS) – provides recycling sorting services to Norwich and surrounding districts.
- V. NPS Norwich Ltd – provides property management services to Norwich City Council

For all the above, the Council has officer and member representatives on the boards of these companies, and relevant information is disclosed in the notes to the accounts about such interests. No amounts of money have been paid to or from the Legislator companies during 2014/15. £5,569,705 (2013/14 £6,050,901) has been spent with Norwich Norse Environmental Ltd, and £11,692,310 (2013/14 NIL) with Norwich Norse Building Ltd during 2014/15 and £4,377,055 (2013/14 £3,787,698) has been spent with NPS Norwich Ltd. During 2014/15 £284,135 (2013/14 £306,997) has been spent with NEWS. Amounts due to NEWS are £7,102, Norwich Norse Building Ltd are £1,163,200, Norwich Norse Environmental Ltd are £34,100 and NPS Norwich Ltd are £8,907. Amounts due from NEWS are £146,118, Norwich Norse Environmental Ltd are £112,557 and from NPS Norwich Ltd are £116,211.

Several councillors are appointed to represent the Council on various Strategic Partnership boards. During the year there have been a number of transactions with the Strategic Partnerships totalling £299,527 (2013/14 £49,725). There have also been a number of transactions on behalf of the strategic partnerships with the Highways Agency, disclosed in Note 34; and the Norwich and Homes & Communities Agency Strategic Partnership, with expenditure of £119,293 (2013/14 £202,794). These partnership activities are integrated into the council's usual budget setting and management processes.

47. Heritage Assets: Five Year Summary of Transactions

	Civic Plate & Regalia	Paintings	Sculptures & Bronzes	Statues, Fountains	Buildings	Total Heritage Assets
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Valuation						
1 April 2010	7,407	3,398	658	2,281	549	14,293
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	949	949
Additions	-	-	65	-	1,677	1,742
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	(11)	(11)
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	34	34
31 March 2011	7,407	3,398	723	2,281	3,199	17,008
1 April 2011	7,407	3,398	723	2,281	3,199	17,008
Revaluations	-	1,276	1,503	-	163	2,942
31 March 2012	7,407	4,674	2,226	2,281	3,362	19,950
1 April 2012	7,407	4,674	2,226	2,281	3,362	19,951
Revaluations	-	-	8	-	-	8
Additions	-	-	-	6	17	23
Disposals	(18)	-	-	-	-	(18)
31 March 2013	7,389	4,674	2,234	2,287	3,379	19,964
1 April 2013	7,389	4,674	2,234	2,287	3,379	19,964
Revaluations	654	-	-	-	-	654
Additions	-	-	-	-	26	26
Disposals	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)
31 March 2014	8,041	4,674	2,234	2,287	3,405	20,642
1 April 2014	8,041	4,674	2,234	2,287	3,405	20,642
Revaluations	20	-	-	-	-	20
31 March 2015	8,061	4,674	2,234	2,287	3,405	20,662

Housing Revenue Account Income & Expenditure Statement

	Notes	2014/15	2013/14
		£000	£000
Expenditure			
Repairs & Maintenance		14,940	13,714
Supervision & Management		16,466	16,600
Rents, Rates, Taxes & Other Charges		6,474	6,344
Depreciation & Impairment of Non-current Assets	HRA 6&7	15,746	15,672
Local Authority Housing - Revaluation loss (gain) on Dwellings		(4,095)	(15,068)
Debt Management Costs		72	66
Movement in Allowance for Bad Debts		(19)	306
Total Expenditure		49,584	37,634
Income			
Dwelling Rents		58,766	58,612
Non-dwelling Rents		2,178	2,092
Charges for Services & Facilities		3,125	3,231
Contributions towards expenditure		8,203	8,718
Total Income		72,272	72,653
Net (Income)/Cost of HRA Services included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		(22,688)	(35,019)
HRA services share of Corporate & Democratic Core		471	380
Net (Income)/Cost of HRA Services		(22,217)	(34,639)
HRA share of operating income & expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement			
Other Operating Expenditure		(856)	351
Financing & Investment Income & expenditure		9,986	10,109
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income		(253)	(555)
(Surplus)/deficit for the year on HRA services		(13,340)	(24,734)

Movement in Reserves Statement (Housing Revenue Account)

