



# East Hampshire District Council

statement of accounts

2014/2015

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This report and further details of the Council's finances can also be viewed on the  
Council's website  
(<http://www.easthants.gov.uk>)



# EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

## Introduction

The Statement of Accounts for 2014/15 has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom.

The purpose of the published Statement of Accounts is to give electors, local taxpayers, Councillors and other interested parties clear information about the Council's finances. The statements inform readers of the cost of services provided by the Council in the year 2014/15, how services were paid for and the Council's assets and liabilities at the year end date of 31st March 2015.

The following key statements are included:

### **The Movements in Reserves Statement** (page 13-14)

The Movements in Reserves Statement reconciles the balance on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the movement on the Council's reserves, both usable and unusable.

### **The Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement** (page 15)

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

### **The Balance Sheet** (page 16).

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities of the Council.

### **The Cash Flow Statement** (page 17)

The Cash Flow Statement reconciles the movement in cash and cash equivalents to the surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services within the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

### **Notes to the Core Financial Statements (including pensions disclosures)** (pages 18-74)

### **The Collection Fund** (pages 75-77)

This account records all transactions relating to Council Tax and Business Rates. The Council draws its share of Council Tax and Business Rates from the Fund. More information on Council Tax and Retained business rates can be found in the Review of the Year.

## Council Services

The Council's services and activities vary widely, covering homelessness and housing services, the collection of refuse, recycling, leisure and recreation, car parking, planning services, cemeteries, environmental health and many other services. More details of these services and the main achievements of the Council and its performance can be found in the Council's website. ([www.easthants.gov.uk](http://www.easthants.gov.uk))

# EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

## Review of the Year

During 2014/15 the Council continued to experience significant reductions in grant funding. Despite this, the Council budgeted a transfer of £518,000 to the General Fund to support investment in services, in anticipation of further reductions in funding. The paragraphs below outline the Council's performance against its budget plans.

## 2014/15 Revenue Outturn

For the 2014/15 financial year, the Council agreed its budget for net revenue spending on General Fund services at £11,852,000.

Net revenue spending is financed in part by Government Grant and retained business rates, with the remainder being raised through council tax, use of reserves and interest on external investments. The Council Tax charge for Council services was set at £137.30 for band D properties.

The table below compares the final outturn with the original budget. The basis for these figures is the Council's internal management accounts rather than the statutory published accounts which comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

	<b>2014-15 Revised Budget</b>	<b>2014-15 Outturn</b>	<b>Forecast Deficit/ (Surplus)</b>
	<b>£000's</b>	<b>£000's</b>	<b>£000's</b>
Executive	571	597	<b>26</b>
Economy and Communities	1,515	1,164	<b>(351)</b>
Environment and Neighbourhood Quality	3,273	3,248	<b>(25)</b>
Governance and Logistics	3,681	3,289	<b>(392)</b>
Marketing and Development	2,353	2,659	<b>306</b>
Planning and Built Environment	520	539	<b>19</b>
Whitehill & Bordon Eco Town	731	906	<b>175</b>
Financing Items	(792)	(1,667)	<b>(875)</b>
<b>Net Expenditure</b>	<b>11,852</b>	<b>10,735</b>	<b>(1,117)</b>
<b>Funding</b>	<b>(12,370)</b>	<b>(12,059)</b>	<b>311</b>
<b>Deficit/(Surplus)</b>	<b>(518)</b>	<b>(1,324)</b>	<b>(806)</b>

## EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

Council services were funded through the following:

	<b>2014-15 Revised Budget</b>	<b>2014-15 Outturn</b>	<b>Forecast Deficit / (Surplus)</b>
	<b>£000's</b>	<b>£000's</b>	<b>£000's</b>
Revenue Support Grant	(1,905)	(1,905)	-
Council Tax	(6,496)	(6,538)	(42)
Retained Business Rates	(1,961)	(720)	1,241
Retained Business Rates S31 Grant	-	(675)	(675)
New Homes Bonus	(1,917)	(1,923)	(6)
Other General Grants	(91)	(298)	(207)
<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>	<b>(12,370)</b>	<b>(12,059)</b>	<b>311</b>

The table below summarises the main reasons for the surplus generated in 2014/15:

	<b>Deficit/ (Surplus)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£000's</b>	<b>£000's</b>
<b>Additional Income</b>		
Planning Application income	(610)	
Penalty charge notice enforcement income	(118)	
Additional Investment Property income	(248)	
Additional treasury management income	(142)	<b>(1,118)</b>
<b>Reduced Expenditure</b>		
Staffing - Organisational changes and vacancy savings	(326)	
Net reduction in Housing Benefit expenditure	(143)	
Other Minor Variances Across Clusters	131	<b>(338)</b>
<b>Increased Expenditure</b>		
Increased cost of administering planning caseload	291	<b>291</b>
<b>Funding variances</b>		
Retained Business Rates	359	<b>359</b>
<b>Deficit/(Surplus)</b>		<b>(806)</b>

## EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

At the end of the year, the Council's General Fund Balance has increased to £6,692,000 from £5,368,000. This reserve is held to provide financial stability to the Council, and enable it to meet unexpected demands.

### Business Rates Retention Scheme

The principle behind the scheme is that local authorities retain a share of Business Rates collected from their local businesses. Authorities retain a share of growth in the business base, giving councils incentive to invest in local infrastructure.

The government announced the continuation of a number of Business Rate reliefs throughout 2014/15. The impact of these reliefs was to reduce collectible business rates, and this has been offset by cash grants paid to the Council.

The surplus or deficit on business rates will be redistributed between the Government, East Hampshire District Council, Hampshire County Council, and Hampshire Fire and Rescue during 2015/16. The budget calculations for 2015/16 take into account this redistribution.

The table below demonstrates how the Council estimated its collectable business rates, how this is split between the participating authorities, the split of the 2014/15 surplus, and the impact on the General Fund in 2015/16, compared to actual performance in the year.

	<b>Budget £000</b>	<b>Actual £000</b>
<b>Business Rates Yield</b>		
Base Yield	29,195	34,732
Mandatory and Discretionary Reliefs		(6,088)
Provision for backdated appeals		1,078
Adjustment for provision for bad debt		(83)
Transitional protection payment		(168)
<b>Business Rates Yield</b>	<b>29,195</b>	<b>29,471</b>
<b>Distribution</b>		
Central Government (50%)	(14,598)	(13,534)
Hampshire County Council (9%)	(2,627)	(2,436)
Hampshire Fire (1%)	(292)	(270)
Havant Borough Council baseline (40%)	(11,678)	(10,827)
<b>Total Distribution</b>	<b>(29,195)</b>	<b>(27,067)</b>
<b>Reallocation of prior year balance – EHDC</b>	<b>(109)</b>	<b>(109)</b>
<b>Reallocation of prior year balance – Other</b>	<b>(165)</b>	<b>(165)</b>
	<b>(29,465)</b>	<b>(27,341)</b>
<b>Business Rates balance B/Fwd</b>		<b>(959)</b>
<b>Business Rates surplus 2014/15</b>		<b>2,130</b>
<b>Business Rates balance C/Fwd</b>		<b>1,171</b>

## EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

### Surplus Share Calculation

	<b>£000</b>
Central Government (50%)	(586)
Hampshire County Council (9%)	(105)
Hampshire Fire (1%)	(12)
East Hampshire District Council (40%)	(468)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,171)</b>

### East Hampshire District Council

#### Retained Business Rates Calculation

	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
East Hampshire District Council baseline	(11,678)	(10,827)
Tariff paid to Central Government	9,582	9,576
Levy for safety net paid to Central Government	244	640
Payment of prior year surplus / deficit (-)	(109)	(109)
<b>Retained Business Rates</b>	<b>(1,961)</b>	<b>(720)</b>

### Capital Spending and Receipts

Capital expenditure is defined as expenditure which generates an asset that has a useful life of more than one year. The expenditure in the year amounted to £3.34m. The main items of capital expenditure are detailed in the table below.

Main Items of Capital Expenditure	Actual £'000
Investment Property Purchases	1,466
Release of Developer Contributions	1,055
Disabled facilities grants	499
Replacement finance system	159
Penns Place refurbishment	118
All other schemes	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,340</b>
Funded by:	
Revenue Reserves	272
Grants & Contributions	499
Capital Receipts	48
Developers Contributions	1055
Redirection of cash investments	1,466
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,340</b>

## EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

### Whitehill and Bordon Regeneration

The Council has been awarded significant funding towards the regeneration of Whitehill and Bordon, following the withdrawal of the Army from the town in 2015. The table below outlines the funding and expenditure since the original project plan was agreed by Council on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2010.

	<b>Capital £000</b>	<b>Revenue £000</b>	<b>Total £000</b>
Grant awarded 2009/10	8,186	1,684	9,870
Grant awarded 2011/12	-	2,025	2,025
Department of Environment and Climate Change Funding	311	-	311
Homes and Communities Association	960	60	1,020
Louisburg Barracks Capacity Funding	-	661	661
Linking Environment and Farming Fund	-	33	33
Local Authority Business Growth Incentive Fund	-	14	14
Green Deal Funding	-	12	12
EHDC Funding 2010-2014/15	-	2,281	2,281
Green Deal Funding Grant	2,945	-	2,945
Large scale sites resource grant	562	-	562
Quebec Developer Contribution	725	-	725
DECC HEAT Networks Grant	70	-	70
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>13,759</b>	<b>6,770</b>	<b>20,529</b>
Capital Expenditure 2009/10-2012/13	(6,812)	-	(6,812)
Capital Expenditure 2013/14	(208)	-	(208)
Capital Expenditure 2014/15	(1,541)	-	(1,541)
Revenue Expenditure 2009/10-2012/13	-	(2,587)	(2,587)
Revenue Expenditure 2013/14	-	(1,575)	(1,575)
Revenue Expenditure 2014/15	-	(1,447)	(1,447)
<b>Remaining Funding</b>	<b>5,198</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>6,359</b>

The Whitehill and Bordon regeneration project is made up of several initiatives designed to implement and encourage sustainable development at Whitehill and Bordon, following the withdrawal of of the MOD. Following successful bid to Central Government, significant grant funding has been secured and this is being used to fund a number of initiatives. The table below outlines some of the work undertaken in 2014/15.

## EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

	<b>Capital Expenditure £'000</b>	<b>Revenue Expenditure £'000</b>	<b>Total Expenditure £'000</b>
Demonstration projects	60	-	60
New Projects	1,481	-	1,481
Transport	-	5	5
External advice	-	409	409
Publicity and Advertising	-	28	28
Salaries	-	554	554
Studies and evidence	-	189	189
Other Revenue Costs	-	262	262
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>2,988</b>

### Pension Costs

Information regarding assets, liabilities, income and expenditure relating to the Council's pension scheme is included in Note 36. The Council's share of assets and liabilities of the pension fund shows an estimated liability of £39.04m at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015. The liability represents the difference between the value of the authority's pension fund assets and the estimated present value of payments which it is committed to make. Statutory arrangements for funding the liability mean that the financial position of the Council remains acceptable because a proportion of contributions made in 2014/15 relates to past service costs, which ensures that sufficient cash is available to cover current liabilities.

### Overall Financial Position

The Council's overall financial position remains strong with good levels of reserves. There are robust processes in place for budget setting and forecasting, and the Council has in place a Medium Term Financial Strategy. There are sound systems in place to ensure cash is collected, that debtor balances are minimised and all funding streams are exploited.

### 2015/16 Onwards

Continued uncertainty in future funding for local authorities and the likely medium and long term impacts of the changes already in progress place a number of financial risks on the Council which need to be monitored and managed.

Past financial performance ensures that the Council can plan its response to the announcements already made on funding going forward which will reduce Central Government funding to the Council.

The Council's business plans set out an ambitious programme to ensure the long term financial resilience of the Council, transforming the way that the Council delivers its services and supports communities and businesses in East Hampshire.

Jane Eaton  
(S151 Officer)  
30th June 2015

# STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

## The Council's Responsibilities:

The Council is required to:

- ◆ make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this authority, that officer is the Executive Head of Governance and Logistics (Section 151 Officer).
- ◆ manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- ◆ approve the Statement of Accounts.

## Responsibilities of the Section 151 Officer:

The Executive Head of Governance and Logistics 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 Great Britain (the Code of Practice).

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the S151 Officer has selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently, made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent and complied with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom.

The Section 151 Officer also:

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

I certify that the Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view the financial position of the Authority and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2015.

**Signed:**



Jane Eaton  
S151 Officer

**Date: 30<sup>th</sup> June 2015**

# STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

## Certification of the Audited Statement of Accounts:

I confirm that the Statement of Accounts have been audited and, in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations (amendment) 2011, I certify that the Audited Statement of Accounts present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2015.



**Signed:**

Jane Eaton CPFA  
S151 Officer

**Date:** 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2015

## Certificate of approval by the Council:

I confirm that the Audited Statement of Accounts were approved at the Governance and Audit Committee meeting of East Hampshire District Council on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2015.



