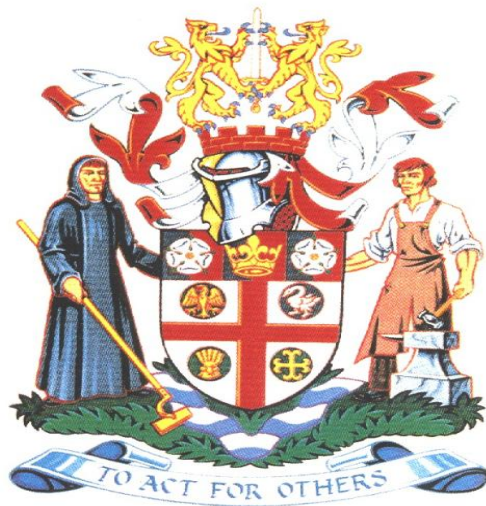


SELBY DISTRICT COUNCIL



STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2012/2013

This Page is intentionally blank

SELBY DISTRICT COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

2012/13

CONTENTS

	<u>Pages</u>
LEADER'S FOREWORD	3
EXPLANATORY FOREWORD	4 - 13
STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS	14
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO SELBY DISTRICT COUNCIL	15 - 17
THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT	18
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT	19
BALANCE SHEET	20
CASH FLOW STATEMENT	21 - 22
EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Restatement of Accounts	23 - 24
NOTE 1 - Accounting Policies	25 - 43
NOTE 2 - Accounting Standards that have been issued but not adopted	43 - 44
NOTE 3 - Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies	44 - 45
NOTE 4 - Assumptions made about the Future and other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty	45 - 46
NOTE 5 - Material Items of Income and Expenditure	46
NOTE 6 - Events After the Balance Sheet	47
NOTE 7 - Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations	48 - 51
NOTE 8 - Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserve	52 - 53
NOTE 9 - Other Operating Expenditure	54
NOTE 10 - Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	54
NOTE 11 - Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	54
NOTE 12 - Property, Plant and Equipment	55 - 56
NOTE 13 - Depreciation Methodologies	57
NOTE 14 - Commitments under Capital Contracts	57
NOTE 15 - Revaluations	58
NOTE 16 - Intangible Assets	58 - 59
NOTE 17 - Financial Instrument Balances	59
NOTE 18 - Long Term Debtors	60
NOTE 19 - Short term Investments	60
NOTE 20 - Financial Instruments Gains, Losses and Fair Values	61 - 62
NOTE 21 - Inventories	62
NOTE 22 - Debtors and Prepayments	63
NOTE 23 - Cash and Cash Equivalents	63
NOTE 24 - Creditors	63 - 64
NOTE 25 - Provisions	64
NOTE 26 - Usable Reserves	65 - 66
NOTE 27 - Unusable Reserves	66 - 70
NOTE 28 - Amounts Reported for Resource Allocation Decisions	71 - 74
NOTE 29 - Surpluses / Deficits on Trading Undertakings	75
NOTE 30 - Agency Services	75

CONTENTS continued

		<u>Pages</u>
NOTE 31	- Members Allowances	75
NOTE 32	- Officers' Remuneration	75 - 76
NOTE 33	- External Audit Costs	76
NOTE 34	- Grant Income	77 - 78
NOTE 35	- Related Party Transactions	78 - 79
NOTE 36	- Capital Expenditure and Financing	80 - 81
NOTE 37	- Leases	81 - 83
NOTE 38	- Assets Recognised under PFI Arrangements	84
NOTE 39	- Impairment Losses	84
NOTE 40	- Termination Benefits	85
NOTE 41	- Retirement Benefits	86 - 90
NOTE 42	- Contingent Liabilities	90
NOTE 43	- Contingent Assets	90
NOTE 44	- Nature and Extent of Risks Arising From Financial Instruments	91 - 94
NOTE 45	- Central Services to the Public	94
NOTE 46	- Cultural and Related Services	94
NOTE 47	- Environmental and Regulatory Services	95
NOTE 48	- Planning Services	95
NOTE 49	- Highways and Transport Services	95
NOTE 50	- Local Authority Housing (HRA)	95
NOTE 51	- Other Housing Services	95
NOTE 52	- Corporate and Democratic Core	96
NOTE 53	- Non Distributed Costs	96
NOTE 54	- Interest Payable and Similar Charges	96
NOTE 55	- Interest and Investment Income	96
NOTE 56	- Council Tax	97
NOTE 57	- Capital Expenditure Financed from Revenue	97
NOTE 58	- Building Control	97
NOTE 59	- Information on Assets Held	98
HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT		99
MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT STATEMENT		100
NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT		101 - 107
THE COLLECTION FUND		108
NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND		109 - 112
GLOSSARY		113 - 121
ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT		123 - 133

Copies of this and previous years accounts are available for viewing, along with other information about the Council's services on the Authority's website at www.selby.gov.uk or from Selby District Council, Civic Centre, Doncaster Road, Selby, North Yorkshire, YO8 9FT. Selby District Council will on request, provide this document in Braille, **large print** or audio format. If English is not your first language and you would like a translation of this document in an alternative language please telephone - 01757 705101.

LEADER'S FOREWORD

The Statement of Accounts for 2012/13 sets out the full financial details of the Council's activities. The accounts have been produced promptly in line with target dates set for the 'Whole of Government Accounts' initiative.

The Council is committed to continuing its progress with delivering services within the scope of its mission - 'To make a stronger Selby District' and is concentrating on 5 Big Things:-

- Stronger Council
- Changing places
- Living well
- Tackling the tough stuff
- Being switched on

And these 5 Big Things have also informed our new Programme for Growth. Resources have been earmarked to deliver a range of projects aimed at stimulating the local economy over the next 2 years through: creating/supporting jobs; housing and infrastructure; retail; and leisure.

We have successfully delivered a refurbishment programme to a number of Council owned homes and we purchased and fitted out the former Walker's Bingo hall into the new Profiles Gym following the devastating fire at Abbey Leisure Centre, back in February 2012. We also took the decision to demolish the old centre and rebuild a new modern leisure facility to enhance service provision and reduce costs in the long term. The new leisure centre is expected to be open in 2014/15.

Our service delivery arm, 'Access Selby' has again performed well over the last year whilst delivering the savings needed to cope with cuts to public sector funding. Our sound financial management means we are well placed to weather the storm but the continuing reductions in central government funding will bite hard over the coming years and we will need to maintain our commitment to savings and efficiencies.

Whilst the future remains uncertain we will be steadfast in our aim to deliver and facilitate the services our communities need, striving to make a stronger Selby District.

Councillor Mark Crane

Leader of the Council

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

1. Introduction

The purpose of this foreword is to provide an easily understandable guide to the most significant matters reported in the accounts, and an explanation in overall terms of the Council's financial position. The foreword also includes an explanation of the purpose of each statement and the inter-relationship between statements. The accounts presented are of a Single Entity as the Council has no relationships that require it to prepare Group Accounts.

2. The Council's Accounts

The accounts have been compiled using the "Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the UK 2012/13" (the Code) published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The code is based on International Financial Reporting Standards. The financial figures contained within the statements and their supporting notes are rounded as appropriate and this is shown on the statement or note. The accounts contain the following statements for the year 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013:

Accounting Policies - This explains the basis of the figures in the accounts and the principles on which the Statement of Accounts has been prepared. The accounts can only be properly appreciated if the policies, which have been followed, are explained.

Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts - This statement sets out the respective responsibilities of the Council and the Executive Director (s151) for the accounts.

Movement in Reserves Statement - This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be utilised 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 & 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 & Expenditure Statement - This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services for which the Council is responsible in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from income from local taxpayers (taxation). The Council raises 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.

Balance Sheet - This is fundamental to the understanding of the Council's year-end financial position. It shows the balances and reserves at the Council's disposal, its long-term indebtedness, long term liabilities, net current assets employed in its operation and summarised information on the non-current assets held. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories - usable and unusable. Usable reserves are those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain them at a prudent level and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). Unusable reserves are those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. They include reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (e.g. 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'.

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

2. The Council's Accounts continued

Cash Flow Statement - This summarises the inflows and outflows of cash arising from transactions with third parties for revenue and capital purposes. Cash is classified between 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 recipients of services provided by the Council. Investing activities identify the extent to which cash flows 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.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Income and Expenditure Statement - This reflects a statutory obligation to account separately for the local authority housing function, it is ringfenced from the General Fund so that rents cannot be subsidised from council tax or vice versa. It shows the major elements of housing revenue expenditure - maintenance, administration, rent rebates and capital financing - and how rents, subsidy and other income meet these. The Council charges rents in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The increase or decrease in the year, on the basis of which rents are raised, is shown in the Movement on the HRA Statement.

Movement on the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Statement - This shows how the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement surplus or deficit for the year reconciles to the movement on the Housing Revenue Account balance for the year. The overall objectives and the general principles for its construction are the same as those generally for the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Collection Fund - This is an agent's statement and shows the transactions of the Council as a billing authority in relation to Non-Domestic Rates and the Council Tax collections, and illustrates the way in which these have been distributed to precepting bodies such as North Yorkshire County Council, the Government and the General Fund. The Council has a statutory obligation to maintain a separate Collection Fund.

Annual Governance Statement - This statement sets out the internal control framework operated by the Council during 2012/13 and presents a review of the effectiveness of the system as required by the CIPFASOLACE Framework issued in 2007.

3. Structure of the Council's Accounts

The Council has to manage spending on services within a statutory framework, making sure that spending keeps within cash-limited budgets. This requires keeping:

- A General Fund to account for day-to-day spending on most Council services.
- A separate Housing Revenue Account.
- A separate Collection Fund Account.
- A capital programme to account for investment in assets needed for the delivery of Council services.

The way each of these is funded is also different:

- General Fund services are paid for from government grant, council tax and service charges.
- Housing income comes from housing rents.
- The Collection Fund is financed by income from taxpayers.
- The capital programme is funded in various ways - long-term borrowing, external finance, capital receipts from the sale of Council non-current assets and from revenue.

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

4. Revenue Spending in 2012/13

Revenue expenditure for 2012/13 is summarised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This shows the costs of all the Council's services and how the net expenditure has been funded. The following charts show where the Council's money comes from, what it is spent on and the cost of the services it provides.

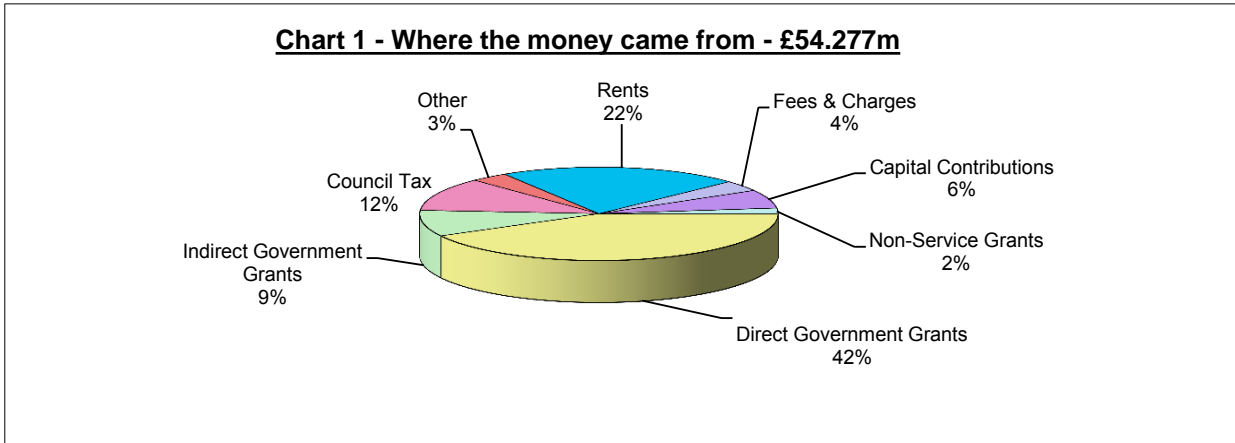


Chart 1 above shows income received in the year of £54.277m. 53% (£28.8m) of this is received from the government as formula (or indirect) grants, i.e. grants that are not ring-fenced for specific purposes, and direct grants, mainly to fund benefit payments. Council Tax provides a further £6.3m, which includes £1.4m for Parish Council precepts. Rents provide £11.9m of which £11.4m is from housing rents.

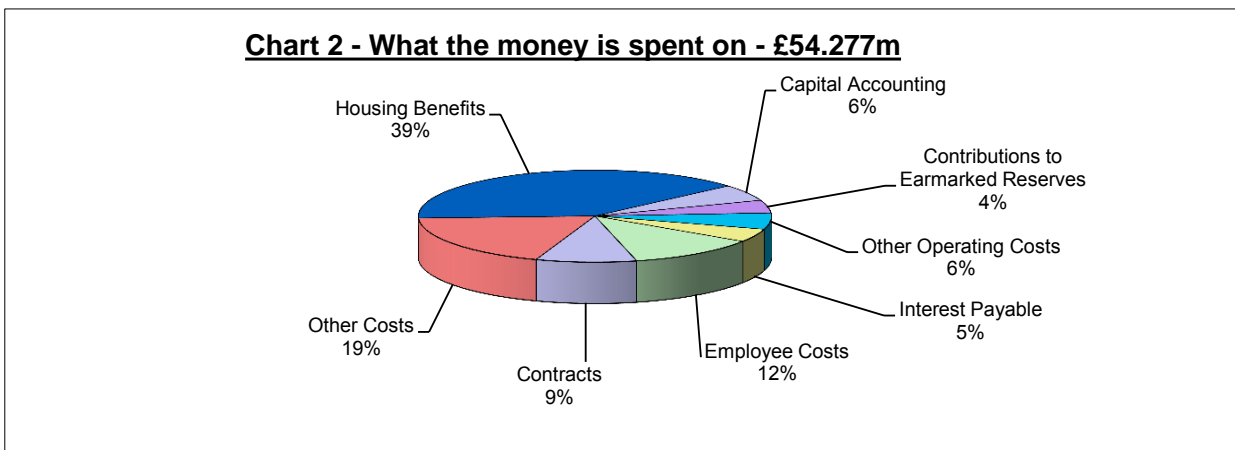


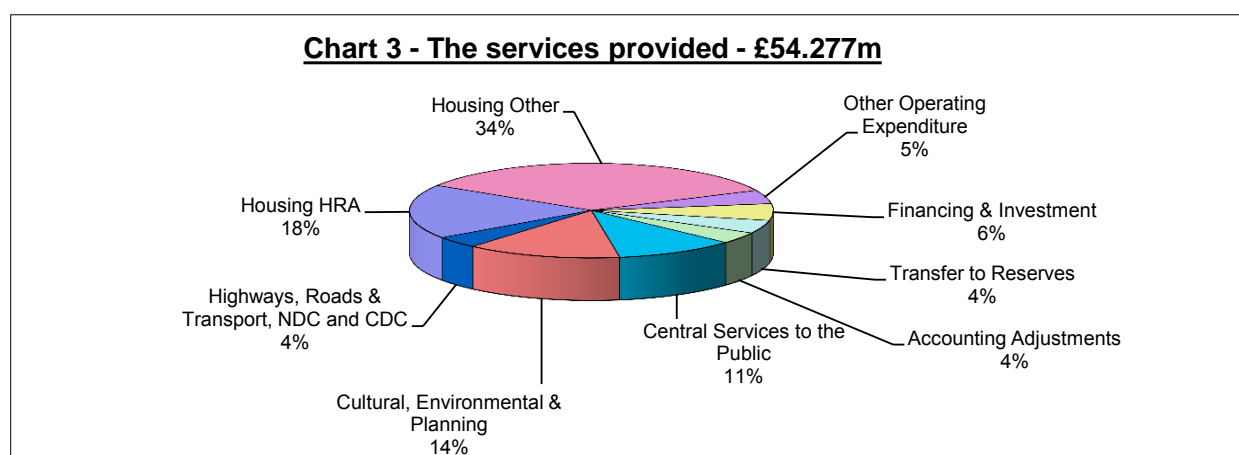
Chart 2 above shows that the largest proportion of the Council's money (£21.4m) is spent on Housing and Council Tax benefit payments. Other costs total £10.6m and include £8.2m transfer towards the costs of future capital expenditure and debt redemption. £6.5m was spent on employee costs, with contracts for recycling, refuse collection, street cleansing, and leisure costing £5.0m. Other operating costs total £3.1m of which the largest elements are parish precepts at £1.4m and drainage board levies at £1.5m. Contributions to Earmarked Reserves cost £2.4m, with interest payable and capital accounting costing £2.5m and £3.2m respectively.

Chart 3 overleaf shows the gross cost of the service provision by the Council as set out in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (page 19) together with the other items of expenditure which have to be funded. The largest proportion of service expenditure (£19.0m) is Housing Services (non HRA) which includes housing benefit payments.

Accounting adjustments, which are determined by the Code of Practice, total £6.0m, of which the major adjustments relate to transferring the insurance receipt for the Abbey Leisure fire to capital receipts and the transfer from the HRA to the Major Repairs Reserve to meet future capital and debt redemption costs (£8.2m) reduced by the transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account of set-aside resources to offset depreciation charges (£2.8m).

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

4. Revenue Spending in 2012/13 continued



Financial Performance in 2012/13 Compared to Agreed Budget

The latest approved budget required a call on General Fund and Housing Revenue Account balances of £445k and £77k respectively. The out-turn position was that there was an increase of £300k on the requirement relating to General Fund balances, however for the Housing Revenue Account a contribution of £52k was made to the balance rather than calling-down from it. The performance against budgets for general fund services and the housing revenue account are shown separately in the following paragraphs.

General Fund

The table below provides a summary of the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for 2012/13 for General Fund services compared to the latest approved budget.

	Latest Approved Budget £'000	Actual £'000	Difference £'000
Net Cost of Services	8,627	8,120	(507)
Parishes Precepts	1,442	1,442	-
Internal Drainage Board Levies	1,461	1,461	-
Interest Payable and Similar Charges	119	155	36
Investment Interest	(165)	(290)	(125)
Non Cash Adjustments included in Surplus/Deficit	469	258	(211)
Net Operating Expenditure	11,953	11,146	(807)
Revenue Support Grant / Business Rates	(4,796)	(4,796)	-
Non Service Related Government Grants	(1,183)	(1,183)	-
Council Precept (including parish precepts)	(6,319)	(6,300)	19
Net (surplus) / deficit	(345)	(1,133)	(788)
Capital Expenditure financed from revenue	284	269	(15)
Other Non Cash Adjustments	(741)	(957)	(216)
Transfers to / (from) Reserves	1,247	2,566	1,319
Transfers (to) / from GF Balances	445	745	300

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

4. Revenue Spending in 2012/13 continued

Financial Performance in 2012/13 Compared to Agreed Budget

The previous table shows a saving against net cost of services of £507k. The table below looks at the major variances and gives a brief explanation as to why they have occurred. The main variances shown demonstrate that as part of its prudent financial management councillors and officers continually review budgets to achieve efficiency savings.

General Fund		
	Variance £'000	Reason for Variance
Staff Costs	(226)	Variance arising from frozen posts, unfilled vacancies and maternity pay adjustments, plus some pension adjustments.
Customer & Client Receipts	(65)	Increase in Supporting People income & Recycling Credits offset by shortfall on Planning income, Land Charges, Commercial, Special & Clinical Waste.
Housing Benefits	(143)	Reduced council tax benefit payments partially offset by increased demand for rent allowances and rebates payments.
Premises Costs	25	Costs arising from the Abbey Leisure fire not covered by insurance and NNDR for the old Civic Building less some small savings on repairs.
Leisure Trust	28	Shortfall due to contract adjustment relating to 11/12 Wigan Leisure contract savings following Abbey Fire, and a cancelled invoice to WLCT from a previous year.
Audit Costs	(37)	Savings resulting from changing both internal and external Auditors.
Government Grants	85	Reduced grant for council tax benefits partially offset by increased grant for rent allowance and rebates to reflect changes in payments identified above and increased grant for benefits administration
Additional Savings	(198)	On-going budget savings exercise through the year and the restructure have resulted in savings exceeding target.
Miscellaneous	24	Net result of all other small variations.
Total	(507)	

Overall the Council saw a saving of £8k in interest payable due to short term borrowing being kept to a minimum by managing cashflows for the Council as a whole. However this saving was achieved via the Housing Revenue Account and the General Fund saw an increase in interest of £36k as shown overleaf.

Investment income was originally budgeted at £165k due to the interest rates remaining at 0.5% and the potential impact of the economic climate reducing the cash balances the Council had available for investment. The outturn is considerably higher at £276k due to improved cash flows and achieving of better than expected interest rates, with a further £14k from interest repayable under contracts. The impact of the base rate remaining at 0.5% for longer than expected will have an effect in 2013/14 and beyond. This has been taken in to account in the Councils budgets going forward.

Non cash adjustments included in surplus/deficit on service provision are accounting adjustments made to the accounts that are reversed out within 'other non-cash adjustments' and will not impact on the Council Tax Payer. The variance comprises of the gain/loss on disposal on non-current assets, contribution of housing capital receipts to the government pool, recognised capital grants and contributions and pension fund adjustments.

The variance on capital expenditure financed from revenue is due to slippage on projects which are expected to be completed in 2013/14. Other non cash adjustments are accounting adjustments made to the accounts so that costs do not impact on the Council Tax Payer. The variance is made up of the variances in impairment charges, asset depreciation, capital accounting adjustments and pension fund adjustments. It also includes £19k with the council tax adjustment account to counter the £19k shown against the council precept in the table.

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

4. Revenue Spending in 2012/13 continued

Financial Performance in 2012/13 Compared to Agreed Budget

Housing Revenue Account

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) was estimated to make a deficit of £77k due to funding of the capital programme. The out-turn position is that a surplus of £52k was transferred to HRA Balances giving a variance saving of £129k. This consisted of £131k savings from Access Selby offset by cost pressures within the Core of £2k.

	Latest Approved Budget £'000	Actual £'000	Difference £'000
Net Cost of Services	(5,702)	(5,770)	(68)
Interest Payable and Similar Charges	2,413	2,370	(43)
Investment Interest	(20)	(38)	(18)
Non Cash Adjustments included in Surplus/Deficit	419	229	(190)
Net (surplus) / deficit	(2,890)	(3,209)	(319)
Capital Expenditure financed from revenue	2,970	2,177	(793)
Other Non Cash Adjustments	(23)	1,107	1,130
Transfers to / (from) Reserves	20	(127)	(147)
Transfers (to) / from HRA Balances	77	(52)	(129)

The previous table shows a saving against net cost of services of £68k. The table below looks at the major variances and gives a brief explanation as to why they have occurred. The main variances shown demonstrate that as part of its prudent financial management, councillors and officers continually review budgets to achieve efficiency savings.

Housing Revenue Account		
	Variance £'000	Reason for Variance
Dwellings Repairs & Maintenance	(203)	Various savings including Electrical Testing, responsive works including Fencing, Gutters and Footpath, utilities and repairs at Community Centres and Hostels and Grounds Maintenance Works.
Sundry	(138)	Numerous savings including; Energy Performance Certificates, Gas Audits, Painting, and Tenant Participation.
Recharge Income	(68)	Recharges for support to Capital Schemes and increased Private Payers for the Supporting People Scheme.
Subsidy	(14)	Final grant income resulting from Audit of final Subsidy Return.
HRA Share of Support Services	193	Additional recharges from the General Fund for HRA services, including Corporate Management.
Capital Programme Financing	158	Revenue funding needed for the capital programme larger than anticipated.
Provision for Bad Debts	72	Increase in provision for Rent Debtors £21k and Non Rent Debtors £51k
Rent - Dwellings & Garages	(96)	Income exceeded estimates, partly due to quicker turnaround and re-let of void properties.
Revaluation adjustment	28	Cost to HRA of Asset Revaluations.
Total	(68)	

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

4. Revenue Spending in 2012/13 continued

Financial Performance in 2012/13 Compared to Agreed Budget

Savings have arisen on the cost of external debt due to the interest rate used in the calculation being higher than the rate charged. Also, additional investment income has been earned due to average cash balances being higher than estimated.

Non cash adjustments included in surplus/deficit on provision of services are accounting adjustments made to the accounts that are reversed out within 'other non-cash adjustments' and will not impact on the Rent Payer. This variance is made up of the the gain/loss on disposal on non-current assets, recognised capital grants and contributions and pension fund adjustments.

The variance on the capital expenditure financed from revenue is due to slippage on projects which are expected to be completed in 2013/14.

Other non cash adjustments are the accounting adjustments made to the accounts to reverse out impairment and depreciation charges and the profit/loss on disposal of non-current assets. It also includes capital accounting adjustments and pension fund adjustments.

Within both the General Fund and HRA a number of projects and financial commitments were not completed by 31 March 2013 and financial resources are being carried forward to 2013/14 to complete these projects. The total value of carry forwards is £1,842k (£936k Housing Revenue Account, £906k General Fund).

