

# **FINAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2017 – 2018**



**Derby City Council**



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## Narrative Statement

### Introduction

I am pleased to present you with Derby City Council's Statement of Accounts for 2017/18. This brief introduction to the financial statements provides a summary of the financial position of the Council, key events and an explanation of the contents of the accounts.



The accounting treatments applied are in line with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18 (the Code), published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

The information contained within these accounts is presented as simply and clearly as possible. However, the accounts of a large and diverse organisation such as Derby City Council are by their nature both technical and complex, so this narrative aims to explain some of the statements and provides a summary of the Council's financial performance for 2017/18 and its financial prospects. Where necessary, estimates and judgements have been made in preparing these accounts which comply with the Code. Further details of these estimates and judgements are included in the supporting notes.

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

Should you have any questions or queries about any of the content included in this statement, please let me know and I will get back to you.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Don McLure'.

Don McLure CPFA

## **Organisational Overview**

Derby City Council is a Unitary Council comprising 51 elected members across 17 wards. As a unitary authority, the Council is responsible for all local government services within the City. The Council is structured with 3 operational directorates providing customer facing services as well as support services to the organisation. In addition, the Council also wholly owns an Arms Length Management Organisation (ALMO) - Derby Homes Ltd. Derby Homes Ltd manages and maintains the Council's Housing stock as well as providing other Housing related services

The Council is also part of strategic partnerships with other Council's including Nottingham City and Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire counties, such as D2N2 and the Local Enterprise Partnership. These partnerships are aimed at boosting the local economies in the East Midlands and helping to create jobs.

The Council's core objectives focus on creating:

- A safe place to live and work
- Strong communities to support businesses and residents
- An ambitious city to benefit everyone
- A resilient Council to support the delivery of the above

## **Operational Model**

The Council has 3 operational directorates, Corporate Resources, People Services and Communities and Place.

Corporate Resources provides primarily the support services to the organisation such as Finance, HR, Legal, ICT and Property. In addition, it also provides 'customer facing services' such as Revenues and Benefits, Electoral Services and Land Charges.

People Services provide customer facing services such as Schools, Adult Learning and Adult Social Care. It is the largest of the 3 directorates both in terms of staff and budget.

Communities and Place provides customer facing services such as Libraries, Leisure Centres, Grass Cutting, Street Cleansing and Waste Collection.

Financial Resources are allocated to each directorate through the Council's Medium Term Financial Planning process.

During 2017/18 there were some significant changes in the Senior Management Structure where:

- \* Director of Finance and Procurement (Section 151 Officer) left 20 June 2017
- \* Interim Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer) left 31 January 2018
- \* New Strategic Director of Corporate Resources joined the Council on 1 February 2018
- \* Chief Executive left the Council 19 March 2018 – new Chief Executive started with the Council on 1 August 2018

## **Risk**

We are committed to an effective, systematic and proportionate approach that will minimise risk and enable us to optimise its contribution to the achievement of our priority outcomes for Derby. During 2017/18 we have reviewed our Risk Strategy and Risk Handbook (as approved by Audit and Accounts Committee in March 2018). The Risk Management Strategy sets out the roles and responsibilities underpinning risk management and the handbook explains the Council's approach to risk management, and the framework that will operate to manage those risks effectively. Audit and Accounts Committee Members and Directors have received training as part of a wider refresh of the strategic, directorate and departmental risk registers.

Effective risk management allows us to:

Have increased confidence in achieving our priorities and outcomes

Constrain threats to acceptable levels

Take informed decisions about exploiting opportunities

Improve partnership working arrangements and corporate governance.

Audit and Accounts receive regular updates on the strategic risk register, which currently include mitigating actions to address the following risks:

Staffing, skills and knowledge - the ability to recruit the right people to meet organisational needs and changing demands.

Staffing - capacity given increasing demands on existing resources

Changes to the Senior Management Structure with interim appointments

Cyber security

Data records management and data quality

Delivering the financial plans for the authority given emerging pressures

Maintaining appropriate health and safety standards in our building and property

Managing projects effectively to ensure delivery of agreed objectives and budgets are monitored

Equal pay.

We recognise that effective risk management helps us to maximise our opportunities and minimise the impact of the risks we face, thereby improving our ability to manage business and delivering against priorities contained in our Council Plan. Risks are regularly monitored on a corporate, departmental and service basis and this process has been strengthened for 2018/19 following a review of the delivery of risk management services. A Corporate Risk Management Group has been established, chaired by the Strategic Director of Corporate Resources, with risk champions nominated from each directorate.

## **Our Performance**

Derby has a 15 year vision based on the pledges to be a city that is Safe, Strong, Ambitious and Resilient. The 2017/18 Council Scorecard contained 50 individual measures that reflect a mixture of local and national priorities, predominately in relation to statutory services.

At the end of 2017/18, 54% of measures within the scorecard had met or exceeded the year-end target with 33% of measures having improved compared to previous year (2016/17). 20% of measures achieved a consistent result with last year's result or saw a planned deterioration in line with resources. Areas of strong performance include:

Over 1,000 jobs were created during 2017/18 through Council initiatives.

100% of Statements were converted to Education and Health Care Plans (EHCPs) by March 2018.

Low rates of delayed transfers of care from hospitals which exceeded target (0.6 per 100,000 population)

100% of the annual Food Safety intervention programme was achieved for high risk rated food premises

99% of business rates was collected within 24 months of it becoming due

Improving rates of sickness absence at 12.8 days per employee in 2017/18 (this has reduced from 14.3 days in 2016/17)

Summary of 2017/18 performance measures relating to Council pledges:

Traffic Light Status	2017/18 Provisional	Q3 Forecast Performance	2016/17 Performance
<b>Green/Blue</b> - met or exceeded target	54%	64%	54%
<b>Amber</b> - missed target by up to 5%	33%	4%	19%
<b>Red</b> - missed target by more than 5%	13%	32%	27%

Direction of Travel	2016/17 compared to 2015/16	2017/18 compared to 2016/17 (provisional)	Qtr 3 Forecast
<b>Better</b>	39%	33%	50%
<b>Same / planned reduction</b>	32%	20%	25%
<b>Lower</b>	29%	47%	25%

Further information on performance of the 50 individual measures was reported to the Council cabinet each quarter.

### **Revenue Income and Expenditure**

#### **a) Financial Performance against Budget**

In March 2017, the Council agreed a net revenue budget for 2017/18 of £214.978m.

The following table shows that the Council's actual spending was £212.133m. The final underspend of £2.845m represents (1.32%) of the Council's 2017/18 budget requirement. This balance has been transferred to the Council's revenue reserves to help address future pressures. These figures are based on directorate responsibilities, rather than the total cost of providing services (including charges for support services, using assets, and adjustments to show the true cost of providing pensions to employees), which is used in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

**Actual Net Spending against Budget for 2017/18 (per Revenue Outturn report):**

	<b>Final Approved Budget £000</b>	<b>Actual £000</b>	<b>Final (Under) / Overspend £000</b>
People Services	133,327	137,310	3,983
Communities and Place	45,235	46,828	1,593
Organisation and Governance	27,732	27,943	211
Corporate	14,899	6,267	(8,632)
<b>Total</b>	<b>221,193</b>	<b>218,348</b>	<b>(2,845)</b>
Approved Transfer from Reserves	(6,215)	(6,215)	0
<b>Budget Requirement</b>	<b>214,978</b>	<b>212,133</b>	<b>(2,845)</b>

**Summary of key General Fund variances:** **£000**

**Peoples Services**

Looked after children excluding school placements	1,770
Agency social workers	1,200
Safeguarding	1,013
	<u>3,983</u>

**Communities and Place**

Net Income shortfalls	467
Building repairs and maintenance	585
Closed and vacant markets	457
Concessionary fairs	384
Other net savings	(300)
	<u>1,593</u>

**Organisation and Governance**

Counsel fees	373
Other net variances	(162)
	<u>211</u>

**Corporate**

Treasury management	(6,462)
Changes to corporate budgets	(2,170)
	<u>(8,632)</u>

**Total General Fund Variances**

(2,845)

**Summary of HRA Variances**

Increase in rents and service charges	(2,008)
Increase depreciation/impairment charges	3,074
Gains on sale of non-current assets	(1,736)
Other net variances	363
	<u>(307)</u>