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2010	25,129	27,788
<u>Movement in reserves during Year</u>		
Surplus/ (deficit) on provision of services	13,339	24,733
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	13,339	24,733
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 7 main accounts)	(18,270)	(27,393)
Net Increase/ Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(4,931)	(2,660)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (note 8 main accounts)	-	1
Transfers between reserves	(19)	-
Increase/Decrease in Year	(4,950)	(2,659)
Balance at 31 March carried forward	20,179	25,129

Notes to Housing Revenue Account Income & Expenditure Statement

1. Other Operating Income

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
(Gains)/Losses on the disposal of non-current assets	(856)	351
Total	(856)	351

2. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Interest payable and similar charges	8,731	8,825
Pension interest cost and expected return on pension assets	1,478	1,608
Interest receivable and similar income	(223)	(324)
Total	9,986	10,109

3. Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Capital Grants and contributions	(253)	(555)
Total	(253)	(555)

4. Loan Charges

Under HRA self-financing the Council has adopted a 'two-pool' approach so that HRA self-financing loans and the resultant interest are directly attributable to the HRA. This has led to external interest charges of £8,646,120 being charged to the HRA in 2014/15 (2013/14 £8,731,393).

5. HRA Council Dwellings

At 31 March 2015 there were 15,303 HRA Council dwellings, of which 953 were sheltered housing units.

	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-14
	Total Stock	Total Stock
Parlour houses	315	317
Non-parlour houses	5,321	5,381
Non-traditional houses	651	657
Bungalows	340	341
Cottage properties	227	244
Flats	6,574	6,629
Maisonettes	508	514
Flats in tower blocks	414	416
Sheltered/Good Neighbour housing units	953	987
	15,303	15,486
The changes in stock during the year can be summarised as follows		
Stock as at 1 April	15,486	15,640
Right to Buy sales	(149)	(145)
Other Dwelling Sales	(8)	(9)
Conversions	-	(1)
Demolitions	-	(2)
Appropriation to General Fund	(35)	-
Re-purchase of former RTB Dwelling	1	3
New Build Housing	8	-
Stock as at 31 March	15,303	15,486

6. Housing Valuation

	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-14
	£000	£000
Operational Assets:		
Council Dwellings (HRA)	637,495	626,519
Other Land & Buildings	24,426	23,239
Vehicle, Plant & Equipment	1,113	1,205
Infrastructure & Community Assets	2,197	2,197
Assets Under Construction	3,281	2,445
Surplus assets not held for sale	141	143
Investment Properties	-	-
Sub Total	668,653	655,748
Assets held for Sale - Current	150	392
Sub Total	150	392
Intangible Assets	153	203
Sub Total	153	203
Total	668,956	656,343

The above figure for Council dwellings (HRA) equates to the value for Council dwellings shown in note 12 to the Core Financial Statements.

As set out in the Statement of Accounting Policies, Council dwellings are valued on the basis of Existing Use Value for Social Housing (EUV-SH). This value is less than the Vacant Possession Value to reflect the fact that Local Authority Housing is let at sub-market rents and, in broad terms, is arrived at after applying a regional adjustment factor of 61% (2013/14 61%). The difference between the two values therefore shows the economic cost of providing housing at less than market value.

The Vacant Possession Value of all HRA Dwellings as at 31 March 2015 was £1,602,319,550 (31 March 2014 £1,574,732,330)

7. Major Repairs Reserve

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Balance brought forward at 1 April	-	(4)
Depreciation charge for the year	(12,653)	(11,892)
Financing of capital expenditure for the year	12,653	11,896
Balance for the year	-	4
Balance Carried forward	-	-

The financing of capital expenditure for the previous year relates to an overestimation of income receivable and the consequent under-use of Major Repairs Reserve to finance capital expenditure in 2012/13.

8. HRA Capital Expenditure

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Capital Investment		Restated
Opening Capital Financing Requirement 1st April	208,776	211,293
Operational Assets	28,598	26,323
Other Land & Buildings	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
Surplus Assets	-	19
Assets under Construction	2,992	2,210
Revenue Expenditure Financed as Capital	-	-
Appropriation from GF	(1,075)	(1,510)
Reclassification to GF	-	138
	239,291	238,473
Sources of Finance		
Capital Receipts	(1,778)	(179)
Government Grants & Other Contributions	(202)	(553)
Major Repairs Allowance	(12,653)	(11,896)
Revenue Contributions	(16,958)	(15,923)
HRA Non Dwellings depreciation, revaluation & impairments	(414)	(1,146)
	207,286	208,776

9. HRA Capital Receipts

In 2014/15 total capital receipts from the disposal of HRA assets were:

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Land	51	205
Council dwellings	8,825	7,914
Total	8,876	8,119

10. Depreciation

From 1st April 2012 depreciation of the Council's housing stock is calculated by reference to the value at the previous 31st March. Council dwellings have their individual components identified as to the date of upgrade, and using the asset life as advised by the Council's valuers, depreciation associated with each properties components is calculated.