The detailed Core Financial Statements and accompanying notes are shown on pages 18 to 112.

5. Capital Expenditure

In 2012/13 the Council spent £5.708m (2011/12 £4.401m) on its capital programme (£1.372m General Fund and £4.336m Housing Revenue Account). An analysis of where the money was spent and the sources of funding are shown in the following two tables:

Capital Programme Analysis	Actual £'000	Proportion %
Council Dwelling Improvements	4,336	76.0%
Equipment & Vehicles, including Intangible Assets (e.g. computer software)	220	3.9%
Other Land and Buildings, including Community Assets	795	13.9%
Home Improvement Grants and Loans and Disabled Facilities Grants	327	5.7%
Other Grants Expenditure Funded from Capital	30	0.5%
Total	5,708	100%

Where the money came from	Actual £'000	Proportion %
<u>Council's Capital Programme Spend</u>		
Government Supported Borrowing	-	0.0%
Prudential Borrowing	-	0.0%
Capital Receipts	(843)	14.8%
Major Repairs Reserve	(2,143)	37.5%
Grants and Contributions	(276)	4.8%
Revenue and Reserves	(2,446)	42.9%
Total	(5,708)	100%

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

5. Capital Expenditure continued

Explanation of variances against budget

The Council expected to spend £6.988m on its capital programme, £1.501m on General Fund and £5.487m on its Housing Investment. However slippage and changes to the timing of projects, including building refurbishments, road adoption works, grants to outside organisations and council housing improvements has resulted in an underspend of £129k on the General Fund and £1.151m on the Housing Revenue Account. Work on these projects will be completed in 2013/14 or later.

The majority of the slippage within the HRA (£0.774m) relates to works on central heating and solid fuel systems.

6. Borrowing Facilities and Capital Borrowing

The Council's ability to borrow is governed by the Local Government Act 2003 and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities. The Council is able to determine its own programmes for capital investment in fixed assets that will assist in the delivery of its services to the citizens of the Selby District, subject to that programme being affordable, prudent and sustainable.

The Council did not take out new borrowing during 2012/13.

7. Collection Fund

At 31 March 2013 the surplus on the Collection Fund is £994k although £860k of this is owed to the North Yorkshire County Council, the North Yorkshire Police Authority and the North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority. The collection rates for recovery of 2012/13 bills was 98.2% for Council Tax and 98.6% for National Non-Domestic Rates, which the Council bill and collect on behalf of the government.

8. Pensions Liability

The Council participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by North Yorkshire County Council. The Pension Liability shown in the Balance Sheet increased from £21.853m at 31 March 2012 to £25.595m at 31 March 2013 based on the 2010 triennial review of the fund. This liability is set out in detail in note 41 and has been brought about as the value of liabilities exceeds the fair value of assets. It has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the Balance Sheet, but the statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains healthy. The deficit on the scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees as assess by the scheme actuary. The increase in the Pension Liability of £3.7m is matched by an increase in the level of the Pension Reserve and does not represent an increase in the Council's cash reserves or impact on the council tax.

9. Significant Points to Note in Respect of the Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet on page 20 shows that the net worth of the Council increased by £0.6m to £46.0m. Included in this increase is the effect of additions to non-current assets of £5.7m arising from expenditure on the capital programme offset by the net impact of disposals and revaluations of £7.3m. Long and short-term investments are reduced by £4.0m with a similar reduction in short-term borrowing of £4.5m. Short-term debtors shows an increase of £3.5m, almost entirely due to the inclusion in the Accounts of the insurance settlement of £3.4m which was received in early April 2013. In addition as explained above the liability related to the North Yorkshire Pension scheme increased by £3.7m.

In 2012/13 the Council received capital receipts of £456k from the sale of council houses and land. The Council also received insurance monies of £3.4m in respect of the fire damage at the Abbey Leisure Centre and £0.5m residual balance from the sale of the former Civic Centre. After the deduction of allowable costs and the payment of £242k to the Government pool, receipts of £843k were applied to fund capital expenditure in 2012/13.

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

10. Review of the Council's Current Financial Position

At the 31 March 2013 the Council's usable reserves stood at £19.9m compared to £14.4m at the end of 2011/12. Included within these figures are £3.2m (£1.5m GF and £1.7m HRA) of unallocated revenue reserves. The Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement on page 100 shows that a contribution of £52k was made to the HRA unallocated reserve instead of the budgeted call of £77k from the reserve. The explanation of variances against budget on page 7 shows that the actual contribution from the General Fund unallocated reserves was £745k, an increase of £300k from the approved budget. The Council has not approved any increase to or reduction from these balances as part of the budget package for 2013/14.

Through its previous restructure and creation of its commissioning Core, its Service Delivery Vehicle - 'Access Selby', and a team currently working with the voluntary sector - 'Communities Selby' the Council has been able to achieve a cumulative £3.063m towards its target of £4.203m by 2015/16 which is required as a consequence of the cuts in grant funding from Central Government.

The remaining usable reserves include £11.0m earmarked reserves and £3.8m capital receipts reserve both of which were increased during 2012/13. The net increase in the capital receipts reserve of £3.3m reflects the receipt of the insurance settlement for the fire damage at the Abbey Leisure Centre. Earmarked reserves increased by £2.2m during 2012/13 which reflects the decision to set aside funds to provide resources for project work to generate future savings and develop new working practices, as well as resources to provide for potential cost pressures, e.g. the impact of the 2013 triennial actuarial review of the North Yorkshire Pension Fund. The increase in reserves is primarily an issue of timing between the identification of the resources and when the payment will be made.

The Section 151 officer annually undertakes a risk assessment to calculate a minimum level for reserves. For 2012/13 the minimum level was calculated to be £1.5m for General Fund and £1.5m for the Housing Revenue Account. The Medium Term Financial Plan assumes increases to reserves over the next few years to ensure that future demands can be met.

11. Changes in Accounting Practices & Policies

This set of Accounts is prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), having previously been prepared under the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom - A Statement of Recommended Practice issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The IFRS requires that accounting policies are applied retrospectively. There are no changes affecting the 2012/13 accounts.

Accounting policies are defined by the Code of Practice as "the specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by an entity in preparing and presenting financial statements". The starting premise is that accounting policies prescribed by the Code should be followed, but need not be applied if the effect of applying them is not material. The accounting policies of the Council have been reviewed for ongoing compliance with IFRS and amended as required.

Changes in accounting policies are only permitted if the change is required by the Code or where the change results in the financial statements providing more reliable and relevant information. A change in circumstances or adoption of policies for "new" transactions, events or conditions that did not occur or were not material previously are not classed as changes in accounting policies.

12. Future Developments

The Council's Medium Term Financial Plan is set within a robust and well established planning framework (Medium Term Financial Strategy), which is based on an analysis of the key influences on the Council's financial position and an assessment of the main financial risks facing the Council. This strategic framework has enabled the Council to deliver significant performance improvements in many areas, whilst maintaining effective control and use of its limited financial resources. The Council is facing further risks and pressures over the medium term and these are identified in the following paragraphs.

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

12. Future Developments continued

Reductions and Changes to Funding from Central Government: The Government stated its intention to reduce significantly public sector spending in its 2010 Spending Review. This is an ongoing process, with further reductions in central government support for local authorities expected in the 2013 Spending Review. In addition, from 2013/14 the Council will have to meet the challenges of dealing with the localisation of Non-Domestic Rates and Council Tax support. The continued development of the Medium Term Financial Strategy and 3 year financial plan will ensure that the Council is ready to meet these and other changes.

Economic Downturn: The economic climate continues to present challenges for the Council. This includes pressures resulting from the low interest rates earned on the Council's investments as well as lower income from planning fees and higher demand for services such as housing and council tax benefit. Our financial strategy and plan recognise these challenges and seek to provide financial resilience through savings and efficiencies and through the use of reserves and balances where appropriate. For example using one-off resources to facilitate spend to save initiatives to deliver on-going savings and improved value for money.

Pension Fund Deficit: The impact of the global financial problems on the Pension Fund investment returns led to increases in employers' contributions following the 2010 triennial valuation. The 2013 triennial valuation is due to start shortly, and any further increase in employers' contribution rates as a consequence of this review will impact on the Council's revenue budget. However the Council has been preparing for this by setting aside £200k from its base budget into a Pensions Equalisation Reserve which provides financial capacity to withstand a level of increase in employers contributions.

Programme for Growth: Local economic growth is a key priority for the Council and work has started on a £5m programme of initiatives to stimulate growth through jobs, housing and infrastructure, retail and leisure. The programme is aligned to the 5 Big Things identified in the Council's Corporate Plan and is funded through earmarked reserves and New Homes Bonus.

Future Collaboration: The Council understands the need for improved value for money particularly when budgets are under pressure. It has actively sought out partners to work with on a number of services over the years and is currently exploring the potential for improved two tier working with North Yorkshire County Council. The project which includes a shared Chief Executive/Assistant Chief Executive for Selby/NYCC, provides the opportunity for improved outcomes for citizens, reduced costs and improved capacity and resilience.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The District Council's responsibilities

The authority is required to:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Council, that officer is the Executive Director (s151).
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- Approve the statement of accounts.

The Executive Director's responsibilities

The Executive Director (s151) is responsible for the preparation of the Council's statement of accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code)*.

In preparing this Statement of Accounts the Executive Director (s151) has:

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

The Executive Director (s151) has also:

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

Certification of the Accounts

I hereby certify that the Statement of Accounts on pages 18 - 112 present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2013.

Karen Iveson
CPFA
Executive Director (s151)

Dated 12 September 2013

Approval of the Accounts

This Statement of Accounts was approved by a resolution of the Audit Committee of Selby District Council on 25 September 2013.

Councillor C Pearson
Chair of Audit Committee

Dated 25 September 2013

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SELBY DISTRICT COUNCIL

Opinion on the Authority financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Selby District Council for the year ended 31 March 2013 under the Audit Commission Act 1998. The financial statements comprise the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement and Collection Fund and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2012/13.

This report is made solely to the members of Selby District Council in accordance with Part II of the Audit Commission Act 1998 and for no other purpose, as set out in paragraph 48 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by the Audit Commission in March 2010.

Respective responsibilities of the Executive Director (s151) and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts, the Executive Director (s151) is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Authority's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Executive Director (s151); and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the explanatory foreword to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of Selby District Council as at 31 March 2013 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2012/13.

Opinion on other matters

In our opinion, the information given in the explanatory foreword for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SELBY DISTRICT COUNCIL

Matters on which we report by exception

We report to you if:

- in our opinion the annual governance statement does not reflect compliance with 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: a Framework' published by CIPFA/SOLACE in June 2007 and the December 2012 addendum;
- we issue a report in the public interest under section 8 of the Audit Commission Act 1998;
- we designate under section 11 of the Audit Commission Act 1998 any recommendation as one that requires the Authority to consider it at a public meeting and to decide what action to take in response; or
- we exercise any other special powers of the auditor under the Audit Commission Act 1998.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

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

Respective responsibilities of the Authority and the auditor

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

We are required under Section 5 of the Audit Commission Act 1998 to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. The Code of Audit Practice issued by the Audit Commission requires us to report to you our conclusion relating to proper arrangements, having regard to relevant criteria specified by the Audit Commission.

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

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

We have undertaken our audit in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criteria, published by the Audit Commission on 1 November 2012, as to whether the Authority has proper arrangements for:

- securing financial resilience; and
- challenging how it secures economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SELBY DISTRICT COUNCIL

The Audit Commission has determined these two criteria as those necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether the Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2013.

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

Conclusion

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance on the specified criteria published by the Audit Commission on 1 November 2012, we are satisfied that, in all significant respects, Selby District Council put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2013.

Certificate

We certify that we have completed the audit in accordance with the requirements of the Audit Commission Act 1998 and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the Audit Commission.

Cameron Waddell

For and on behalf of Mazars LLP, Appointed Auditors

The Rivergreen Centre
Aykley Heads
Durham, DH1 5TS

27 September 2013

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked GF Reserves £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Earmarked HRA Reserves £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Total Unusable Reserves £000	Total Authority Reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2011	(2,835)	(6,708)	(1,671)	(1,157)	0	(94)	(228)	(12,693)	(92,322)	(105,015)
Restated Movement in reserves during 2011/12 (Surplus) or deficit on provision of services Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	1,089 0	0 0	55,767 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	56,856 0	0 2,810	56,856 2,810
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 7)	(1,610)	0	(55,681)	0	(871)	(411)	0	(58,573)	58,573	0
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (note 8)	(521) 1,066	0 (1,086)	86 (54)	0 74	(871) 0	(411) 0	0 0	(1,717) 0	61,383 0	59,666 0
Increase/Decrease (movement) in Year	545	(1,086)	32	74	(871)	(411)	0	(1,717)	61,383	59,666
Balance at 31 March 2012 carried forward	(2,290)	(7,794)	(1,639)	(1,083)	(871)	(505)	(228)	(14,410)	(30,939)	(45,349)
Movement in reserves during 2012/13 (Surplus) or deficit on provision of services Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(4,568) 0	0 0	684 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	(3,884) 0	0 3,242	(3,884) 3,242
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 7)	(4,568) 2,747	0 0	684 (609)	0 0	0 (421)	0 (3,331)	0 0	(3,884) (1,614)	3,242 1,614	(642) 0
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (note 8)	(1,821) 2,566	0 (2,586)	75 (127)	0 147	(421) 0	(3,331) 0	0 0	(5,498) 0	4,856 0	(642) 0
Increase/Decrease (movement) in Year	745	(2,586)	(52)	147	(421)	(3,331)	0	(5,498)	4,856	(642)
Balance at 31 March 2013 carried forward	(1,545)	(10,380)	(1,691)	(936)	(1,292)	(3,836)	(228)	(19,908)	(26,083)	(45,991)

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

2011/12				2012/13			Notes
Expenditure Restated £'000	Income Restated £'000	Net Exp. Restated £'000		Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net Exp. £'000	
6,020	(5,143)	877	Central Services to the Public	5,791	(5,167)	624	45
1,155	(184)	971	Cultural and Related Services	953	(169)	784	46
1,303	-	1,303	Exceptional Costs Impairment from Abbey Leisure Centre Fire	-	-	-	46
4,863	(1,624)	3,239	Environmental and Regulatory Services	4,663	(1,519)	3,144	47
2,035	(752)	1,283	Planning Services	1,850	(760)	1,090	48
69	(346)	(277)	Highways and Transport Services	215	(345)	(130)	49
9,353	(11,418)	(2,065)	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	10,090	(11,968)	(1,878)	50
57,733	-	57,733	Exceptional Costs - settlement payment to Government for HRA self-financing	-	-	-	50
18,285	(17,511)	774	Other Housing Services	18,563	(17,790)	773	51
1,443	(59)	1,384	Corporate and Democratic Core	1,856	(41)	1,815	52
475	(41)	434	Non Distributed Costs	100	(80)	20	53
102,734	(37,078)	65,656	Cost of Services	44,081	(37,839)	6,242	
		2,141	Other Operating Expenditure			2,535	9
		1,264	Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure			3,084	10
		(12,205)	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income			(15,745)	11
		56,856	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services			(3,884)	
			Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				
		(740)	Surplus or deficit on Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment Assets			(222)	27.1
		588	Impairment Losses on Non-Current assets charged to the Revaluation Reserve			236	27.1
		(3)	(Surplus) / Deficit on revaluation of available for sale financial assets			-	27.2
		2,965	Actuarial (gains) / losses on pension fund assets and liabilities			3,228	41
		2,810	Total Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			3,242	
		59,666	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(642)	

BALANCE SHEET

31-Mar-12 Restated £'000		31-Mar-13		Notes
		£'000	£'000	
115,343	Property Plant & Equipment	113,766		12
128	Intangible Assets	154		16
4,036	Long Term Investments	6,074		17
263	Long Term Debtors	287		18
119,770	Total Long Term Assets	120,281		
15,174	Short Term Investments	9,147		19
20	Inventories and Work in Progress	18		21
2,901	Short Term Debtors	6,229		17,18,22
1,775	Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,385		23
19,870	Total Current Assets	16,779		
139,640	Total Assets		137,060	
(5,125)	Short Term Borrowing	(620)		17
(5,512)	Short Term Creditors	(3,411)		24
-	Provisions	-		25
(53)	Revenue Grants Receipts In Advance	-		34
(54)	Capital Grants Receipts In Advance	(4)		34
(10,744)	Total Current Liabilities	(4,035)		
(60,299)	Long Term borrowing	(60,299)		17
(21,853)	Other Long Term Liabilities: Defined Benefit Pension Scheme	(25,595)		41
(1,395)	Finance Leases	(1,140)		37
(83,547)	Total Long Term Liabilities	(87,034)		
(94,291)	Total Liabilities		(91,069)	
45,349	Net Assets		45,991	
(14,410)	Usable Reserves		(19,908)	26
(30,939)	Unusable Reserves		(26,083)	27
(45,349)	Total Reserves		(45,991)	

Karen Iveson
CPFA
Executive Director (s151)

Dated 12 September 2013

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

2011/12 Restated £'000		2012/13		Notes
		£'000	£'000	
	Operating Activities			
	<u>Cash Outflows</u>			
6,890	Employees	4,934		
22,152	Payments to Suppliers	13,520		
9,917	Housing Benefit	10,104		
1,410	Precepts	1,442		
623	Interest Paid	2,568		
128	Payments to the Capital Receipts Pool	209		
3,321	Other Payments for Operating Activities	3,037		
44,441	Cash Outflows from Operating Activities		35,814	
	<u>Cash Inflows</u>			
(4,500)	Rents (after rebates)	(4,806)		
(5,756)	Council Tax	(5,860)		
(4,012)	Non-domestic rate pool	(4,705)		34
(1,240)	Revenue Support Grant	(91)		34
(20,780)	DWP grants for benefits	(21,326)		
(1,888)	Other Government Grants	(2,137)		
(247)	Interest received	(309)		
-	Dividends received	-		
(12,777)	Goods and services	(7,434)		
(51,200)	Cash Inflows from Operating Activities		(46,668)	
(6,759)	Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities		(10,854)	
	Investing Activities			
	<u>Cash Outflows</u>			
4,103	Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	5,030		
15	Other capital cash payments	36		
57,733	HRA Self Financing Settlement	-		
26,500	Purchase of short-term investments	75,250		
-	Purchase of long-term investments	2		
	<u>Cash Inflows</u>			
(2,893)	Sale of fixed assets	(957)		
(2,076)	Capital grants received	-		34
(10)	Other capital cash receipts	(16)		
(28,500)	Disposal of investments	(79,250)		
54,872	Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities		95	
48,113	Net Cash Flow Before Financing c/fwd		(10,759)	

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

2011/12 Restated £'000		2012/13		Notes
		£'000	£'000	
48,113	Net Cash Flow Before Financing b/fwd		(10,759)	
	Financing			
	<u>Cash Outflows</u>			
2,018	Repayments of amounts borrowed	4,504		
392	Repayments of Leases	401		
2,634	Other payments from financing activities	6,244		
	<u>Cash Inflows</u>			
(50,215)	New loans raised	-		
(4,500)	New short term loans	-		
-	Other receipts from financing activities	-		
(49,671)	Net Cash Flow from Financing		11,149	
(1,558)	Net (Increase) / Decrease in Cash		390	
(217)	Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		(1,775)	
(1,775)	Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		(1,385)	23

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Restatement of Accounts

Under IAS8 Councils are required to disclose changes made to the previous years Statement of Accounts in relation to changes in accounting policy and material prior period adjustments. The following tables explain the differences between the amounts presented in the 2011/12 financial statements and the equivalent amounts presented in the 2012/13 financial statements. None of these changes have affected the general fund balances held by the Council.

Prior Period Adjustments

1. There was an error of £20k in the figure included for revaluation gains on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. There was a corresponding misstatement on the Movement in Reserves Statement, where the total authority reserves shown (£45.369m) did not agree to the total Council's reserves (£45.349m) on the Balance Sheet. This correction makes the Movement in Reserves Statement total agree to the figure on the Balance Sheet.

2. Analysis work undertaken has identified that the treatment of impairments and revaluations on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Revaluation Reserve and the Capital Adjustment Account in previous years have not been fully compliant with the Code of Practice. The cumulative impact is a compensating mis-statement of the balance held in the Revaluation Reserve and the Capital Adjustment Account of £942k as at 31 March 2012. However, correcting entries are also required to put the changes through the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Accounts and the Movement in Reserves Statement, as well as through the Housing Revenue Accounts.

The movements to the primary statements are set out below. The Notes to the Accounts and Housing Revenue Account Statements are amended in line with these changes.

	2011/12 Statements £'000	Adjustment Made £'000	2012/13 Statements £'000
Movement in Reserves Statement			
2011/12 Transactions			
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services:			
- General Fund Balances	1,091	(2)	1,089
- Housing Revenue Account	56,665	(898)	55,767
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure:			
- Total Unusable Reserves	1,890	920	2,810
Total Movement		20	
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement			
2011/12 Transactions			
Expenditure:			
- Central Services to the Public	6,026	(6)	6,020
- Planning Services	2,024	11	2,035
- Highways and Transport Services	76	(7)	69
- Local Authority Housing (HRA)	10,251	(898)	9,353
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure:			
- Surplus/deficit on revaluation of PPE	(1,673)	933	(740)
- Impairment losses charged to Revaluation Reserve	601	(13)	588
Total Movement		20	

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2011/12 Statements £'000	Adjustment Made £'000	2012/13 Statements £'000
Balance Sheet			
Unusable Reserves			
Revaluation Reserve			
Balance at 1 April 2011	(2,459)	51	(2,408)
Movement in Year	(557)	891	334
Balance at 31 March 2012	(3,016)	942	(2,074)
Capital Adjustment Account			
Balance at 1 April 2011	(108,242)	(51)	(108,293)
Movement in Year	58,613	(891)	57,722
Balance at 31 March 2012	(49,629)	(942)	(50,571)
Total Movement		-	

3. Some short-term investments with a remaining life of less than three months at 31 March 2012 were included in cash and cash equivalents rather than in short-term investments in the 2011/12 Accounts. This treatment has been reviewed and as the investments were originally for a period in excess of three months they do not meet the definition for 'cash equivalent' investments. Correcting this affects the Balance Sheet and the Cash Flow analysis. The Notes to the Accounts are amended in line with these changes.

	2011/12 Statements £'000	Adjustment Made £'000	2012/13 Statements £'000
Balance Sheet			
Short term Investments	12,174	3,000	15,174
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,775	(3,000)	1,775
Total Movement		-	

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies

i. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2012/13 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2013. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011 which require them 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 2012/13 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2012/13 (SeRCOP), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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

ii. Qualitative Characteristics of Financial Statements

(a). Relevance

The accounts have been prepared with the objective of providing information about the Council's financial position, performance and cash flows that is useful for assessing the stewardship of public funds and for making economic decisions.

(b). Reliability

The financial information is reliable as it has been prepared so as to reflect the reality or substance of the transaction, is free from deliberate systematic bias, is free from material error, is complete within the bounds of materiality and cost and has been prudently prepared.

(c). Comparability

In order to aid the understanding of the Statement of Accounts prior year comparable information is provided throughout the prime statements and the notes. In addition to complying with the Code the accounts also comply with the SeRCOP. This code establishes proper practice in relation to consistent financial reporting below the statement of accounts level and aids comparability with other local authorities.

(d). Understandability

These accounts are based on accounting concepts and terminology which require reasonable knowledge of accounting and local government. Every effort has been made to use plain language and where technical terms are unavoidable they have been explained in the glossary contained within the accounts.

(e). Materiality

The concept of materiality has been utilised in preparing the accounts so that insignificant items and fluctuations under an acceptable level of tolerance are permitted provided that in aggregate they would not effect the interpretation of the accounts.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies continued

iii. Underlying Assumptions

(a). Accruals Basis

The financial statements, other than cash flow, are prepared on an accruals basis. Income and expenditure is recognised in the accounts in the period in which it is earned or incurred not as the cash is received or paid.

(b). Going Concern

The accounts have been prepared on the assumption that the Council will continue in existence for the foreseeable future.

iv. Accruals of Income and Expenditure (Debtors and Creditors)

The revenue accounts of the Council are maintained in accordance with the Code of Practice and FRS 18 *Accounting Policies*. That is, sums due to or from the Council during the year are included whether or not the cash has actually been received or paid in the year.