**Signed:**

Cllr Anthony Williams FCA  
Chairman  
Governance and Audit Committee

**Date:** 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2015

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL**

## **Opinion on the Authority's financial statements**

We have audited the financial statements of East Hampshire District Council for the year ended 31 March 2015 under the Audit Commission Act 1998 (as transitionally saved). The Authority's financial statements comprise the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, and the related notes 1 to 40; and the Collection Fund and related notes 1 to 3.

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 2014/15.

This report is made solely to the members of East Hampshire District Council, as a body, 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. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

## **Respective responsibilities of the Section 151 Officer and auditor**

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Section 151 Officer's Responsibilities set out on page 8, the Section 151 Officer 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 2014/15, 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 Section 151 Officer; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Statement of Accounts 2014/2015 to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

## Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of East Hampshire District Council as at 31 March 2015 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 2014/15.

## Opinion on other matters

In our opinion, the information given in the Statement of Accounts 2014/2015 for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

## Matters on which we report by exception

We report to you if:

- in our opinion the annual governance statement does not comply with 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: a Framework' published by CIPFA/SOLACE in June 2007 (updated as at December 2012);
- 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 the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

### Respective responsibilities of the Authority and 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 in October 2014.

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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

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

We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criteria, published by the Audit Commission in October 2014, as to whether the Authority has proper arrangements for:

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

The Audit Commission has determined these two criteria as those necessary for us to consider under its 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 2015.

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 in October 2014, we are satisfied that, in all significant respects, East Hampshire District Council put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2015.

## **Certificate**

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

Helen Thompson  
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Appointed Auditor  
Southampton  
24 September 2015

## MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other unusable reserves. The surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services line shows the true economic cost of providing the authority's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for council tax setting purposes. The net increase / decrease before transfers to earmarked reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the council.

	General Fund Balance (Note 20) £'000	Earmarked Reserves (Notes 7 and 20) £'000	Usable Capital Receipts (Note 20) £'000	Capital Grants and Contributions Unapplied (Notes 20 and 30) £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves (Note 21) £'000	Total Authority Reserves £'000
<b>Balance as at 31st March 2014</b>	(5,368)	(10,671)	(3,718)	(7,923)	(27,680)	67	(27,613)
Surplus (-) / Deficit on Provision of Services	(3,448)	-	-	-	(3,448)	-	(3,448)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	4,512	4,512
<b>Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>	(3,448)	-	-	-	(3,448)	4,512	1,064
Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations (Note 6)	2,969	-	(683)	(3,110)	(824)	824	-
<b>Net Increase (-) / Decrease before Transfer to Reserves</b>	(479)	-	(683)	(3,110)	(4,272)	5,336	1,064
Contributions to / (-) from earmarked reserves (Note 7)	(845)	1,198	(80)	-	273	(273)	-
<b>Increase (-) / Decrease in year</b>	(1,324)	1,198	(763)	(3,110)	(3,999)	5,063	1,064
<b>Balance as at 31st March 2015</b>	(6,692)	(9,473)	(4,481)	(11,033)	(31,679)	5,130	(26,549)

## MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

Comparative Movement in Reserves Statement for 2013/14:

	General Fund Balance (Note 20) £'000	Earmarked Reserves (Notes 7 and 20) £'000	Usable Capital Receipts (Note 20) £'000	Capital Grants and Contributions Unapplied (Notes 20 and 30) £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves (Note 21) £'000	Total Authority Reserves £'000
<b>Balance as at 31st March 2013</b>	(2,714)	(10,791)	(3,221)	(6,328)	(23,054)	6,420	(16,634)
Surplus (-) / Deficit on Provision of Services	(229)	-	-	-	(229)	-	(229)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	(10,750)	(10,750)
<b>Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>	(229)	-	-	-	(229)	(10,750)	(10,979)
Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations (Note 6)	(2,305)		(497)	(1,595)	(4,397)	4,397	-
<b>Net Increase (-) / Decrease before Transfer to Reserves</b>	(2,534)	-	(497)	(1,595)	(4,626)	(6,353)	(10,979)
Contributions to / (-) from earmarked reserves (Note 7)	(120)	120	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Increase (-) / Decrease in year</b>	(2,654)	120	(497)	(1,595)	(4,626)	(6,353)	(10,979)
<b>Balance as at 31st March 2014</b>	(5,368)	(10,671)	(3,718)	(7,923)	(27,680)	67	(27,613)

# COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement as the net increase/decrease in General Fund balance for the year. The Council has reviewed its reporting structures for 2014/15 and consequently the presentation of the cost of services has changed. The prior year has not been amended.

2013/14				2014/15		
Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000		Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000
				<b>Net Expenditure on Council Services</b>		
1,455	(913)	542	Central Services to the Public	1,794	(983)	811
-	-	-	Children's Services	84	(7)	77
1,968	(54)	1,914	Cultural Services	2,011	(178)	1,833
5,450	(1,788)	3,662	Environmental and Regulatory Services	5,987	(2,461)	3,526
3,827	(3,949)	(122)	Planning and Development Services	8,670	(3,865)	4,805
-	-	-	Health	222	(88)	134
815	(1,506)	(691)	Highways, Roads and Transport	820	(1,662)	(842)
26,529	(24,812)	1,717	General Fund Housing Services	26,610	(24,799)	1,811
4,366	(873)	3,493	Corporate and Democratic Core and Other Services	3,876	(1,201)	2,675
30	-	30	Non Distributed costs	140	-	140
<b>44,440</b>	<b>(33,895)</b>	<b>10,545</b>	<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>50,214</b>	<b>(35,244)</b>	<b>14,970</b>
			<b>Other Operating Income and Expenditure</b>			
3,542	-	3,542	Other Operating Income and Expenditure (Note 8)	3,210	(1,745)	1,465
5,128	(3,397)	1,731	Financing & Investment Income and Expenditure (Notes 9,12)	4,779	(4,952)	(173)
-	(16,047)	(16,047)	Tax and Non Specific Grant Income (Note 10)	-	(19,710)	(19,710)
<b>53,110</b>	<b>(53,339)</b>	<b>(229)</b>	<b>Surplus (-) / Deficit for the Provision of Services</b>	<b>58,203</b>	<b>(61,651)</b>	<b>(3,448)</b>
			<b>Surplus (-) / Deficit on Revaluation of Available for Sale Financial Assets (Note 11)</b>			
-	-	-	Surplus (-) / Deficit on Revaluation of Available for Sale Financial Assets (Note 11)	572	-	572
-	(10,750)	(10,750)	Actuarial Gains (-) / Losses on the Pension Fund (Note 36)	3,940	-	3,940
<b>53,110</b>	<b>(64,089)</b>	<b>(10,979)</b>	<b>Total Comprehensive Income (-) and Expenditure</b>	<b>62,715</b>	<b>(61,651)</b>	<b>1,064</b>

## BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by East Hampshire District Council. The net assets of the authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the authority. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves is usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the authority may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category of reserves is those that the authority is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and the reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

31st March 2014 £'000	Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2015	31st March 2015 £'000
23,141	Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 11)	21,865
11,989	Investment Property (Note 12)	13,730
68	Intangible Fixed Assets (Note 13)	159
7,599	Long Term Investments (Notes 14 and 38)	10,122
46	Long-Term Debtors (Notes 14 and 16)	21
<b>42,843</b>	<b>Total Long-Term Assets</b>	<b>45,897</b>
20,794	Short Term Investments (Note 14)	17,633
4,815	Short Term Debtors (Note 16)	4,513
6,399	Cash & Cash Equivalents (Note 17)	11,390
<b>32,008</b>	<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>33,536</b>
(76)	Bank Overdraft (Note 17)	-
-	Short Term Provisions (Note 19)	(121)
(4,995)	Short Term Creditors (Note 18)	(6,873)
<b>(5,071)</b>	<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(6,994)</b>
(205)	Long Term Creditors (Note 18)	(213)
(6,193)	Long Term Finance Lease (Note 18)	(5,961)
(992)	Provisions (Note 19)	(436)
(33,870)	Liability related to defined benefit pension scheme (Note 36)	(39,040)
(907)	Capital Grants and Contributions Received in Advance (Note 30)	(240)
<b>(42,167)</b>	<b>Total Long Term Liabilities</b>	<b>(45,890)</b>
<b>27,613</b>	<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b>26,549</b>
27,680	Usable Reserves (Note 20)	31,679
(67)	Unusable Financial Reserves (Note 21)	(5,130)
<b>27,613</b>	<b>TOTAL RESERVES</b>	<b>26,549</b>

I certify that this Statement of Accounts provides a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 and its Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year then ended. These financial statements replace the unaudited statements authorised for issue on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2015.

Jane Eaton  
S151 Officer



Dated 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2015

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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

<b>2013/14 £'000</b>	<b>Cashflow Statement</b>	<b>2014/15 £'000</b>
(229)	Net Surplus (-) / Deficit on the provision of Services	(3,448)
(4,337)	Adjustments to net surplus / deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	(2,674)
(178)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus / deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	732
<b>(4,744)</b>	<b>Net Cash flows from operating activities (Note 22)</b>	<b>(5,390)</b>
5,630	<b>Cash flows from investing activities (Note 23)</b>	96
220	<b>Cash flows from financing activities (Note 24)</b>	227
<b>1,106</b>	<b>Net increase (-) / decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(5,067)</b>
7,429	Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the reporting period (Note 17)	<b>6,323</b>
<b>6,323</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (Note 17)</b>	<b>11,390</b>

## 1. Accounting Policies

### i. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Authority's transactions for the 2014/15 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2015. The Authority is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2003, as amended in 2011, which require it to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2014/15 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2014/15, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the 2003 Act.

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

### ii. Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

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

### iii. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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

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

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

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

### **v. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets**

Services and support services are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding fixed assets during the year:

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

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

### **vi. Employee Benefits**

#### **Benefits Payable During Employment**

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Authority. An accrual is estimated for the cost of holiday entitlements earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

#### **Termination Benefits**

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

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

## Post Employment Benefits

Employees of the Authority can be members of the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Hampshire County Council. The scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees work for the authority.

The liabilities of the Hampshire County Council pension fund attributable to the authority are included in the balance sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc, and projections of earnings for current employees.

Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices using a discount rate based on the indicative rate of return on AA corporate bonds.

The assets of the pension fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

- quoted securities – current bid price
- unquoted securities – professional estimate
- unitised securities – current bid price
- property – market value

The change in the 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 services for which the employees worked
- past service cost – the increase or decrease in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs
- interest cost – the expected increase in the present value of liabilities during the year as they move one year closer to being paid – debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- expected return on assets – the annual investment return on the fund assets attributable to the Authority, based on an average of the expected long-term return – credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- gains or losses on settlements and curtailments – the result of actions to relieve the Authority of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees – debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs
- actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – debited to the Pensions Reserve
- contributions paid to the Hampshire County Council pension fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Authority to the pension fund in the year, not the amount calculated

# NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## **Discretionary Benefits**

The Authority 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.

## **vii. 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.

## **viii. Financial Instruments**

### **Financial Liabilities**

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

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

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

However, the Authority has made a number of loans to voluntary organisations at less than market rates, and offers employees an interest free loan to purchase a car (soft loans). When soft loans are made, under Accounting Standards a loss is recorded in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (debited to the appropriate service) for the present value of the interest that will be foregone over the life of the instrument, resulting in a lower amortised cost than the outstanding principal. Interest is credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at a marginally higher effective rate of interest than the rate receivable from the voluntary organisations, with the difference serving to increase the amortised cost of the loan in the Balance Sheet. Statutory provisions require that the impact of soft loans on the General Fund Balance is the interest receivable for the financial year – the reconciliation of amounts debited and credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net gain required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement. However, these soft loans are not material to the Authority's accounts and consequently the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable and the interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

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

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

## ix. Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

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

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

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Grant Income (non-ring fenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Non-ring fenced government grants are general grants allocated by central government directly to local authorities as additional revenue funding. These grants are credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

### **x. Heritage Assets**

Heritage assets are defined as those assets that are held specifically to increase the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Authority's history and local area. Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Authority's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. However, some of the measurement rules may be relaxed in relation to heritage assets, where no reliable market value is available. The Authority currently has no asset meeting the definition of a heritage asset.