The Council will publish its final out-turn report in July 2018. The key highlights included in the report are:

- Revenue and Capital budget
- Reserves
- Treasury Management
- Dedicated Schools Grant
- Collection Fund

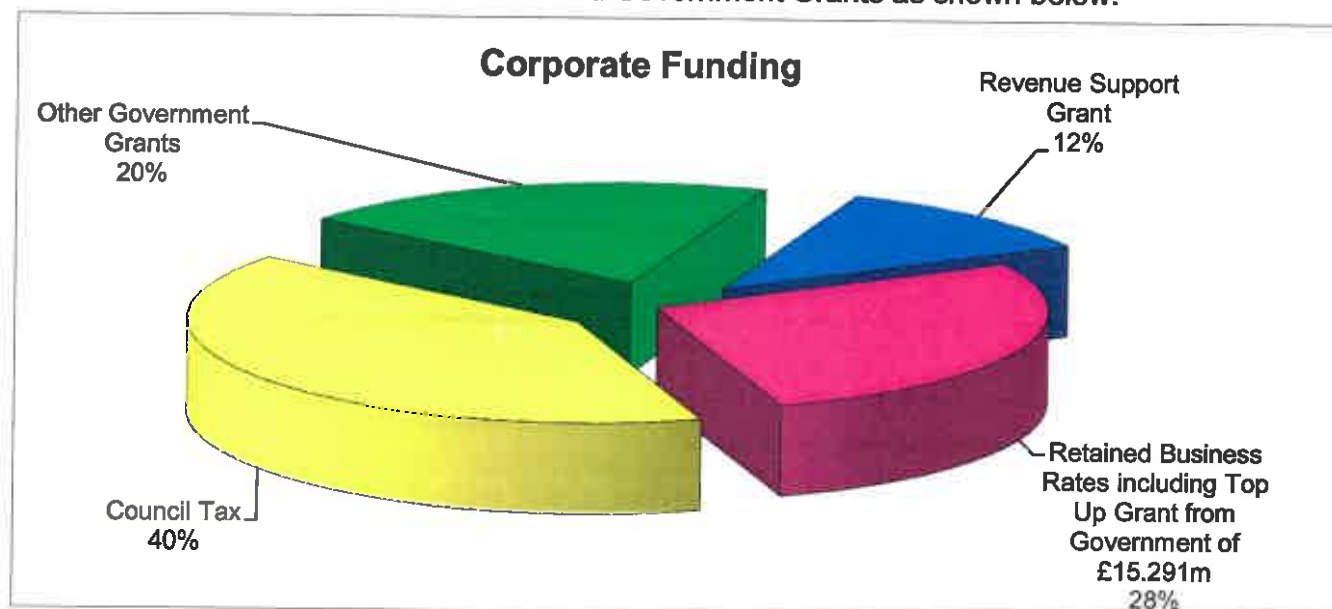
Further details and explanations of the year end variances are included in Revenue Outturn 2017/18 report which was presented to Council Cabinet in June 2018.

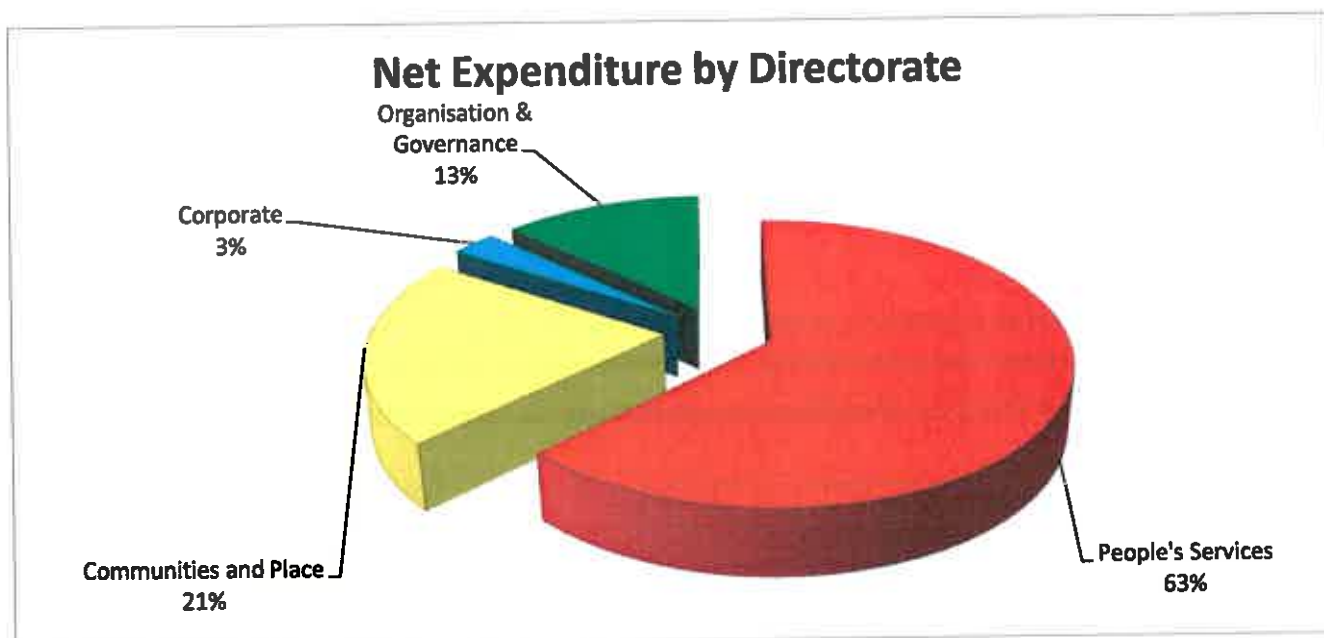
**Reconciliation of Final (Under)/Overspend to Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure for 2017/18:**

	£000
<b>Breakdown of Underspend:</b>	
General Fund Underspend	(2,845)
HRA Underspend	(2,465)
<b>Overall (Under)/Overspend</b>	<b>(5,310)</b>
<b>Less: Appropriations to General Fund reserves</b>	<b>(172)</b>
Less: Movements in schools balances	239
Plus: Adjustment between GF and HRA accounting basis and funding basis	23,127
Less: Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability	(32,446)
Less: Unrealised gain on investments	(9)
Less: Surplus or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment assets	(4,388)
<b>Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure</b>	<b>(18,959)</b>

**b) Analysis of Revenue Spending**

During the year the City Council manages and controls spending on services such as schools, social services and leisure facilities through its General Fund. This spending is financed from Council Tax, Retained Business Rates and Government Grants as shown below:





#### c) Housing Revenue Account

The HRA has made a net surplus of £2.465m (£4.312m in 2016/17), against a forecasted budget surplus of £2.138m (£2.104m in 2016/17).

#### d) Revenue Reserves

The Council holds a number of Revenue Reserves to fund projects and unbudgeted costs. These reserves are one off funding and so cannot be used to permanently support Council services.

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

In January 2018, the Council reviewed its target range for the Unallocated General Fund Balance as being between 3 - 5% of the net budget requirement. This target level was set by the Chief Finance Officer after consideration of the Council's strategic and operational risks. At 31 March 2018 the Unallocated General Fund Balance stands at £10.933m.

## Earmarked Reserves at 31st March 2018

Reserve	Balance at 31 March 2017 £000	In year movement £000	Balance at 31 March 2018 £000
Unallocated General Fund Balance	(8,764)	(2,169)	(10,933)
Balances held by schools under a scheme of delegation	(10,525)	239	(10,286)
Budget Risk Reserve	(34,680)	(1,229)	(35,909)
PFI Reserves	(24,847)	(1,200)	(26,047)
Other Revenue Earmarked Reserves	(39,482)	1,581	(37,901)
Capital Reserves	(38,568)	(31,908)	(70,476)
HRA Reserves	(45,267)	(2,465)	(47,732)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(202,133)</b>	<b>(37,151)</b>	<b>(239,284)</b>

\*For more details on the reserves held by the Council see note 30.