- Revenue relating to such things as Council Tax, Non Domestic Rates, is measured at the full amount receivable (net of any impairment losses as they are non-contractual non-exchange transactions and there can be no difference between the delivery and payment dates.
- Fees, charges and rents due from customers are accounted for as income at the date the Council provides the relevant goods or services.
- In the event that consideration has been paid in advance of the receipt of goods or services or other benefit, an authority shall recognise a debtor (i.e. payment in advance) in respect of that outflow of resources.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed - where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried on the balance sheet as inventories.
- In the event that consideration is received but the revenue does not meet the recognition criteria as described above, the Council recognises it as a creditor (i.e. receipt in advance) in respect of that inflow of resources.
- Works are charged as expenditure when they are completed, before which they are carried as works in progress on the Balance Sheet.
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where income and expenditure 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 it is doubtful that debts will be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

Exceptions to this include electricity and similar periodic payments. These are included at the date of the meter readings rather than apportioned between two financial years. The policy is applied consistently to ensure a full year's expenditure is included and therefore this does not have a material effect on the year's accounts.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies continued

v. 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 highly liquid investments that mature in 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.

vi. Cash Flow

Presentation of Cash Flow Statements can be done using either the direct method, whereby major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments are disclosed, or the indirect method, whereby the net cash flow from revenue activities is derived as a means of a reconciliation from the surplus or deficit on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year. The Council uses the Direct Method.

vii. Capital Receipts

Amounts in excess of £10,000 received from disposals of assets are credited to the Usable Capital Receipts Reserve, which can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council's borrowing requirement.

A proportion of receipts relating to Housing Revenue Account dwelling and land disposals (75% for dwellings, 50% for land and other assets, net of deductions and allowances) is payable into a Government pool.

viii. Contingent Assets

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

Contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts where it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential. The disclosure will indicate the nature of the contingent asset and an estimate of its value.

ix. 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 included in the accounts but disclosed as a note to the accounts. Only material types of liability will be disclosed with an estimate of the financial effect where known and any uncertainties relating to amounts or timing.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies continued

x. Council Tax Income

The Collection Fund

Selby District Council is a billing authority and as such is required by statute to maintain a separate fund for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of council tax and national non-domestic rates (NNDR). The funds key features relevant to accounting for council tax in the core financial statements are:

Accounting for Council Tax in the Core Financial Statements

- In its capacity as a billing authority the Council acts as an agent: it collects and distributes Council Tax income on behalf of the major preceptors and itself. The major preceptors are North Yorkshire County Council, North Yorkshire Police Authority and North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service.
- While the Council Tax income for the year credited to the Collection Fund is the accrued income for the year, regulations determine when it should be released from the Collection Fund and transferred to the General Fund of the billing authority or paid out of the Collection Fund to major preceptors. The amount credited to the General Fund under statute is the Council's precept or demand for the year plus the Council's share of the surplus on the Collection Fund for the previous year or less its share of the deficit on the Collection fund for the previous year; and this amount may be more or less than the accrued income for the year in accordance with GAAP, although in practice the difference would usually be small.

Council Tax income 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 Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and included as a reconciling item in the Statement of Movement on the General Fund Balance.

Since collection of Council Tax is in substance an agency arrangement, the cash collected by the Council as billing authority from Council Tax debtors belongs proportionately to the billing authority and the major preceptors. There will therefore be a debtor/creditor position between the billing authority and each major preceptor to be recognised since the net cash paid to each major preceptor in the year will not be its share of cash collected from Council Taxpayers.

If the net cash paid to a major preceptor in the year is more than its proportionate share of net cash collected from Council Tax debtors/creditors in the year the Council as billing authority shall recognise a debit adjustment for the amount overpaid to the major preceptor in the year and the major preceptor shall recognise a credit adjustment for the same amount to the debtor/creditor position between them brought forward from the previous year. If the cash paid to a major preceptor is less than its proportionate share of net cash collected in the year from Council Tax debtors/creditors the Council as billing authority shall recognise a credit adjustment for the amount underpaid to the major preceptor in the year and the major preceptor shall recognise a debit adjustment for the same amount to the debtor/creditor position between them brought forward from the previous year.

The Cash Flow Statement of the Council includes in Revenue Activities cash flows only of its own share of Council Tax net cash collected from Council Tax debtors in the year; and the amount included for precepts paid excludes amounts paid to major preceptors. The difference between the major preceptors' share of the net cash collected from Council Tax debtors and net cash paid to major preceptors as precepts and settlement of the previous year's surplus or deficit on the Collection Fund is included as a net increase/decrease in other liquid resources.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies continued

xi. Charges to Revenue for Non-current Assets

Service revenue accounts, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following amounts to record the real cost of holding fixed assets during the year:

- Depreciation attributable to the assets used for 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 they can be written off.
- Amortisation of intangible assets attributable to the service.

The Council is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual provision from revenue to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to at least 4% of the underlying amount measured by the adjusted Capital Financing Requirement for capital projects funded from borrowing prior to 2007/08 and since then over the life of the asset purchased, (excluding amounts attributable to HRA activity). Depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance (MRP or loans fund principal), by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

xii. Employee Benefits

(a). 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 (e.g. cars) for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council. A calculation is done at the year end to assess the materiality of the cost of holiday entitlements earned by employees but not taken before the year end which employees can carry forward into the following financial year. Whilst this figure remains at a similar level to previous years and is below £30k in total no accrual will be made. Should the figure be above this level then consideration will be given for an accrual. Any accrual would be charged to the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

(b). 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. They are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Council is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an officer, or group of officers, or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provision 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies continued

xii. Employee Benefits continued

(c). Post Employment Benefits (Pensions)

Employees of the Council are members of the Local Government Pensions Scheme which is a fully funded defined benefits scheme administered by North Yorkshire County Council.

The liabilities of the North Yorkshire pension scheme 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 the relevant discount rate for the year (based on the indicative rate of return on average weighted 'spot yields' on AA rated bonds).

The assets of the North Yorkshire 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 net pensions liability is analysed into seven components:

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 revenue accounts of services for which the employees worked.

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

Interest cost - the expected increase in the present value of liabilities during the year as they move one year closer to being paid - debited to Net Operating Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Gains or losses on settlements and curtailments - the result of actions to relieve the Council of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees - debited to the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of non-distributed costs.

Actuarial gains and losses - changes in net pension 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.

Contributions paid to the North Yorkshire Pension Fund - cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension funding settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies continued

xii. Employee Benefits continued

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund in the year, not the amount calculated according to relevant accounting standards. Where this does not match the amount charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year (i.e. the amount of pension earned by employees) the difference is taken to the Pensions Reserve. This item is shown as a reconciling item within the Movement in Reserves Statement. This means that there are appropriations to and from the Pension Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for cash paid to the pension fund and any amounts payable to the fund but unpaid at the year-end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account 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.

Further information in respect of pensions is disclosed at note 41 to the Core Financial Statements.

xiii. 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.

xiv. Exceptional Items

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies continued

xv. Financial Instruments

(a). Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the 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 short-term borrowings and those from the PWLB 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 in the loan agreement.

However, the LGS stock issued by the Council in 1995 is now carried at a lower amortised cost than the outstanding principal and interest is charged at a marginally higher effective rate of interest than the rate payable to stockholders as the balance of the material amount of costs incurred in its issue are being financed over the remaining life of the stock.

We have based our fair value report on the comparable new borrowing/deposit rate for the same financial instrument from a comparable lender. A consistent approach has been applied to assets and liabilities.

(b). Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into two types:

- loans and receivables - assets that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market.
- available-for-sale assets - assets that have a quoted market price and/or do not have fixed or determinable payments.

Loans and Receivables

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

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

Any gains and losses that arise on the derecognition of the asset are credited/debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies continued

xv. Financial Instruments continued

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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the amortised cost of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. Where there are no fixed or determinable payments, income is credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when it becomes receivable by the Council.

Assets are maintained on 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 within 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, along with any net gain/loss for the asset accumulated in the Available-for-Sale Reserve.

Where any 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 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/debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, along with any accumulated gains/losses previously recognised in the Available-for-Sale Reserve.

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

The Council has some War stock and Conversion Stock which are shown as long term investments on the balance sheet.

xvi. Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies continued

xvi. Government Grants and Contributions continued

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-ringfenced 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.

xvii. Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and controlled by the Council (e.g. software licences) is capitalised when it will bring benefits to the Council for more than one financial year.

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 meet 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 lines(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to reflect the pattern of consumption of benefits.

An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that it 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 area of 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.

xviii. Interest in Companies and Other Entities

The Council has a small share-holding (£2,000) in Veritau North Yorkshire Limited which is a private limited company. Veritau Ltd owns 50% of the share capital and five district councils, one of which is Selby District Council, own 10% each. Due to the value involved this does not require the Council to prepare Group Accounts.

xix. Inventories and Long Term Contracts

In accordance with proper accounting practice, inventories (stocks) are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Work in progress is subject to an interim valuation at the year-end and recorded in the Balance Sheet at cost plus any profit reasonably attributable to the works.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies continued

xx. Joint Arrangements Not an Entity (JANE)

The Council is in partnership with Ryedale, Hambleton, Richmondshire and Scarborough Councils for the delivery of Building Control services. Due to the small level of assets (reserves) that the partnership has a decision has been taken by the partnership authorities to show as a disclosure note only the proportion of the income and expenditure relevant to each authority and its share of the reserve. Selby, Scarborough and Ryedale have entered into a partnership to jointly procure goods and services.

xxi. Jointly Controlled Operations and Jointly Controlled Assets

Jointly controlled operations are activities undertaken by the Council in conjunction with other venturers that involve the use of assets of the venturers rather than the establishment of a separate entity.

The Council is in partnership with Wigan Leisure and Cultural Trust (WLCT) for the delivery of Leisure Services in the District by WLCT. This arrangement for delivery of services is through the mechanism of jointly controlled assets. Jointly controlled assets are items of property plant and 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 only accounts for its share of the jointly controlled assets and the liabilities and expenses that it incurs on its own behalf in respect of its interest in the venture.

xxii. Leases

Leases are classified as either finance or operating leases based on the extent to which risks and rewards incidental to ownership of a leased asset lie with the lessor or lessee. Whether the lease is a finance lease or an operating lease depends on the substance of the transaction rather than the contract. Leases are classed as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Land and building elements of a lease are considered separately for the purpose of lease classification.

Arrangements that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey the right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependant on the use of specific assets. This is referred to as an embedded lease (e.g. assets used in delivery of the Street Scene Contract).

(a). 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 deferred liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs of the Council are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Any 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 area of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies continued

xxii. Leases continued

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 requirement. 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 benefitting from the use of the leased property, plant or equipment. Charges are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (e.g. there is a rent-free period at the commencement of the lease).

(b). 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 area of 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 area 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 payments are apportioned between:

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

The gain credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and is required to be treated as a capital receipt. Where 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies continued

xxii. Leases continued

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 area of 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.

xxiii. National Non-domestic Rates (NNDR)

As a billing authority the Council collects NNDR under what is in substance an agency arrangement for the Government. It therefore follows that:

- NNDR income is not the income of the Council and is not be included in its Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The cost of collection allowance which is paid to the Council is income and as such is included in the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- NNDR debtor and creditor balances with taxpayers and the impairment allowance for doubtful debts are not assets and liabilities of the Council and shall not be recognised in the Council's Balance Sheet.
- Cash collected from NNDR taxpayers by the Council belongs to the Government and the amount not yet paid to the Government at the Balance Sheet date shall be included as a creditor; similarly, if cash paid to the Government exceeds the cash collected from NNDR taxpayers, the excess shall be included in the Balance Sheet as a debtor.
- Cash collected from NNDR taxpayers by the Council is collected for the Government and is therefore not a revenue activity of the Council and shall not be included in the Council's Cash Flow Statement as a cash inflow except for the cash retained in respect of the cost of collection allowance. Similarly the Council's payment into the NNDR national pool is not a revenue activity and is not included in the Council's Cash Flow Statement as a cash outflow.
- The difference between the cash collected from NNDR taxpayers and the amount paid into the NNDR pool is included in management of liquid resources as a net increase/decrease in other liquid resources.
- Amounts billed to NNDR taxpayers over and above the NNDR due, usually to recover the Council's costs in pursuing unpaid NNDR debts are income for the Council and are not required to be accounted for to the Government.

The NNDR taxpayers' debtor and creditor balances and impairment allowances for doubtful debts are not Balance Sheet items of the Council since it acts as an agent of the Government when collecting NNDR. The balance due to or from the Government based on an actual or estimated NNDR 3 return is not an amount that should be recognised in the Council's Balance Sheet. It does not represent an actual debtor/creditor position between the Council and the Government: it is simply part of the mechanism for determining the instalments by which the Council pays over NNDR taxpayers' cash to its principal the Government. The correct debtor/creditor position that needs to be recognised in the Council's Balance sheet is the amount of cash from NNDR taxpayers (less the amount retained in respect of the Council's cost of collection allowance) that has not been paid to the Government or has been overpaid to the Government on the Balance Sheet date.

The Cash Flow Statement of the Council includes in Revenue Activities cash flows only the cost of collection allowance. The difference between the net cash collected from NNDR debtors and the amount of NNDR paid to the Government pool is included as a net increase/decrease in other liquid resources.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies continued

xxiv. Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principles of the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice for Local Authorities 2012/13 (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,
- Non Distributed Costs - the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early and any depreciation 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 Cost of Services.

The main bases of allocation are outlined as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • Central Departments | - Estimated time spent by staff |
| • Administrative Buildings | - Floor space occupied |
| • Computer (non staff) | - Usage statistics |
| • Telephones / Postage / Copying | - Actual usage |

xxv. Premiums and Discounts

Discounts and/or premiums incurred on the premature repayment or rescheduling of loans prior to April 2009 cannot be attributed to any existing debt and have been classified as over-hanging. The balances are being carried in the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account and will continue to be amortised to the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account over a period which represents the life of the loans repaid.

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

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of changes in accounting policy 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 has always been applied.

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

xxvii. Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Scheme

The Council entered into a 30 year PFI scheme in 2003 with South Yorkshire Housing Association. This arrangement has delivered 153 housing units to rent. PFI contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the fixed assets needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. Payments made by the Council under the contract are charged to the General Fund Revenue Account to reflect the value of services received in each financial year.

The accounting requirements for PFI are based on International Financial Reporting Standards IFRIC 12 "Service Concession Arrangements". This requires PFI assets that are currently off balance sheet to be reviewed and in most cases to be brought onto an organisations balance sheet during the PFI period not just at the end of it.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies continued

xxvii. Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Scheme continued

The Council has reviewed its PFI contract. The Council put land into the project and this is currently leased to South Yorkshire Housing Association (SYHA) on a 999 year lease. This land is included in the Council's Balance Sheet. The dwellings are the property of SYHA and will remain their property at the end of the 30 year period and are not therefore included in the Council's Balance Sheet.

PFI credits - Government grants received for the scheme in excess of current levels of expenditure are carried forward as an earmarked reserve to fund future contract expenditure.

xxviii. Property Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are non-current assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the provision of services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes on a continuing basis (more than one financial year).

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 be of benefit to the Council and the services that it provides for more than one financial year and the cost can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (e.g. repairs and maintenance) is charged to revenue as an expense when it is incurred.

The Council has a de-minimis level for capital expenditure on assets of £5k, and generally will not treat expenditure on individual assets below this as capital and such expenditure will be written off to revenue. However individual assets below this level, such as IT equipment, which are subject to a rolling replacement programme may be grouped together to form an asset of significant value which will then be depreciated. In addition if the purchase of such de-minimis assets is funded from grant which requires them to be treated as capital then this will override the policy.

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 initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition does not have commercial substance (i.e. it will not lead to a variation in the cash flows of the Council). In the latter case, where an asset is acquired via an exchange, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council.

Donated assets are measured initially at fair value. The difference between fair value and any consideration paid is credited to the Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, unless the donation has been made conditionally. Until any such 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies continued

xxviii. Property Plant and Equipment continued

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

- infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction - depreciated historical cost
- council dwellings - fair value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH)
- all other assets except for the new Civic Centre - fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value - EUV).
- new Civic Centre - due to its specialist nature, depreciated replacement cost.

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 the carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year end, but as a minimum every five years.

The Council commissioned this to be done during 2009/10, and all land and buildings (other than Council Dwellings) were revalued at 1 April 2009. In accordance with the Code, all land and buildings are subject to a 'desk top review' each year with any material changes being reflected in the balance sheet in the year in which they occur.

Council Dwellings were valued at 1 April 2011 in order to comply with Resource Accounting for the Housing Revenue Account and are also subject to annual 'desk top reviews' with material changes being reflected in the year in which they occur. The next full revaluation is due in April 2016.

Increases in values following the five yearly revaluations and annual desk top reviews are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of an impairment loss previously charged to a service revenue account.

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

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 & Expenditure Statement.

Componentisation - All Property assets containing a building are split into two components - Land and Buildings. The buildings are then further reviewed to assess if there are additional components which should be recognised. This assessment is based on the value of the building and the value of the components. A materiality level has been set below which this additional review will not be done. Only buildings with a valuation greater than £150,000 will be considered for componentisation. The cost of the component should be at least 20% of the value of the building. Components whose value is under this level will be considered if the circumstances are deemed appropriate. Componentisation will only be done either at the full 5 yearly valuation or when major capital improvements are undertaken.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies continued

xxviii. Property Plant and Equipment continued

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 & Expenditure Statement.

Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income & 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 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 and other buildings - straight-line allocation over the life of the property as estimated by the Valuer.
- vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment - straight-line allocation over the life of the asset, as advised by a suitably qualified officer.
- infrastructure - straight-line allocation over 25 years or less if appropriate.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

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

Disposals and Non-Current Assets Held for Sale - When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure area in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies continued

xxviii. Property Plant and Equipment continued

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the value 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 area 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 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 Revenue Account disposals (75% for dwellings, and 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 apportioned to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

xxix. Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council an 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.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line(s) 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.

xxx. Reserves

The Council maintains separate balances for the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account to or from which appropriations are made for annual surpluses or deficits.

The Council also sets aside specific amounts as earmarked 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 revenue account 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies continued

xxx. Reserves continued

Capital Reserves, consisting of the Major Repairs Reserve and Useable Capital Receipts can only be used for capital purposes and are not available for revenue purposes.

In addition certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments and retirement and employee benefits that do not represent usable resources for the Council. These reserves are explained in the relevant policies.

xxxi. Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but does not result in the creation of a non-current asset has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year. Where the 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 there is no impact on the level of council tax.

xxxii. Value Added Tax (VAT)

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

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

Changes in accounting policies are retrospective unless alternative transitional arrangements are specified in the Code, i.e. the accounts have to be cleared of the effects of previous accounting policy and the new policy applied as if that policy had always been applied. This requires the recalculation of balances and comparative transactions to apply the policy from the date the income, asset or liability was first recognised. In addition, the Code requires an authority to disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code.

A complete set of financial statements is defined in the Code. This includes a Balance Sheet as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period (i.e. a third Balance Sheet) when an authority applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements.

Changes in accounting policies are retrospective unless alternative transitional arrangements are specified in the Code, i.e. the accounts have to be cleared of the effects of previous accounting policy and the new policy applied as if that policy had always been applied. This requires the recalculation of balances and comparative transactions to apply the policy from the date the income, asset or liability was first recognised. In addition, the Code requires an authority to disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code.

A complete set of financial statements is defined in the Code. This includes a Balance Sheet as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period (i.e. a third Balance Sheet) when an authority applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Accounting Standards that have been Issued but have not yet been adopted continued

The standards to be adopted in the 2013/14 Code of Practice are IAS 19 Employee Benefits, IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Other Comprehensive Income, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments disclosures and IAS 17 Deferred Tax. The impacts of these new standards are set out in the following paragraphs.

Under IAS 19 there will be new classes of components of defined benefit cost recognised in the financial statements, namely net interest on and remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, together with new definitions (or recognition criteria) for service costs, e.g. past service costs, and new recognition criteria for termination benefits.

The adoption of IAS 19 will result in the following changes to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement: Cost of Services £38k increased cost; Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure £154k increased cost; and under the heading of Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure -£192k on actuarial (gains) / losses on pension fund assets and liabilities. Overall a net nil impact on the Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. There will be no impact on the the Pensions Liabilities or Reserve on the Council's Balance Sheet.

The adoption of IAS 1 for the 2013/14 Statement of Accounts will mean grouping together in the Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement those items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services, and those that will subsequently be reclassified to the (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services when specific conditions are met. This is a presentational issue only, and will not impact on any of the reported figures in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

IFRS 7 and IAS17 are not expected to have any implications on the Council's Statement of Accounts.

3. Critical Accounting Judgements In Applying Accounting Policies

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

Classification of Leases

The Council has undertaken an analysis to classify the leases that it holds both as a lessor and a lessee, as either operating or finance leases. In deciding whether these transactions score as leases and which type under the accounting arrangements for ISA 17 Leases it has been necessary to make judgements about the underlying economic substance of the lease agreement.

Arrangements Containing a Lease

The Council is deemed to control the assets that fall within contractual and other arrangements which involve the provision of a service using specific underlying assets and which are therefore considered to contain a lease. This affects the Street Scene and Leisure contracts. The accounting treatment for leases has been applied to these arrangements to determine whether the lease contained within them is a finance or operating lease and as a result additional assets are recognised as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Council's Balance Sheet.

Local Government Funding

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Critical Accounting Judgements In Applying Accounting Policies continued

Investment Properties (Commercial Property)

The Council reviewed its assets in accordance with the accounting policy and as a result determined that no properties should be disclosed as investment properties.

Heritage Properties

The Council reviewed its assets in accordance with the accounting policy and as a result determined that no properties should be disclosed as heritage properties.

Assets Held For Sale

The Council has reviewed all assets in accordance with the accounting policy and determined that no properties currently need to be reclassified.

4. Assumptions Made About The Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

Valuation and Revaluation of Property Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are revalued every five years. They are however, tested annually for indicators of impairment. Judgements are required to make an assessment as to whether there is an indication for impairment. The impairment tests include whether there has been any material damage to the asset as well as an examination of capital expenditure incurred in the financial year to ascertain whether it has resulted in an increase in value or an impairment of an asset. The influence of external market factors on the value of assets are also reviewed annually. This work is undertaken by the valuers employed by the Council. If the actual results differ from the assumptions the value of property, plant and equipment will be over or understated. This would be adjusted at the full five yearly revaluation.

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. If the Council fails to sustain its current maintenance programme there may be doubt around the useful lives assigned to assets. If the useful life of assets is reduced then depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by between £30k and £31k for the total dwellings stock for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.

The material judgement in choice of accounting policy for the valuation of the Council's dwellings stock. The dwellings stock constitutes the majority of the Council's property plant and equipment base. The guidance issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government permits two valuation methods: the Beacon Approach and the Discounted Cash Flow Approach. The Council has chosen the Beacon Approach which groups properties according to their type and values them accordingly at Open Market Value, then applies a multiplication factor of 31% to reflect Existing Use (Social Housing), as it is felt that this more accurately reflects the value of the stock.

The Council has also made a material judgement on the value level at which non land assets will be considered for componentisation. The threshold has been set at £150,000 and components will only be reflected if they constitute more than 20% of this total.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. Assumptions Made About The Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty continued

Pensions Liability

Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged by North Yorkshire County Council (the Pension Fund Administrators) on behalf of the Council to provide the expert advice about the assumptions that are to be applied.

The effects on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance a 0.1% increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension liability of £959k, while a 0.1% increase in inflation assumptions would result in an increase in the pension liability of £977k.

However, the assumptions interact in complex ways. During 2012/13 the actuaries advised that the net pensions liability was based on the 2010 actuarial valuation.

Arrears

At 31 March 2013, the Council had a balance of sundry debtors for £508k. A review of the significant balances suggested that an impairment of doubtful debts of 5% for debts over 30 days, 15% over 60 days, 40% for those over 90 and less than 364 days and 90% for those over 364 days was appropriate. The impact of the current economic climate is being kept under review to enable an assessment to be made as to whether or not this allowance is sufficient for debt up to 364 days.

If collection rates were to deteriorate, a doubling of the amount of impairment for doubtful debts would require an additional £19k to be set aside as an allowance.

The Council's share of Council Tax debtors has a provision of 24.3%. This is calculated using prescribed formula and is considered adequate.

Employee Benefits Accrual

The employee benefits accrual cost was calculated for years from 2008/09 to 2012/13. There is little or no variation year on year. The amount involved is deemed not to be material and therefore no accrual has been included within the accounts. The calculation will be performed and reviewed each year and should it be deemed material an accrual will be made in the accounts.

5. Material Items of Income & Expenditure

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement includes the following items that are material in the context of the overall income and expenditure of the Council, or are otherwise variable in nature:

2011/12 Restated £'000		2012/13 £'000
16,034	Housing benefits	16,661
4,700	Council tax benefit	4,777
1,303	Impairments General Fund - Leisure centre	-
57,733	HRA Self-Financing Determination Settlement	-

The Council paid out a total of £21.438m in housing and council tax benefits in 2012/13 (£20.734m in 2011/12), this was funded by government subsidy.

Impairments in 2011/12 related to the reduction in value of the Abbey Leisure Centre following the fire in February 2012, while the HRA Self-Financing Determination Settlement was a one-off payment that the Council had to pay to buy itself out of the Housing Subsidy System.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Executive Director s151 on 12 September 2013. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2013, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

The financial statements and notes have not been adjusted for the following events which took place after 31 March 2013 as they provide information that is relevant to an understanding of the Authority's financial position but do not relate to conditions at that date.