### **xi. Intangible Assets**

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

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

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

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

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

# NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## **xii. Inventories**

Stocks and stores held in the Council's depot and Tourist Information Centre stock at the year end are included in the balance sheet at the latest purchase price. Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

## **xiii. Investment Property**

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

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

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

## **xiv. Interests in Companies and Other Entities**

Local authorities are required to consider all their interests and to prepare a full set of group financial statements where they have material interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. In order to assess whether the Council has interests relevant to group accounts, consideration has been given to involvement with companies, partnerships, voluntary organisations and other public bodies to determine whether:

- the authority has a formal interest in a body which gives it access to economic benefits or service potential and that the body is an identifiable entity carrying on a trade or business of its own.
- the interest constitutes control over the majority of equity capital or voting rights or over rights to appoint the majority of the governing body or the interest involves it exercising, or having the right to exercise, dominant influence over the entity, such that the entity is classified as a subsidiary of the authority.
- if the authority does not have control, whether its interest involves it being able to exercise a significant influence over the entity without support from other participants, such that the entity is classified as an associate of the authority.
- if the authority does not have control, whether its interest allows it to direct the operating and financial policies in conjunction and with the consent of the other participants in the entity, such that the entity is classified as a joint venture for the authority.

Consideration has been given to the relationship with all potential entities and the following disclosures have been made:-

- interests in other entities as shown in Note 31 to the Core Financial Statements

The relationship with the body disclosed is not material and therefore there is no entity where the Council's interest is such that it would give rise to the requirement to prepare group accounts.

This position will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis.

## xv. Leases

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

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

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

### The Authority as Lessee

#### Finance Leases

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

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

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

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

#### Operating Leases

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

### The Authority as Lessor

#### Finance Leases

Where the Authority grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the commencement of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. A gain, representing the Authority's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and

# NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal), matched by a lease (long-term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

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

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

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

## **Operating Leases**

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

## **xvi. 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 2014/15 (SeRCOP) .

The total absorption costing principle is used – the full cost of overheads and support services is shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of:

Corporate and Democratic Core – costs relating to the Authority's status as a multi-functional, democratic organisation.

Non Distributed Costs – the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early and impairment losses chargeable on Assets Held for Sale.

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

## **xvii. Property, Plant and Equipment**

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

# NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Recognition

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

## Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

The Authority does not capitalise expenditure below a de minimis of £15,000, or 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 Authority). 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 Authority.

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

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

- infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost
- all other assets – fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV).

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

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for by:

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

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

## Impairment

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

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

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

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

## Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land) and 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 useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – straight line allocation over the assessed useful life of the asset concerned (life between 3 and 20 years) as advised by a suitably qualified officer
- infrastructure – straight-line allocation over assessed useful life of the type of asset (life between 10 and 50 years) as advised by a suitably qualified officer

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 line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previously losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

If assets no longer meet the criteria to be classified as Assets Held for Sale, they are reclassified back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of their carrying amount before they were classified as held for sale; adjusted for depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

had they not been classified as Held for Sale, and their recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell.

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

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

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. Receipts are required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment. Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

### **xviii. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

#### **Provisions**

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

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the authority 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 authority settles the obligation.

#### **Contingent Liabilities**

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

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

## **Contingent Assets**

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

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

## **xix. Reserves**

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

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Authority – these reserves are explained in Note 21.

## **xx. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute**

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

## **xxi. 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.

## **xxii. Exceptional Items**

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

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

There have been a number of changes made to International Financial Reporting Standards that have not yet been adopted. However, none of the changes have a material impact on the Statement of Accounts.

## 3. Critical Judgements in applying accounting policies

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

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

**Asset reclassifications** – the Council has made judgements on whether assets are classified as Investment Property or Property, Plant and Equipment. These judgements are based on the main reason that the council is holding the asset. If the asset is used in the delivery of services or is occupied by third parties who are subsidised by the council they are deemed to be Property, Plant and Equipment assets. If there is no subsidy and/or full market rent is being charged this would indicate that the asset is an Investment Property. The classification determines the valuation method to be used.

**Lease classifications** – the Council has made judgements on whether its lease arrangements are operating leases or finance leases. These judgements are based on a series of tests designed to assess whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee. The accounting treatment for operating and finance leases is significantly different and could have a significant effect on the accounts.

**Contractual arrangements** – the Council has made judgements on whether its contractual arrangements contain embedded leases (i.e. arrangements that are not legally leases but take the form of payments in return for the use of specific assets). The procurement and control of waste, streetcare and grounds maintenance vehicles have been identified as embedded leases.

**Providing for potential liabilities** – the Council has made judgements about the likelihood of pending liabilities and whether a provision should be made or whether there is a contingent liability. The judgements are based on the degree of certainty around the results of pending legal actions.

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Authority about the future or regarding other uncertainties. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, due to this uncertainty, there is a risk that actual results could vary from the assumptions made.

The items in the authority's balance sheet at 31 March 2015 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming year are as follows.

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if results differ from assumptions
Pension Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on several complex judgements, including the discount rate used, the rate of salary increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns from pension fund assets. A firm of actuaries is engaged by the pension fund administrator to provide expert advice.	Further information on the impact of changes to assumptions can be found at note 36.
Property, Plant and Equipment	When calculating the fair value of assets, assumptions are made around useful lives, level of repairs, and the impact of the current economic climate. Changes in these assumptions may result in a material change to the depreciation charges applied.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the asset falls.
Doubtful Debts Allowance	The authority has sundry debts of £1.467m (£1.282m 2013/14). and for overpaid housing benefits of £1.743m (£1.608m in 2013/14). The Authority has made allowance for doubtful debt on a sliding scale dependent on the age of debt.	IF collection rates were to deteriorate or improve, a 5% change would require an adjustment to the bad debt provision of £56,000 (£57,000 2013/14)
Business Rates appeal provision	The Authority is liable for 40% of all for refunds to business ratepayers who successfully appeal against the rateable value of their properties. The estimate is based on the latest list of outstanding rating list proposals provided by the Valuation Office.	The Council has provided £507,000 for appeals within the Collection Fund, of which the Authority's share is £203,000. A 5% change in provision would require an adjustment of £10,000.

## 5. Material Items of Income and Expense

During 2014/15 the Pension Scheme recorded an actuarial loss of £3.94m which is reflected in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account and is mostly responsible for the increase in the Council's pension fund liabilities of £5.17m (see Notes 22 and 36).

The Council also received significant grant funding in respect of the Whitehill and Bordon regeneration project, including £2.944m Green Deal funding, a private sector contribution in respect of Quebec Barracks of £725,000 and large scale sites resources grant of £562,000. All of these grants have been recognised in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account, and any unspent balances transferred to Capital Grants unapplied.

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 6. Adjustments between the accounting basis and funding basis under regulations

This note details the adjustment that are made, in accordance with proper accounting practice, to the total comprehensive income and expenditure recognised by the Authority in the year to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions in 2014/15:

	General Fund £'000	Usable Capital Receipts £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in unusable Reserves £'000
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account (Note 21)</b>				
Charges for Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(625)	-	-	625
Impairment Losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(139)	-	-	139
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	215	-	-	(215)
Impairment of Intangible Assets	(69)	-	-	69
Revenue Expenditure Financed by Capital Under Statute	(1,597)	-	-	1,597
Revenue Contributions to Capital Expenditure	229	-	-	(229)
Capital financing applied	-	48	-	(48)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving Capital Grants Unapplied (Note 20)</b>				
Capital Grants & Contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account	4,661	-	(4,661)	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	1,551	(1,551)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve (Note 20)</b>				
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain or loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	731	(731)	-	-
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve (Note 21)</b>				
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account	(2,910)	-	-	2,910
Employers' Pension Contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	1,680	-	-	(1,680)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account (Note 21)</b>				
Amount by which Council Tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(59)	-	-	59
Amount by which Business Rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is different from Business Rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	852	-	-	(852)
<b>Total adjustments between funded and statutory basis</b>	<b>2,969</b>	<b>(683)</b>	<b>(3,110)</b>	<b>824</b>

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The comparative adjustments made between accounting basis and funding basis in 2013/14 are as follows:

	General Fund £'000	Usable Capital Receipts £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in unusable Reserves £'000
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account (Note 21)</b>				
Charges for Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(577)	-	-	577
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	(1,100)	-	-	1,100
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(39)	-	-	39
Revenue Expenditure Financed by Capital Under Statute	(1,581)	-	-	1,581
Revenue Contributions to Capital Expenditure	246	-	-	(246)
Capital financing applied	-	114	-	(114)
Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account	(789)	-	-	789
<b>Adjustments primarily involving Capital Grants Unapplied (Note 20)</b>				
Capital Grants & Contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account	3,093	-	(3,093)	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	1,498	(1,498)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve (Note 20)</b>				
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain or loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	611	(611)	-	-
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve (Note 21)</b>				
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account	(3,350)	-	-	3,350
Employers' Pension Contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	1,490	-	-	(1,490)
<b>Adjustments Primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account (Note 21)</b>				
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(10)	-	-	10
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account (Note 21)</b>				
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(299)	-	-	299
<b>Total adjustments between funded and statutory basis</b>	<b>(2,305)</b>	<b>(497)</b>	<b>(1,595)</b>	<b>4,397</b>

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 7. Transfers to/from earmarked reserves

The Authority holds a number of specific reserves for the purpose of supporting investment in services and Capital expenditure. This note sets out the total contributions to and from specific reserves during the year. More information on the use of reserves can be found in the Explanatory Foreword, and a summary of total usable reserves can be found at Note 20.

	Opening Balance 1st April 2014 £'000	Capital Contribution £'000	Contribution to General Fund £'000	Contribution from General Fund £'000	Transfers to/from other reserves £'000	Closing Balance 31st March 2015 £'000
Right to Buy Reserve	796	-	-	-	(80)	716
Priorities & Initiatives Reserve	304	-	(85)	-	-	219
Transformation Reserve	2,066	(160)	(687)	605	-	1,824
Repairs & Maintenance Reserve	1,563	(113)	(381)	281	-	1,350
Income & Cost Risk Reserve	2,406	-	(32)	-	-	2,374
Revenue Grants & Contributions Reserve	1,833	-	(377)	77	-	1,533
Service Project Support	1,703	-	(361)	115	-	1,457
<b>Total Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>10,671</b>	<b>(273)</b>	<b>(1,923)</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>(80)</b>	<b>9,473</b>

### 8. Other Operating Expenditure

Other Operating Income and Expenditure, as shown in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account, is made up of the following items:

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
Parish Council Precepts	2,873	3,032
Parish Council Support Grants	179	178
Losses on disposal of assets	178	-
Collection Fund Deficits	312	-
<b>Total Other Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>3,542</b>	<b>3,210</b>
Collection Fund Surplus (-) / Deficit	-	(1,013)
Gains (-) / Losses on disposal of assets	-	(732)
<b>Total Other Operating Income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,745)</b>
<b>Total Other Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>3,542</b>	<b>1,465</b>

# NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 9. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure, as shown in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account, is made up of the following items:

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
Pensions Interest Expenditure	4,200	3,860
Property Investment Expenditure	860	855
Cash Investment Expenditure	68	64
<b>Total Financing and Investment Expenditure</b>	<b>5,128</b>	<b>4,779</b>
Pensions Interest Income	(2,350)	(2,440)
Property Investment Income and Expenditure	(1,385)	(1,611)
Change in the fair value of investment properties	1,100	(215)
Cash Investment Income	(762)	(686)
<b>Total Financing and Investment Income</b>	<b>(3,397)</b>	<b>(4,952)</b>
<b>Total Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>(173)</b>

## 10. Taxation and non-specific grant income

Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income, as shown in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account, is detailed in the table below. Specific revenue grants received have been credited to the relevant service line in the Net Cost of Services. Specific grants are disclosed at Note 30, and Council Tax and Business Rates income are disclosed at note 3 to the Collection Fund.

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
Revenue Support Grant	(2,489)	(1,906)
New Homes Bonus	(1,364)	(1,917)
Other Non Specific general grants	(605)	(978)
Council Tax Income	(9,184)	(9,458)
Business Rates retention income	(1,875)	(610)
Capital Grants & Contributions	(530)	(4,841)
<b>Total Taxation &amp; Non Specific Grant Income</b>	<b>(16,047)</b>	<b>(19,710)</b>

# NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 11. Property, plant and equipment

The table below analyses the movements in property, plant and equipment for the year. Further information on additions and enhancements to fixed assets can be found at note 32.