The Council also holds a number of revenue earmarked reserves to fund specific projects included within the Council's budget and priorities, such as the Council's regeneration programme. As at 31 March 2018 revenue earmarked reserves held by the Council total £99.857m. A review of all revenue earmarked reserves is carried out on an annual basis as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy planning process. This aims to ensure the correct level of reserves are maintained and identify any earmarked reserves which could be redistributed to better support the Council's priorities.

Included within corporate earmarked reserves is a budget risk reserve of £35.909m at 31 March 2018. This reserve is not allocated to any specific risk areas and is held to support future budget planning risks and general unforeseen in-year budget pressures.

In addition to the general fund reserves a number of ring fenced HRA reserves are also held by the Council. These include £47.732m HRA general balances and £6.280m Major Repairs Reserves which is used to fund HRA capital expenditure.

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

### Capital Income and Expenditure

Alongside our day-to-day costs, the Council spends money on capital assets such as buildings, roads, major maintenance, vehicles and ICT. During 2017/18 the Council spent £64.358m on capital schemes.

## Major Areas of Capital Spend in 2017/18:

Section	£000
Children & Young People - New build, extensions and modernisation of schools and education centres. Devolved capital school grants	8,392
Highways & Transport - Highways and transportation.	14,432
Property Improvements - improvements to council buildings including the council house, museums, libraries and cemeteries	7,574
Regeneration - Regeneration of the public realm areas of the city, regeneration of buildings to create managed workspace and jobs	12,034
Housing General Fund - Grant aid for private sector tenants for disabled	1,710
HRA - Maintenance to the decent homes standard on all council dwelling stock as well as new build sites	12,608
Vehicles Plant and Equipment - Refuse vehicles, street cleaning and grounds plant.	609
Flood Defence - Improvements to the Councils flood defences and culverts	5,763
ICT - Information and communication technology.	1,762
Other	(526)
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,358</b>

### Future investment

Over the next 3 years the Council will continue to invest in the major projects above. In addition to these the Council will also assess future major projects.

### Financing

Capital expenditure is financed from the following sources:

- Supported borrowing (where the interest costs for the debt are funded by central government grant)
- Unsupported borrowing (where the interest costs for the debt are funded from the Council's revenue budget)
- Grants or contributions from the Government, the European Union or other third parties
- Proceeds from the sale of capital assets (capital receipts)
- Contributions from the Revenue Budget

Unapplied capital resources, excluding capital receipts, stand at £35.346m at 31 March 2018. These consist of £33.208m unapplied capital grants and £2.138m earmarked capital reserves. The unapplied capital receipts reserve stands at £30.988m at 31 March 2018.

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

### Borrowing Facilities

In 2017/18 the Council had an authorised limit for external debt of £793m that compares to the actual level of debts outstanding at 31 March 2018 of £462.4m.

## Breakdown of Borrowing Figures:

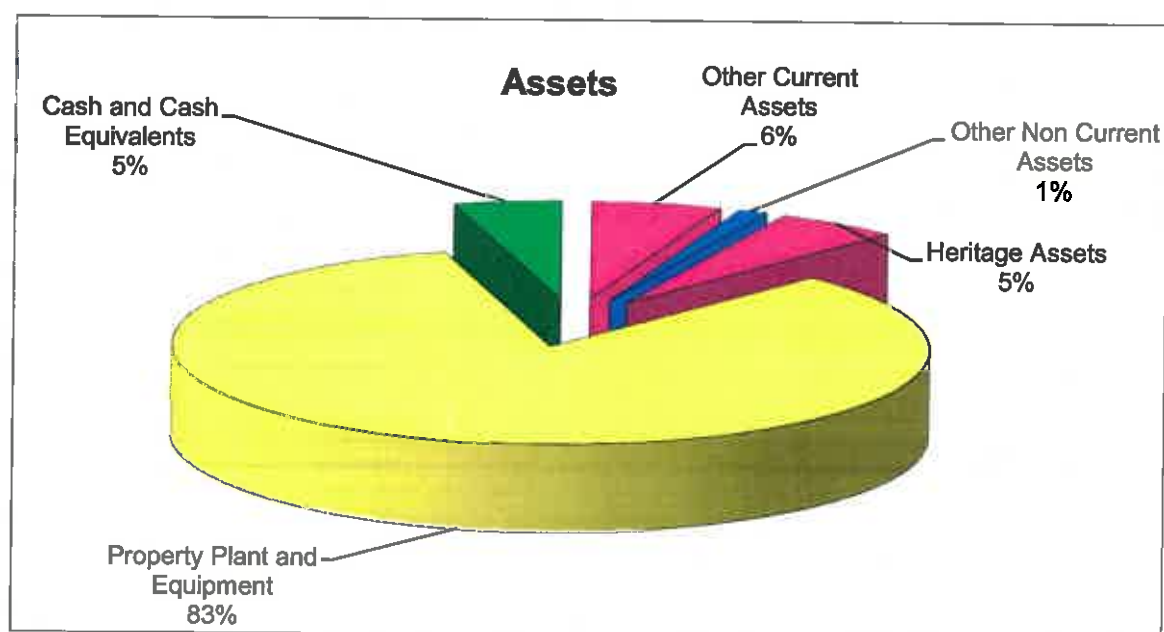
	2016/17	2017/18
	£m	£m
Short-Term Borrowing (i.e. due within 1 year)	5.4	15.0
Long-Term Borrowing	361.9	351.6
Long-Term PFI and finance leases	95.4	91.4
Short-Term PFI and finance leases	3.9	4.0
Debt managed by Derbyshire County Council	2.4	0.0
Debt managed by Erewash Borough Council	0.4	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>469.4</b>	<b>462.4</b>

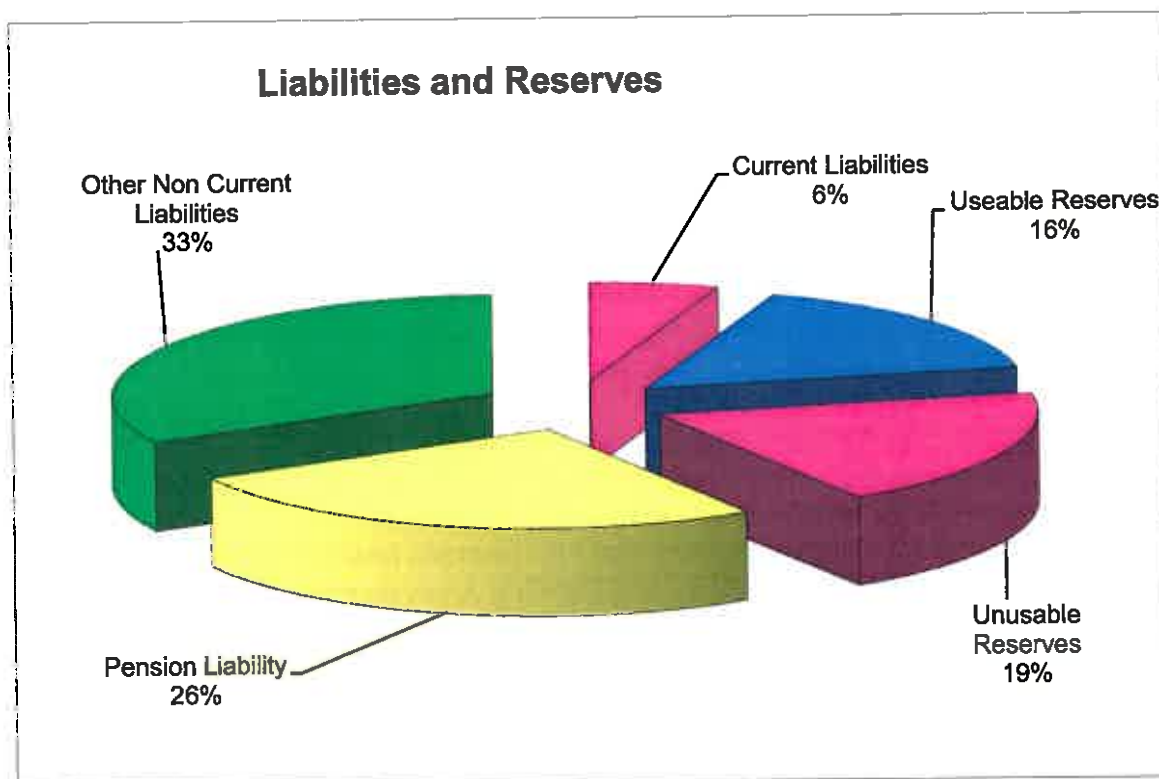
## Explanation of the Statements

The following core financial statements summarise the Council's finances for 2017/18 (1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018) alongside the Expenditure and Funding Analysis note:

### a) Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet is a snap shot of the value of the assets (what the Council owns) and the liabilities (what the Council owes) at 31 March. Assets and liabilities are categorised between non current (having a life of more than one year) and current (to be settled or realised within the year). The difference between the total assets and liabilities (total net assets) is the value of the Council's reserves. Reserves are reported in two categories. Usable reserve can be used by the authority to fund services. Unusable reserves cannot be used to provide services. These include unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve) and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.