The demolition of the former Abbey Leisure Centre commenced in May 2013 to facilitate the building of a new Leisure Centre. As the fire-damaged building was still in existence at 31 March 2013 its value was included in the assets held under Property, Plant and Equipment. The removal of the asset in 2013/14 will result in a cost to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement of £0.6m.

New arrangements for the retention of business rates come into effect on 1 April 2013. From that date local authorities will assume the liability for refunding ratepayers who have successfully appealed against the rateable value of their properties on the rating list. This will include amounts that were previously paid to central government in respect of 2012/13 and earlier years. Previously such amounts would not have been recognised as income by Selby District Council but would have been transferred to DCLG. The new arrangements are that the Government meets 50% of the cost of the refunds, Selby District Council 40%, with the remaining 10% being met by the North Yorkshire County Council and the North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority.

The Local Authority Accounting Panel (LAAP) recommends that, despite the fact that these amounts relate to 2012/13 and earlier years, authorities should only recognise their share of these liabilities on 1 April 2013 as until then no liability rests with the Council. The Council has no control over the success or otherwise of appeals and it is therefore difficult to accurately assess the likely cost to the Council. Based on costs in previous years a sum of £500k may be payable, of which the liability that will accrue to the Council is £200k.

The Council established Selby and District Housing Trust as a company limited by guarantee, on 29 May 2013. The company is independent from the council although the council may appoint up to 3 trustees to the board of 7 trustees. Subject the necessary consent being obtained, it is the Council's intention to transfer land holdings to the trust for affordable housing development and to support such development through prudential borrowing should this be required.

The Council is currently exploring the potential for improved two tier working with North Yorkshire County Council. The project, which includes a shared Chief Executive/Assistant Chief Executive for Selby/NYCC, provides the opportunity for improved outcomes for citizens, reduced costs and improved capacity and resilience.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

2012/13	General Fund Balances £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
<i>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</i>						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(1,374)	(5,292)	-	-	-	6,666
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movements in the fair value of Investment Properties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	(40)	(18)	-	-	-	58
Capital grants and contributions applied	19	16	-	-	-	(35)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(70)	-	-	-	-	70
Soft Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposals to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(1)	(333)	-	-	-	334
<i>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</i>						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	592	5	-	-	-	(597)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA Balances	258	-	-	-	-	(258)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:						
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	516	456	-	(972)	-	-
Transfer of insurance receipts	3,450	-	-	(3,450)	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	843	-	(843)
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals	-	(13)	-	13	-	-
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	(242)	-	-	242	-	-
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-	-	-	(7)	-	7

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations continued

2012/13	General Fund Balances £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:						
Transfer from the HRA to meet future capital and debt redemption costs	-	4,741	(4,741)	-	-	-
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	4,320	-	-	(4,320)
Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	1	-	-	-	-	(1)
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see note 41)	(1,347)	(368)	-	-	-	1,715
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	1,004	197	-	-	-	(1,201)
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(19)	-	-	-	-	19
Cost of Services	2,747	(609)	(421)	(3,331)	-	1,614

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations continued

2011/12	General Fund Balances Restated £'000	Housing Revenue Account Restated £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves Restated £'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
<i>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</i>						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(2,322)	(455)	-	-	-	2,777
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movements in the fair value of Investment Properties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	(70)	(8)	-	-	-	78
Capital grants and contributions applied	7	55	-	-	-	(62)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(186)	(57,733)	-	-	-	57,919
Soft Loans	2	-	-	(10)	-	8
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposals to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(1,942)	(139)	-	-	-	2,081
<i>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</i>						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	479	9	-	-	-	(488)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA Balances	106	478	-	-	-	(584)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:						
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2,755	156	-	(2,911)	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	2,393	-	(2,393)
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals	-	(6)	-	6	-	-
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	(117)	-	-	117	-	-
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-	-	-	(6)	-	6

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations continued

2011/12	General Fund Balances £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:						
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	-	2,001	(2,001)	-	-	-
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	1,130	-	-	(1,130)
Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(2)	(4)	-	-	-	6
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see note 41)	(1,577)	(319)	-	-	-	1,896
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	1,220	284	-	-	-	(1,504)
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	37	-	-	-	-	(37)
Cost of Services	(1,610)	(55,681)	(871)	(411)	-	58,573

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. Earmarked Reserves

The Council has reserves which have been set up voluntarily to earmark resources for future spending plans. This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account during the accounting period and the amounts posted back to meet General Fund and Housing Revenue Account expenditure over the same period. The major reserves, and the intended purpose of those reserves are described in more detail below:

	Balance at 31-Mar-11 £'000	Transfers Out £'000	Transfers In £'000	Balance at 31-Mar-12 £'000	Transfers Out £'000	Transfers In £'000	Balance at 31-Mar-13 £'000	See Notes Below
General Fund								
Access Selby	-	-	(263)	(263)	250	(425)	(438)	8.1
Building Repairs	(345)	14	(130)	(461)	28	(130)	(563)	8.2
Business Rates Equalisation	-	-	-	-	-	(300)	(300)	8.3
Car Loan Bonds	(5)	-	-	(5)	-	-	(5)	8.4
Carried Fw'd Budgets	(948)	948	(857)	(857)	857	(906)	(906)	8.5
Commutation Surplus	(6)	1	-	(5)	1	-	(4)	8.6
Contingency	(150)	-	(403)	(553)	-	-	(553)	8.7
Discretionary RR Fund	-	-	-	-	-	(300)	(300)	8.8
District Election	(70)	69	(36)	(37)	-	(30)	(67)	8.9
ICT Replacement	(415)	74	(170)	(511)	165	(334)	(680)	8.10
Industrial Units	(42)	-	(9)	(51)	-	(7)	(58)	8.11
NYCC Collaboration	-	-	-	-	-	(250)	(250)	8.12
Pensions Reserve	-	-	(200)	(200)	-	(200)	(400)	8.13
PFI Scheme	(2,427)	352	(348)	(2,423)	363	(363)	(2,423)	8.14
Planning Inquiries	(100)	-	-	(100)	-	-	(100)	8.15
Programme for Growth	(967)	7	(444)	(1,404)	-	(1,112)	(2,516)	8.16
ROS Maintenance	(11)	-	-	(11)	-	-	(11)	8.17
Sherburn Amenity Land	(10)	-	-	(10)	-	-	(10)	8.18
Spend to Save	(553)	455	(152)	(250)	57	(119)	(312)	8.19
Tadcaster Central Area	(483)	9	-	(474)	8	-	(466)	8.20
Transport Renewal Fund	(158)	-	(3)	(161)	164	(3)	-	8.21
Wheeled Bin Hardship	(18)	-	-	(18)	-	-	(18)	8.22
Total	(6,708)	1,929	(3,015)	(7,794)	1,893	(4,479)	(10,380)	
Housing Revenue Account								
Carried Fw'd	(1,157)	1,157	(1,083)	(1,083)	1,083	(936)	(936)	8.5
Total	(1,157)	1,157	(1,083)	(1,083)	1,083	(936)	(936)	

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. Earmarked Reserves continued

- 8.1. Access Selby is a fund to hold savings achieved to date to provide resources for the delivery of services in future years.
- 8.2. The Building Repairs reserve has been created to fund repairs and improvements to the Corporate Buildings, Depots and Leisure Centres.
- 8.3. The Business Rates Equalisation reserve is to provide protection should the Council suffer early losses before the funding safety net is reached.
- 8.4. The Car Loans Bond reserve exists to cover the potential event that an employee defaults on the repayment of their car loan.
- 8.5. A reserve to provide resources to fund budgets carried forward into 2013/14 for schemes which have been delayed from 2012/13.
- 8.6. The Commutation Reserve holds the balance of monies received when DCLG repaid debt on behalf of the Council in respect of Improvement Grants in 1993. This is being transferred to General Fund over the life of the loans repaid.
- 8.7. To fund contingency items throughout the year.
- 8.8. The Discretionary RR Fund has been created to meet the costs of the new policy.
- 8.9. To spread the cost of funding expenditure on the District Elections every 4 years.
- 8.10. The ICT Replacement reserve is to fund the purchase new computer equipment and upgrade of systems.
- 8.11. To hold funds paid by industrial unit tenants for repairs and maintenance.
- 8.12. The NYCC Collaboration reserve has been created to meet implementation costs of the project.
- 8.13. To dampen the impact of future years' employers pensions costs increases.
- 8.14. To hold government grant and SDC contributions to pay for the housing PFI project .
- 8.15. To fund costs associated with Planning Inquiries.
- 8.16. The Programme for Growth reserve provides funds for capital or 'one-off' revenue projects.
- 8.17. The ROS Maintenance reserve holds funds received through S106 agreements for recreation and open spaces maintenance.
- 8.18. Balance of budget required for works on land at Sherburn undertaken during 1996.
- 8.19. The Spend to Save reserve provides 'up front' investment for initiatives that generate revenue budget savings.
- 8.20. The Tadcaster Central Area reserve has been created to provide funds for its redevelopment.
- 8.21. Following a review the balance on the Transport Renewal Fund was transferred to the ICT replacement reserve.
- 8.22. The Wheeled Bins Hardship Fund provides bins for those on low income/pensions who cannot afford to purchase.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. Other Operating Expenditure

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
1,410	Payments of Precepts to Parishes	1,442
1,441	Levies payable (Drainage Boards)	1,461
117	Contribution of Housing Capital Receipts to Government Pool	242
(802)	(Gain) / Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	(610)
(25)	(Gain) / Loss on Disposal of Intangible Assets	-
2,141	Total	2,535

10. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
776	Interest Payable on Debt	2,483
46	Interest Element of Finance Leases	42
2,467	Pensions Interest Costs	2,369
(1,719)	Expected Return on Pensions Assets	(1,482)
(306)	Investment Interest Income	(328)
1,264	Total	3,084

11. Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
(6,267)	Council Tax	(6,300)
(4,012)	Non-domestic Rates Redistribution	(4,705)
(1,240)	Revenue Support Grant	(91)
(60)	Local Services Support Grant	(114)
(564)	Non Service Related Government Grants	(1,069)
(62)	Recognised Capital Grants and Contributions	(3,466)
(12,205)	Total	(15,745)

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movement on Fixed Assets

The table below and on the following page show the movement in value of the Council's non-current assets. The value of the Council's housing stock, and other properties owned by the Council are valued annually by a qualified firm of external valuers, either by way of a desk top review exercise, or a full valuation (carried out every 5 years). They also indicate the extent that any capital expenditure carried out on the housing stock has affected the value of individual properties. The adjustment to the opening leases balance reflects the derecognition of vehicles no longer used within the Council's Street Scene Contract.

PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT										
	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Assets under Construction £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Infra-structure £'000	Community Assets £'000	Vehicles Plant & Equipment £'000	Total Valued Assets £'000	Leased Vehicles & Equipment £'000	Total £'000
Tangible Assets										
Cost or Valuation at 31 March 2012	96,785	19,252	75	302	298	198	4,946	121,856	3,040	124,896
Adjustment to opening balance	(63)	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	(704)	(704)
Movement in 2012/2013										
Additions	4,336	628	167	-	-	-	136	5,267	345	5,612
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	222	-	-	-	-	-	222	-	222
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(3,538)	12	-	1	-	-	-	(3,525)	-	(3,525)
Derecognition - disposals	(338)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(339)	-	(339)
Value as at 31 March 2013	97,182	20,177	242	303	298	198	5,081	123,481	2,681	126,162
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment										
at 31 March 2012	(10)	(3,847)	(7)	(183)	(69)	(34)	(4,096)	(8,246)	(1,307)	(9,553)
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	558	558
Movement in 2012/2013										
Depreciation for the Year	(1,155)	(374)	-	(1)	(25)	(2)	(230)	(1,787)	(404)	(2,191)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	(236)	-	-	-	-	-	(236)	-	(236)
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(475)	(492)	-	(11)	-	-	-	(978)	-	(978)
Derecognition - disposals	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Other movements in Depreciation and Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value as at 31 March 2013	(1,636)	(4,949)	(7)	(195)	(94)	(36)	(4,326)	(11,243)	(1,153)	(12,396)
Net Book Value										
at 31 March 2013	95,546	15,228	235	108	204	162	755	112,238	1,528	113,766
at 31 March 2012	96,775	15,405	68	119	229	164	850	113,610	1,733	115,343

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. Property, Plant and Equipment continued

Movement on Fixed Assets continued

PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT										
	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Assets under Construction £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Infra-structure £'000	Community Assets £'000	Vehicles Plant & Equipment £'000	Total Valued Assets £'000	Leased Vehicles & Equipment £'000	Total £'000
2011/12										
Tangible Assets										
Cost or Valuation at 31 March 2011	95,460	13,032	5,429	927	298	198	4,638	119,982	3,396	123,378
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(427)	(427)
Movement in 2011/12										
Additions	1,663	1,977	17	-	-	-	312	3,969	71	4,040
Transfers	30	5,341	(5,371)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	834	218	-	-	-	-	-	1,052	-	1,052
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(1,063)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,063)	-	(1,063)
Derecognition - disposals	(139)	(1,316)	-	(625)	-	-	(4)	(2,084)	-	(2,084)
Value as at 31 March 2012	96,785	19,252	75	302	298	198	4,946	121,856	3,040	124,896
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment										
at 31 March 2011	-	(1,982)	-	(175)	(44)	(29)	(3,824)	(6,054)	(733)	(6,787)
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movement in 2011/12										
Depreciation for the Year	(1,130)	(298)	-	(1)	(25)	(5)	(256)	(1,715)	(415)	(2,130)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	-	(57)	-	-	-	-	-	(57)	-	(57)
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(10)	(1,510)	(7)	(7)	-	-	(16)	(1,550)	(159)	(1,709)
Derecognition - disposals	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other movements in Depreciation and Impairment	1,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,129	-	1,129
Value as at 31 March 2012	(10)	(3,847)	(7)	(183)	(69)	(34)	(4,096)	(8,246)	(1,307)	(9,553)
Net Book Value										
at 31 March 2012	96,775	15,405	68	119	229	164	850	113,610	1,733	115,343
at 31 March 2011	95,460	11,050	5,429	752	254	169	814	113,928	2,663	116,591

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. Depreciation Methodologies

Depreciation is generally provided on all non-current assets other than freehold land, and is charged from the date of purchase up to the date of disposal. Enhancements to the Council housing stock are assumed to take place at the start of the year. The Council depreciates its assets on a straight line basis over the expected life of the asset after allowing for a residual value. An external valuer has assessed the useful life of all Council owned buildings, which have been determined as follows:

	Estimated Useful Life (years)
Buildings	
Council Dwellings - Traditional Construction	60
Council Dwellings - Non-Traditional Construction	20 - 40
Garages	15
Operational Buildings	15 - 60
Non-Operational Buildings	30 - 55
Other Assets	
Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	3 - 10

14. Commitments Under Capital Contracts

The Council is required to disclose any significant commitments under capital contracts. These commitments relate to contractual obligations entered into but not discharged by 31 March 2013, and commitments to meet items in the proposed capital programme where contracts have not been entered into, which are not already reflected within the accounts.

The Council has authorised expenditure in future years of £11.826m the table analyses these schemes which are approved to proceed but are not yet contracted:

	Expenditure approved and contracted at 31-Mar-13 £'000	Expenditure approved to proceed but not contracted at 31-Mar-13 £'000	Period of Investment
Equipment & IT Software	-	718	1-3 years
Home Improvement & Repair Grants	-	1,080	1-3 years
Modernisations to HRA land & buildings	-	10,028	1-3 years
Total	-	11,826	

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. Revaluations

The following statement shows the progress of the Council's programme for the revaluation of assets. The valuation of council dwellings, other land and buildings, is carried out by G Tyerman BSc, MRICS of Mouchel Parkman, who are external valuers. The basis of valuation is set out in the statement of accounting policies. No revaluation is undertaken in relation to Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment.

The five yearly full inspection and revaluation for all Land and Buildings other than Council Dwellings took place in 2009/10, Council dwellings were revalued in 2011/12.

	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Total £'000
Valued at historical cost:	99,652	13,241	112,893
Valued at current value :	95,546	15,228	110,774

16. Intangible Assets

2011/12				2012/13		
Software Licenses £'000	Other Intangible £'000	Total £'000		Software Licenses £'000	Other Intangible £'000	Total £'000
			Balance at start of year			
550 (396)	145 (93)	695 (489)	Original Cost	550	145	695
			Accumulated amortisation	(449)	(118)	(567)
154	52	206	Net carrying amount at start of year	101	27	128
-	-	-	Expenditure in Year	84	-	84
(53)	(25)	(78)	Amortisation for the year	(42)	(16)	(58)
101	27	128	Net carrying amount at end of year	143	11	154
			Comprising:			
550 (449)	145 (118)	695 (567)	Gross carrying amounts	634 (491)	145 (134)	779 (625)
101	27	128	Accumulated amortisation	143	11	154

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. Intangible Assets continued

The intangible assets set out in the previous table relate to current IT projects. Software licences are held for the Access to Services, Planning Public Access, Internal / External e-mail, CAPS, Finance, Revenues & Benefits and Housing IT projects. Other Intangibles mainly relate to consultancy costs for these projects. The assets are shown at historical cost and will be amortised over 5 years on a straight line basis. In accordance with the Council's policy, amortisation will occur from the date of purchase.

The amortisation cost of Housing Revenue Account (HRA) intangible assets directly attributable to the HRA is identified in the note 8 to the HRA Statement at a cost of £18k (£8k 2011/12). However through the allocation of CEC charges for corporate buildings and projects both the HRA and General Fund receive a share of these costs and it is not possible to tell where these go.

17. Financial Instrument Balances

The borrowings and investments disclosed in the Balance Sheet are made up of the following categories of financial instruments. Notes 20 and 44 provide further information.

	Long-Term		Current	
	31-Mar-12 £'000	31-Mar-13 £'000	31-Mar-12 Restated £'000	31-Mar-13 £'000
Investments				
Loans and receivables	4,018	6,054	15,174	9,147
Available-for-sale financial assets	18	20	-	-
Total investments	4,036	6,074	15,174	9,147
Debtors				
Loans and receivables	263	287	39	34
Financial assets carried at contract amounts	-	-	1,794	4,943
Total included in Debtors	263	287	1,833	4,977
Borrowings				
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost	(60,299)	(60,299)	(4,772)	(215)
Total included in Borrowings	(60,299)	(60,299)	(4,772)	(215)
Other Long-Term Liabilities				
Finance lease liabilities	(1,395)	(1,140)	(353)	(405)
Total Other Long-Term Liabilities	(1,395)	(1,140)	(353)	(405)
Creditors				
Financial liabilities carried at contract amounts	-	-	(1,680)	(1,033)
Total Creditors	-	-	(1,680)	(1,033)

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. Long Term Debtors

	Long-Term		Current	
	31-Mar-12 £'000	31-Mar-13 £'000	31-Mar-12 £'000	31-Mar-13 £'000
Soft Loans	53	51	7	10
Employee Loans	20	16	20	14
Mortgages - Ex Council Houses	8	2	6	4
Repair Assistance Loans	182	218	6	6
Total Long Term Debtors	263	287	39	34

19. Short-Term Investments

	Current	
	31-Mar-12 Restated £'000	31-Mar-13 £'000
Short-Term Investments	15,174	9,147
Total Short Term Investments	15,174	9,147

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20. Financial Instruments Gains, Losses and Fair Values

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

2011/12					2012/13			
Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets				Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets		
Liabilities at amortised cost £'000	Loans and s £'000	Available- for-sale assets £'000	Total £'000		Liabilities at amortised cost £'000	Loans and s £'000	Available- for-sale assets £'000	Total £'000
822	-	-	822	Interest Expense	2,524	-	-	2,524
-	-	-	-	Losses on derecognition	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Impairment Losses	-	-	-	-
822	-	-	822	Interest Payable & Similar Charges	2,524	-	-	2,524
-	(305)	(1)	(306)	Interest income	-	(315)	(1)	(316)
-	-	-	-	Gains on derecognition	-	-	-	-
-	(305)	(1)	(306)	Interest & Investment Income	-	(315)	(1)	(316)
-	-	(3)	(3)	Gains on Revaluation	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Losses on Revaluation	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Amounts recycled to the I&E Account after impairment	-	-	-	-
-	-	(3)	(3)	Surplus arising on the revaluation of financial assets	-	-	-	-
822	(305)	(4)	513	Net gain/(loss) for the year	2,524	(315)	(1)	2,208

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

Previously the Council has used the fair value calculation provided by Sector Treasury Services for consistency as it has both PWLB and Market Debt. Sector uses the new borrowing rate, whereas the PWLB uses the premature repayment rate which gives a variation in the valuation. The PWLB fair value of its debt is £60.2m, the Sector fair value for the same debt is £50.0m. As the PWLB borrowing is now the major amount of the debt held valuations using both methods have been shown below for comparison.

- (a) estimated interest rates at 31 March 2013 of 0.95% - 3.88% for PWLB borrowing, 1.97% for LGS Stock.
- (b) estimated interest rates of between 1.00% - 3.20% for external loans receivable interest for deposits placed with financial institutions;
- (c) in addition mortgages advanced to council tenants under the right to buy, the interest free loan to the voluntary services for the community house project, home improvement loans and employee car loans, which form part of the loans receivable total, are valued at carrying amount;
- (d) no early repayment or impairment is recognised;
- (e) where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months, carrying amount is assumed to approximate to fair value;
- (f) the fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount;

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20. Financial Instruments Gains, Losses and Fair Values continued

The fair values calculated using Sector's method are as follows:

	31 March 2012		31 March 2013	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial Liabilities	65,008	61,488	60,515	59,653

The fair values calculated using PWLB's method are as follows:

	31 March 2012		31 March 2013	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial Liabilities	65,008	73,365	60,515	69,827

The fair value is higher than the carrying amount because the authority's portfolio of loans are all at fixed rates where the interest rate payable is higher than for similar loans at the balance sheet date. This commitment to pay interest above current market rates increases the amount that the authority would have to pay if the lender requested or agreed to early repayment of the loans.

	31 March 2012		31 March 2013	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Loans and Receivables	(19,494)	(19,426)	(15,525)	(15,566)

The fair value is marginally lower than the carrying amount because the authority's portfolio of investments consists of fixed rate loans where the interest rate receivable is lower than the rates available for similar loans at the balance sheet date. This guarantee to receive interest at around current market rates reduces the amount that the authority would receive if it agreed to early repayment of the loans.

21. Inventories

The stock held by the Council is classified into two categories: other, which includes stock of stationery and railcards for the elderly; and supplies for building maintenance which is used on council dwellings.

	Other		Building Maintenance		Total	
	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening Balance	3	6	17	14	20	20
Purchases in Year	40	40	276	254	316	294
Usage in Year	(37)	(36)	(279)	(260)	(316)	(296)
Closing Balance	6	10	14	8	20	18

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. Debtors & Prepayments

31-Mar-12 £'000		31-Mar-13 £'000
354	Amounts falling due in one year:	
-	Central Government Bodies	443
-	Other Local Authorities	363
-	NHS bodies	-
-	Public Corporations and Trading Funds	-
3,119	Other Entities and Individuals	6,102
3,473		6,908
(611)	Less Provision for Bad Debts	(713)
2,862	Total	6,195

23. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Balance at 31-Mar-12 Restated £'000	Balance at 31-Mar-13 £'000	Cash Movement £'000
Cash in hand	1	1	-
Cash at bank / (overdrawn)	1,774	1,384	(390)
Cash Equivalents	-	-	-
Total	1,775	1,385	(390)

24. Creditors

31-Mar-12 £'000		31-Mar-13 £'000
(2,374)	Central Government Bodies	(813)
(154)	Other Local Authorities	(73)
-	NHS bodies	-
-	Public Corporations and Trading Funds	-
(2,318)	Other Entities and Individuals	(2,022)
(666)	Section 106 Receipts (see note 24.1)	(503)
(5,512)	Total	(3,411)

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24.1. Section 106 Receipts

Section 106 receipts are monies paid to the Council by Developers as a result of the grant of planning permission, where works are required to be carried out or new facilities provided as a condition of that permission (e.g. creation of a play area). The sums are restricted to being spent only in accordance with the agreement concluded with the Developer. The balances of Section 106 receipts held by the Council during the year were as follows:

	Balance at 31-Mar-12 £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Balance at 31-Mar-13 £'000
Open Space Schemes	(487)	(24)	188	(323)
Health Care Facilities	(66)	-	-	(66)
Education	(3)	-	-	(3)
Public Transport / Traffic	(82)	-	-	(82)
Waste & Recycling	(28)	(1)	-	(29)
Total	(666)	(25)	188	(503)

Parish Councils can apply for the release of funds from the Open Space Schemes monies applicable to their Parish by submitting a proposed scheme to the Council. On approval of the scheme the monies will be paid over to the Parish Council in staged payments. The contributions from Developers relating to traffic management, public transport, education and health care schemes are received by the Council and then paid over to the appropriate authority.