	Land & Buildings £'000	Vehicles Plant & Equipment £'000	Assets Held for Sale £'000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £'000
<b>Gross Cost / Valuation</b>				
<b>As at 1st April 2014</b>	<b>20,401</b>	<b>5,700</b>	-	<b>26,101</b>
Additions	-	118	-	118
Revaluation increases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	700	-	-	700
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(588)	-	-	(588)
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(832)	-	-	(832)
Reclassification of Fixed Assets	(63)	-	-	(63)
<b>Gross Cost / Valuation as at 31st March 2015</b>	<b>19,618</b>	<b>5,818</b>	-	<b>25,436</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation &amp; Impairment</b>				
As at 1st April 2014	1,023	1,937	-	2,960
Depreciation Charge	169	455	-	624
Impairment	139	-	-	139
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(149)	-	-	(149)
Reclassification of Fixed assets	(3)	-	-	(3)
<b>Accumulated Depreciation &amp; Impairments at 31st March 2015</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>2,392</b>	-	<b>3,571</b>
<b>Net Book Value 31/03/2015</b>	<b>18,439</b>	<b>3,426</b>	-	<b>21,865</b>
<b>Net Book Value 31/03/2014</b>	<b>19,378</b>	<b>3,763</b>	-	<b>23,141</b>

# NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Movements in 2013/14:

	Land & Buildings £'000	Vehicles Plant & Equipment £'000	Assets Held for Sale £'000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £'000
<b>Gross Cost / Valuation</b>				
<b>As at 1st April 2013</b>	<b>20,272</b>	<b>5,684</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>26,745</b>
Additions	29	28	-	57
Derecognition - Disposals	-	(12)	(789)	(801)
Reclassification of Fixed Assets	100	-	-	100
<b>Gross Cost / Valuation as at 31st March 2014</b>	<b>20,401</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,101</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation &amp; Impairment</b>				
As at 1st April 2013	851	1,544	-	2,395
Depreciation Charge	172	405	-	577
Derecognition - Disposals	-	(12)	-	(12)
<b>Accumulated Depreciation &amp; Impairments at 31st March 2014</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,960</b>
<b>Net Book Value 31/03/2014</b>	<b>19,378</b>	<b>3,763</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,141</b>
<b>Net Book Value 31/03/2013</b>	<b>19,421</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>24,350</b>

\* There was no PFI asset included in Property, Plant and Equipment in 2013/14 or 2014/15.

### Depreciation:

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

- Buildings - 30 to 50 years
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment - 1 to 10 years

### Capital Commitments:

There were no capital commitments outstanding as at 31 March 2015.

### Effects of changes in estimates:

The Authority's Accounting Policy requires the componentisation of properties valued at over £5,000,000. The purpose of componentisation is to identify the value of plant, equipment and engineering services within a building and depreciate these separately. Reconsideration of the useful lives and fair value of each component is required when an asset is subject to enhancement expenditure.

# NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Revaluations:

The Authority carries out a rolling programme that ensures all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured to fair value is revalued at least every five years. All valuations are carried out externally by the independent valuers, Vail Williams LLP. Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, and the accounting policies set out in Note 1 (xvii). Valuation of vehicles, plant and equipment are based on current prices, where there is an active market, historic cost or list prices adjusted for the condition of the asset.

The following assumptions are made when undertaking valuations:

- That there are no adverse covenants, possessory titles, leases or other matters unless specifically stated
- That no latent, or patent, defect exists within the asset unless specifically stated.
- That all properties have a lawful use for the existing purpose under current law
- That all details of leases, rental income and other factual matters provided to the valuer are assumed to be correct.

	Land & Buildings £'000	Vehicles Plant & Equipment £'000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £'000
<b>Carried at Historic Cost</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>404</b>
<b>Valued at fair value as at</b>			
31st March 2015	3,291	-	3,291
31st March 2014	-	-	-
31st March 2013	3,105	988	4,093
31st March 2012	-	1,867	1,867
31st March 2011	12,577	1,869	14,446
31st March 2010	7,852	-	7,852
<b>Total Net Cost / Valuation</b>	<b>26,931</b>	<b>5,022</b>	<b>31,953</b>

## Heritage Assets

Heritage assets are defined as assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture. The council does not hold any assets that meet the definition of a heritage asset.

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 12. Investment Properties

The following items of income and expenditure have been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Investment property income forms part of the Council's Investment Income & Expenditure, which is detailed in note 9.

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
Rental Income from Investment property	(1,385)	(1,611)
Direct Operating Expenditure arising from investment property	860	855
<b>Total direct income and expenditure</b>	<b>(525)</b>	<b>(756)</b>
Net Revaluation gains (-) / losses on investment property	1,100	(215)
<b>Total gain (-) / loss on investment properties</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>(971)</b>

There is no restriction on the Authority's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the Authority's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The Authority has no contractual obligation to purchase, construct, develop or enhance investment property. The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of investment properties over the year:

	Investment Properties 2013/14 £'000	Investment Properties 2014/15 £'000
Balance at 1st April	10,989	11,989
Additions:		
Purchase of investment property	2,200	1,466
Transfer to (-) / from Property, Plant and Equipment	(100)	60
Net Gain/(loss) on fair value adjustments	(1,100)	215
<b>Balance at 31st March</b>	<b>11,989</b>	<b>13,730</b>

### 13. Intangible Assets

The Authority accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. The intangible assets include purchased licences but not internally generated software.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Authority. The useful lives assigned to the major software suites used by the Authority will be up to 10 years.

The carrying value of intangible assets is cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loss. The cost is amortised on a straight-line basis. The impairment of £68,000 charged to revenue in 2014/15 relates to the Council's previous Finance system, Agresso, which is being replaced. The charge was absorbed as an overhead across all the service headings in the Net Expenditure of Services.

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
Balance at 1st April:		
Gross Carrying Amounts	646	646
Accumulated Amortisation	(538)	(578)
<b>Net Carrying Amount at start of year</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>68</b>
Purchases	-	159
Amortisation for the period	(40)	-
Impairment	-	(68)
<b>Net carrying amount at 31st March:</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>159</b>

There is one item of capitalised software that is individually material to the financial statements. This is the Financial information System (Civica), which was purchased in 2014/15 for implementation in 2015/16. The current net book value of the system is £159,000.

### 14. Financial Instruments

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

	Current 2013/14 £'000	Long Term 2013/14 £'000	Current 2014/15 £'000	Long Term 2014/15 £'000
Investments				
Cash Equivalents	6,323	-	11,390	-
Loans and Receivables	20,794	7,599	17,633	10,122
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>27,117</b>	<b>7,599</b>	<b>29,023</b>	<b>10,122</b>
Debtors				
Loans and Receivables	1,282	-	1,468	-
Financial Assets carried at contracted amounts	-	46	-	21
<b>Total Debtors</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>28,399</b>	<b>7,645</b>	<b>30,491</b>	<b>10,143</b>
Other Long Term Liabilities				
Finance Lease Liabilities	(227)	(6,192)	(232)	(5,961)
<b>Total Other Long Term Liabilities</b>	<b>(227)</b>	<b>(6,192)</b>	<b>(232)</b>	<b>(5,961)</b>
Trade Creditors				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at contracted amounts	(2,045)	(205)	(4,623)	(213)
<b>Total Trade Creditors</b>	<b>(2,045)</b>	<b>(205)</b>	<b>(4,623)</b>	<b>(213)</b>
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>(2,272)</b>	<b>(6,397)</b>	<b>(4,855)</b>	<b>(6,174)</b>

# NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Material soft loans

The authority makes loans for car purchases, cycle purchases and rail season tickets. The Council has also issued eco fit loans for retrofitting insulation to homes. None of these loans are considered material for the purposes of this note.

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

	2013/14 Financial Assets - Loans and Receivables £'000	2014/15 Financial Assets - Loans and Receivables £'000
Interest expenditure	31	27
Fee Expenditure	37	37
<b>Total Expense</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>64</b>
Interest income (Cash)	(370)	(789)
Interest income (Accrued)	(392)	103
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(762)</b>	<b>(686)</b>
<b>Net Gain / Loss (-) for the year</b>	<b>(694)</b>	<b>(622)</b>

Financial assets and liabilities, represented by loans and receivables and long term debtors and creditors are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost which is not materially different from their fair value.

	31st March 2014		31st March 2015	
	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000
Financial Assets				
Cash Equivalents	6,323	6,323	11,390	11,390
Deposits exceeding 1 year	7,599	7,599	10,122	10,122
Deposits under 1 year	20,794	20,794	17,633	17,633
<b>Total value</b>	<b>34,716</b>	<b>34,716</b>	<b>39,145</b>	<b>39,145</b>

## 15. Inventories

The Council does not hold stock of a material value.

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 16. Debtors

Long term debtors are amounts owed to the Authority that are due after 12 months or more. Current debtors are amounts due to the authority during the next financial year.

	Balance 31st March 2014 £'000	Balance 31st March 2015 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Prepayments and accrued income	2,369	1,729
Government departments	142	-
HM Revenue and Customs (Value Added Tax)	192	246
Other Local Authorities	563	550
Collection Fund - EHDC	393	367
Debtors for services	853	1,208
Housing Benefit Debtors	1,636	1,709
<b>Debtors due within one year</b>	<b>6,148</b>	<b>5,809</b>
Doubtful debts allowance		
General Fund	(1,140)	(1,131)
Collection Fund	(193)	(165)
<b>Total Debtors due within 1 year</b>	<b>4,815</b>	<b>4,513</b>
Long Term Debtors		
Employee Car Loans	44	21
PUSH Loans	2	-
<b>Total Long Term Debtors</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>21</b>

### 17. Cash and cash equivalents

The Authority defines cash equivalents as any financial instrument that can be immediately converted into a known amount of cash, without incurring penalty. The balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents is made up of the following elements:

	Balance 1st April 2014 £'000	Movement in year £'000	Balance 31st March 2015 £'000
Cash in Hand and Bank Balance	1	-	1
Bank Balance / Overdraft (-)	-	149	149
Investments repayable within three months	6,398	4,842	11,240
<b>Total Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>6,399</b>	<b>4,991</b>	<b>11,390</b>
Bank Overdraft	(76)	76	-
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>6,323</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>11,390</b>

# NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 18. Creditors

Creditors are amounts owed by the Authority.

	Balance 31st March 2014 £'000	Balance 31st March 2015 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Accruals and income in advance	2,559	2,944
Government departments	-	1,111
Her Majesty's Revenues and Customs (Income Tax)	200	215
Other Local Authorities	140	667
Collection Fund - EHDC	222	200
Council Tax balance due from precepting authorities	561	189
Business rates balance due from Govt and precepting authorities	395	1,003
Creditors for goods and services	692	312
Short Term Finance Lease Capital Liability	226	232
<b>Total Creditors payable within 1 Year</b>	<b>4,995</b>	<b>6,873</b>
Amounts falling due over one year		
Deferred liabilities	205	213
Finance Lease - Long Term Liabilities (Note 33)	6,193	5,961
<b>Total Creditors payable after 1 year</b>	<b>6,398</b>	<b>6,174</b>

## 19. Provisions

Provisions at 31 March 2015 represent amounts set aside for the purpose of providing for liabilities, which are likely or certain to be incurred but are uncertain as to the amount or the date on which they will arise.

	Business Rates Appeals Provision £'000	Municipal Mutual Insurance £'000	Land Charges £'000	Joint Working on Waste £'000	Damage Deposits £'000	Total £'000
Balance as at 1st April 2014	633	130	-	125	104	992
Additional Provisions	-	-	121	-	-	121
Amounts used	(237)	-	-	-	-	(237)
Unused amounts reversed	(194)	-	-	(125)	-	(319)
<b>Balance as at 31st March 2015</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>557</b>
Under one year	-	-	121	-	-	121
One year and over	202	130	-	-	104	436
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2015</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>557</b>

## **Business Rates Appeals Provision**

Businesses in the East Hampshire District Council area are entitled to appeal against the rating valuation of their property. The Council bears 40% of the cost of business rates appeals. The provision is created on the basis of known appeals that have yet to be settled.

## **Municipal Mutual Insurance**

Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) was a local authority owned mutual providing insurance to the Council which ceased business in 1992. However, MMI is still liable for certain insurance claims which, if not covered by MMI's remaining assets, will be apportioned between the member authorities. A Supreme Court ruling in March 2012 gave certainty that MMI will incur full liability for Mesothelioma claims, significantly increasing the likelihood that costs will be incurred by the Council. The latest estimate of potential liability is £144,000 and a provision has been created to ensure the council can meet this liability.

## **Land Charges**

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 £87,514 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.

## **Damage Deposits**

In order to meet statutory obligations for reducing homelessness, the Council will guarantee damage deposits on behalf of tenants moving into privately rented accommodation where certain criteria are met. The Council holds provision against damage deposits in order to undertake that guarantee.

# NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 20. Usable reserves

Movements in usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement, Note 7 for specific reserves and note 30 for capital grants & contributions.

		Balance 1st April 2014 £'000	Net Movement £'000	Balance 31st March 2015 £'000	Note
Usable Capital Receipts	Capital Receipts from fixed asset sales, available for future capital expenditure.	3,718	763	4,481	MIRS
General Fund	Resources available to meet future service costs.	5,368	1,324	6,692	MIRS
Earmarked Reserves	Specific reserves created to meet future liabilities.	10,671	(1,198)	9,473	MIRS, Note 7
Capital Grants and Contributions unapplied	Grants and contributions received but not yet spent, where no restrictions exist or where restrictions have been met.	7,923	3,110	11,033	MIRS, Note 30
<b>Total Usable Reserves</b>		<b>27,680</b>	<b>3,999</b>	<b>31,679</b>	

## 21. Unusable reserves

Unusable reserves represent reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses, (for example, where amounts would only become available to provide services if 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'. The table below summarises the Authority's unusable reserves.