#### b) Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

The CIES shows the total cost of providing services in accordance with accounting standards, rather than the amount funded from taxation. The reconciliation on page 6 of the narrative statement shows the main changes between the Revenue Out-turn and the overall (surplus)/deficit in the CIES.

#### c) Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into usable reserves (i.e. those that can be used to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other unusable reserves. Unusable reserves largely accrue from the differences in transactions required by accounting standards and those required by statute. The Net Increase/Decrease lines shows the statutory General Fund and Housing Revenue Account Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

#### d) Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the total movements in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during 2017/18. Cash flows are related to income and expenditure but not equivalent due to the accruals concept applied in the CIES. The statement shows how the council uses cash by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities.

#### **e) Housing Revenue Account**

This is a separate statutory account which summarises all income and expenditure arising from the provision, management and maintenance of Council housing. This is a ring fenced account and so cannot subsidise or be subsidised by other activities.

#### **f) Collection Fund**

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

#### **g) Statement of Accounting Policies**

The Council produces figures in the accounts using the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18. They ensure accounts from different public sector organisations are consistent and comparable. This section explains the main policies which the Council has adopted.

#### **h) Notes to the Core Financial Statements**

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

#### **i) Group Accounts**

To provide a full picture of the activities of the Council, Group Accounts have been prepared. The accounts of Derby Homes Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary, have been combined with the Council's single entity accounts on a line by line basis.

#### **j) Expenditure and Funding Analysis**

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the council's directorates. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

#### **Significant Items within the accounts**

The Council is carrying a significant provision of £2.247m (£3.955m in 2016/17) for the repayment of any successful NDR appeals upheld by the Government's Valuation Office Agency. Prior to the introduction of the Retained Business Rate Scheme the cost of these appeals were met by the national pool administered by central government, but now the council is liable for 49% of the cost of appeals.



The Council's accounts include material figures for both the revaluation of property and the remeasurement of the pension liability. Property revaluations have resulted in a gain of £4.4m (which has affected the revaluation reserve) on a total Long Term Asset base of £1.3bn. Impairments and revaluation movements of (£1.3m) have been charged to the CIES in 2017/18. A gain of £32m has been recognised on the net pension liability of £377m from the movement in investment values and forecasts of future investment growth. Although these amounts are significant in size and impact on the accounts, due to statutory requirements they do not effect the usable resources the Council controls.

### **Private Finance Initiatives**

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

Derby City Council has five operational PFI projects as follows:

#### Operational: Assets included within Council accounts

##### **Grouped Schools**

A 27-year PFI contract with Derby School Solutions (DSS), a private sector consortium, to build, maintain and operate 5 new schools and a Children's Centre including 2 support units in the City. This initiative is funded by a combination of special grant from Central Government, contributions from each school's delegated budget over the life of the contract and Early Years service.

##### **Street Lighting Columns**

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

##### **Building Schools for the Future**

A 25 year PFI contract was signed in December 2010 with Balfour Beatty to build, maintain and operate two new schools in the city. This initiative is funded by contributions from each school's delegated budget over the life of the contract and a special grant from Central Government.

##### **Housing PFI**

A 30-year PFI contract was signed in September 2012 to provide a minimum of 170 affordable houses in the City. This initiative is funded by a special grant from Central Government.



### Operational: Assets not included within the accounts

#### **Housing Inner City Regeneration**

A 30 year contract with Home Housing Association to acquire and refurbish 150 housing properties, which commenced in January 2001. This initiative is funded by a contribution from the Council's revenue budget and a special grant from Central Government. Although the annual running costs of this scheme are included in the accounts the value of the scheme assets are not recognised on the Council balance sheet. This is because the Council does not control a significant residual interest in the assets, have the option to purchase the assets or to receive the assets for nil consideration at the conclusion of the contract.

#### **Net Pensions Liability**

The Council participates in the Derbyshire County Council defined benefit (open) pension fund and the Teachers' Pension Fund. The forecast pension payments will be paid out over a period of many years during which time the assets will continue to generate returns towards funding them.

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

#### **Trade Union Facility Time**

Local authorities must publish annually information on trade union facility time, this can be found on the Derby City Council website - [www.derby.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/open-data-and-freedom-of-information/trade-union](http://www.derby.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/open-data-and-freedom-of-information/trade-union).

#### **Strategy and Resource Allocation**

The Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) sets out the Council's strategic approach to the management of its finances reflecting the funding and expenditure forecasts for the coming years, the continued financial challenges that the Council faces and the approach planned to meet the priorities identified by the Council.

The MTFS is a strategic plan to assess the revenue, capital and treasury management impact on the Council for the medium term setting out an approach to the management of its finances. It summarises the resource projections and the financial challenges from cost and service demand rises, inflationary pressures and funding risks to assess the impact and actions to deliver the priorities of the Council. It also outlines significant risks facing the council and considers actions to mitigate these risks.

Each year the Council has to comply with its statutory obligation to prepare and approve an annual budget and set the Council's Council Tax. These cannot be effectively agreed without considering the longer term objectives, resource issues and demographic trends. The MTFS takes into account the medium term implications of the key issues facing the Council and also examines longer-term considerations and provides context to the Council's Budget setting process. Based on a longer term view the Council is more able to consider the role it can play in the development and growth of the City and consider the strategic investment required to promote economic growth and social development in a financially balanced manner.

### **Future Prospects for the Council**

The combination of ongoing Governments cuts to public sector funding together with rising demand for services means the Council will continue to face significant financial challenges in the coming years. The progress of economic recovery for the UK has begun to slow as inflation rose sharply during 2017. In response the Bank of England raised interest rates by 0.25% - the first rise in over a decade - and indicated that it would unlikely be the last. This in turn has led to reduced consumer confidence which has slowed growth. Meanwhile, the Government has reaffirmed its policy of reducing the national budget deficit; this together with a slowing economy means the prospect of an easing of financial constraint for the Public Sector seems highly unlikely.

The Council's MTFP, whilst influenced by macro-economic factors, is focused on the delivery of core services and meeting the increasing demands from the community at the local level while stimulating economic and social improvement through its capital investment strategy.

The financial landscape facing the Council continues to be challenging due to the forecast cuts in Government funding and increasing local demographic pressures. The Council will endeavour to balance its revenue budget by delivering existing savings and continuing to identify new efficiencies. Where additional savings and reductions are required the Council will continue to look for ways to protect the statutory services it delivers to the most vulnerable members of the community.

Don McLure  
Strategic Director of Corporate Resources  
Date: 8th August 2018

## **Statement of Responsibilities**

### **The Authority's Responsibilities:**

The Authority is required:

- (1) To make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. At Derby City Council that officer is the Strategic Director of Corporate Resources.
- (2) To manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- (3) To approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Accounts were approved by the Audit and Accounts Committee on 8th August 2018.

Signed:

### **The Strategic Director of Corporate Resources Responsibilities**

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

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

- (1) Suitable accounting policies have been selected and then applied consistently
- (2) Judgements and estimates have been made that were reasonable and prudent
- (3) Accounts comply substantially with the Local Authority Code of Practice
- (4) The financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Local Authority and its group at 31st March 2018.

The Strategic Director of Corporate Resources has also ensured that:

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

Signed:



Don McLure

Date: 8th August 2018

## Balance Sheet

This statement shows the value of what the Council owns (assets) and owes (liabilities), together with reserves.