25. Provisions

	Other Provisions £'000	Employers Costs £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 April 2011	-	(53)	(53)
Additional provisions made in 2011/12	-	-	-
Amounts used in 2011/12	-	53	53
Unused amounts reversed in 2011/12	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2012	-	-	-
Additional provisions made in 2012/13	-	-	-
Amounts used in 2012/13	-	-	-
Unused amounts reversed in 2012/13	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2013	-	-	-

The employers costs provision was established in 2010/11 to provide for the costs of staff due to be made redundant (redundancy payments and pension strain costs) in 2011/12 as a consequence of decisions taken in 2010/11. The provision was fully utilised in 2011/12.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

26. Usable Reserves

The Council keeps a number of reserves in the Balance Sheet. Some are required to be held for statutory reasons, some are needed to comply with proper accounting practice, and others have been set up voluntarily to earmark resources for future spending plans. These Reserves can be analysed between Usable (i.e. the balances are available to support the delivery of Council Services) and Unusable (i.e. they are kept to manage accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, and retirement benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Authority). Unusable Reserves are detailed in note 27.

Movements in the Council's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement, and set out in detail in note 7. Descriptions of each reserve are shown after the table.

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000	Note
	Usable Reserves		
(2,290)	General Fund	(1,545)	26.1
(8,877)	Earmarked Reserves	(11,316)	26.2
(1,266)	Housing Revenue Account - Core	(1,187)	26.3
(373)	Housing Revenue Account - Access Selby	(504)	26.3
(871)	Major Repairs Reserve	(1,292)	26.4
(505)	Capital Receipts Reserve	(3,836)	26.5
(228)	Capital Grants Unapplied	(228)	26.6
(14,410)	Total	(19,908)	

26.1. General Fund

This is a non-earmarked balance which is set aside to cover unforeseen events and the risk of inflation increases. The Council has a minimum level for this balance set at £1.5m. Any amounts above this may be used to support the budget and future council tax levels within the context of the Council's financial strategy.

26.2. Earmarked Reserves

The Council has reserves which have been set up voluntarily to earmark resources for future spending plans. The details of these reserves are set out in note 8.

26.3. Housing Revenue Account

These are non-earmarked balances which are set aside to cover unforeseen events and the risk of inflation increases within the Housing Revenue Account. The Council has a minimum level for these balances set at £1.5m for the two. Any amounts above this may be used to support the budget within the context of the Council's financial strategy.

26.4. Major Repairs Reserve

This is an earmarked balance which is used to support capital expenditure on the Council's Housing stock. It's purpose is to hold funds for the housing capital programme or the repayment of HRA debt until such time as they are required.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

26. Usable Reserves continued

26.5. Capital Receipts Reserve

Usable capital receipts are created from the income arising from the sale of non-current assets and other capital income including the sale of intangible assets which are assets that have no physical substance, receipts from loans, right to buy discounts and covenants which are used to finance capital expenditure. They are held in this reserve until such time as they are required.

26.6. Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve

This reserve holds grants and contributions that the Council has received from central government and other organisations towards the costs of capital expenditure that have not been used at the balance sheet date, but which will be used in the future. The contributions held in this reserve do not have conditions attached to either the timing of their use or the purpose for which they may be utilised or both.

27. Unusable Reserves

Unusable reserves are those that are kept to manage accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, and retirement benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Authority. Usable Reserves are detailed in note 26.

Details of each of the reserves, together with movements in the year, are shown below the table.

2011/12 Restated £'000		2012/13 £'000	Note
	Unusable Reserves		
	Revaluation Balances		
(2,074)	Revaluation Reserve	(1,986)	27.1
2	Available-for-Sale Financial Instruments Reserve	2	27.2
	Adjustment Accounts		
(50,571)	Capital Adjustment Account	(49,570)	27.3
18	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	17	27.4
(14)	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	(7)	27.5
21,853	Pensions Reserve	25,595	27.6
(153)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(134)	27.7
(30,939)	Total	(26,083)	

27.1. 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. Unusable Reserves continued

27.1. Revaluation Reserve continued

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

2011/12 Restated £'000		2012/13 £'000
(2,408)	Balance brought forward at 1 April	(2,074)
(740)	Upwards revaluation of assets	(222)
588	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the surplus/deficit on the Provision of Services	236
(152)	Surplus/(Deficit) on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	14
48	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	74
438	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	-
486	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	74
(2,074)	Balance carried forward at 31 March	(1,986)

27.2. Available-for-Sale Financial Instruments Reserve

The available-for-sale financial instruments reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its investments that have quoted market prices or otherwise do not have fixed or determinable payments. The balance is reduced when investments with accumulated gains are:

- revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost;
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
5	Balance brought forward at 1 April	2
(3)	Upward revaluation of investments	-
-	Downward revaluation of investments not charged to the surplus/deficit on the Provision of Services	-
(3)	Total movement on the reserve in Year	-
2	Balance carried forward at 31 March	2

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. Unusable Reserves continued

27.3. 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 an 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 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.

Included within the depreciation and impairment figure for 2011/12 is the exceptional item of £1.303m relating to the Abbey Leisure Centre fire.

2011/12 Restated £'000		2012/13 £'000
(108,293)	Balance brought forward at 1 April	(50,571)
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:	
1,725	Costs associated with depreciation and impairment	6,724
1,130	Transfer to Major Repairs Reserve re HRA depreciation	-
57,919	Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute	70
2,081	Transfer from Movement in Reserves on General Fund Balance re disposals	334
62,855		7,128
(486)	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	(74)
62,369	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	7,054
	Capital financing applied in the year:	
(2,393)	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(843)
(1,130)	Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(4,320)
(62)	Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(35)
-	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied	-
(96)	Minimum Revenue Provision - Borrowing	(197)
(392)	Minimum Revenue Provision - Leases	(400)
(584)	Capital expenditure financed from revenue	(258)
(4,657)	Total capital financing applied in the year	(6,053)
10	Soft Loan Adjustment	-
(50,571)	Balance carried forward at 31 March	(49,570)

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. Unusable Reserves continued

27.4. Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

This 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 benefitting from gains per statutory provisions. The Council has used the Account to manage premiums paid and discounts received 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 in 1992 and 2001. As a result, the balance on the Account at 31 March 2013 will be charged to the General Fund over the next two years.

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
14	Balance brought forward at 1 April	18
7	Overhanging Loan Discounts	-
(1)	Overhanging Loan Premiums	(1)
(2)	Soft Loan adjustment	-
4	Total movement on the account in Year	(1)
18	Balance carried forward at 31 March	17

The Available-for-Sale Financial Instruments Reserve and the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account are two reserves that help to manage the accounting requirements for financial instruments. Financial instruments are required to be carried at fair value and the outcome of proper accounting practices for the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from that required for assessing the impact on local taxes. These reserves are matched by borrowings and investments within the Balance Sheet and are not resources available to the Council.

27.5. Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

The Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve holds the gains recognised on the disposal on non-current assets but for which cash settlement has yet to take place. Under statutory arrangements, the Council does not treat these gains as usable for financing new capital expenditure until they are backed by cash receipts. When the deferred cash settlement eventually takes place, amounts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve. They arise principally from mortgages on sales of Council Houses which form the part of loans and receivables in notes 20 and 21.

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
(20)	Balance brought forward at 1 April	(14)
6	Principal Repayments in year transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve	7
(14)	Balance carried forward at 31 March	(7)

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. Unusable Reserves continued

27.6. 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.

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
18,496	Balance brought forward at 1 April	21,853
2,965	Actuarial gains or losses on pensions assets and liabilities	3,228
1,896	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,715
(1,504)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(1,201)
21,853	Balance carried forward at 31 March	25,595

27.7. Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Council Tax income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the accrued income for the year. The difference between the income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account.

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
(116)	Balance brought forward at 1 April	(153)
(37)	Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	19
(153)	Balance carried forward at 31 March	(134)

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28. Amounts Reported for Resource Allocation Decisions

Authorities are required to analyse the financial performance of their operations in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement using the service analysis included in the Service Reporting Code of Practice with the intention of securing consistency of reporting across all authorities.

However, for the purposes of the Councils accounts, it is more relevant to review the financial performance according to how the Council has been managed, with information corresponding with that used by management in making decisions. These decisions were taken by Council Boards and Committees.

The aim of amounts reported for resource allocation decisions is to disclose information to enable users of the Council's financial statements to evaluate the nature and the financial effects of the activities in which it engages and the economic environments in which it operates.

The Chief Operating Decision Maker is the 'Executive' made up of elected representatives including the Leader of the Council plus up to nine other Members. The data presented in the following table is in a format familiar to the Council.

2012/13	Core £'000	Access Selby £'000	Community Selby £'000	TOTALS £'000
Income				
Contract Income from the Core	0	(9,971)	(410)	(10,381)
Fees, charges and other service income	(11,466)	(4,040)	(25)	(15,531)
Government grants and contributions	(168)	(22,406)	-	(22,574)
Total Income	(11,634)	(36,417)	(435)	(48,486)
Expenditure				
Employees	1,298	5,398	136	6,832
Premises	52	1,288	1	1,341
Transport	12	251	4	267
Supplies & Services	324	7,435	245	8,004
Third Party Payments	1,461	159	-	1,620
Benefit Payments		21,370	-	21,370
Support Services	4	(5)	-	(1)
Contract Payment to Access Selby & TSO	10,381	-	-	10,381
Gross Expenditure	13,532	35,896	386	49,814
Net Services Expenditure	1,898	(521)	(49)	1,328
Investment Income	(314)			(314)
Interest Payments	3,429			3,429
Reversal of Accounting for Pension adjustments	(763)			(763)
Capital Accounting adjustments	2,653	30		2,683
Contributions to / (from) Reserves	3,290			3,290
Net Expenditure	10,193	(491)	(49)	9,653

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28. Amounts Reported for Resource Allocation Decisions continued

There is a movement in net services expenditure of -£59.414m between 2011/12 and 2012/13. This is mainly due to the non-recurrence of the large item in 2011/12 - £57.7m for the cost of the Housing Self-Determination legislation.

2011/12	Core £'000	Access Selby £'000	Community Selby £'000	TOTALS £'000
Income				
Contract Income from the Core		(3,482)	(328)	(3,810)
Fees, charges and other service income	(3,045)	(11,929)	(28)	(15,002)
Government grants and contributions	(2,105)	(22,062)	-	(24,167)
Total Income	(5,150)	(37,473)	(356)	(42,979)
Expenditure				
Employees	936	6,386	151	7,473
Premises	8	1,523	3	1,534
Transport	14	265	4	283
Supplies & Services	4,179	7,673	188	12,040
Third Party Payments	1,503	21,047	-	22,550
HRA self financing settlement payment	57,733	-	-	57,733
Contract Payment to Access Selby & TSO	3,810	-	-	3,810
Gross Expenditure	68,183	36,894	346	105,423
Net Services Expenditure	63,033	(579)	(10)	62,444
Investment Income	(306)	-	-	(306)
Interest Payments	816	-	-	816
Reversal of Accounting for Pension adjustments	627	(234)	(2)	391
Capital Accounting adjustments	(53,110)	-	-	(53,110)
Contributions to / (from) Reserves	435	-	-	435
Net Expenditure	11,495	(813)	(12)	10,670

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

2011/12 Restated £'000		2012/13 £'000
10,670	Net expenditure in the Analysis	9,653
-	Net expenditure of services and support services not included in the Analysis	-
54,986	Amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement not reported to management in the Analysis	3,892
-	Amounts included in the Analysis not included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(7,303)
65,656	Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	6,242

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28. Amounts Reported for Resource Allocation Decisions continued

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis

These tables reconcile the data in the analysis of income and expenditure relate to a subjective analysis of the (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement

2012/13	Core, Access & Community £'000	Amounts Not Reported to Managem't £'000	Amounts Not Included in CIES £'000	Net Cost of Service £'000	Corporate Amounts £'000	Net Position £'000
Income						
Fees, charges and other service income	(15,531)	-	182	(15,349)	-	(15,349)
Government grants and contributions	(22,574)	-	(67)	(22,641)	(9,445)	(32,086)
Interest Receipts	(314)	-	314	-	(328)	(328)
Income from Council Tax	-	-	-	-	(6,300)	(6,300)
Return on Pension Assets	-	-	-	-	(1,482)	(1,482)
Gain on disposal of Non-current assets/Other Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	(610)	(610)
Total Income	(38,419)	-	429	(37,990)	(18,165)	(56,155)
Expenditure						
Employee Expenses	6,069	-	402	6,471	-	6,471
Premises	1,341	-	-	1,341	-	1,341
Transport	267	-	10	277	-	277
Supplies & Services	8,004	-	(277)	7,727	-	7,727
Third Party Payments	22,990	-	(1,620)	21,370	-	21,370
Support Service Recharges	(1)	-	1	-	-	-
Depreciation, amortisation and Impairment	2,683	3,892	471	7,046	-	7,046
Interest Payments	3,429	-	(3,429)	-	4,894	4,894
Precepts & Levies	-	-	-	-	2,903	2,903
Payments to the Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-	-	-	-	242	242
Contributions to Reserves	3,290	-	(3,290)	-	-	-
Gross Expenditure	48,072	3,892	(7,732)	44,232	8,039	52,271
(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	9,653	3,892	(7,303)	6,242	(10,126)	(3,884)

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28. Amounts Reported for Resource Allocation Decisions continued

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis continued

Restated 2011/12	Core, Access & Community £'000	Amounts Not Reported to Managem't £'000	Amounts Not Included in CIES £'000	Net Cost of Service £'000	Corporate Amounts £'000	Net Position £'000
Income						
Fees, charges and other service income	(15,002)	(1)	-	(15,003)	-	(15,003)
Government grants and contributions	(24,167)	-	-	(24,167)	(5,938)	(30,105)
Interest Receipts	(306)	306	-	-	(306)	(306)
Income from Council Tax	-	-	-	-	(6,267)	(6,267)
Return on Pension Assets	-	-	-	-	(1,719)	(1,719)
Gain on disposal of Non-current assets/Other Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	(827)	(827)
Total Income	(39,475)	305	-	(39,170)	(15,057)	(54,227)
Expenditure						
Employee Expenses	7,864	(390)	-	7,474	-	7,474
Premises	1,534	-	-	1,534	-	1,534
Transport	283	1	-	284	-	284
Supplies & Services	12,040	1,410	-	13,450	-	13,450
Third Party Payments	22,550	(1,442)	-	21,108	-	21,108
Support Service Recharges	-	-	-	-	-	-
HRA Self Financing Settlement Payment	57,733	-	-	57,733	-	57,733
Depreciation, amortisation and Impairment	(53,110)	56,353	-	3,243	-	3,243
Interest Payments	816	(816)	-	-	3,289	3,289
Precepts & Levies	-	-	-	-	2,851	2,851
Payments to the Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-	-	-	-	117	117
Contributions to Reserves	435	(435)	-	-	-	-
Gross Expenditure	50,145	54,681	-	104,826	6,257	111,083
(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	10,670	54,986	-	65,656	(8,800)	56,856

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29. Surpluses / Deficits on Significant Trading Operations

Trading operations are activities of a commercial nature financed substantially by charges to recipients of the service. The Council does not have any significant trading operations.

30. Agency Services

The Council acts as agent for central government in the collection of national non-domestic rates, and as agent for major preceptors in the collection of council tax. Further details are given in the notes to the Collection Fund.

31. Members Allowances

The cost of Members Allowance payments is included within the Corporate and Democratic Core costs and in 2012/13 amounted to £233k (£237k in 2011/12). The 2012/13 figures include the £2k allowances paid to the chair (£2k in 2011/12) and £1k paid to the vice chair (£1k in 2011/12), and a reimbursement of the allowance of £1k paid to Cllr Mark Crane in 2011/12 in respect of his duties as a member of Local Government Yorkshire and Humber. The payments can be allocated as follows:

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
231 9	Allowances Expenses	230 8
240	Total	238

32. Officers' Remuneration

The following tables set out the remuneration disclosures for Senior Officers whose salary is less than £150k but equal to or more than £50k per year.

2011/12 Post Title	Total Remuneration				Total
	Salary (including fees & allowances) £'000	Benefits in Kind (car allowance) £'000	excluding pension contributions 2011/12 £'000	Employers pension contributions £'000	Remuneration including pension contributions 2011/12 £'000
Chief Executive	93	1	94	11	105
Deputy Chief Executive	72	1	73	8	81
Executive Director S151	56	1	57	6	63
Director (MD)	56	1	57	6	63
Director	51	1	52	6	58
Director	51	1	52	6	58
Executive Director	51	1	52	6	58
	430	7	437	49	486

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. Officers' Remuneration continued

2012/13				Total Remuneration excluding pension contributions	Employers pension contributions	Total Remuneration including pension contributions
Post Title	Salary (including fees & allowances)	Benefits in Kind (car allowance)	2012/13 £'000	2012/13 £'000	2012/13 £'000	2012/13 £'000
Chief Executive	93	1	94	11	105	
Deputy Chief Executive	72	1	73	8	81	
Executive Director S151	56	1	57	6	63	
Director (MD)	56	1	57	6	63	
Director	51	1	52	6	58	
Director	51	1	52	6	58	
Executive Director	51	1	52	6	58	
	430	7	437	49	486	

The Council has no other employees who receive more than £50k remuneration, excluding employers pension contributions.

33. External Audit Costs

The Council's external auditors for 2012/13 are Mazars, in 2011/12 the auditors were the Audit Commission. The Council incurred the following fees relating to the audit of the Statement of Accounts, certification of grant claims and statutory inspections:

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
98	Fees due to the External Auditors with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor.	59
(8)	Rebate on fees	(5)
40	Fees paid to the External Auditors for the certification of grant claims and returns.	20
130	Total	74

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. Grant Income

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
	<u>Credited to Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income</u>	
(1,240)	Revenue Support Grant	(91)
(4,012)	NNDR Rates Pool	(4,705)
(60)	Local Services Support Grant	(114)
	Non-Service Related Government Grants	
-	Business Rates Deferral Scheme	(3)
(445)	New Homes Bonus	(880)
(119)	Council Tax Reduction Grant	(120)
-	Council Tax New Burdens Grants	(13)
-	Homeless Persons Grant	(53)
	Capital Grants and Contributions	
(7)	Single Capital Pot	-
(55)	Energy Efficiency (Housing Revenue Account)	(16)
-	Insurance Receipt for Abbey Leisure Centre fire	(3,450)
(5,938)	Total	(9,445)
	<u>Credited to Services</u>	
	Other Government Grants:-	
(9,869)	Rent Allowances	(10,007)
(4,744)	Council Tax Benefits	(4,692)
(6,113)	Rent Rebates	(6,548)
(160)	Private Sector/Disabled Facilities Home Improvement Works (General Fund)	(191)
(465)	Housing Benefits Admin & Counter Fraud Grant	(477)
(65)	Homeless Persons Grant	-
(278)	Private Finance Initiative	(278)
(174)	Other Small Grants	(149)
(21,868)	Total	(22,342)

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 at the balance sheet date that will require the monies or property to be returned to the giver if they are not utilised for the intended purpose. Capital grant receipts in advance are sums of money that have been received from the Government such as Single Capital Pot Grants and Disabled Facilities Grants, and other organisations to contribute towards the costs of non-current assets and other capital expenditure such as grants to other organisations. When the conditions for the grant are met it is transferred to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Should the conditions not be met then the grant is repaid. The balances at the year-end are as follows:

	Long-Term		Current	
	31-Mar-12 £'000	31-Mar-13 £'000	31-Mar-12 £'000	31-Mar-13 £'000
<u>Grants Receipts in Advance (Capital Grants)</u>				
Single Capital Pot	-	-	(27)	(4)
Disabled Facilities Grant	-	-	(27)	-
Total	-	-	(54)	(4)

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. Grant Income continued

	Long-Term		Current	
	31-Mar-12 £'000	31-Mar-13 £'000	31-Mar-12 £'000	31-Mar-13 £'000
Grants Receipts in Advance (Revenue Grants)				
Local Services Grant	-	-	(53)	-
Total	-	-	(53)	-

35. Related Party Transactions

The Council is required to disclose all 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. In this context related parties include:

- Central Government
- Members
- Officers
- Other Public Bodies
- Entities controlled or significantly influenced by the Council

Central Government

Central Government has significant influence over the general operations of the Council - it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. housing benefits, council tax bills). Grants received from Government Departments and recognised as income in the year are disclosed in note 34, together with receipts in advance not yet recognised as income.

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the council's financial and operating policies. The total of member allowances paid in 2012/13 is shown in Note 31.

Some Members are directors and/or trustees of various entities in their own private capacity. However, during 2012/13 the council made no payments to these entities. In all instances grants were made with proper consideration of declarations of interest.

The register of Members' Interest is open to public inspection at the Civic Centre during office hours, on application.

Officers

In 2012/13 with one exception there were no material related party transactions requiring disclosure in relation to officers who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Council. The son of one senior officer is a manager of a branch of Jewsons, who supply materials to the Council. The total expenditure on materials in the year was £254k, of which £35k was procured from Jewsons. Employee car loans totalling £18k were advanced during the year to officers to enable them to carry out their official duties, £27k was repaid leaving a balance of £30k.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

35. Related Party Transactions continued

Other Public Bodies

During the year the Council made payments to other public bodies, which are considered to be related parties as they are subject to common control by central government. These exclude payments of precepts to North Yorkshire County Council, North Yorkshire Police Authority and North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority.

In 2011/12 the internal audit, counter-fraud and information governance services were provided by the North Yorkshire Audit Partnership, with Ryedale District Council as host authority. From 1 April 2012 this service is being provided by Veritau North Yorkshire Limited. The Council has a share-holding of £2k in Veritau North Yorkshire Limited which was acquired when the North Yorkshire Audit Partnership ceased, paid for by the Council's share of the balances remaining in the former partnership.

The North Yorkshire Procurement Partnership provides a purchasing service to the Council. It provides access to purchasing networks and looks for better procurement opportunities and tender prices through group purchasing. The host authority is Scarborough Borough Council. The Council pays £35k pa (half from General Fund and half from the Housing Revenue Account) and expects to recoup these costs through better prices on services purchased.

The Council is a full partner along with Ryedale DC (the host authority), Scarborough BC, Richmondshire DC and Hambleton DC of the North Yorkshire Building Control Partnership. Information regarding this organisation is disclosed in note 58.

In 2011/12 the Council also paid on behalf of and received from North Yorkshire and York PCT £0.932m for its costs in respect of the joint project to build the new hospital and civic centre. There were no transactions in 2012/13.

The table below summarise these material transactions which were a cost to the Council during the year. The table also shows the balances owed to/(from) these parties at the year end.

2011/12 Transactions £'000		2012/13 Transactions £'000	2012/13 Balance Owed £'000
1,410	Parish Precepts	1,442	-
1,441	Internal Drainage Board Levies	1,461	-
1,514	North Yorkshire Pension Fund (Employer Contributions)	1,191	-
124	North Yorkshire waste disposal services	140	12
98	Ryedale District Council (for North Yorkshire Audit Partnership)	-	-
-	Veritau North Yorkshire Limited	92	-
4,587	Total Payments	4,326	12

Entities controlled or significantly influenced by the Council

The Council is party to a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) scheme with South Yorkshire Housing to build social housing, which will expire in 2035. Further information is disclosed in note 38.

Leisure Services are provided by Wigan Leisure and Cultural Trust (WLCT) on behalf of the Council, for which they receive a management fee. The cost in 2012/13 was £159k.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. Capital Expenditure and Financing

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

2011/12 £'000		2012/2013 £'000	2012/2013 £'000
6,407	Opening Capital Financing Requirement		63,141
	Capital investment		
2,788	Property Plant & Equipment - Council Owned	5,100	
72	Property Plant & Equipment - Leased	345	
1,180	Assets Under Construction	167	
-	Intangible assets	84	
418	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute (REFCUS) - Grants	322	
15	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute (REFCUS) - Loans	35	
57,733	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute (REFCUS) - Housing Self-Financing Determination	-	
62,206	Total Capital Investment		6,053
	Sources of finance		
(2,393)	Capital receipts	(843)	
(1,414)	Government grants and other contributions	(2,419)	
(594)	Sums Set Aside from Revenue (Assets/Soft Loans/REFCUS)	(2,446)	
(96)	MRP / Loans Fund Principal	(1,372)	
(392)	MRP - Lease Principal	(401)	
(583)	Reduction in lease liability re Leisure & Street Scene Vehicles	(149)	(7,630)
63,141	Closing Capital Financing Requirement		61,564
	Explanation of movements in year		
-	Increase in underlying need to borrow (supported by government financial assistance)	-	
57,733	Increase in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government financial assistance)	-	
72	Assets acquired under finance leases	345	
(96)	MRP / Loans Fund Principal	(1,372)	
(392)	MRP - Lease Principal	(401)	
(583)	Reduction in lease liability re Leisure & Street Scene Vehicles	(149)	(1,577)
56,734	Increase / (decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement		(1,577)

In 2011/12 the Council acted as host for payments on behalf of the York and North Yorkshire PCT element of the Community Project (New Hospital) to the contractor. £0.932m was paid on behalf of the PCT and this amount was claimed from them and reimbursed. This project is now completed, although there is a small retention sum to be paid.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. Capital Expenditure and Financing continued.....