The amount of depreciation charged for the year was £13,339k (2013/14 £12,589k)

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
<u>Operational Assets</u>		
Council dwellings	12,653	11,894
Other land & buildings	540	551
Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	93	93
Intangible Assets	51	51
	13,337	12,589

11. Revaluation Losses

During the year there were £2,407,311.79 of impairment costs (2013/14 £3,085,796.79) relating to HRA assets, which are detailed in the tables below.

	2014/15	2013/14
Revaluations	£000	£000
Council Dwellings	(2,233)	(2,675)
Other Property	(174)	(411)
	(2,407)	(3,086)
Disabled Facilities adaptations not adding value	(827)	(1,053)
Lift installations not adding value	(31)	(145)
Upgrades to District Heating schemes not adding value	(196)	(90)
Enhancement of HRA estates not adding value	(668)	(257)
Construction of Bin Stores not adding value	(510)	(682)
Impairment due to adverse ground conditions	-	(448)
Other	(175)	(411)
	(2,407)	(3,086)

12. Pensions Reserve

As set out in the Statement of Accounting Policies at Note 1, the Council has restricted the accounting entries for the purposes of IAS19 'Retirement Benefits' to current service cost only for the HRA. This is reflected in the Net Cost of Services and a compensating adjustment is made to the Pensions Reserve in order that there is no impact on either the surplus/deficit for the year or subsequent rent levels.

13. Rent Arrears

Rent arrears at 31 March 2015 were £4.35m (2013/14 £3.93m). The provision for doubtful debts (rents) at 31 March 2015 was £2.45m (2013/14 £2.32m). Amounts written off during the year amounted to £0.37m (2013/14 £0.19m).

The Collection Fund Revenue Account

			31-Mar-15		31-Mar-14
		Business Rates	Council Tax	Total	Total
	Notes	£000	£000	£000	£000
INCOME					
Council Tax receivable		-	68,346	68,346	67,481
Business rates receivable		75,898	-	75,898	76,538
Council Tax Reduction Scheme		-	(13,776)	(13,776)	(14,519)
		75,898	54,570	130,468	129,500
EXPENDITURE					
Precepts & Demands:					
Central Government		38,415	-	38,415	37,637
Norfolk County Council		7,683	37,709	45,392	44,711
Norfolk Police Authority		-	6,743	6,743	6,520
Norwich City Council		30,732	7,731	38,463	37,587
Distribution of Estimated Surplus for Previous Years:					
Central Government		(190)	-	-	-
Norfolk County Council		(38)	222	184	427
Norfolk Police Authority		-	39	39	73
Norwich City Council		(152)	45	(107)	84
Charges to Collection Fund					
Costs of Collection		271	-	271	269
Increase/decrease in Bad Debt Provision		(45)	156	111	786
Increase/decrease in Provision for Appeals		568	-	568	866
Write Offs of uncollectable amounts		817	475	1,292	1,287
		78,061	53,120	131,371	130,247
Collection Fund Balance b/fwd at 1 April		(1,264)	2,881	1,617	2,363
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		(2,164)	1,450	(714)	(746)
Collection Fund Balance c/fwd at 31 March		(3,428)	4,331	903	1,617

Notes to the Collection Fund Statement

1. Income from Business Rates

Since 1 April 2013 and the introduction of the Business Rates Retention Scheme, the Council collects national non-domestic rates (NNDR) for its area, which are based on local rateable values controlled by the Valuation Office multiplied by a uniform rate controlled by Central Government. The total amount, less certain reliefs and other deductions, is paid to Central Government, Norwich City Council and Norfolk County Council in accordance with legislated percentages of 50%, 40% and 10% respectively.

The total non-domestic rateable value at 31 March 2015 was £192,718,826 (31 March 2014 £195,522,021). The national non-domestic rate multiplier for 2014/15 was 48.2p in the £ (2013/14 47.1p in the £). The small business multiplier for eligible businesses in 2014/15 was 47.1p in the £ (2013/14 46.2p in the £).