31 March 2017 £000		Notes	31 March 2018 £000
1,219,983	Property, Plant & Equipment	16	1,207,706
76,169	Heritage Assets	17	76,169
1,342	Investment Property	18	1,336
488	Intangible Assets		195
325	Long Term Investments	22	325
28,437	Long Term Debtors	25	16,045
<b>1,326,744</b>	<b>Long Term Assets</b>		<b>1,301,776</b>
8,458	Assets Held for Sale	24	1,364
38,322	Short Term Investments	22	34,247
1,012	Inventories		1,082
35,371	Short Term Debtors	25	40,247
33,087	Cash and Cash Equivalents	26	65,206
<b>116,250</b>	<b>Current Assets</b>		<b>142,146</b>
(5,379)	Short Term Borrowing	22	(15,036)
(3,917)	Short Term Finance Lease Liabilities	22	(3,969)
(56,647)	Short Term Creditors	27	(56,068)
(2,372)	Provisions	29	(2,084)
<b>(68,315)</b>	<b>Current Liabilities</b>		<b>(77,157)</b>
(95,350)	Long Term Finance Lease Liabilities	22	(91,416)
(3,149)	Provisions	29	(1,106)
(361,857)	Long Term Borrowing	22	(351,622)
(386,865)	Other Long Term Liabilities	28	(377,341)
(29,186)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	14	(28,049)
<b>(876,407)</b>	<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>		<b>(849,534)</b>
<b>498,272</b>	<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>517,231</b>
(202,133)	Usable Reserves	30	(239,284)
(296,139)	Unusable Reserves	32	(277,947)
<b>(498,272)</b>	<b>Total Reserves</b>		<b>(517,231)</b>

The final financial statements were approved for issue on 8th August 2018 by the Strategic Director of Corporate Resources.

## Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the total amounts of income and expenditure chargeable in each year.

2016/17				2017/18		
Gross Exp restated £000	Gross Inc restated £000	Net restated £000		Gross Exp £000	Gross Inc £000	Net £000
			<b>Directorate</b>			
395,954	(255,731)	140,223	People Services	375,547	(247,112)	128,435
120,440	(50,412)	70,028	Communities and Place	106,905	(43,783)	63,122
149,244	(104,404)	44,840	Organisation and Governance	129,819	(100,847)	28,972
940	(2,094)	(1,154)	Corporate	137	(1,545)	(1,408)
63,809	(59,726)	4,083	Local authority housing (HRA)	46,676	(59,436)	(12,760)
(38,280)	38,280	0	Internal Trading	(25,458)	25,458	0
<b>692,107</b>	<b>(434,087)</b>	<b>258,020</b>	<b>Cost of Services</b>	<b>633,626</b>	<b>(427,265)</b>	<b>206,361</b>
38,681	(14,493)	24,188	Other operating expenditure (Note 9)	59,835	(19,103)	40,732
58,210	(26,837)	31,373	Financing and investment income and expenditure (Note 10)	55,609	(20,406)	35,203
20	(232,309)	(232,289)	Taxation and non-specific grant income (Note 11)	0	(264,412)	(264,412)
<b>789,018</b>	<b>(707,726)</b>	<b>81,292</b>	<b>(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services</b>	<b>749,070</b>	<b>(731,186)</b>	<b>17,884</b>
		(164,320)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment assets (Note 32)			(4,489)
		844	Impairment losses on non-current assets charged to the Revaluation Reserve			101
		0	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets			(9)
		46,462	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (Note 38)			(32,446)
		<b>(117,014)</b>	<b>* Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure</b>			<b>(36,843)</b>
		<b>(35,722)</b>	<b>Total Comprehensive (Income) &amp; Expenditure</b>			<b>(18,959)</b>

The CIES has been restated to reflect a change in reporting during 2017/18. Corporate Services are now reported separately from the Organisation & Governance directorate.

\* The Council does not have any material items of Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure which would subsequently be reclassified to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services when specific conditions are met.

### Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the in-year movement of reserves, for a breakdown of the movement in Earmarked Reserves see note 30.

	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Council Reserves £000
<b>Balance at 31 March 2016 brought forward</b>	(113,646)	(41,059)	(8,844)	(2,590)	(16,338)	(182,477)	(280,073)	(462,550)
<b>Movement in Reserves during 2016/17</b>								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	68,738	12,554	0	0	0	81,292	(117,014)	(35,722)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	(73,389)	(16,764)	(8,690)	(555)	(1,550)	(100,948)	100,948	0
<b>(Increase)/ Decrease in 2016/17</b>	<b>(4,651)</b>	<b>(4,210)</b>	<b>(8,690)</b>	<b>(555)</b>	<b>(1,550)</b>	<b>(19,656)</b>	<b>(16,066)</b>	<b>(35,722)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward</b>	<b>(118,297)</b>	<b>(45,269)</b>	<b>(17,534)</b>	<b>(3,145)</b>	<b>(17,888)</b>	<b>(202,133)</b>	<b>(296,139)</b>	<b>(498,272)</b>
<b>2017/18</b>								
<b>Movement in Reserves during 2017/18</b>								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	21,512	(3,628)	0	0	0	17,884	(36,843)	(18,959)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	(24,290)	1,163	(13,454)	(3,134)	(15,320)	(55,035)	55,035	0
<b>(Increase)/ Decrease in 2017/18</b>	<b>(2,778)</b>	<b>(2,465)</b>	<b>(13,454)</b>	<b>(3,134)</b>	<b>(15,320)</b>	<b>(37,151)</b>	<b>18,192</b>	<b>(18,959)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2018 carried forward</b>	<b>(121,075)</b>	<b>(47,734)</b>	<b>(30,988)</b>	<b>(6,279)</b>	<b>(33,208)</b>	<b>(239,284)</b>	<b>(277,947)</b>	<b>(517,231)</b>

## Cash Flow Statement

A detailed explanation of the purpose of this statement is included in the Narrative Statement.

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
81,292	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	17,884
(115,707)	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements (Note 41)	(92,388)
27,603	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities (Note 42)	48,890
(6,812)	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	(25,614)
36,096	Investing Activities (Note 44)	(13,310)
5,230	Financing Activities (Note 45)	6,805
34,514	Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(32,119)
67,601	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	33,087
33,087	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (Note 26)	65,206

# 1. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis demonstrates how the funding available to the Council (i.e. government grants, council tax and business rates) for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by the Council in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

	2016/17 restated				
	Net expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances - reported (note 1b)	Net expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances - not reported	Total net expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis (note 1a)	Net Expenditure in the CI&ES
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Directorate</b>					
People Services	138,712	(17,767)	120,945	19,278	140,223
Communities and Place	44,959	331	45,290	24,738	70,028
Organisation and Governance	25,976	27	26,003	18,837	44,840
Corporate	6,233	(4,325)	1,908	(3,062)	(1,154)
Local authority housing (HRA)	(15,126)	0	(15,126)	19,209	4,083
<b>Cost of Services</b>	<b>200,754</b>	<b>(21,734)</b>	<b>179,020</b>	<b>79,000</b>	<b>258,020</b>
Other income and expenditure	(187,881)	0	(187,881)	11,153	(176,728)
<b>(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services</b>	<b>12,873</b>	<b>(21,734)</b>	<b>(8,861)</b>	<b>90,153</b>	<b>81,292</b>
Opening General Fund and HRA Balance			(154,705)		
Less/Plus (Surplus) or Deficit on General Fund and HRA Balance in Year			(8,861)		
<b>Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March*</b>			<b>(163,566)</b>		



	2017/18				
	Net expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances - reported (note 1b)	£000	Net expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances - not reported	£000	Total net expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances
		£000		£000	£000
<b>Directorate</b>					
People Services	137,752	(17,877)		119,875	128,436
Communities and Place	46,089	80		46,169	63,121
Organisation and Governance	27,648	2		27,650	28,972
Corporate	6,364	(4,270)		2,095	(1,408)
Local authority housing (HRA)	(13,334)	0		(13,334)	(12,760)
<b>Cost of Services</b>	<b>204,519</b>	<b>(22,065)</b>		<b>182,455</b>	<b>206,361</b>
Other income and expenditure	(187,698)	0		(187,698)	(188,477)
<b>(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services</b>	<b>16,821</b>	<b>(22,065)</b>		<b>(5,243)</b>	<b>17,884</b>
Opening General Fund and HRA Balance					
Less/Plus (Surplus) or Deficit on General Fund and HRA Balance in Year				(163,566)	
				(5,243)	
<b>Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March</b>				<b>(168,809)</b>	

The 2016/17 EFA has been restated to reflect a change in reporting during 2017/18. Corporate Services are now reported separately from the Organisation & Governance directorate.