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute

This is expenditure which is classified as capital but which does not result in a tangible asset for the Council. Examples are where capital grants are given to third parties e.g. improvement grants or expenditure on property not owned by the Council. During 2012/13 the Council funded £0.357m (£0.433m 2011/12) of capital expenditure through this method, which related to the Heritage and Conservation Grants, Flood Defence, Disabled Facilities Grants and Home Improvement Grants and Loans.

In addition in 2011/12 the Secretary of State issued the Settlement Payments Determination 2012 which set out the final details of the settlement payments (or receipts) between central government and local authorities in preparation for the commencement of the self-financing of the Housing Revenue account (HRA) from 1 April 2012. Selby District Council was required to pay the sum of £57.733m on 29 March 2012.

The expenditure had to be accounted for as revenue as there is no increase in non-current assets associated with the payment i.e. no tangible asset was purchased. However, under Section 170(6) of the Localism Act 2011 the scheduled payment was supported by powers to borrow and it therefore became revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute.

37. Leases

Authority as a Lessee

Finance Leases

The Council does not currently have any finance leases in its own right. However its contractor for the Street Scene Contract, Enterprise, has finance leases for the vehicles that are used for delivering the service and as such these assets have to be included in the Council's balance sheet. In addition Wigan Leisure & Cultural Trust who run the leisure service on behalf of the Council, have leased gym equipment and this is also included in the Council's Balance Sheet. The assets were written out of the Council's Balance Sheet in 2011/12 following the fire at the Abbey Leisure Centre, but new equipment has provided at Profiles in 2012/13 pending the replacement of the Leisure Centre.

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

31-Mar-12 £'000		31-Mar-13 £'000
1,733	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment (Vehicles)	1,303
-	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment (Equipment)	242
1,733		1,545

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. Leases continued

The Council is committed to making payments in respect of a Street Scene contract with Enterprise and a Leisure Management contract with Wigan Leisure Trust. The embedded financial leases form just part of the costs and as such should be seen as part of the whole costs of the service delivery.

31-Mar-12 £'000		31-Mar-13 £'000
	Finance lease liabilities (net present value of minimum lease payments):	
353	Current	405
1,395	Non-current	1,140
199	Finance costs payable in future years	87
1,947		1,632

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

	Minimum Lease Payments		Finance Lease Liabilities	
	31-Mar-12 £'000	31-Mar-13 £'000	31-Mar-12 £'000	31-Mar-13 £'000
Not Later Than One Year	392	442	353	405
Later than One Year and not later than five years	1,555	1,190	1,395	1,140
Later than Five years	-	-	-	-
	1,947	1,632	1,748	1,545

Operating Leases

Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment - the authority uses a warden call system, photocopiers and vehicles, financed under terms of an operating lease. The amount paid under these arrangements in 2012/13 was £105k (2011/12 £105k).

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

31-Mar-12 £'000		31-Mar-13 £'000
105	Not later than one year	102
113	Later than one year and not later than five years	11
-	Later than five years	-
218		113

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. Leases continued

The expenditure charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to these was:

31-Mar-12 £'000		31-Mar-13 £'000
105	Minimum lease payments	105
-	Contingent rents	-
-	Sub leave payments (receivable)	-
105		105

The expenditure was charged to the following lines on the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:

31-Mar-12 £'000		31-Mar-13 £'000
23	Central Services to the Public	23
4	Environmental and Regulatory Services	4
78	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	78
105		105

Authority as a Lessor

Finance Leases

Selby District Council has no finance lease for which it acts as a lessor.

Operating Leases

The Council acts as a lessor for a number of industrial units. These units are intended to be used as set-up premises for fledging businesses, and long-term tenants are not expected. The income received from these tenants during the year was £93k (£93k in 2011/12).

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

31-Mar-12 £'000		31-Mar-13 £'000
31	Not later than one year	33
103	Later than one year and not later than five years	65
-	Later than five years	-
134		98

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. Assets Recognised Under PFI Arrangements

The Council is party to a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) scheme with South Yorkshire Housing to build social housing. However, the Council does not recognise any assets in its balance sheet under PFI arrangements. This is because they are the property of South Yorkshire Housing Association (SYHA) and will remain in their ownership on expiry of the contract. However in 2012/13 the authority was committed to making payments of £363k. The contract expires in 2035.

39. Impairment Losses

During 2012/13 the Council has recognised impairment losses of £1.214m (a restated £1.709m in 2011/12) which are shown by class of asset in notes 12 and 15. Of this total £0.236m (£0m in 2011/12) was offset against previous revaluation gains in the revaluation reserve and the balance of £0.978m (£1.709m in 2011/12) was charged to the appropriate service in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

In 2011/12 there was one large impairment charge of £1.303m relating to the revaluation of the Abbey Leisure Centre on a Depreciated Replacement Cost. The impairment charges in 2012/13 are spread over a large number of assets.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

40. Termination Benefits

The Council terminated the contract of one employee in 2012/13 (37 in 2011/12), incurring liabilities of £3k (£571k in 2011/12). The number of exit packages and total cost per band are shown in the following table. These costs have arisen due to the Council's rationalisation of services. The numbers of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost 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	
			2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13
£'000		£'000						£'000	£'000	
0	-	20,000	7	-	21	1	28	1	258	3
20,001	-	40,000	1	-	5	-	6	-	155	-
40,001	-	60,000	1	-	2	-	3	-	158	-
60,001	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80,001	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			9	-	28	1	37	1	571	3

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. Retirement Benefits

Participation in Pension Schemes

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

The Council participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by North Yorkshire County Council and called the North Yorkshire Pension Fund - this is a funded scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.

Transactions Relating to Retirement Benefits

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

2011/12 £'000	North Yorkshire Pension Fund	2012/13 £'000
	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
	<i>Net Cost of Services:</i>	
820	current service cost	819
-	past service costs (gains)	-
328	settlement and curtailments	9
	<i>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:</i>	
2,467	interest cost	2,369
(1,719)	expected return on assets in the scheme	(1,482)
1,896	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,715
	<i>Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>	
2,965	actuarial (gains) and losses	3,228
4,861	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	4,943
	Movement in Reserves Statement	
(1,896)	reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the code	(1,715)
	Actual Amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:	
1,504	employers' contributions payable to the scheme	1,201

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. Retirement Benefits continued

Transactions Relating to Retirement Benefits continued

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure area of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to 31 March 2013 is a loss of £3.228m (£2.965m loss in 2011/12) as a result of changes to the scheme benefits and an increase in liabilities.

Assets and Liabilities in Relation to Post-employment Benefits

The underlying assets and liabilities for retirement benefits attributable to the Council at 31 March are as

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

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
(45,428)	Opening Balance at 1 April	(48,740)
(820)	Current Service Cost	(819)
(2,467)	Interest Cost	(2,369)
(308)	Contributions by Scheme Participants	(286)
-	Past Service Costs	-
(1,648)	Actuarial (Gains) and Losses	(6,090)
(328)	Curtailements	(9)
2,259	Benefits Paid	1,891
(48,740)	Closing Balance at 31 March	(56,422)

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme assets:

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
26,932	Opening Balance at 1 April	26,887
1,719	Expected Rate of Return	1,482
(1,317)	Actuarial Gains and (Losses)	2,862
1,504	Employer Contributions	1,201
308	Contribution by Scheme Participants	286
(2,259)	Benefits Paid	(1,891)
26,887	Closing Balance at 31 March	30,827

The expected return on scheme assets is determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are based on gross redemption yields as at the Balance Sheet date. Expected returns on equity investments reflect long-term real rates of return experience in the respective markets.

The actual return on scheme assets in the year was £4.344m (£402k in 2011/12).

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. Retirement Benefits continued

Scheme History

	2008/09 £'000	2009/10 £'000	2010/11 £'000	2011/12 £'000	2012/13 £'000
Present Value of Liabilities	(37,505)	(51,799)	(45,428)	(48,740)	(56,422)
Fair Value of Assets	17,140	27,050	26,932	26,887	30,827
Surplus / (Deficit) in the Scheme	(20,365)	(24,749)	(18,496)	(21,853)	(25,595)

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long-run to pay post employment (retirement) benefits. The total liability of £56.422m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the authority as recorded in the Balance Sheet, resulting in a negative overall balance of £25.595m. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains healthy.

The deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees (i.e. before payments fall due), as assessed by the scheme actuary.

The total contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2014 are £1.234m.

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. North Yorkshire Pension Fund liabilities have been assessed by Mercer Limited, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2010.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. Retirement Benefits continued

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities continued

The main assumptions used in their calculations have been:

At 31-Mar-12		At 31-Mar-13
	<i>Long-term expected rate of return on assets in the scheme</i>	
7.00%	Equity Investments	7.00%
3.10%	Government Bonds	2.80%
4.10%	Other Bonds	3.90%
6.00%	Property	5.70%
0.50%	Cash / Liquidity	0.50%
7.00%	Other	7.00%
	<i>Longevity at 65 for current pensioners (in years):</i>	
22.2	Men	22.6
24.8	Women	25.3
	<i>Longevity at 65 for future pensioners (in years):</i>	
23.6	Men	24.4
26.4	Women	27.2
2.50%	Rate of CPI inflation	2.40%
4.25%	Rate of increase in salaries	4.15%
2.50%	Rate of increase in pensions	2.40%
4.90%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.20%
50.00%	Take up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum	50.00%

The Local Government Pension Scheme's assets consist of the following categories by proportion of the total assets held:

At 31-Mar-12 %		At 31-Mar-13 %
70.8%	Equity Investments	64.0%
20.2%	Government Bonds	13.1%
8.2%	Other Bonds	10.1%
0.0%	Property	3.7%
0.8%	Cash/Liquidity	0.4%
0.0%	Other Assets	8.7%
100.0%		100.0%

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. Retirement Benefits continued

History of Experience Gains and Losses

The actuarial gains identified as movements on the Pensions Reserve in 2012/13 can be analysed into the following categories, measured as a percentage of assets or liabilities as at 31 March 2013:

	2008/09 %	2009/10 %	2010/11 %	2011/12 %	2012/13 %
Differences between the expected and actual return on assets	(66.0)	31.8	(5.6)	(4.9)	(9.3)
Experience gains and losses on liabilities	-	-	12.9	-	-

Further information can be found in the North Yorkshire Pension Fund's Annual Report which is available upon request from Financial Services, County Hall, Northallerton, DL7 8AL.

42. Contingent Liabilities

1. The Council faces potential claims for costs in respect of the following planning matters:-

- (a) Saxton Holme
- (b) Gateforth mushroom site

The estimated minimum costs associated with these potential liabilities is £130k.

2. A group of property search companies are seeking to claim refunds of fees paid to the Council to access land charges data. Proceedings have not yet been issued. The Council has been informed that the value of those claims at present is £115k plus interest and costs. The claimants have also intimated that they may bring a claim against all English and Welsh local authorities for alleged anti-competitive behaviour. It is not clear what the value of any such claim would be as against the Council. It is possible that additional claimants may come forward to submit claims for refunds, but none have been intimated at present.

3. Trees on Portholme Road are causing damage which may result in a culvert collapsing. It is possible that a grant may be available to support remedial action but the estimated full cost is £150k.

43. Contingent Assets

No contingent assets have been identified.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44. Nature and 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
- 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.

The Council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services.

The Council has adopted CIPFA's *Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice* and has set treasury management indicators to control key financial instrument risks in accordance with CIPFA's Prudential Code.

The Council's treasury team operates under the treasury management policy, annual treasury management strategy and investment strategy approved by the Council.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers. The treasury management policy determines the amounts deposited with banks and other financial institutions. Deposits are only made with institutions whose credit rating is at or above Long-term A- and Short-term B. The only exceptions are other local authorities and public sector organisations. Deposits will vary from £1m for an institution rated Long-term A- and Short-term B to £5m maximum for a Long-term AAA Short-term A rated organisation.

Certain customers for goods and services may be assessed if appropriate, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, with individual credit limits being set in accordance internal ratings in accordance with parameters set by the Council.

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 March 2013 in relation to its investments in banks and building societies of £8.298m cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all of the Council's deposits, but there was no evidence at 31 March 2013 that this was likely to crystallise.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising From Financial Instruments continued

Credit Risk continued...

The following analysis summarises the Council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk on other financial assets, based on experience of default and uncollectability over the last five financial years, adjusted to reflect current market conditions.

	Amount at 31 Mar 2013 £'000 (A)	Historical experience of default % (B)	Historical experience adjusted for market at 31 Mar 2013 % (C)	Estimated maximum exposure to default and uncollect- ability 31 Mar 2013 £'000 (A x C)	Estimated maximum exposure default and uncollect- ability 31 Mar 2012 £'000 (A x C)
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	15,202	0	0	0	0
Customers	4,943	1.68	1.05	52	12
				52	12

No credit limits were breached during the reporting period and the Council did not have and does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits. The Council has a robust debt recovery policy for its customers and has provisions for bad debts in its accounts which are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that they are adequate.

The Council does not generally allow credit for customers. The increase in 30 days debtors from March 2012 is as a consequence of the inclusion in the accounts of the known insurance settlement for the Abbey Leisure Centre fire, which was received in early April 2013. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

At 31-Mar-12 £'000		At 31-Mar-13 £'000
1,014	Less than 30 days	4,181
521	30 - 60 days	50
280	60 - 90 days	196
-	90 - 120 days	19
515	over 120 days	497
2,330		4,943

Liquidity Risk

The Council has a comprehensive cash flow management system that seeks to ensure that cash is available as needed. If unexpected movements happen, the Council has ready access to borrowing from either the Public Works Loans Board or the money market. There is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments. The Treasury Management Strategy approved by the Council each year allows flexibility for the treasury team to ensure that resources are available to fund commitments. The risk that the Council is facing, all be it some way off, is that £6.5m of its debt becomes due for repayment in 2020 and potentially will need to be replaced.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising From Financial Instruments continued

Liquidity Risk continued...

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

At 31-Mar-12 £'000		At 31-Mar-13 £'000
4,504	Less than one year	216
-	Between one and two years	-
-	Between two and five years	-
60,333	More than five years	60,333
64,837		60,549

All trade and other payables are due to be paid in less than one year.

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

The authority is exposed to risk in terms of exposure to interest rate movements on its investments and borrowings. The Council's long term borrowing is at fixed rates which as interest rates have dropped has increased the fair value or increased the penalty which would need to be paid to repay the debt early. However, as borrowings are carried at amortised cost any changes in fair value have no impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Council has generally been a net investor and as such its earnings from its deposits form a critical element of income for delivery of services. With interest rates at an all time low generating investment income has been particularly challenging and a mix of short term and longer term deposits have been made, to enable any increases in interest rates to be maximised.

With effect from 28 March 2012 the Council, as a consequence of the HRA Self Financing determination payment, has moved to being a net borrower. The new loans of £50.233m were taken at a fixed rate over different periods from 30 years to 50 years to take advantage of the historically low interest rates and to give flexibility for repayments and remove risk associated with variable rate loans when rates start to rise.

During times of falling interest rates the Council will look to invest ahead of the falls and for longer periods. However, if borrowing is required then this will either be delayed or kept short. If there is potential for rates to rise then investments are kept short so that increases in rates can be taken advantage of.

The treasury management team has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget and which is used to update the budget quarterly during the year. This allows any adverse changes to be accommodated.

According to this assessment strategy, at 31 March 2013, if interest rates had been 1% higher with all other variables held constant, the financial effect would be:

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising From Financial Instruments continued

At 31-Mar-12 £'000		At 31-Mar-13 £'000
-	Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	-
253	Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	241
-	Increase in government grant receivable for financing costs	-
253	Impact on Surplus of Deficit on the Provision of Services	241
34	Share of overall impact debited to the HRA	28
117	Decrease in fair value of fixed rate investment assets	151
117	Impact on Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	151
8,243	Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities (no impact on Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement)	8,874

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

Price risk

This is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices.

The Council does not invest in the equity share market.

The in-house treasury team do not purchase Gilts (Government backed securities) as this is a specialist market.

Foreign exchange risk

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

45. Central Services to the Public

This brings together those costs relating to services provided to the public by the Council. It includes council tax collection, council tax benefits, non-domestic rates collection and the costs of elections and maintaining the electoral roll. It also includes expenditure on miscellaneous grants made to voluntary organisations.

46. Cultural and Related Services

This service line contains the costs associated with Recreation and Sport, and Open Spaces expenditure includes costs associated with the contract let to Wigan Leisure and Cultural Trust for the provision of leisure and recreation facilities in the district. The Council's bank (NatWest) holds a performance bond for the contract of £270k.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

47. Environmental and Regulatory Services

Environmental and Regulatory Services includes the expenditure and income to the Council of its refuse collection and recycling service, its commercial waste function and the cleaning of the districts streets. It also includes the work of the Environmental Health team in inspecting food premises, monitoring pollution and water sampling and health and safety, together with community safety through the provision of CCTV and the work of the Community Safety Partnership which is managed on behalf of the Council by the York Community Safety Partnership. The costs of pest control, the Council's statutory responsibility for closed burial grounds and public conveniences are also included within this heading. The reduction in net expenditure is mainly due to the reduction in Community Safety costs of £118k, partly offset by increased costs of waste collection and street cleansing.

48. Planning Services

Planning services includes the expenditure and income of the Council in the delivery of the Development Control and Planning Policy functions together with Building Control. In addition the Council has a number of industrial units through which it strives to encourage businesses to the district to promote economic growth. The costs to the Council of the districts five Community Engagement Forums are also included within this heading.

49. Highways and Transport Services

The expenditure and income included within this heading relates to the Council's provision of off street car parking.

50. Local Authority Housing (HRA)

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a record of revenue expenditure and income relating to the Council's housing stock. Its primary purpose is to ensure that expenditure on managing tenancies and maintaining dwellings is balanced by rents charged to tenants. Consequently, the HRA is a statutory account, ring fenced from the rest of the General Fund so that rents cannot be subsidised from council tax. The change in net expenditure between years is due to the introduction of the HRA self financing which superceded the payment of negative housing subsidy to central government.

The exceptional item in 2011/12 is the payment to Central Government for the self financing determination settlement. The Housing Revenue Account and accompanying notes can be found in a separate section of this document.

51. Other Housing Services

The expenditure contained within this heading refers to the strategic housing responsibilities of the Council and not its role as a landlord the costs and income for which are held within the HRA. This service area includes costs and income associated with the PFI scheme, homelessness, housing benefits, private sector housing grants, and the Council's strategic role as a housing enabler.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

52. Corporate and Democratic Core

This comprises of two divisions of service Democratic Representation and Management (DRM) and Corporate Management (CM). DRM includes all Members allowances and expenses and the costs associated with all member activities such as advice and servicing meetings of the Council, Executive and Committee Meetings. CM is the statutory management of the Council and includes the costs and activities of the infrastructure that allows services to be provided by the Council or another organisation, and the information that is required for public accountability. Bringing these costs together here excludes them from the total cost of any particular service, which accords with relevant accounting regulations.

53. Non Distributed Costs

Non Distributed costs are held centrally, and as such are not recharged to particular services, as per relevant accounting regulations. Non Distributed costs include the costs relating to unused facilities, such as unused buildings, and the cost of bringing assets under construction into the balance sheet at fair value. Pension costs charged during the year due to changes in value of the pension fund IAS19 pension costs are also included.

54. Interest Payable and Similar Charges

2011/12 Charge £'000		2012/13 Charge £'000
776	External Interest Charges - Borrowing	2,483
46	External Interest Charges - Leases	42
822	Total Interest	2,525

55. Interest and Investment Income

The Council invested its overall surplus funds on a day to day basis. The investments were to major Clearing Banks, other Local Authorities and some Building Societies. The total interest generated in 2012/13 was £314k (2011/12 £302k). Interest earned continues to be low due to the continuation of historically low interest rates.

In addition the Council earns interest from mortgages issued previously under the tenants right to buy scheme £1k (2011/12 £1k) which is credited to the Housing Revenue Account and employee car loans £2k (2011/12 £3k) which is credited to the General Fund. These together with interest of £11k on final settlement of the Civic Centre settlement and the balances interest gives a total interest figure of £328k (2011/12 £306k).

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

56. Council Tax

The Council Tax due to the Council as shown on the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is the amount due to the Council on an accruals basis for the year. It includes the actual surplus/deficit that will be distributed/recovered from the Council in the future. The table below analyses the amount of Council Tax actually paid to the Council on a cash basis in the year adjusted for the accrual.

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
(6,173) (57)	Council Tax Precept for Year (District & Parish) (Surplus)/Deficit payable/repayable in year	(6,260) (59)
(6,230) (37)	Total Council Tax payable to Council in Year Movement in Collection Fund Adjustment Account in year	(6,319) 19
(6,267)	Council Tax Due to Council	(6,300)

57. Capital Expenditure Financed from Revenue

The capital programme can be financed from a variety of sources, one of which is revenue. In 2012/13 £2,446k of capital expenditure was funded from revenue (£593k in 2011/12). Of this £2,177k was funded from the Housing Revenue Account (£478k in 2011/12). Whilst capital expenditure of £10k was funded from General Fund balances (£10k in 2011/12) and £259k was financed using various General Fund reserves (£105k in 2011/12). Of this £10k related to expenditure on grants and assets not in the ownership of the Council referred to as Revenue Funding from Capital Under Statute (REFCUS) (£10k in 2011/12), the costs for which are contained within the net cost of services.

58. Building Control

The Council is in a partnership with Ryedale, Hambleton and Richmondshire District Councils and Scarborough Borough Council to provide Building Control services on behalf of the five Councils. A joint committee manages the Partnership with an equal number of representatives from each council. The agreed financial arrangements are that each partner is required to pay a fixed fee for non-chargeable services and receive a share of any surpluses over the maximum agreed reserve balance of £150,000. The Partnership produce their own set of accounts and these can be requested from Ryedale District Council.

During 2012/13 Selby District Council has paid a management fee of £53k (£41k in 2011/12) to cover non-chargeable costs as part of the arrangement with the North Yorkshire Building Control Partnership. The balance on the Partnerships reserve is estimated at 31 March 2013 as £10k of which £2k belongs to Selby (31 March 2012 reserve of £10k with Selby's share being £2k).

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

59. Information on Assets Held

31-Mar-12 (number)	Assets	31-Mar-13 (number)
	Council Dwellings - HRA & GF	
529	Houses and Bungalows - 1 Bedroom	528
895	- 2 Bedroom	892
1,087	- 3 Bedroom	1,075
31	- 4 Bedroom	37
1	- 5 Bedroom	2
227	Flats, Bedsits and Maisonettes - 1 Bedroom	225
378	- 2 Bedroom	380
2	- 3 Bedroom	1
2	Multi Occupied Dwellings (Hostels)	2
3,152	Total	3,142
	Car Parks, Parks and Open Spaces	
13	Car Parks	14
21	Playgrounds	21
2	Sports Fields	2
36	Total	37
	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	
	The major items are as follows:	
3	Environmental Health Vehicles & Plant	2
30	Leased Vehicles (Operated by Enterprise)	30
38	CCTV Cameras	38
71	Total	70
	Operational Buildings	
	The major items are as follows:	
1	Civic Centre	1
2	* Sports Centres	2
2	Depots	2
4	Public Conveniences	4
13	Community Centres	13
22	Total	22

* Due to a very serious fire in February 2012, the Abbey Leisure Centre is no longer operational. The Council has decided to demolish and build a new Leisure Centre.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

HRA INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

The HRA Income and Expenditure Statement shows the economic cost in year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and government grants. Authorities charge rents to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The increase or decrease in the year, on the basis of which rents are raised, is shown in the Movement on the HRA Statement.