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
Revaluation Reserve	7,701	7,382
Capital Adjustment Account	26,481	26,114
Pension Reserve	(33,870)	(39,040)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(296)	497
Accumulated Absences Account	(83)	(83)
<b>Total Unusable Reserves</b>	<b>(67)</b>	<b>(5,130)</b>

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Revaluation reserve:

The revaluation reserve contains the gains made by the Authority arising from increases in the value of its property, plant and equipment. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

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

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

	31 March 2014		31 March 2015	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance outstanding at start of year		7,764		7,701
Upward revaluation of assets	-		848	
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-		(588)	
Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services		-		260
Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped		-		(506)
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation		(63)		(73)
Balance outstanding at end of year		7,701		7,382

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Capital adjustment account:

The capital adjustment account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Authority as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement. The account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Authority.

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

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
<b>Balance as at 1st April</b>	<b>28,646</b>	<b>26,481</b>
<b>Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>		
Charges for depreciation of non current assets	(577)	(625)
Charges for impairment of non current assets	-	(139)
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	-	(832)
Impairment of intangible assets	(39)	(69)
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute	(1,581)	(1,597)
Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(789)	-
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	63	579
<b>Net written out amount of the cost of non current assets consumed in the year.</b>	<b>(2,923)</b>	<b>(2,683)</b>
<b>Capital Financing applied in the year</b>		
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new Capital Expenditure	114	48
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	1,498	1,553
Application of revenue and reserve funding to capital financing	246	500
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties credited or debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(1,100)	215
<b>Total Capital Financing applied</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>2,316</b>
<b>Balance as at 31st March</b>	<b>26,481</b>	<b>26,114</b>

# NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Pensions reserve

The Pensions reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Authority accounts for post employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, 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 Authority 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 Authority has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid. Further information on the Council's pension scheme can be found at Note 36.

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
Balance as at 1st April	(42,760)	(33,870)
Actuarial gains or losses on the pension assets or liabilities	10,750	(3,940)
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(3,350)	(2,910)
Employers' pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	1,490	1,680
Balance as at 31st March	(33,870)	(39,040)

## Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of Council Tax income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from council tax payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund. The balance on the account represents East Hampshire District Council's share of the Collection Fund deficit carried forward.

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
Balance as at 1st April	3	(296)
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	(385)	(59)
Amount by which Business Rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Business rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	86	852
Balance as at 31st March	(296)	497

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Accumulated absences account

The accumulated absences account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, such as annual leave entitlements carried forward at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the account.

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
Balance as at 1st April	(73)	(83)
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	73	83
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(83)	(83)
Balance as at 31st March	(83)	(83)

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 22. Net cash flow from operating activities

The cash flows for operating activities, shown in the cashflow statement, include the following items:

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
Net Surplus (-) / Deficit on the Provision of Services	(229)	(3,448)
Adjustments to net surplus / deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements		
Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets	(616)	(625)
Impairment and downward revaluations	-	(208)
Movement in Doubtful Debts Allowance	(170)	37
Increase (-) / Decrease in creditors	(723)	(1,653)
Increase / Decrease (-) in short term debtors	573	(339)
Increase / Decrease (-) in long term debtors	(7)	(25)
Increase / Decrease (-) in stock	(7)	-
Difference between pension contributions paid and amounts recognised in the income statement	(1,860)	(1,230)
Carrying amount of non current assets sold	(789)	-
Increase (-) / Decrease in provisions	(639)	435
Movements in value of investment properties	(1,100)	215
Other non cash adjustments	8	(93)
Revenue Contributions to Capital	(246)	(229)
Collection Fund surplus / deficit (-)	(299)	1,013
Capital grants applied to capital financing	1,498	-
Capital grants & contributions in advance	40	28
Total non-cash adjustments	(4,337)	(2,674)
Adjustments for items included in the net surplus / deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities		
Profit / (-) Loss on disposal of fixed assets	(178)	732
<b>Total Operating Activities</b>	<b>(4,744)</b>	<b>(5,390)</b>

## 23. Net cash flow from investing activities

The cashflows for investing activities, shown in the Cash Flow Statement, include the following items:

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	2,257	1,466
Net Purchase of short term and long term investments	3,985	(638)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(612)	(732)
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>	<b>5,630</b>	<b>96</b>

## 24. Net cash flow from financing activities

The cashflows for financing activities, shown in the Cashflow Statement, include the following items:

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to Finance Leases	220	227
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>227</b>

## 25. Amounts reported for resource allocation decisions

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

- no charge is made in relation to capital expenditure (whereas depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses in excess of the balance on the Revaluation reserve and amortisations are charged to services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).
- Expenditure on some support services is based on cashflows and not charged across the service clusters.
- the cost of retirement benefits is based on cash flows (payment of employer's pensions contributions) rather than current service cost of benefits accrued in the year.
- income and expenditure from investment properties is included in Governance and Logistics but has been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The income and expenditure of the Authority's service clusters are recorded in the budget reports for the year as follows:

Service Head Income & Expenditure	Executive	Economy & Communities	Environment and Neighbourhood Quality	Governance & Logistics	Marketing & Development	Planning and Built Environment	Whitehill & Bordon Eco Town	Total
<b>Total Income</b>	-	(2,092)	(1,576)	(25,690)	(85)	(2,776)	-	(32,219)
Employee Expenses	579	1,175	1,582	3,367	1,296	2,150	534	10,683
Other Service Expenses	18	2,082	3,319	26,081	1,448	1,165	372	34,485
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>4,901</b>	<b>29,448</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>3,315</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>45,168</b>
<b>Net Expenditure</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>3,758</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>12,949</b>

The income and expenditure of the Authority's service clusters are recorded in the budget reports for the prior year as follows:

Service Head Income & Expenditure	Executive	Economy & Communities	Environment and Neighbourhood Quality	Governance & Logistics	Marketing & Development	Planning and Built Environment	Whitehill & Bordon Eco Town	Total
<b>Total Income</b>	(1,190)	(222)	(2,930)	(28,787)	(1,456)	(2,220)	-	(36,805)
Employee Expenses	1,044	864	1,740	3,355	1,379	1,825	524	10,731
Other Service Expenses	127	1,860	4,659	28,632	(83)	1,207	37	36,439
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>6,399</b>	<b>31,987</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>47,170</b>
<b>Net Expenditure</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>2,502</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>(160)</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>10,365</b>

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Reconciliation of Service Head Income and Expenditure to Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

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

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
Net expenditure in the Service Clusters analysis	10,365	12,949
Amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement not reported to management in the analysis	180	2,021
<b>Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>	<b>10,545</b>	<b>14,970</b>

### Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis

These reconciliations show how the figures in the analysis of Service Head income and expenditure relate to a subjective analysis of the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for 2014/15 and 2013/14.

	Service Cluster Analysis	Amounts not reported to management in the analysis	Total
Total Income	(32,219)	-	(32,219)
Employee Expenses	10,683	-	10,683
Other Service Expenses	34,485	-	34,485
<b>Accounting Adjustments:</b>			
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment	-	899	899
Revaluation Losses	-	-	-
Grants & Contributions Received	-	(1,840)	(1,840)
Grants in Advance Applied	-	1,946	1,946
Revenue Expenditure funded by Capital under Statute	-	1,597	1,597
Investment property costs	-	(59)	(59)
IAS19 Pension Adjustment	-	(200)	(200)
Finance Leases	-	(245)	(245)
Accrual revisions	-	(77)	(77)
Other Operating Expenditure (Note 8)	-	1,465	1,465
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (Note 9)	-	(173)	(173)
Taxation and non Specific Grant Income (Note 10)	-	(19,710)	(19,710)
<b>Total Net Expenditure</b>	<b>45,168</b>	<b>(16,397)</b>	<b>28,771</b>
<b>Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>12,949</b>	<b>(16,397)</b>	<b>(3,448)</b>

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The reconciliation for 2013/14 is shown below:

	Service Cluster Analysis	Amounts not reported to management in the analysis	Total
Total Income	(36,805)	-	(36,805)
Employee Expenses	10,731	-	10,731
Other Service Expenses	36,054	-	36,054
<b>Accounting Adjustments:</b>			
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment	385	231	616
Grants & Contributions in advance/unapplied	-	(3,075)	(3,075)
Revenue Expenditure funded by Capital under Statute	-	1,581	1,581
Accumulated Absences provision	-	10	10
IAS19 Pension Adjustment	-	(370)	(370)
Reserves	-	924	924
Finance Leases	-	(221)	(221)
Investment properties	-	1,100	1,100
Other Operating Expenditure (Note 8)	-	3,542	3,542
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (Note 9)	-	1,731	1,731
Taxation and non Specific Grant Income (Note 10)	-	(16,047)	(16,047)
<b>Total Net Expenditure</b>	<b>47,170</b>	<b>(10,594)</b>	<b>36,576</b>
<b>Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>10,365</b>	<b>(10,594)</b>	<b>(229)</b>

### 26. Agency services

Agency Services are services that the authority provides on behalf of another organisation. The Authority acts as an agent for the collection of Council Tax and Business Rates as an agent for major precepting bodies and Central Government. Income and Expenditure relating to these arrangements are disclosed within the Collection Fund outturn. The Authority also acts as an agent on behalf of Central Government for the payment of Housing Benefit. The cost of providing Housing Benefit is met from subsidy paid by Government.

# NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 27. Members' Allowances

Members Allowances consist of a Basic Allowance for all Councillors of £4,500 and a Special Responsibility allowance, dependent on the Councillor's role in the authority. The Authority paid the following amounts to members of the council during the year.

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
Basic Allowances	196	198
Special Responsibility Allowances	96	90
Expenses	15	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>305</b>

## 28. Officers' Remuneration

The remuneration paid to the Authority's senior employees is disclosed in the table below. A senior employee is defined as an officer who earns a salary of more than £150,000 per annum, or is the designated head of the paid service, or is a statutory chief officer, or is any person having responsibility for the management of the council, to the extent that the officer has power to direct or control the major activities of the council, in particular activities involving the expenditure of money, whether solely or collectively with other officers. The contribution rate for pensions is 13.1% of pensionable pay plus an additional monetary amount relating to all scheme members of £468,500 in 2014/15 (£430,600 in 2013/14).

Post Holder information	Year	Salary, fees and allowances £	Payments for loss of employment £	Employers' pension contributions £	Other emoluments £	Total £
Executive Director	2014/15	95,227	-	12,462	-	107,689
	2013/14	91,910	-	12,042	-	103,952
Executive Director	2014/15	93,289	-	12,221	-	105,510
	2013/14	91,910	-	12,042	-	103,952
Project Director - Whitehill & Bordon	2014/15	76,886	-	10,072	-	86,958
	2013/14	75,750	-	9,923	-	85,673
Executive Head (Marketing and Development)	2014/15	76,886	-	10,072	-	86,958
	2013/14	75,750	-	9,923	-	85,673
Executive Head (Planning and Built Environment)	2014/15	76,886	-	10,072	-	86,958
	2013/14	75,750	-	9,923	-	85,673
Executive Head (Governance and Logistics)	2014/15	76,961	-	10,072	-	87,033
	2013/14	75,750	-	9,923	-	85,673

**Note:** The Joint Management Team is made up of the Chief Executive, two Executive Directors, five Executive Heads and the Project Director for Whitehill and Bordon. All of these posts, except the Project Director, are shared with Havant Borough Council, and the cost of these posts are split equally between both Councils. The Chief Executive is directly employed by Havant Borough Council. Both Executive Directors are employed by East Hampshire District Council, and two of the five Executive Heads are employed by Havant Borough Council.

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The table below outlines the contributions between East Hampshire District Council and Havant Borough Council in respect of senior employees

	Contributions paid to Havant Borough Council		Contributions Received from Havant Borough Council	
	2013/14 £	2014/15 £	2013/14 £	2014/15 £
Chief Executive	78,989	80,176	-	-
Executive Director	-	-	57,201	60,332
Executive Director	-	-	57,201	58,060
Executive Head of Economy & Communities	46,880	48,258	-	-
Executive Head of Environment and Neighbourhood Quality	46,948	42,498	-	-
Executive Head of Governance & Logistics	-	-	46,948	47,695
Executive Head of Marketing & Development	-	-	46,948	47,653
Executive Head of Planning & Built Environment	-	-	46,948	47,653
<b>Total Contribution</b>	<b>172,817</b>	<b>170,932</b>	<b>255,246</b>	<b>261,393</b>

The Authority's other employees receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer's pension contributions) were paid the following amounts:

Salary band	Number of Employees 2013/14		Number of Employees 2014/15	
	Including redundancy	Excluding redundancy	Including redundancy	Excluding redundancy
£95,000 to £100,000	-	-	1	-
£80,000 to £85,000	-	-	1	-
£55,000 to £60,000	9	9	8	10
£50,000 to £55,000	3	2	-	-

The numbers of exit packages with total cost per band are set out in the table below. Further information on exit packages is given at Note 35.