\* For a split of this balance between the General Fund and the HRA - see the Movement in Reserves Statement.

**1a. Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis - adjustments between funding and accounting basis.**

This note provides a reconciliation of the main adjustments to Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA balances to arrive at the amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The relevant transfers between reserves are explained in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2016/17 restated				
Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts	£000	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (note 2)	Other Differences (note 3)	Total Adjustments
		£000	£000	£000
People Services	15,793	3,535	(50)	19,278
Communities and Place	23,825	1,116	(203)	24,738
Organisation and Governance	17,612	1,118	107	18,837
Corporate	(3,062)	0	0	(3,062)
Local authority housing (HRA)	18,907	55	247	19,209
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>73,075</b>	<b>5,824</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>79,000</b>
Other income and expenditure	(2,489)	10,998	2,644	11,153
<b>Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service</b>	<b>70,586</b>	<b>16,822</b>	<b>2,745</b>	<b>90,153</b>
2017/18				
Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts	£000	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (note 2)	Other Differences (note 3)	Total Adjustments
		£000	£000	£000
People Services	(2,401)	12,193	(1,231)	8,561
Communities and Place	13,114	3,850	(11)	16,953
Organisation and Governance	2,344	(1,076)	54	1,322
Corporate	(3,503)	0	0	(3,503)
Local authority housing (HRA)	269	192	113	574
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>9,823</b>	<b>15,159</b>	<b>(1,075)</b>	<b>23,907</b>
Other income and expenditure	(9,721)	10,137	(1,196)	(780)
<b>Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>25,296</b>	<b>(2,271)</b>	<b>23,127</b>

### **Note 1 - Adjustments for Capital Fund and Expenditure Purposes**

Adjustments for capital purposes – this column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line and for:

Other operating expenditure – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets. This also includes adjustments for the use of capital receipts towards administrative costs of non-current capital receipts pool.

Financing and investment income and expenditure – the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.

Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

### **Note 2 - Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of pension IAS19 related expenditure and income**

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

For services this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.

For financing and investment income and expenditure – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

### **Note 3 - Other Differences**

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

For services this represents the removal of the equal pay provision which had been supported by unusable reserves and the amounts by which finance costs charged to the CIES are different from finance costs chargeable in the year.

The charge under Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure includes the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for council tax and NDR that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future Surpluses or Deficits on the Collection Fund.

**1b. Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis - segmental analysis of Net Cost of Service reported**

2016/17 restated	Recharge	Interest	External	Total	Interest	Other	Total	Net
	Income	Revenue	Income	Income	Expense	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
People Services	(17,809)	0	(206,626)	(224,435)	0	363,147	363,147	138,712
Communities and Place	(15,496)	0	(34,455)	(49,951)	0	94,910	94,910	44,959
Organisation and Governance	(4,975)	(2,300)	(86,451)	(93,726)	22,675	97,027	119,702	25,976
Corporate	0	0	(13,881)	(13,881)	0	20,114	20,114	6,233
Local authority housing (HRA)	0	0	(59,727)	(59,727)	0	44,601	44,601	(15,126)
<b>Reported net cost of Services</b>	<b>(38,280)</b>	<b>(2,300)</b>	<b>(401,140)</b>	<b>(441,720)</b>	<b>22,675</b>	<b>619,799</b>	<b>642,474</b>	<b>200,754</b>

2017/18	Recharge	Interest	External	Total	Interest	Other	Total	Net
	Income	Revenue	Income	Income	Expense	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
People Services	(17,386)	0	(202,067)	(219,453)	0	357,205	357,205	137,752
Communities and Place	(5,778)	0	(36,789)	(42,567)	0	88,656	88,656	46,089
Organisation and Governance	(2,294)	171	(99,182)	(101,305)	22,349	106,604	128,953	27,648
Corporate	0	0	(13,228)	(13,228)	0	19,592	19,592	6,364
Local authority housing (HRA)	0	0	(59,436)	(59,436)	0	46,102	46,102	(13,334)
<b>Reported net cost of Services</b>	<b>(25,458)</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>(410,702)</b>	<b>(435,989)</b>	<b>22,349</b>	<b>618,159</b>	<b>640,508</b>	<b>204,519</b>

## **2. Accounting Policies 2017/18**

### **i. General Principles**

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2017/18 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2018. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, these Regulations require the accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18 supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments. The Statement of Accounts has been prepared on a going concern basis.

### **ii. Accruals of Income and Expenditure**

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

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

## 7) Collection Fund

Retained Business Rate and Council Tax income is included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for the year and treated as accrued income. This is measured at the full amount receivable.

Both NDR, Top Up Income and Council Tax support are recognised in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement in the line Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income. As a billing authority the difference between the NDR and Council Tax included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund shall be taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and reported in the Movement in Reserve Statement. Each major preceptor's share of the accrued NDR and Council Tax income will be available from the information that is required to be produced in order to prepare the Collection Fund Statement.

While the Council Tax and NDR income for the year credited to the Collection Fund is the accrued income for the year, regulations determine when it should be released from the Collection Fund and transferred to the Council's General Fund, or paid out from the Collection Fund to the major preceptors. The amount credited to the General Fund under statute is the Council's demand on the Fund for that year, plus/(less) the Council's share of any surplus/(deficit) on the Collection Fund for the previous year. This amount may be more or less than the accrued income for the year in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18.

Revenue from non-exchange transactions shall be recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the authority, and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

### **iii. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Services are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding non current assets during the year:

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

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

For capital expenditure incurred before 1st April 2008 and for supported capital expenditure incurred on or after that date, MRP will be determined by charging the expenditure on an appropriate annuity rate over the remaining life in respect of that expenditure.

For unsupported capital expenditure incurred after 31st March 2008 MRP will be determined by charging the expenditure over the expected useful life of the relevant assets in equal instalments or as the principal repayment on an annuity basis, starting in the year after the asset becomes operational. For annuity basis the interest rate charged is 4.3% for unsupported capital expenditure incurred after 31st March 2017. MRP on purchases of freehold land will be charged over 50 years. MRP on expenditure not related to fixed assets but which has been capitalised by regulation or direction will be charged over the number of years specified in the CLG Guidance.

For assets acquired by finance leases or the Private Finance Initiative, MRP will be determined as being equal to the element of the rent or charge that goes to write down the balance sheet liability. For the transferred debt from other Authorities an appropriate annuity basis will be used over 50 years.

Where loans are made to other bodies for their capital expenditure, no MRP will be charged. However, the capital receipts generated by the annual repayments on those loans will be put aside to repay debt instead.

No MRP will be charged in respect of assets held within the Housing Revenue Account.

Capital expenditure incurred during 2017/18 will not be subject to a MRP charge until 2018/19.

## **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 Council.

An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. untaken flexi leave) earned by employees but not taken before the year end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefits. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

### **Termination Benefits**

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the authority can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the authority recognises costs for a restructuring.

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

### **Post Employment Benefits**

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

- 1) The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE).
- 2) The NHS' Pension Scheme, administered by NHS Pensions for Public Health employees who transferred to Derby City Council.
- 3) The Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Derbyshire County Council.

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



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

### **The Local Government Pension Scheme**

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

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

Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate. The details of these rates are included in the Defined Benefit Pension Schemes note.

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

- Quoted securities - current bid price
- Unquoted securities - professional estimate
- Unitised securities - current bid price
- Property - market value.

The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:

**1) Service costs comprising:**

a) current service cost - the increases in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year - allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked.

b) past service cost - the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years - debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

c) net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), i.e. net interest expense for the Council - the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement - this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period - taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

## 2) Remeasurements comprising:

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

b) actuarial gains and losses - changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions - charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

3) Contributions paid to the Derbyshire County Council pension fund - cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are appropriations to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

### **Discretionary Benefits**

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

## **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:

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

2) Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period - the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect such events but where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect.