2011/12 Restated £'000		2012/13 £'000	Notes
	<u>Expenditure</u>		
2,551	Repairs & Maintenance	2,144	
2,641	Supervision & Management	2,334	
48	Rents, rates, taxes and other charges	42	
3,325	Negative housing revenue account subsidy payable	-	1
1,301	Depreciation and Impairment of non-current assets	5,338	2
(839)	Exceptional Item - Reverse Impairment of Council Dwellings	-	
40	Debt Management costs	5	
77	Movement in the allowance for bad debts	73	3
57,733	Exceptional Item - REFCUS re HRA Self-Financing	-	13
66,877	Total Expenditure	9,936	
	<u>Income</u>		
(10,485)	Dwelling rents	(11,328)	4
(111)	Non-dwelling rents	(119)	5
(461)	Charges for Services and Facilities	(115)	
(361)	Contributions towards expenditure	(392)	
-	Housing Revenue Account Subsidy Receivable	(14)	1
(11,418)	Total Income	(11,968)	
55,459	Net Cost of HRA Services as included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(2,032)	
191	HRA services share of Corporate & Democratic Core	150	
18	HRA Share of other amounts included in the whole authority Cost of Services but not allocated to specific services	4	
55,668	Net (Income) / Cost for HRA Services	(1,878)	
	HRA share of operating income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
(11)	(Gain) or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	(110)	
27	Interest payable and similar charges	2,370	
(43)	Interest and investment income	(38)	
181	Pensions interest cost and expected return on pensions assets	355	
(55)	Capital grants and contributions receivable	(15)	
55,767	(Surplus) / Deficit for the year on HRA services	684	

MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT STATEMENT

2011/12		2012/13	Notes
£'000		£'000	
(1,671)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year	(1,639)	
55,767	(Surplus) / Deficit for year on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement.	684	
(55,681)	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding under statute	(609)	
86	Net (Increase) / Decrease before transfers to or from reserves	75	
(54)	Transfers to / (from) reserves	(127)	
32	(Increase) / Decrease in year on the HRA	(52)	6
(1,639)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year	(1,691)	

NOTE TO THE MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT STATEMENT

2011/12		2012/13	Notes
£'000		£'000	
	<u>Adjustments between accounting basis and funding under statute</u>		
(4)	Difference between interest payable and similar charges including amortisation of premiums and discounts determined in accordance with the code and those determined in accordance with statute.	-	
-	Difference between any other item of income and expenditure determined in accordance with the Code and determined in accordance with statutory HRA requirements.	-	
11	Gain or (loss) on sale of HRA non-current assets.	110	
478	Capital expenditure funded by the Housing Revenue Account	2,177	
(35)	HRA share of contributions to / (from) the Pensions Reserve	(170)	
871	Transfer to / (from) Major Repairs Reserve	2,564	7
(57,002)	Transfer to / (from) the Capital Adjustment Account	(5,290)	8
(55,681)	<u>Total Adjustments between accounting basis and funding under statute</u>	(609)	
	<u>Transfers to or (from) reserves</u>		
(74)	Transfer to / (from) Housing Carry Forward Budget Reserve	(147)	
20	Transfer to / (from) ICT Reserve	20	
(54)	<u>Total Transfers to / (from) reserves</u>	(127)	

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

1. Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Self Financing

During 2011, the Government announced it wished to make significant changes to the funding of the HRA. The aim of the government reforms was to enable Councils to manage their housing stock for the benefit of local residents in a transparent, accountable and cost effective way. In practical terms, the self financing initiative put an end to the housing subsidy system and put authorities in a position where stock can be supported from income raised within the HRA. New arrangements were introduced from 1 April 2012, and in future the HRA will be a self sufficient ring fenced account which will retain and use rental income. Remaining subsidy payable to the government in 2012/13 is analysed below:

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
1,466	Allowance for Management	-
3,125	Allowance for Maintenance	-
2,000	Allowance for Major Repairs	-
431	Charges for Capital	-
-	Rent Rebates	-
-	Other Items of Reckonable Expenditure	-
7,022		-
(10,392)	Guideline Rent Income	-
(2)	Interest on Receipts	-
(3,372)		-
26	Prior Year Subsidy outstanding	(14)
21	HRA Self Financing Determination Settlement	-
(3,325)	Negative Housing Subsidy Payable	(14)

2. Depreciation & Impairments

The following amounts were charged to the Account in respect of depreciation of assets:

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
1,130	Council Dwellings	1,155
212	Other Land and Buildings	123
1,342	Total	1,278

The operational / non-operational split of the charges is as follows:

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
1,321	Operational	1,259
21	Non-operational	19
1,342	Total	1,278

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

2. Depreciation & Impairments continued

The following amounts were charged to the service revenue accounts for impairment and reversal of impairment costs where there has been an increase in value:

2011/12 Restated £'000		2012/13 £'000
-	Dwellings	4,013
(40)	Garages	-
3	Ousegate Hostel	(4)
4	Edgerton Lodge Hostel	2
11	Community Centres	44
(1)	Non-operational Land	(1)
(18)	Other Operational Buildings	6
(41)	Total	4,060

Impairment occurs because something has happened either to the non-current assets, or to the economic environment in which they are used. A review for impairment of a non-current asset whether carried at historical cost or valuation should be carried out if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the non-current asset may not be recoverable. The Statement of Accounting Policies gives further information.

3. Provision For Bad Debts

The account is charged with the 'top up' required for provision towards bad debts in respect of rent arrears and the potential impact of overpaid housing benefit. An increase of £21k was made during the year in respect of rent arrears in 2012/13 (an increase of £47k in 2011/12) and £42k was allocated in respect of Housing Benefit overpayments (£22k in 2011/12). The total rent arrears provision at 31 March 2013 amounted to £89k (£92k 2011/12). In addition, a further provision has been created for general non rent HRA debtors totalling £53k (£30k in 2011/12).

4. Income - Dwellings

This is the total rent income due for the year on the housing stock. The average 48 week rent was £75.69 an increase of £5.54 (7.9%) per dwelling over the previous year.

5. Income - Non Dwellings

This is the total rent income due for the year in respect of garages, sheltered housing and business charges.

6. Surplus for the year

It was anticipated that a contribution of £77k would be required from HRA reserves. The actual final year end position resulted in a contribution to HRA reserves of £52k. The impact on the HRA reserve sees the balance increase to £1.691m from £1.639m. The major variances within the HRA total £130k and these are explained in the Explanatory Foreword.

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

7. Major Repairs Reserve

The following is a statement of the movements in this reserve during the financial year 2012/13:

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
-	Opening Balance	(871)
(1,130)	Amount transferred to the reserve from the Capital Adjustment Account	(1,272)
(871)	Amount transferred to / (from) the reserve to the Housing Revenue Account: - non-current assets	(3,469)
1,130	Debits to the reserve in respect of HRA capital expenditure on: - houses	4,320
(871)	Closing Balance	(1,292)

8. Capital Adjustment Account

The following is a statement of the movements in the Capital Adjustment Account during the financial year 2012/13:

2011/12 Restated £'000		2012/13 £'000
60,145	Balance brought forward at 1 April	116,861
(478)	Capital expenditure finance by revenue	(4,320)
(1,130)	Major Repairs grant applied to capital investment in year	-
199	Non Dwelling Asset Depreciation	104
1,130	Transfer to Major Repairs Reserve re depreciation	1,155
(831)	Transfer re impairments	4,013
8	Amortisation of non dwelling assets	18
(55)	Government Grant amortisation	(16)
57,733	REFCUS Expenditure - HRA Self-financing Determination	-
140	Other Movements	258
116,861	Closing Balance at 31 March	118,073

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

9. Housing Revenue Account Non-Current Assets

The total balance sheet value of non-current assets owned by the Housing Revenue Account is summarised as follows:

01-Apr-11 £'000	31-Mar-12 £'000		01-Apr-12 £'000	31-Mar-13 £'000
548	768	Land	768	732
95,460	96,775	Council Dwellings	96,775	95,546
1,543	1,373	Other Buildings	1,373	1,261
97,551	98,916	Total	98,916	97,539

Assets can be defined as either operational (such as council dwellings and other buildings) or non-operational (such as community land). The split is summarised below:

01-Apr-11 £'000	31-Mar-12 £'000		01-Apr-12 £'000	31-Mar-13 £'000
		Operational		
95,460	96,775	Dwellings	96,775	95,546
1,839	1,889	Other Land & Buildings	1,889	1,739
252	252	Non-operational	252	254
97,551	98,916	Total	98,916	97,539

Vacant Possession Value

The vacant possession value of the houses within the Housing Revenue Account as at 1 April 2012 was £311.964m (£312.226m at April 2011). The substantial difference between the vacant possession value and the balance sheet value of dwellings demonstrates the economic cost to Government of providing council housing at less than open market value.

10. Capital Receipts

Capital Receipts totalling £456k (£155k 2011/12) were received by the Housing Revenue Account in 2012/13. The total can be broken down as follows:

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
	Disposal of Assets:	
148	Houses	456
7	Land	-
155		456
-	Principal Repaid on Housing Advances	-
-	Repayment of discount received on Right to Buy sales	-
155	Total	456

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

11. Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure and sources of financing during the year were as follows:

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
	Capital expenditure	
-	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	-
-	Intangible Assets	-
-	Land and Infrastructure	-
1,663	Improvements to Council Dwellings	4,336
57,733	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS) - Housing Self-financing Determination	-
59,396	Total	4,336
	Sources of finance	
(57,733)	Prudential Borrowing	-
(478)	Revenue contributions	(3,450)
(1,130)	Major Repairs Reserve	(871)
(55)	Other Grants	(15)
(59,396)	Total	(4,336)

12. Rent Arrears

During the year 2012/13 rent arrears as a proportion of gross rent income have increased to 2.36% (£269k) from 2.31% (£245k) in 2011/12. The arrears figure includes Housing Benefit overpayments.

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
245	Rent Arrears at 31 March	269
6	Hostel Arrears	4
(190)	Rent Credits	(186)
(1)	Hostel Credits	(1)
60	Total	86

13. Revenue Expenditure Financed From Capital Under Statute (REFCUS)

Legislation in England and Wales allows some expenditure to be classified as capital for funding purposes when it does not result in an asset being carried on the Balance Sheet. The purpose of this is to enable it to be funded from capital resources rather than being charged to the Housing Revenue Account. During 2011/12 the Secretary of State determined that the sum due to be paid by Selby District Council as part of the HRA Self-Financing Determination Settlement, £57.733m, should be classified as capital for funding purposes. No further expenditure relating to the new system has been incurred in 2012/13.

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

14. Housing Stock

The analysis of the HRA housing stock is summarised as follows:

31-Mar-12 (number)			31-Mar-13 (number)
529	Houses and Bungalows	- 1 Bedroom	528
895		- 2 Bedroom	892
1,087		- 3 Bedroom	1,075
31		- 4 Bedroom	37
1		- 5 Bedroom	2
227	Flats, Bedsits and Maisonettes	- 1 Bedroom	225
378		- 2 Bedroom	380
2		- 3 Bedroom	1
2	Multi Occupied Dwellings (Hostels)		2
3,152	Total		3,142

The analysis of the dwellings at 31 March 2011 was the same on 1 April 2011.

15. Accounting for Retirement Benefits

The HRA is presented in accordance with the requirement to account for retirement benefits and therefore is charged with the cost of providing pensions to employees.

The SORP requires that the HRA is charged for a share of the Pensions Interest Cost and the Expected Return on Pension Assets. These charges are appropriated to the pensions reserve to ensure the HRA shows the pension fund contributions payable for the year.

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
	HRA Income & Expenditure Statement	
59	Current Service Cost	8
-	Past Service Cost (Gains)	-
79	Settlements & Curtailments	4
138		12
596	Interest Cost	947
(415)	Expected Return on Assets in the Scheme	(592)
181		355
319	Total charged to the HRA Income & Expenditure Statement	367

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

16. Capital Asset Charges Accounting Adjustment

The Code of Practice requires an explanation of the capital assets accounting adjustment, calculated in accordance with the Item 8 Debit (General) Determination for the year.

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
-	Interest Payable on the HRA average Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) for the year at the Consolidated Rate of Interest (CRI) calculated in accordance with the determination	2,370
1	Street Scene Lease Interest	-
26	Interest Payable 28 March to 31 March 2012 on loans taken out to make the self-financing settlement payment to the Secretary of State	-
27	Total	2,370

In accordance with the calculation for the Capital Asset Charges Accounting Adjustment, interest is payable on the mid-year HRA capital financing requirement, except that where the CFR is negative, where interest is receivable.

The costs of impairment are included as charges to the HRA Income and Expenditure Account. The effect of the capital asset charges accounting adjustment is that the impairment cost is reversed out of the HRA in the Movement on the HRA Statement as this is not a cost to be borne by HRA Tenants. For 2012/13 the impairment charge is £51.1k (for 2011/12 it was £17.9k).

THE COLLECTION FUND

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000	Notes
	Income		
(41,994)	Income from Council Tax (net of benefits and transitional relief)	(42,305)	2
(4,700)	Transfers from General Fund		
	- Council Tax Benefit	(4,641)	
(31,852)	Income collectable from business ratepayers	(36,944)	3
(78,546)	Total Income	(83,890)	
	Expenditure		
45,868	Precepts and demands	46,416	4
	Business rate		
31,731	- Payment to national pool	36,823	3
121	- Costs of collection	121	
	Bad and doubtful debts		5
86	- Write offs	237	
39	- Movement in bad debts provision	-	
	Contributions		
425	- Towards previous year's Collection Fund Surplus	438	
78,270	Total Expenditure	84,035	
(276)	(Surplus) / Deficit for the year	145	
	COLLECTION FUND BALANCE		
(863)	Balance Brought Forward	(1,139)	
(276)	(Surplus) / Deficit for the year	145	
(1,139)	Balance Carried Forward	(994)	7

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

1. General

This account represents the transactions of the Collection Fund, a statutory fund separate from the General Fund of the Council. The Collection Fund accounts independently for income relating to Council Tax and Non Domestic Rates on behalf of those bodies (including the Council's own General Fund) for whom the income has been raised. The costs of administering collection are accounted for in the General Fund.

The year-end surplus or deficit on the Collection Fund is to be distributed between billing and precepting authorities on the basis of estimates made by 15 January each year of the year-end balance.

2. Council Tax

Council Tax income derives from charges raised according to the value of residential properties, which have been classified into nine valuation bands estimating 1 April 1991 values for this specific purpose. Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to be taken from the Collection Fund by the County and District Councils for the forthcoming year and dividing this by the Council Tax Base.

The Council's 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, was calculated as follows:

Band	Council Tax Setting			Year-end Band D equivalent dwellings	Average Charge in year
	Estimated number of taxable Properties after effect of discounts	Ratio	Band D equivalent dwellings		
-A	23	5/9	13	14	850.31
A	7,171	6/9	4,781	4,803	1,020.37
B	6,704	7/9	5,214	5,273	1,190.44
C	6,851	8/9	6,090	6,084	1,360.50
D	4,970	1	4,970	5,033	1,530.56
E	3,885	11/9	4,748	4,803	1,870.68
F	2,172	13/9	3,137	3,175	2,210.81
G	832	15/9	1,387	1,393	2,550.93
H	48	18/9	96	94	3,061.12
Total	32,656		30,436	30,672	
Less adjustment for anticipated changes to the base and losses on collection			(110)		
COUNCIL TAX BASE			30,326		

The adjustment for anticipated changes include: successful appeals against valuation banding, new properties, demolitions, disabled persons relief and exempt properties, plus the impact of legislation on second homes and empty properties.

The basic amount of Council Tax for a Band D property (£1,530.56 for 2012/13) is multiplied by the relevant proportion specified above for the particular Band to give an individual amount due.

The total council tax income in the year, including the income from benefits, is equivalent to the average Band D charge for the year multiplied by the year-end tax base.

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

3. Income from business ratepayers

Under the arrangements for uniform business rates, the Council collects non-domestic rates for its area which are based on local rateable values multiplied by a uniform rate. The total amount, less certain reliefs and other deductions, is paid to a central pool (the NNDR pool) managed by Central Government which in turn pays back to authorities their share of the pool based on a standard amount per head of resident population.

The total non-domestic rateable value at 31 March 2013 was £101.924m (£103.495m in 2011/12). The national non-domestic multiplier for the year was 45.8p (43.3p in 2011/12), with a reduction to 45.0p (42.6p in 2011/12) for small businesses. This gives a total sum collectible of £46.681m (£44.813m in 2011/12).

The amounts included in the Collection Fund account under these arrangements are shown below.

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
44,813	Rates payable for year	46,681
	Less:	
(1,503)	Exemptions & Allowances	(2,068)
(674)	Net Variations in Rateable Value Assessments	(1,912)
(2,162)	Mandatory & Discretionary Relief	(2,602)
(457)	Write-Offs, Provision for Bad Debts	(798)
(8)	Interest Paid	(4)
(8,278)	Transitional Adjustments	(2,474)
31,731		36,823

4. Precepts and Demands

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
31,701	North Yorkshire County Council	32,069
6,132	North Yorkshire Police Authority	6,203
1,862	North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority	1,883
6,173	Selby District Council (including parishes)	6,260
45,868	Total	46,415

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

5. Bad and Doubtful Debts

The Council acts as an agent on behalf of the Precepting Bodies for Council Tax and Central Government for Non-Domestic Rates. Provision is made for bad debts based on prior years' experience and current collection rates. The following table shows the movement in the year.

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
	<u>Council Tax</u>	
86	Write-offs during the year	237
(125)	Contributions to provisions during the year	(237)
(39)	Net (increase)/decrease in provision in year	-
(516)	Balance at 1 April	(555)
(555)	Balance at 31 March	(555)
	<u>National Non Domestic Rates</u>	
131	Write-offs during the year	662
(327)	Contributions to provisions during the year	(457)
(196)	Net (increase)/decrease in provision in year	205
(145)	Balance at 1 April	(341)
(341)	Balance at 31 March	(136)

The Council's proportion of these write-offs and bad debt provision are included within note 22 of the Core Financial Statements, and the movement analysis is shown below.

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
12	Write-offs during the year	32
(17)	Contributions to provisions during the year	(32)
(5)	Net increase/decrease in provision in year	-
(69)	Balance at 1 April	(74)
(74)	Balance at 31 March	(74)

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

6. Collection Fund Debtors & Prepayments

The Collection Fund debtors and prepayments were previously included in the Council's Debtors and Creditors figures. With the change in the SORP identifying that the Council is acting as an agent on behalf of the major preceptors and Central Government these amounts are no longer included in the Balance Sheet of the Council. The Council Balance Sheet now only contains its share of the Debtors and Prepayments in relation to Council Tax.

	Balance at 31-Mar-12 £'000	Movement in 2012/13 £'000	Balance at 31-Mar-13 £'000
Council Tax Debtors	2,352	(26)	2,326
Council Tax Prepayments	(827)	172	(655)
National Non Domestic Rates Debtors	1,401	(695)	706
National Non Domestic Rates Prepayments	(255)	82	(173)
Net	2,671	(467)	2,204

The Council's proportion of the Council Tax debtors and prepayments are included within note 22 of the Core Financial Statements and the movement analysis is shown below.

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
	<u>Council Tax Debtors</u>	
262	Balance at 1 April	318
56	Movement in year	(3)
318	Balance at 31 March	315
	<u>Council Tax Prepayment</u>	
(116)	Balance at 1 April	(112)
4	Movement in year	23
(112)	Balance at 31 March	(89)

7. Distribution of Year-end (Surplus)/Deficit

As set out in note 1 the year-end (surplus)/deficit is distributed to North Yorkshire County Council, the North Yorkshire Police Authority, the North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority and Selby District Council. The allocation is set out in the table below.

2011/12 £'000		2012/13 £'000
(788)	North Yorkshire County Council	(687)
(152)	North Yorkshire Police Authority	(133)
(46)	North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority	(40)
(153)	Selby District Council (including parishes)	(134)
(1,139)	Total	(994)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accounting Concepts

The fundamental accounting principles that are applied to ensure that the Statement of Accounts 'present fairly' the financial performance and position of the Council.

Accounting Period

The period of time covered by the accounts, normally a period of twelve months commencing on 1st April. The end of the accounting period is the balance sheet date, 31 March.

Accounting Policies

Accounting policies are the principles, bases conventions, rules and practices applied by the Council that specify how the effects of transactions and other events are to be reflected in its financial statements. An accounting policy will, for example, specify the estimation basis for the allocation of support service costs, or specify the estimation basis for accruals where there is uncertainty over the amount.

Accounts

A generic term for statements setting out details of income and expenditure or assets and liabilities, in a structured manner. Accounts may be categorised by the type of transactions they record, e.g. revenue account, capital accounts or by the purpose they serve, e.g. management accounts, final accounts, balance sheet.

Accruals

Sums included in the final accounts to cover income and expenditure, whether revenue or capital in nature, attributable to the accounting period but for which payment has not been received or made at the balance sheet date.

Actuarial Gains and Losses:

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses which arise because either events have not coincided with the assumptions made by the actuary for the last valuation (experience gains and losses) or the actuarial assumptions have changed.

Actuary

A person or firm who analyses the assets and future liabilities of a pension fund and calculates the level of employers' contributions to keep it solvent.

Agency Services

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

Amortisation

The gradual elimination of the value of an asset through depreciation as a result of usage and age usually applied to intangible assets such as software. Or the payment of a debt over a specified number of years.

Asset

Something of worth which is measurable in monetary terms. These are normally divided into non-current assets and current assets.

Assets Under Construction

This is the value of work on uncompleted non-current assets at the balance sheet date.

Audit

An independent examination of an organisation's activities, either by internal audit or the organisation's external auditor.

Balance Sheet

This is a statement of the recorded assets, liabilities and other balances of the Council at the end of the accounting period.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Capital Adjustment Account

The balance on this account principally represents amounts set aside from revenue accounts, capital receipts used to finance capital expenditure and the excess of depreciation over the Minimum Revenue Provision.

Capital Charge

A charge to service revenue accounts to reflect the cost of utilising non-current assets in the provision of services.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition of non-current assets that will be of use or benefit to the Council in providing its services beyond the year of account or expenditure that adds to, and does not merely maintain, an existing non-current asset.

Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue Account (CERA)

A method of financing capital expenditure in the accounting period rather than over a number of years.

Capital Financing

The method by which money is raised to pay for capital expenditure. There are various methods of financing capital expenditure including borrowing, leasing, direct revenue financing (CERA), usable capital receipts, capital grants, capital contributions, revenue reserves and earmarked reserves.

Capital Financing Requirement

A prudential indicator in the CIPFA prudential code. It is derived from information in the balance sheet. The indicator generally represents the underlying need to borrow for capital purposes.

Capital Grant

Grant provided for the purpose of capital expenditure on projects.

Capital Programme

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

Capital Receipts

Money received from the sale of non-current assets, or other money received towards capital expenditure. A specified proportion of this may be used to finance new capital expenditure.

Cash Equivalents

Current investments that are readily disposable by the Council without disrupting its business and are readily convertible to cash.

Cash Flow Statement

A statement summarising the inflows and outflows of cash, arising from transactions between the council and third parties, for revenue and capital purposes.

Charging Authority

The Council responsible for administering the Collection Fund, including raising bills for and collecting appropriate council tax and national non-domestic rates (NNDR) and paying precepting bodies.

CIPFA

Chartered institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. CIPFA is the main professional body for accountants working in public service. It produces guidance in relation to various matters concerning the public sector including financial and governance issues.

Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting

The Code has been written by CIPFA to assist local government in ensuring that its Statements of Account comply with IFRS and local government accounting regulations.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Collection Fund

A fund administered by Charging Authorities into which is paid council tax and NNDR income. Precepts are paid from the fund to Precepting Authorities, including the Charging Authority, and the NNDR collected is paid to the Government.

Community Assets

Assets that the Council intends to hold in perpetuity that have no determinable useful life and or value, or may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples of such items are the Park in Selby and playgrounds.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account

The income and expenditure account combines the income and expenditure relating to all the Council's functions including the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account.

Consistency

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

Contingent Asset

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

Contingent Liability

A possible liability that can be the result of a possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Council's control or a present obligation arising from past events where it is not probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Corporate and Democratic Core

The corporate and democratic core comprises of all activities that the Council engages in specifically because it is an elected, multi-purpose authority. The cost of these activities are thus over and above those which would be incurred by a series of independent, single purpose, nominated bodies managing the same services. The accounting code of practice does not require these costs to be apportioned to services.

Council Tax

A charge on residential property within the Council's area to contribute to financing a proportion of the Council's expenditure.

Creditors

Amounts owed to the Council for work done, goods received or services provided within the accounting period but for which payment was not made at the balance sheet date.

Current Assets

Assets that can be expected to be consumed or realised during the next accounting period.

Current Liabilities

Amounts that will become due during the next accounting period.

Current Service Cost

The increase in the present value of a defined benefit pension scheme's liabilities expected to arise from employee service in the current period.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Curtailment

For a defined benefit pension scheme, an event that reduces the expected years of future service of present employees or reduces for a number of employees the accrual of defined benefits for some or all of their future service. Curtailments can include termination of employees' services earlier than expected and termination of, or amendment to the terms of, a defined benefit scheme so that some or all future service by current employees will no longer qualify for benefits or will qualify only for reduced benefits.

Debtors

Amounts due to the Council for goods and services provided within the accounting period but not received at the balance sheet date.

Deferred Credits

Amounts due to the Council from the sale of non-current assets that are not receivable immediately on sale but will be received in instalments over time. An example is mortgages granted under the council house right to buy scheme.

Deferred Discounts & Premiums on Early Repayment of Debt

The Council has in previous years decided to repay external debt before it was due to mature, these repayments lead to either a premium being payable or receipt of a discount. The accumulated balance of these premiums and discounts, as at 1 April 2007, have been derecognised by transferring the balance to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account via the Statement of Movement on General Fund Balance following the implementation of Accounting for Financial Instruments.