Cost band	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total cost of exit packages £	
	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15
£0 - £20,000	2	-	-	-	24,506	-
£20,001 - £40,000	1	3	1	-	63,386	60,845
£40,001 - £60,000	-	1	-	1	-	176,213
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>87,892</b>	<b>237,058</b>

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

East Hampshire District Council received £14,555 from Havant Borough Council as a contribution to the redundancy costs of officers employed by East Hampshire District Council resulting from restructuring in 2014/2015 (£16,692 for 2013/2014). Contributions of £4,833 were paid to Havant Borough Council in respect of restructuring in 2014/2015 (no contributions in 2013/2014).

### 29. External audit costs

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

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
Fees payable to Ernst & Young with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed Auditor	59	59
Fees payable to Ernst & Young for the certification of grant claims and returns	18	16
Fees payable in respect of other services provided by the appointed Auditor	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>75</b>

### 30. Grant Income

The Authority credited the following grants, subsidies and contributions to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2014/15. This note expands on the information given at note 10.

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
<b>Credited to Services</b>		
Council Tax Support Scheme Subsidy	-	82
Housing Benefits Subsidy	23,414	23,708
Housing Benefit Administration Grant	513	369
Housing Benefit Rent Rebate Subsidy	18	10
Homes and Communities Association Contribution to Quebec Barracks Refurbishment	660	-
Homes and Communities Association Contribution to Alton Sports Centre feasibility study	-	104
Individual Electoral Registration Cabinet Office funding	-	66
Neighbourhood Planning Grants	-	35
Non Domestic Rates Cost of Collection Subsidy	152	152
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,757</b>	<b>24,526</b>

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Authority also credited the following general grants and contributions to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, as outlined in note 10:

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
<b>Credited to taxation and non specific grant income</b>		
Additional Burdens Grant - Assets of Community Value	5	8
Additional Burdens Grant - Business Rates 2% cap	-	23
Additional Burdens Grant - Community Right to Challenge	8	8
Additional Burdens Grant - Council Tax Support Scheme	61	67
Additional Burdens Grant - Efficiency & Transformation	-	12
Additional Burdens Grant - Flood Relief	30	-
Additional Burdens Grant - Transparency	2	6
Additional Burdens Grant - Reoccupation Relief	-	5
Additional Burdens grant - Repair & Renew Administration	-	1
Additional Burdens grant - Retail Relief	-	219
Additional Burdens Grant - Second Property Relief	-	4
Additional Burdens Grant - Small Business Rates Relief scheme	468	501
Business Rates Main Programme Grant	-	20
Community Advice & Support Grant	-	5
Council Tax Freeze Grant 2014/15	-	69
Council Tax Family Annex Grant	-	7
Flood relief capitalisation Grant	17	-
New Homes Bonus Grant	1,364	1,917
New Homes Bonus redistribution Grant	14	6
Revenue Support Grant	2,489	1,906
Severe Weather Recovery Grant	-	17
<b>Total General Grants</b>	<b>4,458</b>	<b>4,801</b>
<b>Capital Grants &amp; Contributions</b>		
Disabled Facilities Capital Grant	530	538
Green Deal Funding Grant	-	2,945
Large Scale Sites resources Grant	-	562
Private Sector Contribution to Quebeck Barracks refurbishment	-	725
Decc Heat networks funding grant	-	71
<b>Total Capital Grants &amp; Contributions</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>4,841</b>

The Authority has received a number of contributions that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that may require the monies or property to be returned to the contributors. These are referred to as Capital Grants and Contributions in Advance. The Authority also holds grants, contributions and donations that have been recognised as income but have not yet been applied to expenditure. These are known as capital grants & contributions unapplied. The table below outlines the movements in such grants.

# NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
<b>Capital Grants and Contributions Unapplied</b>		
Disabled Facilities Grant	-	40
Department for Environment and Climate Change Grant	26	26
LCCC Retrofitting recycled fund	53	81
Whitehill and Bordon Eco Town Grant	1,823	863
Homes and Communities Association Contribution to Quebec Barracks Refurbishment	647	647
Developers' Contributions with no restrictions outstanding	5,353	5,635
Partnership for Urban South East Hampshire housing loans contribution	21	41
IER Funding	-	93
Green Deal Funding Grant	-	2,812
Quebec Private Sector Contributions	-	725
HEAT Networks Delivery funding	-	70
<b>Total Capital Grants and Contributions Unapplied</b>	<b>7,923</b>	<b>11,033</b>
<b>Capital Grants and Contributions in advance</b>		
Developers' Contributions with restrictions outstanding	744	105
Low Carbon Challenge Retrofitting contributions	163	135
<b>Total Capital Grants and Contributions in advance</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>240</b>

## 31. Related Parties

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

### Central Government

Central government has significant influence over the general operations of the Authority – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Authority operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Authority has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from government departments are detailed in Note 30.

### Members

Members of the council have direct control over the council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2014/15 is shown in Note 27. During 2014/15, no works or services were commissioned from companies in which Members had an interest. Grants totalling £86,000 were awarded to organisations in which Members were on the governing body (2013/14 £37,000). The relevant members did not take part in any discussion or decision relating to the grants. The Register of Members Interests are available for public inspection.

# NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Officers

There was no known material related party transaction with officers for 2014/15 or for 2013/14.

A Joint Management structure is established with Havant Borough Council. Details of the transactions with Havant Borough Council can be found in Note 28 Officers' remuneration.

## 32. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the Authority, the expenditure results in an increase in the Prudential Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Authority that has yet to be financed.

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
<b>Opening Capital Financing Requirement</b>	<b>(963)</b>	<b>1,035</b>
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>		
Property, Plant and Equipment	57	118
Investment Properties	2,200	1,466
Intangible Assets	-	159
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute	1,581	1,597
<b>Total to finance from capital resources</b>	<b>3,838</b>	<b>3,340</b>
<b>Method of Finance</b>		
Usable Capital Receipts	-	(48)
Specific Capital Grants	(1,480)	(498)
Capital Contributions	(114)	(1,055)
Sums set aside from Revenue	(246)	(500)
	<b>(1,840)</b>	<b>(2,101)</b>
<b>Closing Capital Financing Requirement</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>2,274</b>
<b>Explanation of Movements in Year</b>		
Reduction in Capital Financing Requirement	2,219	1,466
Finance Lease capital repayment	(221)	(227)
<b>Increase in Capital Financing Requirement</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>1,239</b>

## 33. Leases

### Authority as Lessee

The Authority may enter into lease arrangements to obtain assets used to provide services as an alternative to purchasing. Additionally, the Authority also leases out assets, for example, to community organisations. Lease arrangements may be finance or operating leases. The purpose of this note is to disclose the nature and extent of the Authority's leasing obligations.

### Lease Classifications

Leases are classified either as finance leases or operating leases. A finance lease is an arrangement where substantially all of the risks and rewards that are incidental to ownership of the asset, transfer from the lessor to the lessee. Leases that do not transfer substantially all of the risk and rewards are classified as operating leases. Where an arrangement includes both land and buildings, the land and buildings element are considered separately for classification and leases of land are generally considered to be operating leases.

### Authority as Lessee: Finance Leases

The Authority entered into a lease with Liverpool Victoria in the late 1970s. Under the arrangement, the Authority leased land at Woolmer Way, Bordon to Liverpool Victoria, who built industrial units on the site and leased the land and buildings back to the Authority. The lease has subsequently transferred to the current lessor, K. S Hampshire. The buildings element of this lease is considered to be a Finance Lease under International Financial Reporting Standards adopted in 2010/11.

The Authority has jointly procured the provision of Environmental Services with Winchester City Council. The contract arrangements include an embedded lease within the contract for the provision of vehicles, specifically refuse freighters for the collection of refuse and recycling, and vehicles used in the provision of grass cutting and street maintenance. The embedded leases have been classified as finance leases.

The assets acquired under these lease are carried as Investment Properties and Plant & Equipment in the Balance Sheet (notes 11 and 12) at the following net amounts:

	2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000
Investment Property	-	-
Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	1,210	908
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>908</b>

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

	31st March 2014 £'000	31st March 2015 £'000
Net Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments		
Current Liability (including finance costs)	551	551
Long Term Liability	6,190	5,959
Finance Costs payable in future years	3,260	3,117
<b>Total Minimum Lease payments</b>	<b>10,001</b>	<b>9,627</b>

The minimum lease payments will be payable over the following periods. The minimum lease payments do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place over time (such as periodic rent reviews).

	Minimum Lease Payments		Finance Lease Liabilities	
	31/03/14 £'000	31/03/15 £'000	31/03/14 £'000	31/03/15 £'000
Up to 1 year	377	376	226	225
1 year to 5 years	1,883	1,514	1,082	860
Over 5 years	7,741	7,736	5,109	5,101
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,001</b>	<b>9,626</b>	<b>6,417</b>	<b>6,186</b>

The Authority sublets individual units held under the investment property finance lease. The total minimum lease payments receivable under non cancellable subleases was £2.7m at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 (£2.651m at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014).

### Authority as Lessee: Operating Leases

The authority has also acquired a number of assets under operating lease arrangements. Examples include buildings and equipment. The future minimum lease payments due under non cancellable leases was £75,000. No assets were subleased.

Minimum Lease Payments under Operating Leases	31st March 2014 £'000	31st March 2015 £'000
Up to 1 year	26	25
1 year to 5 years	90	46
Over 5 years	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>75</b>

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Expenditure on operating leases was charged to the following service areas in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:

	31st March 2014 £'000	31st March 2015 £'000
Highways, Roads and Transport	16	15
Planning and Development	10	10
Housing Services (General Fund)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>

### **Authority as Lessor: Finance Leases**

The Authority does not lease any of its assets under a finance lease arrangement.

### **Authority as Lessor: Operating Leases**

The Authority leases land and property under operating leases for the following purposes:

- For the provision of community services including sports facilities, community centres and village halls.
- For economic development purposes, to provide affordable retail accommodation for local business.
- To provide allotment space for local residents.

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

	31st March 2014 £'000	31st March 2015 £'000
Up to 1 year	132	518
1 year to 5 years	886	1,838
Over 5 years	5,667	7,529
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,685</b>	<b>9,885</b>

## **34. Impairment losses**

Impairment losses have been recognised in respect of the Council's Finance system in 2014/15. Additionally, some historic capital expenditure held as work in progress on the Council's Asset Register has been impaired. No impairments were made in 2013/14.

## 35. Termination Benefits

The Authority terminated the contracts of five employees in 2014/2015, incurring liabilities of £237,058 (four employees totalling £87,892 in 2013/14), in the form of compensation for loss of office, of which £132,346 related to enhanced pension benefits.

## 36. Defined benefit pension schemes

The disclosures below relate to the funded liabilities within the Hampshire County Council Pension Fund (the "Fund"), which is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (the "LGPS"). The LGPS is a funded defined benefit plan, with benefits earned up to 31st March 2014 being linked to final salary. Benefits after 31st March 2014 are based on a Career Average Revalued Earnings scheme. Details of the benefits to be paid for the period covered by this disclosure are set out in the LGPS (Benefits, Membership and Contributions) Regulations 2007. The funded nature of the LGPS requires East Hampshire District Council and its employees to pay contributions into the Fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets. Information on the framework for calculating contributions is set out in LGPS regulations 2013 and the Fund's Funding Strategy Statement. The contributions to be paid until the date of the next actuarial valuation of the Fund is available are set out in the Rates and Adjustment certificate. The Fund Administering Authority, Hampshire County Council, is responsible for governance of the Fund.

The Employer's regular contributions to the Fund for the accounting period to 31st March 2015 are estimated to be £1.33m. Additional contributions may become due in respect of any employer discretions to enhance member benefits in the Fund over the next accounting period. The latest actuarial valuation of East Hampshire District Council's liabilities took place on 31st March 2013. Liabilities have been estimated by the independent qualified actuary on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The principal assumptions used by the actuary in updating the latest valuations of the Fund for IAS19 purposes were:

Financial Assumptions	31st March 2013	31st March 2014	31st March 2015
Discount rate	4.4% pa	4.3% pa	3.2% pa
Pension Increases	2.7% pa	2.3% pa	1.8% pa
Pension Accounts revaluation rate	n/a	n/a	1.8% pa
Rate of general increase of salaries	4.6% pa	3.8% pa	3.3% pa

The mortality assumptions are based on the recent actual mortality experience of members within the fund and allow for expected future mortality improvements.

Post Retirement Mortality	31st March 2014	31st March 2015
<b>Male</b>		
Member aged 65 at accounting date	24.4	24.5
Member aged 45 at accounting date	26.5	26.6
<b>Female</b>		
Member aged 65 at accounting date	26.2	26.3
Member aged 45 at accounting date	28.5	28.6

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Expected Return on Assets

The approximate split of assets for the Fund as a whole (based on data supplied by the Fund Administering Authority) is shown in the table below.