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

## **viii. Financial Instruments**

### **Financial Liabilities**

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

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

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

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund Balance to be spread over future years. The Council has a policy of spreading the gain or loss over the term that was remaining on the loan against which the premium was payable or discount receivable when it was repaid. The reconciliation of amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net charge required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

### **Financial Assets**

Financial assets are classified into two types:

- **Loans and Receivables** - assets that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market.
- **Available-for-Sale Assets** - assets that have a quoted market price and/or do not have fixed or determinable payments.

## Loans and Receivables

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

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

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

## Available-for-Sale Assets

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

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

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

The inputs to the measurement techniques are categorised in accordance with the following three levels:

- Level 1 inputs – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets that the authority can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs – unobservable inputs for the asset.

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

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

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

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

#### **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 Council when there is reasonable assurance that:

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

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

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

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

### **Business Improvement Districts (BID)**

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

## **x. Heritage Assets**

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

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

Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. However, some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to heritage assets as detailed below. Smaller individual items with a value of less than £10,000 are not recognised unless they form part of a significant collection. The accounting policies in relation to heritage assets that are deemed to include elements of intangible heritage assets are also presented below.

The Council's heritage asset collections are relatively static and acquisitions and donations are rare. Where they do occur acquisitions are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at valuation, using the appropriate methodology for the specific collection. The Council's materiality is consistent with the policy for Property, Plant and Equipment.

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

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

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

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

### **Art Collection**

The art collection includes paintings, drawings and sculptures and is reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuations. The most significant element of the Council's art collection is its collection of Joseph Wright oil paintings.

### **Decorative Art Collection**

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

### **Industrial Collection**

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

### **Natural History Collection**

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

### **Military Collection**

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

### **Civic Regalia**

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

### **Sculptures/Monuments**

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

### **Other Collections**

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



## **Heritage Assets - General**

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

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

### **xi. 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.

### **xii. The Council as Lessee**

#### **Finance Leases**

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

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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



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

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

### **Operating Leases**

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

## **xiii. The Council as Lessor**

### **Finance Leases**

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

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

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

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

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

### **Operating Leases**

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

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

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

### **Recognition**

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of PPE is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Single item acquisitions below £10,000 are not recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet in line with the Council's de minimus threshold for capitalisation, however these items are financed as capital. 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.

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2017/18 requires that the Council depreciates separately any part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item.

In order to identify any such significant components, the Council has made a number of assumptions with regards to materiality and the proportion of the cost of the overall asset made up by the individual components. For all relevant asset categories, excluding Council Dwellings, the Council reviews material components whereby the main property asset has a gross book value of £2m or greater. Individual components are only recognised where they represent a significant proportion (20% or greater) of the main asset. A further review is then undertaken to determine the depreciation charge variance between componentising the asset and not componentising the asset. If this variance is deemed to be less than 20% the asset is not componentised. For Council Dwellings, the Council has applied the componentisation requirements under HRA Self-Financing regulations introduced for 2013/14. The Council applies 10 component categories to Council Dwellings with a range of Useful Economic Lives (UEL) between 12 and 60 years.

In accordance with the Code of Practice 2017/18, PPE assets are only recognised if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council. The PPE assets of the Council's Community, Voluntary Controlled, Voluntary Aided (excluding land) and Foundation schools are considered to meet the IFRS definition for recognition and are included in the Council's balance sheet. Land at Voluntary Aided school sites does not meet this criteria and so is excluded. In addition as Academy schools are not owned or fully funded by the Council, they are also not considered to meet the recognition criteria and are therefore not included in the Council's Balance Sheet.

#### **Derecognition**

As components are added, any component being replaced is derecognised. On derecognising components where the component is within a non separated component bundle, the depreciation is apportioned on a straight line basis and derecognised accordingly. In addition, where the historic cost of the old component is not readily determinable, it has been estimated by comparing the remaining useful economic life of the component to the original useful economic life and the cost of the replacement component. A pro rata of both the depreciation and any applicable Revaluation Reserve is also derecognised.

#### **Measurement**

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

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

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

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

- Assets under construction - cost
- Infrastructure assets - depreciated historical cost
- Community assets - these assets are held in perpetuity, have no determinable useful life and may have restrictions upon their disposal. Generally a nil value has been adopted against these assets with the exception of allotments (where the value is based upon income generated) and parks/play equipment which is held at depreciated historical cost.
- Dwellings - current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUVSH)
- Surplus assets – fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective.
- All other assets - current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value - EUV).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vehicle, Plant, Equipment and Intangible fixed assets are not valued, they are held at depreciated historic cost.

## **Impairment**

Where indications of impairment exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

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

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

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

## **Depreciation**

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases, on unadjusted asset values and remaining useful life balances held as at the beginning of the Financial Year (1st April), with the exception of Council Dwellings which are valued annually on the 1st April :

- Dwellings and other buildings - straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the Valuer (usually 60 years)
- Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment - straight-line allocation over the useful life of the asset (usually between 3 and 20 years).
- Infrastructure - straight-line allocation over 40 years.

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

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

## **Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale**

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

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

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

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

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of receipts relating to housing disposals (75% for dwellings, 50% for land and other assets, net of statutory deductions and allowances) is payable to the Government. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

### **xv. Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar Contracts**

PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. Where the Council is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes, and controls a significant residual interest of the asset, the Council carries the assets used under the contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment. Where either of these criteria are not met the assets are not included in the Council's balance sheet.

The original recognition of these assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the property, plant and equipment) is balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment.

Non current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as Property, Plant and Equipment owned by the Council.

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

- Fair value of the services received during the year - debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Finance cost - an interest charge of 2.61% - 7.53% on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Contingent rent - increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Payment towards liability - applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator (the profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease).
- Lifecycle replacement costs - proportion of the amounts payable is posted to the Balance Sheet as a prepayment and then recognised as additions to Property, Plant and Equipment when the relevant works are eventually carried out.

## **xvi. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingents Assets**

### **Provisions**

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

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

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

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



The Council currently hold a number of provisions on the Balance Sheet, further details of these provisions can be found in note 29.

### **Contingent Liabilities**

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

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

The Council currently has three material contingent liabilities, details of these can be found in note 39.

### **xvii. Reserves**

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund or HRA 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 or HRA Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement, so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

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

Further details of the Council's reserves can be found in notes 30, 31 and 32.

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

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



## **xix. Accounting for Local Government Schools**

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom confirms that the balance of control for local authority maintained schools (i.e. those categories of school identified in the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, as amended) lies with the local authority. The Code also stipulates that those schools' assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows are recognised in the local authority financial statements (and not the Group Accounts). Therefore schools' transactions, cash flow and balances are recognised in each of the financial statements of the authority as if they were the transactions, cash flows and balances of the authority.

The treatment of land and buildings for each type of school is based on the legal framework underlying each type of school. The Council controls the management and running of community, special, voluntary aided and voluntary controlled schools and therefore the land (excluding voluntary aided schools) and buildings of those schools are included on the Council's balance sheet.

All activities of community, special, foundation, voluntary aided and voluntary controlled schools are accounted for by the Council. For example, capital expenditure is added to the balances for those schools.

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

Individual schools' balances at 31st March 2018 are included in the balance sheet of the Council as any unspent delegated schools budgets remain the property of the Council.

### **PFI Schemes**

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

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

## **xx. 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.

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

An assessment of the Council's interests in other entities has been carried out to establish the group boundary. Inclusion in the group is dependant upon the extent of the Council's control over the entity, demonstrated through ownership or influence by representation on the board of directors of the entity.

The Council has a number of interests in other companies but the majority are considered immaterial or do not meet the required level of control to be consolidated into the Council's accounts.

The Council's main interest relates to Derby Homes Ltd which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Council. Derby Homes produce financial statements to 31st March in line with the Council's own financial reporting; there are no material differences in accounting policies between the two entities. In line with the code of practice for local authority accounting these accounts are consolidated into the group accounts on a line by line basis. This is the only entity consolidated into the Council's group accounts.