2. Council Tax

The calculation of the tax base, i.e. the number of chargeable dwellings in each Valuation Band (adjusted for dwellings where discounts apply) converted to an equivalent number of Band D dwellings, is shown below:

Property Value	Band	2014/15 Calculated Number of Properties in Band	2013/14 Calculated Number of Properties in Band
Up to £40,000	A	9,122.15	8,874.98
£40,001 to £52,000	B	11,783.99	11,640.26
£52,001 to £68,000	C	5,661.64	5,606.89
£68,001 to £88,000	D	2,906.95	2,918.00
£88,001 to £120,000	E	2,297.53	2,275.29
£120,001 to £160,000	F	1,132.30	1,108.90
£160,001 to £320,000	G	950.92	955.5
Over £320,000	H	95.00	97.50
		33,950.48	33,477.32
Collection Rate		0.97 x	0.97
		32,932.00	32,473.00
Contribution in Lieu (relating to Crown Properties)		0	0
Tax Base		32,932.00	32,473.00

The tax rate per Band D property was £1,584.58 (2013/14 £1,576.13).

3. Council Tax Contribution to Collection Fund Surpluses & Deficits

The Council Tax surplus on the Collection Fund will be distributed in subsequent financial years between Norwich City Council, Norfolk County Council and Norfolk Police Authority in proportion to the value of the respective precept made on the Collection Fund.

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Norfolk County Council	3,130	2,093
Norfolk Police Authority	559	367
Norwich City Council	642	421
Surplus Carried Forward	4,331	2,881

4. NNDR Contribution to Collection Fund Surpluses and Deficits

The NNDR surplus/deficit on the Collection Fund will be distributed in subsequent financial years between Central Government, Norwich City Council and Norfolk County Council in accordance with legislated percentages of 50%, 40% and 10% respectively.

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Central Government	(1,714)	(632)
Norwich City Council	(1,371)	(506)
Norfolk County Council	(343)	(126)
Surplus /(deficit) Carried Forward	(3,428)	(1,264)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accounting Period

The period of time covered by the accounts, normally a period of twelve months, that commences on 1 April for local authority accounts. The end of the accounting period, i.e. 31 March, is the balance sheet date.

Accrual

A sum included in the final accounts attributable to the accounting period but for which payment has yet to be made or income received.

Amortisation

A measure of the consumption of the value of intangible assets, based on the remaining economic life.

Asset

An item having a value measurable in monetary terms. Assets can either be defined as fixed or current. A fixed asset has use and value for more than one year where a current asset (e.g. stocks or short-term debtors) can readily be converted into cash.

Audit of Accounts

An independent examination of the Council's financial affairs, which ensures that the relevant legal obligations and codes of practice have been followed.

Balance Sheet

A financial statement that summarises the Council's assets, liabilities and other balances at the end of the accounting period.

Billing Authority

A local authority charged by statute with the responsibility for the collection of and accounting for council tax, NNDR and residual community charge. These in the main are district councils, such as Norwich, and unitary authorities.

Budget

A financial statement that expresses the council's service delivery plans in monetary terms. This normally covers the same period as the financial year but increasingly councils are preparing medium-term financial plans covering 3 to 5 years.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure to acquire fixed assets that will be used in providing services beyond the current accounting period or expenditure that adds value to an existing fixed asset.

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

The capital financing requirement reflects the Council's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose.

Capital Programme

The capital schemes the council intends to carry out over a specified time period, often within a 6 to 10 year timeframe.

Capital Receipt

The proceeds from the disposal of land and other assets. Proportions of capital receipts can be used to finance new capital expenditure, within rules set down by the government, but they cannot be used for revenue purposes.

Cash Equivalents

Investments that mature in 90 days or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Chartered Institute Of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)

The principal accountancy body dealing with local government finance.

CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting

This specifies the principles and practices of accounting to be followed when preparing the Statement of Accounts. It constitutes "proper accounting practice" and is recognised as such by statute.

Collection Fund

A separate fund maintained by a billing authority which records the expenditure and income relating to council tax, NNDR and residual community charges.

Community Assets

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

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement reports the net cost for the year of all the functions for which the Council is responsible, and demonstrates how that cost has been financed from general government grants, and income from local taxpayers. It brings together expenditure and income relating to all the local authority's functions.

Consistency

The concept that the accounting treatment of like items within an accounting period, and from one period to the next one is the same.

Contingent Liability

A possible obligation arising from past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, that are not wholly within the Council's control.

Creditor

Amounts owed by the Council for work done, goods received or services rendered before the end of the accounting period but for which payments have not been made by the end of that accounting period.