	Asset split as at 31/3/2014 (% pa)	Asset split as at 31/3/2015		
		Quoted (%)	Unquoted (% pa)	Total (%)
Equities	60.8	54.9	2.9	57.8
Property	7.5	1.1	6.9	8.0
Government Bonds	23.6	25.0	0.4	25.4
Corporate Bonds	1.6	1.5	0.1	1.6
Cash	3.8	3.7	0.0	3.7
Other**	2.7	0.0	3.5	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Reconciliation of funded status to the Balance Sheet

	Value as at 31st March 2013		Value as at 31st March 2014		Value as at 31st March 2015	
	Funded £m	Unfunded £m	Funded £m	Unfunded £m	Funded £m	Unfunded £m
Fair value of assets	54.06	-	57.34	-	64.44	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(93.40)	(3.42)	(88.00)	(3.21)	(100.19)	(3.29)
<b>Funded status</b>	<b>(39.34)</b>	<b>(3.42)</b>	<b>(30.66)</b>	<b>(3.21)</b>	<b>(35.75)</b>	<b>(3.29)</b>
Impact of minimum funding requirement / asset ceiling	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asset / (liability) recognised on the balance sheet</b>	<b>(39.34)</b>	<b>(3.42)</b>	<b>(30.66)</b>	<b>(3.21)</b>	<b>(35.75)</b>	<b>(3.29)</b>

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Breakdown of amounts recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and Other Comprehensive Income:

	Period Ending 31st March 2014 £m		Period Ending 31st March 2015 £m	
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded
<b>Operating Costs</b>				
Current Service Cost (including allowance for administration expenses of £0.02m)	1.47	-	1.35	-
Past Service Costs (including curtailments)	0.03	-	0.14	-
<b>Financing Costs</b>				
Interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	1.71	0.14	1.29	0.13
<b>Pension expense recognised in Income &amp; Expenditure</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>0.13</b>
<b>Remeasurements in Other Comprehensive Income</b>				
Return on plan assets (in excess of) / below that recognised in net interest	(2.05)	-	(5.71)	-
Actuarial (gains) / losses due to changes in financial assumptions	(5.97)	(0.17)	10.07	0.19
Actuarial (gains) / losses due to changes in demographic assumptions	(0.95)	0.09	-	-
Actuarial (gains) / losses due to liability experience	(1.63)	(0.07)	(0.58)	(0.03)
<b>Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>(10.60)</b>	<b>(0.15)</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>0.16</b>
<b>Total amount recognised</b>	<b>(7.39)</b>	<b>(0.01)</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>0.29</b>

### Changes to the Present Value of defined benefit obligation during the accounting period

This table reconciles the movement in the overall pension liability for the year.

	Period Ending 31st March 2014 £m		Period Ending 31st March 2015 £m	
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded
Opening defined benefit obligation	93.4	3.42	88.00	3.21
Current service cost	1.47	-	1.35	-
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	4.06	0.14	3.73	0.13
Contributions by Participants	0.43	-	0.47	-
Actuarial Gains (-) / Losses - financial assumptions	(5.97)	(0.17)	10.07	0.19
Actuarial Gains (-) / Losses - demographic assumptions	(0.95)	0.09	-	-
Actuarial Gains (-) / Losses - experience	(1.63)	(0.07)	(0.58)	(0.03)
Net Benefits Paid out	(2.84)	(0.20)	(2.99)	(0.21)
Past Service Cost	0.03	-	0.14	-
Closing defined benefit obligations	88.00	3.21	100.19	3.29

## NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Changes to the Fair Value of Assets during the Accounting Period

This table reconciles the movement in the fair value of pension assets for the year.

	Period Ending 31st March 2014 £m		Period Ending 31st March 2015 £m	
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded
Opening Fair Value of Assets	54.06	-	57.34	-
Expected return on Assets	2.35	-	2.44	-
Actuarial Gains / (-) Losses on assets	2.05	-	5.71	-
Contributions by the Employer	1.29	0.20	1.47	0.21
Contributions by Participants	0.43	-	0.47	-
Net Benefits Paid out*	(2.84)	(0.20)	(2.99)	(0.21)
<b>Closing Present Value of Liabilities</b>	<b>57.34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64.44</b>	<b>-</b>

\* Consists of net cash flow out of the fund in respect of the employer, excluding contributions and any death in service lump sums paid, and including an approximate allowance for the expected cost of death in service lump sums.

### Actual Return on Assets

This table shows the total return on pension fund assets. This includes the impact of any changes in assumptions made by the actuary.

	Period Ending 31st March 2014 £m	Period Ending 31st March 2015 £m
Interest income on Assets	2.35	2.44
Actuarial Gains / (-) Losses	2.05	5.71
<b>Actual Return on Assets</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>8.15</b>

# NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Sensitivity Analysis

The results shown in the Accounts are sensitive to the assumptions used. The approximate impact of changing the key assumptions on the present value of the funded defined benefit obligation as at 31st March 2015 and the projected service cost for the year ending 31st March 2016 is set out below. In each case, the only assumption mentioned is altered; all other assumptions remain the same. Sensitivity on unfunded benefits are excluded on grounds of materiality.

<b>Funded LGPS Benefits</b>		
<b>Discount rate assumptions</b>		
	+0.1%	-0.1%
Adjustment to discount rate	pa	pa
Present value of total obligation (£m)	98.45	101.96
% change in present value of total obligation	-1.70%	1.80%
Projected service costs (£m)	1.61	1.71
<b>Approximate % change in service cost</b>	<b>-3.20%</b>	<b>3.30%</b>
<b>Rate of general increases in salaries</b>		
	+0.1%	-0.1%
Adjustment to salary increase rate	pa	pa
Present value of total obligation (£m)	100.53	99.86
% change in present value of total obligation	0.30%	-0.30%
Projected service costs (£m)	1.66	1.66
<b>Approximate % change in service cost</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Rate of general increases in pensions in payment</b>		
	+0.1%	-0.1%
Adjustment to pension increase rate	pa	pa
Present value of total obligation (£m)	101.63	98.77
% change in present value of total obligation	1.40%	-1.40%
Projected service costs (£m)	1.71	1.61
<b>Approximate % change in service cost</b>	<b>3.30%</b>	<b>-3.20%</b>
<b>Post retirement mortality assumptions</b>		
	+ 1	- 1
Adjustment to mortality age rating assumption	year	year
Present value of total obligation (£m)	102.82	97.56
% change in present value of total obligation	2.60%	-2.60%
Projected service costs (£m)	1.72	1.60
<b>Approximate % change in service cost</b>	<b>3.40%</b>	<b>-3.40%</b>

# NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Estimated Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in 2015/16

Estimates of charges to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account in future periods are based on assumptions in place as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015.

	2015/16		2016/17	
	Funded £m	Unfunded £m	Funded £m	Unfunded £m
Projected Service Cost	1.66	-	1.72	-
Past Service Costs	-	-	-	-
Net interest on the net defined liability / (asset)	1.12	0.10	1.17	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>0.10</b>

## Pension costs in future periods

The pension costs shown in the next accounting period's accounts will be different to that shown above. Although it is not possible to give a reliable indication of the impact, the figures shown are subject to change. Reasons why the pension cost may change include:

1. Actual increase in payroll being different to that used in the calculations. The projected payroll figure of £6.86m (£6.558m in 2013/14) has been estimated from the implied payroll over the accounting period. A difference in payroll will particularly affect current service costs.
2. Past service costs may not be zero. (These costs result from benefit augmentations or early retirements before age 60 or on the grounds of efficiency).
3. Curtailment / settlement events may occur (for example, outsourcing, redundancy exercises, or bulk transfers)
4. Actual cash flows over the next accounting period may differ from those assumed.
5. The expected employer contributions for the period 2015/16 are £1.41m.

	2015/16		2016/17	
	Funded £m	Unfunded £m	Funded £m	Unfunded £m
Projected Service Cost	1.66	-	1.72	-
Past Service Costs	-	-	-	-
Net interest on the net defined liability / (asset)	1.12	0.10	1.17	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>0.10</b>

## 37. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

At 31 March 2015 the authority has the following material contingent liabilities:

The Council has made an estimate of known Business Rates appeals (note 19 refers). However, the Council has based its estimate on known appeals as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014. The Council is unable to make a reliable estimate of potential appeals, but recognises that there is a risk to the Council arising from future appeals.

There were no contingent assets.

## 38. Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

The Authority'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 Authority
- liquidity risk – the possibility that the Authority might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments
- market risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Authority as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements.

The Authority'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. Risk management is carried out by a central finance team, under policies approved by the council in the annual treasury management strategy. The Council provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and the investment of surplus cash.

### Credit Risk

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

This risk is minimised through the Treasury Management Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, as laid down within the Strategy. The Strategy also imposes a maximum sum to be invested with any given financial institution for periods in excess of 12 months.

The Authority also receives income from Council Tax, Business Rates and Housing Benefit overpayments. These are statutory debts, and while every effort is made to collect this income, the Council cannot choose who its counterparties are.

The Authority's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies of £5m 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. Risks relating to recoverability applies to all of the Authority's deposits, but there was no evidence at the 31 March 2015 that this was likely to crystallise. The Council has experienced no loss arising from defaults on its investments during the last five years.

The Council does not generally allow credit for customers; if it does so the customers are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors wherever possible.

No credit limit was exceeded during the reporting period. The Council's debt profile was as follows:

	2013/14	2014/15
Age	Total £'000	Total £'000
0-28 Days	920	639
29-42 Days	50	90
43-90 Days	136	214
91-180 Days	43	73
Over 180 Days	133	259
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>1,275</b>

## Liquidity Risk

The Council has a comprehensive cash flow management system that seeks to ensure that cash is available when needed. If unexpected movements happen, the Authority has ready access to borrowing from the money markets, other local authorities, or the Public Works Loan Board. There is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

The Authority had no long or short term borrowing outstanding at the Balance Sheet date. However, the risk of borrowing in future is that the Authority is bound to repay at potentially unfavourable interest rates, and this risk is minimised through careful cashflow management. The Authority sets limits on the proportion of borrowing and the maturity profile of that borrowing.

The Council is also required to provide a balanced budget through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. Consequently there is minimal liquidity risk exposure for the Council.

## Market Risk

### *Interest Rate Risk*

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

- borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services will rise
- borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the liabilities borrowings will fall
- investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services will rise
- investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall.

The Council has no loans and therefore nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings, if applicable, and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and affect the General Fund Balance. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

The Authority has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The policy is to aim to keep a maximum of 65% of its investments in variable rate deposits. Due to the nature of the investments held at 31 March 2015, the authority was not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

### *Equity Price Risk*

The Authority does not invest in equity shares, and thus has no exposure to equity price risk.

### *Foreign Exchange Risk*

The Authority has no financial asset or liability denominated in a foreign currency and thus has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

### **39. Events after the Balance Sheet Date**

The Statement of Accounts was approved by the Responsible Finance Officer on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2015, and this is the date up to which events after the balance sheet date have been considered for inclusion in the Accounts.

The Government have stated their intention to amend the Levy and Safety Net Regulations to adjust the formula for calculating retained rates income, being the income figure against which the safety net threshold or funding baseline is compared to determine safety net or levy position respectively.

The changes will apply to the final calculations of levy and safety net made in respect of 2014/15 and will bring in prior year adjustments for Small Business Rate Relief and 'other' reliefs (localism act reliefs and discretionary reliefs funded by Section 31 grants). The prior year adjustments will be included back to 2013/14 for those compensated reliefs that existed in 2013/14 and back to the date of creation for those that came later. It is not possible to assess the impact on the Accounts at this stage.

### **40. Authorisation of the statement of accounts**

The Statement of Accounts was approved by the Responsible Finance Officer on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2015, and replaces the unaudited statements issued on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2015.