Deferred Liabilities

These are liabilities which, by arrangement, are payable beyond the next year, either at some point in the future or by an annual sum over a period of time.

Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme other than a defined contribution scheme. Usually, the scheme rules define the benefits independently of the contributions payable, and the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be funded or unfunded (including notionally funded).

Depreciation

The measure of the cost or revalued amount of benefits of the non-current asset that have been consumed during the period. Consumption includes the wearing-out, using up or other reduction in the useful life of a fixed asset. This can arise from use, passing of time or obsolescence through, for example, changes in technology or demand for the goods and services provided by the asset.

Emoluments

These are all sums paid to, or receivable by, an employee and sums due by way of expenses allowances (as far as these sums are chargeable to UK income tax) and the money value of any other benefits received other than in cash. Pension contributions payable by either the employer or the employee are excluded.

Exceptional Items

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

Exchange Transactions

These are transactions in which one entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services or use of assets) to another entity in exchange.

Expected Return in Pension Assets

This applies to a funded defined benefit pension scheme and is the average rate of return, including both income and changes in fair value but net of scheme expenses, expected over the remaining life of the related obligation on the actual assets held by the scheme.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Fees and Charges

Income arising from the provision of services.

Finance Leases

Finance leases transfer all the risks and reward of ownership of a fixed asset to the lessee and such assets are included within the fixed assets in the lessee's Balance Sheet.

Financial Instruments and the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account (FIAA)

Financial instruments are contracts that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. They refer to both financial assets and financial liabilities and includes both the straightforward financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables and the most complex ones, such as derivatives and embedded derivatives. The FIAA is a balancing account to allow for differences in statutory requirements and proper accounting practices for borrowings and investments.

Financial Reporting Standards (FRSs)

Statements prepared by the Accounting Standards Board on how certain information should be disclosed in the accounts. Many of the Financial Reporting Standards (FRSs) and Statements of Standard Accounting Practice (SSAPs) apply to local authorities and any departure from these must be disclosed in the published accounts.

Financial Year

The period of time to which a statement of accounts relates. The financial year of the Council runs from 1 April to 31 March.

General Fund

The main account of the Council that records the costs of service provision except those shown in the Housing Revenue Account and Collection Fund.

Going Concern

The concept that the Council will remain in operational existence for the foreseeable future, in particular that the revenue accounts and balance sheet assume no intention to curtail significantly the scale of operations.

Government Grants

Payments by central government towards the cost of council services either specifically (e.g. disabled facilities improvement grants) or generally (e.g. revenue support grant).

Housing Capital Receipts Pool

Prescribed contributions are made to Housing Capital Receipts Pool in respect of the sale of Housing Revenue Account assets which includes surplus land and houses under the 'right to buy scheme' by all councils.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

A separate account to the general fund recording all the transactions relating to the provision of council houses.

Impairment

A reduction in the value of a fixed asset below its current value on the Council's balance sheet. Examples of factors which may cause such a reduction in value include general price decreases, a significant decline in a non-current asset's market value and evidence of obsolescence or physical damage to the asset.

Infrastructure Asset

These are non-current assets that cannot be sold, but where there is economic benefit to the council of more than one year. An example is footpaths within some of the council housing developments.

Intangible Non-Current Asset

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

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Interest Cost

This relates to a defined benefit pension scheme. The expected increase during the period is the present value of the scheme liabilities because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

IFRS is the prescribed format for all local authority Statement of Accounts. The Code of Practice gives detailed guidance on how the Council will account for its transactions in the statements and notes explaining the transactions.

Investment

An investment is considered to be long term if it is intended to be held for use on a continuing basis in the activities of the Council. Investments should be classified as such only where an intention to hold the investment for the long term can clearly be demonstrated or where there are restrictions as to the investor's ability to dispose of the investment. Investments that do not meet this criteria should be classified as current assets and are short-term for periods of up to one year.

Leasing

A method of financing capital expenditure where a rental charge is paid for the asset over a specified period of time. Leases can be either finance leases or operating leases.

Liability

An account due to an individual or organisation that will be paid at some future date.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

The minimum amount which must be charged to the Council's revenue accounts each year and set aside as a provision to meet the Council's credit liabilities or debt.

Monitoring Officer

Under the provisions of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 councils have a duty to appoint a Monitoring Officer to ensure the lawfulness and fairness of council decision making. Councils may choose who to designate as monitoring Officer except that it may not be the Head of Paid Service (Chief Executive). In Selby the Monitoring Officer is Jonathan Lund, Strategic Director.

Movement in Reserves

A statement which shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council.

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)

An NNDR poundage is set annually by central government and collected by charging authorities, who pay the monies over to the government. The proceeds are then redistributed by the government between local authorities.

Net Book Value

Amount at which fixed assets are included in the balance sheet i.e. their historical cost or current value less the cumulative depreciation.

Non-Current Assets

Tangible and intangible assets that can be expected to be of use or benefit to the Council in providing its services for more than one accounting period.

Non-Exchange Transactions

These are transactions that are not exchange transactions e.g. council tax. In a non-exchange transaction, an entity either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

Non-Operational Assets

These are non-current assets owned by the Council, but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of council services. Examples of these types of asset are the bus station, doctors surgeries and land awaiting disposal.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Operational Assets

These are non-current assets held and occupied, used or consumed by the Council in the direct delivery of those services for which it has either a statutory or discretionary responsibility.

Past Service Cost

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

Post Balance Sheet Events

Events, both favourable and unfavourable, which occur between the balance sheet date and the date on which the Statement of Accounts is signed by the responsible finance officer.

Precept

The amount that a precepting authority requires from a charging authority to meet its expenditure requirements.

Precepting Authority

Local authorities, including county councils, parish councils, police and fire authorities which cannot levy a council tax directly on the public but have the power to precept charging authorities (district councils).

Prior Year Adjustments

Those material adjustments applicable to prior years arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors. They do not include normal recurring conditions or adjustments of accounting estimates made in prior years.

Provisions

Amounts set aside in the accounts for future liabilities that are likely to be incurred, but which cannot accurately be quantified.

Prudence

The concept that revenue is not anticipated but is recognised only when realised in the form of either cash or other assets, the ultimate cash realisation of which can be assessed with reasonable certainty.

Prudential Indicators

The Local Government Act 2003 specifies a number of prudential indicators covering both capital and treasury management activities which Councils must set as part of their budget process. They are designed to show the affordability of the capital programme and that the Council's borrowing is prudent and sustainable.

Public Finance Initiative (PFI)

A Central Government initiative which aims to increase the level of funding available for public services by attracting private sources of finance. The PFI is supported by a number of incentives to encourage Authorities' participation.

Public Works Loans Board (PWLB)

A government agency that lends money to public bodies for capital purposes. Monies are drawn down from the national loans fund and rates of interest are determined by the Treasury. Councils are free to borrow as much as they like from the PWLB provided that it is prudent, affordable, sustainable and within the prudential indicators set at full council.

Realisable Value

The value of an asset at existing use, if sold between a willing buyer and a willing seller.

Related Party

Two or more parties are related where one party has control or is able to influence the financial operational policies of another.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Reserves

Amounts set aside in the accounts for the purpose of defraying particular future expenditure. A distinction is drawn between reserves and provisions, which are set up to meet known liabilities.

Residual Value

The net realisable value of an asset at the end of its useful life. Residual values are based on current prices at the date of the acquisition (or revaluation) of the asset and do not take account of expected future price.

Retirement Benefits

All forms of consideration given by an employer in exchange for services rendered by employees that are payable after the completion of employment. Retirement benefits do not include termination benefits payable as a result of either an employer's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits, because these are not given in exchange for services rendered by employees.

Revaluation Reserve

This account contains surpluses and losses arising from the periodic valuation of fixed assets.

Revenue Account

An account which records the Council's day to day expenditure and income on such items as salaries and wages, running costs of service provision and the financing of capital expenditure.

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute

Legislation in England and Wales allows some expenditure to be classified as capital for funding purposes when it does not result in an asset being carried on the Balance Sheet. The purpose of this is to enable it to be funded from capital resources rather than being charged to the General Fund and impact on that years Council Tax.

Revenue Support Grant

A general government grant paid to the General fund in support of the Council's revenue expenditure.

Scheme Liabilities

The liabilities of a defined benefit pension scheme for outgoings due after the valuation date. Scheme liabilities measured using the projected unit method reflect the benefits that the employer is committed to provide for service up to the valuation date.

S106 Agreements

Where a developer undertakes to provide community benefits e.g. open recreation spaces, a percentage of affordable housing.

Section 151 Officer (S151)

The section S151 officer is required by the Local Government Act 1972 and by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2003 to ensure that the Council's budgeting, financial management and accounting practices meet relevant statutory and professional requirements. Further more section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 requires the Section 151 Officer to comment on the robustness of the budget estimates and the adequacy of reserves. In Selby the Section 151 Officer is Karen Iveson, the Executive Director 151.

Settlement

An irrevocable action that relieves the employer (or defined benefit pension scheme) of the primary responsibility for a pension obligation and eliminates significant risks relating to the obligation and the assets used to effect the settlement. Settlements can include: a lump-sum cash payment to scheme members in exchange for their rights to receive specified pension benefits; the purchase of an irrevocable annuity contract sufficient to cover vested benefits; and the transfer of scheme assets and liabilities relating to a group of employees leaving the scheme.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP)

The system of local authority accounting and reporting has been modernised to meet the changing needs of local government. The SeRCOP provides guidance on the content and presentation of costs and service activities to enable consistency across Local Government. The code has been driven by IFRS.

Soft Loans

Local authorities will sometimes make loans for policy reasons rather than as financial instruments and these loans may be interest free or at rates below prevailing market rates. Where this occurs these loans are referred to as soft loans.

Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP)

This is the guidance issued by CIPFA to enable Authority's to ensure that the Accounts published comply with UK GAAP as it applies to local authority financial matters.

Statement of Standard Accounting Practice (SSAP's)

Statements prepared by the Accounting Standards Committee. Many of these have been replaced by Financial Reporting Standards (FRSs), but any departure from them must be disclosed in the published accounts.

Inventories

Items of raw materials and stores purchased by the Council to use on a continuing basis which have not been used. The value of those items not used at the balance sheet date are included as assets of the Council.

Support Services

The costs of departments that provide professional and administrative assistance to services.

Tangible Non-Current Assets

These are assets with a physical substance that yield benefits to the Council and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

Temporary Borrowing/Investment

Money borrowed or invested for an initial period of less than one year.

Unapportionable Central Overheads

These are overheads from which no user benefits, and therefore they cannot be allocated to a service area.

Unsupported (Prudential) Borrowing

This is borrowing for which no financial support is provided by Central Government. The borrowing costs are to be met from current revenue budgets.

Useful Life

The period over which the Council will derive benefits from the use of an asset.

Vested Rights

In relation to a defined benefit pension scheme these are for active members, benefits to which they would unconditionally be entitled on leaving the scheme, for deferred pensioners, their preserved rights and for pensioners, pensions to which they are entitled.

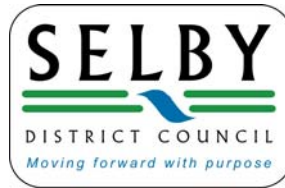
Work in Progress

The value of work done on an uncompleted project that has not been recharged to the appropriate account at the balance sheet date.

This Page is intentionally blank



Annual Governance Statement 2012/13



Annual Governance Statement (AGS)

1. Scope of Responsibility

- 1.1 Selby District Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The Council also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.
- 1.2 In discharging this overall responsibility, the Council is also responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, and which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

2. The Purpose of the Governance Framework

- 2.1 The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values, by which the authority is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads the community. It enables the authority to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost-effective services.
- 2.2 The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level rather than eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it can, therefore, only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Council's policies, aims and objectives to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.
- 2.3 Following the Local Government Elections the Council revised its governance framework, in 2011. The Council has operated a Leader and Executive (Cabinet) Model since May 2011. Officer structures were also substantially revised in the same year and became operative in July 2011.

3. Selby District Council's Governance Framework

3.1 The key elements of the Council's Governance Framework are as follows:-

- The Council is part of a Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) comprising key stakeholders in the District. The LSP has produced a Community Strategy for the Selby District setting out a vision for the Selby District over a 5-year period 2010-2015.
- The Council's contribution to the aims of this Strategy is reflected in its Corporate Plan. The current plan, which was approved by the Executive, covers the period 2012-15 and sets out '5 Big Things' that the Council will work on over the next 3 years, which have been identified and developed in consultation with the public and key partners.
- The formal Constitution sets out how the Council operates, how decisions are made, and the procedures that are followed to ensure that these are lawful, efficient, transparent and accountable to local people. This incorporates the Members' Code of Conduct and a number of other locally agreed codes and protocols.
- The Council's budget and policy framework is set by the full Council. The Executive has delegated authority to operate and make decisions within the framework. Some powers are delegated to senior officers.
- In addition to the Executive there are two specific regulatory committees for Licensing and Planning. These have independent powers within their legislative framework. Each of these acts within defined terms of reference agreed by the full Council.
- The Standards Committee was abolished at the end of June 2012 when the Localism Act 2011 removed the statutory requirement to establish and maintain a Standards Committee. The Council adopted a set of arrangements for dealing with allegations of failure to comply with the Code of Conduct. These arrangements were adopted on 24 April 2012 and came into effect on 1 July 2012.
- Both the Executive and the Regulatory committees are subject to review by the Council's Overview and Scrutiny function, which has the ability to call-in and review decisions and also to contribute to the development of policy. There are two statutory scrutiny committees: - Policy Review, and Scrutiny. The Audit Committee also contributes to scrutiny and overview.
- The Council has established five Community Engagement Forums (CEFs) and is working with them in the development of locally based service delivery options using separate and limited funds.

- Meetings are open to the public except when exempt or confidential matters are being disclosed. The public have an opportunity to participate in some of the meetings.
- A number of areas are delegated to officers for the purposes of decision-making; however, limits on the exercise of delegation are laid down in an approved Scheme of Delegation to Officers forming part of the Council's Constitution.
- The Council has adopted a Local Code of Corporate Governance which is reviewed by the Audit Committee.
- The Council also has separate Whistle-blowing, and Anti-Fraud & Corruption policies. The low level of cases points towards a Council that has a strong and effective counter-fraud and corruption culture.
- The Deputy Chief Executive has been appointed as the Council's Monitoring Officer. The appointment of a Monitoring Officer is required in accordance with Section 5 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. It is the function of the Monitoring Officer to report to Members upon any contravention of any enactment or rule of law or any maladministration by the Authority. The Monitoring Officer also has responsibilities relating to the Members' Code of Conduct.
- The Executive Director (s151) is the officer with statutory responsibility for the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs, in accordance with the Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972. In compliance with CIPFA's "Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government", Selby is in full compliance as the Executive Director (s151) is a member of the Strategic Management Team.
- Both the Statutory Officers referred to above have unfettered access to information, to the Chief Executive and to Members of the Council in order that they can discharge their responsibilities effectively. The functions of these Officers and their roles are clearly set out in the Council's Constitution.
- A financial management framework comprising:
 - Financial and Procurement Procedure Rules as part of the Constitution;
 - Medium-term financial planning using a three-year cycle, updated annually, to align resources to corporate priorities;
 - Service and financial planning integrated within the corporate performance management cycle;
 - Annual budget process involving scrutiny and challenge;
 - Monthly monitoring by management of revenue and capital budgets – with regular reports to Access Selby Board and the Executive;

- Embedded arrangements for securing efficiencies and continuous improvement;
 - Production annually of a Statement of Accounts compliant with the requirements of local authority accounting practice;
 - Compliance with requirements established by CIPFA.
- A performance management framework provides an explicit link between the corporate priorities and personal objectives of Council Officers. Performance is reported to Members and the Council's Strategic and Corporate Management Teams on a systematic basis with areas of poor performance investigated. Key features of the Performance Management Framework include:-
 - A regular review of the Corporate Plan to ensure that priorities are reviewed, remain relevant and reflect the aims of the Council;
 - A Service Level Agreement between the Core and Access Selby, which identifies key performance measures and targets for the year;
 - Service specific Strategic Plans, which are produced with explicit goals and associated performance targets in order to ensure that achievement of performance is measurable;
 - The Council's staff appraisal system (Performance Contracts) links personal objectives directly to Service Plans;
 - Regular reports on the performance of key indicators, which are presented to Access Selby Management Group, Access Selby Board and the Executive;
 - The use of Performance Clinics within Access Selby to focus on performance management;
 - The production of an Annual Report, providing commentary and data on the previous year's performance.

The Council maintains a professional relationship with Mazars, the body responsible for the external audit of the Council.

- Recruitment and selection procedures are based on recognised good practice and all staff posts have a formal job description and competency based person specification. Services are delivered and managed by staff with the necessary knowledge and expertise with training needs identified via the formal appraisal process contributing to a corporate training strategy.
- The maintenance of systems and processes to identify and manage the key strategic and operational risks to the achievement of the Council's objectives. Risk management continues to evolve within the Council and presently includes the following arrangements:-
 - a Risk Management Policy and Strategy has been adopted by the Council and is reviewed annually;

- the establishment of a Risk Register(s) comprising both Corporate and Operational risks for the Council as a whole and Access Selby, assigned to designated officers, with appropriate counter-measures and an action plan established for each key risk;
 - Corporate Management Team keep the corporate risk management arrangements under review;
 - periodic review of risks in-year with reports to the Audit Committee and the Strategic Management Team;
 - the Audit Committee also approve and review the Risk Management Strategy;
 - the use by Internal Audit of a risk based approach in the preparation and delivery of the internal audit plan;
 - the requirement for Officers of the Council to consider risk management issues when submitting reports to the Executive and Council for consideration by Members;
 - the adoption of an abridged version of the PRINCE2 Project Management Methodology as a means of contributing to the effective management of risks in major projects.
- The maintenance of an adequate and effective system of Internal Audit is a requirement of the Accounts & Audit Regulations. From 1 April 2012, responsibility for the provision of the internal audit service transferred to Veritau North Yorkshire Ltd. (VNY), which is part of the Veritau group. It operates in accordance with the statements, standards and guidelines published by CIPFA (particularly the 2006 Code of Practice for Internal Audit in Local Government in the United Kingdom) and the Chartered Institute of Internal Auditors.
 - Internal Audit examines and evaluates the adequacy of the Council's system of internal controls as a contribution to ensuring that resources are used in an economical, efficient and effective manner. Internal Audit is an independent and objective appraisal function established by the Council for reviewing the system of internal control.
 - This work is delivered by way of a Strategic Audit Plan developed using a risk-based approach. Audit plans are agreed and monitored by the Audit Committee with client responsibility assigned to the Executive Director (s151). Internal Audit is required to give an opinion on the adequacy of the Council's system of internal control each year.
 - The Council seeks to ensure resources are utilised in the most economic, effective and efficient manner whilst delivering continuous improvement. It aims to achieve this by a variety of means including the following:
 - Service/process transformation and efficiency reviews;

- Working with partners;
- External and Internal Audit feedback.

3. Review of Effectiveness

- 4.1 The Council has a responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. This review takes account of the work of internal audit and the Council's Strategic, and Corporate Management Teams who have a responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, and also by comments made by external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.
- 4.2 The purpose of a review is to identify and evaluate the key controls in place to manage principal risks. It also requires an evaluation of the assurances received, identifies gaps in controls and assurances and should result in an action plan to address significant internal control issues.
- 4.3 The process that has been applied in maintaining and reviewing the effectiveness of the Council's system of internal control includes the following:
- The Council's Monitoring Officer oversees the operation of the Constitution to ensure its aims and principles are given full effect;
 - The arrangements for Overview and Scrutiny have operated throughout the year allowing for the review of key policy areas and providing opportunities for public involvement in specific matters of business. The revised arrangements have operated since May 2011;
 - The Audit Committee met throughout the year and received reports on the progress by Internal Audit against their work plan. The Committee also considered auditable areas where Internal Audit raised significant internal control concerns;
 - The Executive Director (s151) supports the Audit Committee and attends all meetings of the Committee;
 - Internal Audit completes a programme of scheduled audits during the year according to its plan including follow up audits. There were no specific investigations in the year. All high risk and key financial systems were audited. The overall opinion expressed by Internal Audit stated:-

*"The overall opinion of the Head of Internal Audit on the controls operated in Selby District Council is that they provide **Substantial Assurance**. There are no qualifications to that opinion. No reliance was placed on the work of other assurance bodies in reaching this opinion. There were two control related issues which, in the opinion of the Head of Internal Audit, need to be*

considered for inclusion in the Annual Governance Statement; ICT 2011/12, identified key risks around Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Planning. Management have recognised these issues and have formulated and tested a Disaster Recovery Plan with Craven DC and are working towards an approved Business Continuity Plan; Council Tax Billing 2013/14 – a control issue resulted in an error in the calculation of the annual bills. Management have since identified the control failure and taken steps to introduced additional controls to prevent a reoccurrence of the situation”.

Internal Audit has also raised concerns about certain auditable areas during the course of their work and these matters will be kept under review during 2013/14;

- The Accounts and Audit Regulations now require that the Council undertake, annually, a review of the ‘effectiveness of its internal audit’. This has been done and reported to the Audit Committee. No material areas of concern were noted. Mazars have not identified any issues with the standard or quality of work undertaken by Internal Audit. ;
- The Council’s Risk Register has been maintained under review during the year and updated accordingly. Reports on risk management have been considered by the Corporate Management Team, and the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has approved a revised Risk Management Strategy. Access Selby’s Strategic Risk Register has been developed and maintained and reported to the Access Selby Board;
- Monitoring information on key areas of performance has been provided to Strategic Management and Members on a regular basis with attention focused on those areas that are considered by the Council to be vulnerable.
- The external auditor’s annual letter confirmed that the Council had satisfactory arrangements to secure Value for Money. In respect of the Council’s Statement of Accounts, an unqualified opinion was issued;
- The external auditor did not identify any significant weaknesses in our internal control arrangements.

5 Significant Governance issues

5.1 No system of governance or internal control can provide absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. This Statement is intended to provide reasonable assurance. In concluding this review of the Council’s Governance Framework and Internal Control arrangements, two new issues have been identified that need to be monitored. A detailed plan to address existing weaknesses and ensure

continuous improvement in the system of internal control has been produced in response and this will be subject to regular monitoring by the Council's Strategic Management Team and the Audit Committee, where appropriate. The aim is to address these weaknesses during the 2013/14 financial year.

Appendix A

Year	Issue Identified	Source of Evidence	Update/Summary of Action Taken & Proposed	By whom & By when	Current Position
2011/12	The Council needs to improve the quality and robustness of its contract documentation especially where services are provided, or are to be provided through any form of joint working, whether public or private sector.	Recent internal audit work has highlighted some concerns in this area. Furthermore as joint working extends the council must be able to monitor and manage those arrangements effectively.	To be included with the work of the Lead Officer- Legal	Lead Officer- Legal 30 th September 2012	March 2013. Internal Audit report that no further concerns have been raised.
2011/12	A number of concerns have been raised during the year with reconciliations between feeder and the main accounting system. As these are key building blocks of the council's accounting processes it is important that they are maintained effectively (i.e. timely, and accurately with variances being reported and investigated where required).	Internal Audit Reports	The Lead Officer - Finance will ensure that reconciliations are maintained up-to-date.	The Lead Officer - Finance and Access Selby Directors 30 th September 2012	March 2013. Both the reconciliations for housing rents and housing benefits are up to date (end Feb 2013).
2011/12	There is a lack of capacity and expertise in financial administration within Business Support.	Internal Audit Reports, Internal transformation	Roles being reviewed, some additional capacity recruited and training being provided although more is needed.	Business Manager(s) 30 th September	March 2013. Additional training has been provided and

Appendix A

Year	Issue Identified	Source of Evidence	Update/Summary of Action Taken & Proposed	By whom & By when	Current Position
2012/13	<p>ICT 2011/12.</p> <p>Risks have been identified around disaster recovery, security and back-up arrangements. As IT is fundamental to the Council achieving its goals it is important that systems and processes are robust.</p>	<p>projects</p> <p>Internal Audit report.</p>	<p>The IT Manager will ensure that agreed actions are implemented.</p>	<p>2012</p> <p>IT Manager</p>	<p>capacity & expertise within Business Support has been enhanced.</p> <p>May 2013</p> <p>Management have formulated and tested a Disaster Recovery Plan with Craven DC and are working towards an approved Business Continuity Plan – deadline August 2013.</p>
2012/13	<p>Council Tax Billing – incorrect billing for 2013/14</p>	<p>Management</p>	<p>Management have issued corrected bills to households.</p> <p>Management have identified the reasons for the error and have introduced further controls to ensure that the errors are not repeated.</p>	<p>Director/Business Manager</p>	<p>May 2013</p> <p>Management have identified the control failure and taken steps to introduce additional controls to prevent a reoccurrence of the situation.</p>

Martin Connor
Chief Executive

Councillor Mark Crane
Leader of the Council