Debtor

Amounts due to the Council for work done, goods received or services rendered before the end of the accounting period but for which payments have not been received by the end of that accounting period.

Depreciation

The measure of the cost or revalued amount of the benefits of a fixed asset that have been consumed during the accounting period.

Effective Rate of Interest

The rate of interest that will discount the estimated cash flows over the life of a financial instrument to the amount in the balance at initial measurement.

Exceptional Items

Material items which derive from events or transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Council, and which need to be disclosed separately, by virtue of their size or incidence, such that the financial statements give a true and fair view.

Fair Value

The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arms length transaction.

Finance Lease

A lease which transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset to the lessee. Not the same as an Operating Lease (q.v.).

Financial Instruments

Any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. The term 'financial instrument' covers both financial assets (e.g. bank deposits and investments), and financial liabilities (e.g. trade payables and borrowings).

Financial Reporting Standard (FRS)

Financial Reporting Standards cover particular aspects of accounting practice, and set out the correct accounting treatment, for example, of depreciation. Compliance with these standards is normally mandatory and any departure from them must be disclosed and explained.

Fixed Assets

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

Housing Revenue Account

A separate account to the General Fund, which includes the expenditure and income arising from the provision of housing accommodation owned by the Council.

Impairment

The term used where the estimated recoverable amount from an asset is less than the amortised cost at which the asset is being carried on the balance sheet.

Infrastructure Assets

Fixed assets belonging to the Council which do not necessarily have a resale value (e.g. highways), and for which a useful life-span cannot be readily assessed.

Intangible Fixed Assets

These are assets which do not have a physical substance, e.g. software licences, but which yield benefits to the Council and the services it provides, for a period of more than one year.

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement precedes the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. It takes into account items, in addition to the Income and Expenditure Account surplus or deficit, which are required by statute, and non-statutory proper practices, to be charged or credited to the General Fund, Housing Revenue Account & other reserves

Movement in Reserves Statement – Housing Revenue Account

This statement follows the Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement. It takes into account items, in addition to the Income and Expenditure Account surplus or deficit, which are required by statute, and non-statutory proper practices, to be charged or credited to the Housing Revenue Account.

NNDR (National Non-Domestic Rate)

National Non-Domestic Rate is a standard rate in the pound, set by the government, on the assessed rateable value of properties used for business purposes.

Non-Current Asset

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

Operating Lease

A lease where the ownership of the fixed asset remains with the lessor. Not the same as a Finance Lease (q.v.).

Outturn

Refers to actual income and expenditure or balances as opposed to budgeted amounts.

Precept

The amount which a local authority, which cannot level a council tax directly on the public, requires to be collected on its behalf. The major precepting authorities are Norfolk County Council and Norfolk Police Authority.

Provisions

Monies set aside for liabilities which are likely to be incurred, but where exact amounts or dates are uncertain.

Prudential Code

The Prudential Code, introduced in April 2004, sets out the arrangements for capital finance in local authorities. It constitutes 'proper accounting practice' and is recognised as such by statute.

Rateable Value

The annual assumed rental value of a property, which is used for business purposes.

Reserves

The accumulation of surpluses and deficits over past years. Reserves of a revenue nature can be spent or earmarked at the discretion of the Council. Reserves of a capital nature may have some restrictions placed on them as to their use.

Revenue Expenditure

Spending on day to day items, such as employees' pay, premises costs and supplies and services.

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)

Expenditure which legislation allows to be classified as capital for funding purposes when it does not result in expenditure being carried on the Balance Sheet as a fixed asset. The purpose of this is to enable the expenditure to be funded from capital resources rather than be charged to the General Fund and impact on that years' council tax.

Revenue Support Grant

The main grant paid by central government to a local authority towards the costs of their services.

SERCOP (Service Reporting Code of Practice)

The Service Reporting Code of Practice provides guidance on the content and presentation of costs of service activities within the CIES. It constitutes 'proper accounting practice' and is recognised as such by statute.

Tangible Assets

See Fixed Assets (q.v.)

Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations (TUPE)

This protects employees' terms and conditions of employment when a business is transferred from one owner to another. Employees of the previous owner when the business changes hands automatically become employees of the new employer on the same terms and conditions.

Trust Funds

Funds administered by the Council for such purposes as prizes, charities and specific projects, usually as a result of individual legacies and donations.

Two Tier authority

In most areas of England, local government functions are divided between two tiers of local authority, county councils, known as "upper tier" authorities and city, borough or district councils, known as "lower tier" authorities.



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