## COLLECTION FUND

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

<b>2013/14</b>		<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2014/15</b>
<b>£000</b>	<b><u>Income</u></b>	<b>Business Rates</b>	<b>Council Tax</b>	<b>Total</b>
		<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
67,482	Income from Council Tax	-	68,627	68,627
28,715	Income collectable from Business Ratepayers	28,795	-	28,795
<b>96,197</b>		<b>28,795</b>	<b>68,627</b>	<b>97,422</b>
	<b><u>Expenditure</u></b>			
66,664	Precepts paid to Police and Crime Commissioner, Fire Authority, County and District Councils	-	68,127	68,127
(110)	Distribution of previous year's estimated surplus	275	813	1,088
28,308	Business rates payable to central govt and Major Preceptors	27,069	-	27,069
1,585	Provision for Business rates appeals	(1,079)	-	(1,079)
48	Transitional Relief due to Central Government	168	-	168
151	Costs of collection	151	-	151
(116)	Net contribution to Bad Debt Provision	81	120	201
<b>96,530</b>		<b>26,665</b>	<b>69,060</b>	<b>95,725</b>
	<b><u>Movement on Fund Balance</u></b>			
(18)	(Surplus)/Deficit brought forward	959	(646)	313
333	(Surplus)/Deficit for the year	(2,130)	433	(1,697)
<b>315</b>	(Surplus)/Deficit carried forward	<b>(1,171)</b>	<b>(213)</b>	<b>(1,384)</b>

## NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

### 1. Calculation of the council tax base

Council Tax is calculated by reference to the valuation band appropriate to each chargeable dwelling; the total yield being determined by what is known as the band D equivalent. The average band D charge in 2014/2015 was £1,455.60. The Council Tax base was as follows:-

Property Value	Tax Band	Dwellings	Band D Equivalents	Weighting
Disabled Relief	AR		4.66	5/9
Up to £40,000	A	2,846	1,088.00	6/9
Over £40,000 & up to £52,000	B	5,511	2,736.57	7/9
Over £52,000 & up to £68,000	C	12,118	8,442.30	8/9
Over £68,000 & up to £88,000	D	10,366	8,946.13	1
Over £88,000 & up to £120,000	E	8,490	9,372.96	11/9
Over £120,000 & up to £160,000	F	6,059	8,037.84	13/9
Over £160,000 & up to £320,000	G	4,559	7,020.87	15/9
Over £320,000	H	635	1,153.44	18/9
		<b>50,584</b>	<b>46,802.77</b>	

### 2. Non-Domestic Rateable Value and Rate Multiplier

The total non-domestic rateable value at the 31 March 2015 was £75,518,665 (£73,992,835 at 31 March 2014). The national non-domestic rate multiplier for the year was 48.2p (47.1p at 31 March 2014) and 47.1p for small businesses (46.2p at 31 March 2014).

### 3. Precepts and Demands on the Collection Fund

Hampshire County Council, Hampshire Police Authority, Hampshire Fire & Rescue Service and East Hampshire District Council precept upon the collection fund. The amounts of these precepts, together with the distribution of surpluses or recovery of deficits as at the end of the financial year, were:-

2013/2014		-----2014/2015-----		
Total £'000	Council tax	Precept / Demand £'000	Share of Deficit/ surplus £'000	Total £'000
47,706	Hampshire County Council	48,576	582	49,158
6,952	Hampshire Police Authority	7,220	85	7,305
2,821	Hampshire Fire & Rescue Service	2,873	34	2,907
9,185	East Hampshire District Council	9,458	112	9,570
<b>66,664</b>		<b>68,127</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>68,940</b>

## NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

2013/2014		-----2014/2015-----		
Total £'000	Business Rates	Precept / Demand £'000	Share of Deficit/ surplus £'000	Total £'000
14,154	Central Government	13,534	137	13,671
2,548	Hampshire County Council	2,436	25	2,461
283	Hampshire Fire & Rescue Service	271	3	274
11,323	East Hampshire District Council	10,828	110	10,938
<b><u>28,308</u></b>		<b><u>27,069</u></b>	<b><u>275</u></b>	<b><u>27,344</u></b>

# ANALYSIS OF 2014/15 SERVICE EXPENDITURE

	2014/15 Expenditure £000's	2014/15 Income £000's	2014/15 Net £000's
<b><u>Central Services to the Public</u></b>			
Local tax collection	1,014	(345)	669
Elections	174	(131)	43
Electoral Registration	173	(136)	37
Emergency planning	53	(31)	22
Local land charges	380	(340)	40
	1,794	(983)	811
<b><u>Childrens &amp; Educational Services</u></b>			
Services to Young People	84	(7)	77
	84	(7)	77
<b><u>Cultural Services</u></b>			
Cultural and heritage	873	(112)	761
Recreation and sport	597	(66)	531
Community parks and open spaces	541	-	541
	2,011	(178)	1,833
<b><u>Environmental and Regulatory Services</u></b>			
Cemetery and cremation services	236	(252)	(16)
Flood Defences and Land Drainage	296	(64)	232
Environmental health	1,689	(545)	1,144
Community safety	128	(79)	49
Waste collection	2,530	(866)	1,664
Waste Minimisation	30	-	30
Street cleansing	1,078	(655)	423
	5,987	(2,461)	3,526
<b><u>Planning Services</u></b>			
Building control	564	(400)	164
Development control	3,382	(3,173)	209
Planning policy	3,877	(211)	3,666
Economic development	847	(81)	766
	8,670	(3,865)	4,805
<b><u>Health</u></b>			
Miscellaneous Public Health Services	222	(88)	134
	222	(88)	134
<b><u>Highways, Roads and Transport Services</u></b>			
Highways/roads (routine)	97	(1)	96
Parking services	723	(1,661)	(938)
	820	(1,662)	(842)
<b><u>Housing Services</u></b>			
Private sector housing renewal	717	(23)	694
Homelessness	688	(50)	638
Housing benefits payments	24,054	(24,257)	(203)
Housing benefits administration	1,151	(469)	682
	26,610	(24,799)	1,811
<b><u>Corporate and Democratic Core</u></b>			
Corporate Management	2,390	(998)	1,392
Democratic representation and management	1,486	(203)	1,283
	3,876	(1,201)	2,675
<b><u>Non Distributed Costs</u></b>			
	140	-	140
<b><u>COST OF SERVICES</u></b>			
	50,214	(35,244)	14,970

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

## **Accrual**

This concept means that income and expenditure is accounted for as it is earned or incurred, not as the money is received or paid (cash basis).

## **Asset**

A tangible or intangible item, that is of value to the Authority. Tangible assets include land and buildings, plant and machinery, vehicles, fixtures and fittings. Intangible assets include computer software licenses and in house software development.

## **Actuarial Gains & Losses (Pensions)**

Over reporting period, these consist of:

- Experience gains and losses are the effects of differences between previous assumptions made when calculating overall pension liability, and what has actually occurred, and
- The effects of changes in actuarial assumptions such as salary inflation and life expectancy on the pension liability.

## **Billing Authority**

The Council responsible for collecting Council Tax from residents. East Hampshire District Council is a billing authority.

## **Business Rates Retention Scheme**

A government funding scheme launched in 2013/14 which allows the Council to retain a share of the Business Rates collected in the Borough.

## **Capital Expenditure**

Expenditure on the acquisition or construction of assets, or expenditure that enhances an existing asset that has a long-term value to the authority, particularly land and buildings.

## **Capital Adjustment Account (CAA)**

An accounting reserve which forms part of the capital accounting system and is not available for use. It represents amounts that have been set aside from revenue resources or capital receipts to finance expenditure on fixed assets or for the repayment of external loans.

## **Capital Programme**

The authority's plan of capital projects and spending over future years. Included in this category is the purchase or enhancement of land and buildings, vehicle purchases and other major items of equipment.

## **Capital Receipts**

Income from the sale of land or buildings which can be used to finance new capital expenditure, or to repay outstanding debt on assets originally financed through loans.

## **Carrying Amount**

The cost or value of an asset, less depreciation incurred against that asset.

## **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash relates to the Council's bank balance or overdraft, petty cash and change floats as at 31<sup>st</sup> March. Cash equivalents relate to cash deposits that are readily convertible into cash at any given time, for example, balances held in the Council's overnight investment account.

## **Central Services to the Public**

This covers services to the public that are often provided by central departments and includes Local Tax Collection, Elections, Emergency Planning, and Local Land Charges.

## **CIPFA**

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

## **Collection Fund**

Income and expenditure relating to the collection and distribution of Council Tax and National Non Domestic Rates.

## **Community Assets**

Assets that the Council intend to hold in perpetuity for the benefit of the Community, that have no determinable useful life and that may have restrictions on their disposal. East Hampshire District Council's community assets relate mainly to open spaces.

## **Contingent Assets and Liabilities**

A liability that, at the balance sheet date, can be anticipated to arise if a particular event occurs. A typical example is a court case pending against the Council, the outcome of which is uncertain, but if the judgement were to be awarded against the Council, could result in a financial cost being incurred (liability) or an award of income to the council (asset).

## **Creditors**

A creditor is an organisation, body or individual from whom the Council has purchased goods or services but the payment for which has not yet been made.

## **Current Service Cost**

The present value of pension benefits accrued to employees in the period of account.

## **Curtailment**

Curtailments show the cost of the early payment of pension benefits if any employee has been made redundant in the previous financial year.

## **Debtors**

Organisations, bodies or individuals who have received goods or services from the Council for which the payment has not yet been received.

## **Deferred Credit**

This is income that has been received before the period or periods to which it relates. Deferred income is shown in the Balance Sheet.

## **Deficit**

A deficit arises where expenditure exceeds income. A deficit can be financed by reserves.

## **Depreciation**

An annual charge made in the Council's revenue account reflecting the reduction in value of an asset caused by the day to day operation of that asset.

## **Expected Rate of Return on Assets (Pensions)**

The expected increase in the value of pension fund assets, based on valuations and long-term expected returns as at the start of the accounting period.

## **Existing Use Value**

This is a method of valuing property that achieves a valuation based on the current use of the asset.

## **Fair Value**

A methodology used to determine the value of Council assets. For land and buildings it is the amount that would be paid for an asset in its existing use or, where this is not available, the cost of replacing the asset in its existing use.

## **Financial Instruments**

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. Financial Instruments include trade debtors and trade creditors, and treasury management transactions, for example, cash deposits, swaps, and embedded derivatives.

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

## **General Fund**

The main revenue fund of the Council which contains the income and expenditure of all services provided by the District Council. The General Fund Balance represents the Council's minimum reserve balance to cover emergency expenditure.

## **Gross Book Value (GBV)**

The GBV of a fixed asset is the value of the asset before depreciation has been applied.

## **Historic Cost**

The historic cost of an asset is deemed to be the carrying amount of an asset as at 1 April 2007 (the date the revaluation reserve was created) or at the date of acquisition, whichever date is the later, and adjusted for subsequent depreciation or impairment (if applicable).

## **IFRS**

International Financial Reporting Standards

## **Impairment Loss**

A significant decline in the value of an asset that is specific to that asset which is caused through deterioration rather than a reduction in market value of the asset.

## **Interest Cost (Pensions)**

Increase in present value of pension benefit obligations, which arise because the benefits are one year closer to payment.

## **Market Value**

The Market Value of an asset is the value that could be achieved if the asset were offered for sale with no restrictions that could affect its value.

## **National Non-Domestic Rates (NDR)**

Tax charged on the rateable value of non-domestic properties (business properties). The rate of tax is set by the Government. The proceeds are pooled nationally and are redistributed on the basis of a fixed amount per head of population.

## **Net Book Value**

The value of an asset, less the depreciation that has been applied to the asset since its purchase or revaluation.

## **Current Replacement Cost**

The cost of replacing an asset, reduced to reflect obsolescence. This cost is often used to value assets where market values or existing use values are not available.

## **Net Realisable Value**

The existing use value of an asset, less any additional costs likely to be incurred to bring the asset into use.

## **Non-Current Assets**

Tangible and intangible assets that yield benefits to the authority for a period of more than one year, for example, land and buildings.

## **Past Service Cost**

The increase in the present value of pension benefits for employee service before the year of account, which result in the current period from the introduction of, or changes to, post-employment benefits. Past service cost may either be positive (where benefits are introduced or improved) or negative (where existing benefits are reduced).

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Precept**

The levy (demand) made by the County Council, Parish and Town Councils, on the District Council's Collection Fund for their net expenditure requirements.

**Present value of defined benefit obligation**

The value, in today's money, of expected future payments required to settle the pension obligation resulting from employee service.

**Provisions**

Amounts set aside to meet liabilities or losses which are likely to occur, or certain to occur in the future, but where the exact amounts and/or dates are uncertain.

**Reserves**

Amounts set aside to meet planned future capital or revenue expenditure, particularly projects.

**Revenue Expenditure**

Day to day income and expenditure, relating to the provision of the Council's services.

**Revaluation Reserve**

An unusable reserve, that represents the amount by which the Council's assets have been revalued since April 2007.

**Revenue Support Grant (RSG)**

A general government grant in support of local authority expenditure. The grant is calculated by Central Government and is based on the relative needs of the district.

**SeRCOP**

The Service Reporting Code of Practice. This guide is used by Councils to ensure that service expenditure is accounted for consistently across all Councils, to enable comparisons between authorities to be made, and to allow the calculation of the total cost of services provided by all local authorities.

**Settlement (Pension)**

Settlement occurs when the council enters into a transaction that eliminates all further obligation for part or all of the benefits provided under a defined benefit pension, for example, when a lump-sum cash payment is made to, or on behalf of, participants in exchange for their rights to receive specified post-employment benefits.

**Surplus**

A surplus occurs where income exceeds expenditure. In some cases, a surplus will be transferred to an appropriate reserve.



## Further information

If you would like to find out more about our accounts for the year 2014/2015 please contact:

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