## **xxii. Fair Value Measurement**

The Council measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets and investment properties at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either;

- a) in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- b) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The Council measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the Council takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Council uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Council's financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the authority can access at the measurement date

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

### **xxiii. Investment Property**

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use. Properties are not depreciated but are valued annually according to market conditions at the year end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

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

### **xxiv. Overheads and Support Services**

The costs of overheads and support services are included in the CIES within the Directorate which reports on the service, for example Payroll is included within the Organisation and Governance directorate.

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

The Council is required to disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18. There are 4 Accounting Standards that have been issued and not yet applied in the preparation of the accounts these are:

#### **IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments**

IFRS9 replaces IAS39, Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement. It is meant to respond to criticisms that IAS 39 is too complex, inconsistent with the way entities manage their businesses and risks, and defers the recognition of credit losses on loans and receivables until too late in the credit cycle.

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

IFRS 15 will require local authorities to recognise revenue in such a way that it represents the transfer of promised goods or services to the service recipient (customer) in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the authority expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. CIPFA is of the view that generally this should not have a substantial effect for local authorities with relatively predictable income streams but it may have an impact on authorities where the consideration is variable and/or when income is recognised over time.

#### **Amendments to IAS12 Income Taxes**

The amendments clarify that unrealised losses on debt instruments measured at fair value in the financial statements but at a cost for tax purposes can give rise to deductible temporary differences.

#### **Amendments to IAS7 Statement of Cash Flows**

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows require a disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

The Council does not believe the above standards will have a material impact and therefore have not been adopted for the 2017/18 financial statements.

### **4. Events after the reporting period**

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Interim Strategic Director of Corporate Resources on 31st July 2018 Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes.

The Council is not aware of any events that occurred between the 31 March 2018 and this authorisation date, that would require disclosure.

## **5. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies**

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

### **1) Government Funding:**

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

### **2) PFI Schemes:**

The Council has five PFI schemes in operation which are included within the Statement of Accounts. In all cases, judgements have been made about the nature and timing of future project expenditure given the complexity of projects. The actual profiling of future project costs may be subject to change due to unforeseen circumstances. The Council has judged that 1 of these schemes does not meet the recognition criteria and is therefore not included on the balance sheet. Further details of the Council's PFI schemes are included in the relevant notes to the accounts.

### **3) Componentisation of Property, Plant and Equipment:**

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2017/18 requires that the Council depreciates separately any part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item.

In order to identify any such significant components, the Council has made a number of assumptions with regards to materiality and the proportion of the cost of the overall asset made up by the individual components. For all relevant asset categories, excluding Council Dwellings, a materiality threshold of £2m for individual property assets, and 20% for significant components were established based on the materiality of potential movement in depreciation. For Council Dwellings, the Council has applied the componentisation breakdown required under HRA Self-Financing regulations introduced for 2013/14. The Council applies multiple component categories to Council Dwellings with a range of Useful Economic Lives (UEL) between 12 and 60 years.

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

#### 4) Heritage Assets:

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2017/18 requires that the Council accounts for its tangible and intangible heritage assets. As a result, values for these assets are now recognised in the Council's balance sheet position, except where valuations are not available and the cost of obtaining valuations would be disproportionate to the benefits to the users of the Statement of Accounts.

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

#### 5) Group Accounts

An assessment of the Council's interests in other entities has been carried out to establish the group boundary. Inclusion in the group is dependant upon the judgement of the extent of the Council's control over the entity, demonstrated through ownership or influence by representation on the board of directors of the entity.

#### 6) Pooled Budgets

The Council has entered into a pooled budget arrangement with the Southern Derbyshire CCG (SDCCG) for the provision of health and social care services. This agreement has been made under section 75 of the National Health Services Act 2006. Within the pooled budget the Council has assessed that it operates as both the host partner and as the lead commissioner. In line with this assessment the Council's accounts include income from the SDCCG and expenditure to providers on a gross basis. Further details of the pool arrangement are included in the Pooled Budget note.

#### 7) Reporting Segments

Due to the changes in reporting requirements in the 2017 Code of Practice the CIES is now presented based on how the authority is organised and funded. The Council has presented its CIES on the basis of how it reports its management accounts during the financial year which is by service directorate. The Council has three service directorates; People's Services, Communities & Place and Organisation & Governance along with a separate Housing Revenue Account. The Council also report separately on Corporate services.

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

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions on amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The key judgements and estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment - Valuation	The Council's portfolio of Other Land and Buildings is revalued as part of a 5 year rolling programme. The value of those assets is based upon calculations and estimation techniques employed by the Council's Valuers following the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) guidance. Changes in asset values are largely influenced by market forces which can be volatile. Therefore it is uncertain that the Council's assets will not see a significant change in value.	Any revaluation of assets either upward or downward would be reflected in the Council's asset base. It is estimated that a 1% change in asset values would result in a change of £4.449 million.
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	Details of the effect of changes in the key actuarial assumptions are included in the Defined Benefit Pension Schemes note (note 38).
Arrears	At 31 March 2018, the Council had a balance of gross short-term debtors of £64.487 million. The Council has applied an impairment of doubtful debts of £24.240 million based on age of debt and historic experience of rates of recovery. However, in the current economic climate it is not certain that such an allowance would be sufficient.	If collection rates were to deteriorate a 10% increase in the number of bad and doubtful debts would require an additional £2.424 million to be set aside as an allowance. The Council's impairment of doubtful debts include £7.872m in relation to Council Tax and NDR based on assumed collection rates. A 1% reduction in these rates would require an additional impairment of £0.079m to be put aside.



## 7. Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations

This note details the adjustments that are made to the total comprehensive income and expenditure recognised by the Council in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by the statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

2016/17 Comparative Figures		Usable					Unusable
	General Fund Balance restated £000	Housing Revenue Account restated £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves restated £000	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:							
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:							
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(19,389)	(13,554)	0	0	0	32,943	
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	(53,260)	(21,023)	0	0	0	74,283	
Revaluation gains matched to prior years impairments	8,817	1,952	0	0	0	(10,769)	
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	(310)	0	0	0	0	310	
Impairment charges for Assets Held for Sale	(1,355)	0	0	0	0	1,355	
Amortisation of intangible assets	(348)	0	0	0	0	348	
Capital grants and contributions applied	12,515	0	0	0	0	(12,515)	
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	4,903	0	0	0	0	(4,903)	
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	(29,872)	(7,557)	0	0	0	37,429	
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:							
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	6,886	56	0	0	0	(6,942)	
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	261	56	0	0	0	(317)	



2016/17 Comparative Figures		Usable					Unusable
		General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		13,900	0	0	0	(13,900)	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account		0	0	0	0		
Adjustment primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						12,350	(12,350)
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		4,491	10,002	(14,493)	0	0	0
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure		0	0	10,769	0	0	(10,769)
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current capital receipts pool		(1,251)	0	1,251	0	0	0
Receipt of Capital loan repayments		0	0	(6,209)	0	0	6,209
Transfer from deferred capital receipts reserve upon receipt of cash		0	0	(8)	0	0	8
Adjustment primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:							
Deferred Sales Proceeds		(58)	0	0	0	0	58
Adjustment primarily involving the Major Repair Reserve:							
Posting of revenue resource to/(from) HRA for Major Repairs Reserve		0	13,554	0	(13,554)	0	0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure		0	0	0	12,999	0	(12,999)
Adjustment primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:							
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		(54)	(189)	0	0	0	243

2016/17 Comparative Figures		Usable					Unusable
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000	
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:							
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(39,124)	(279)	0	0	0		39,403
Employers pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	22,358	223	0	0	0		(22,581)
Adjustable primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:							
Amount by which council tax and NNDR income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and NNDR income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(2,644)	0	0	0	0		2,644
Adjustment primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:							
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	145	(5)	0	0	0		(140)
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>(73,389)</b>	<b>(16,764)</b>	<b>(8,690)</b>	<b>(555)</b>	<b>(1,550)</b>		<b>100,948</b>

2017/18		Usable					Unusable
		General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:							
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:							
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets		(21,087)	(14,823)	0	0	0	35,910
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment		(14,930)	(13,720)	0	0	0	28,650
Revaluation gains matched to prior years impairments		20,078	13,333	0	0	0	(33,411)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties		(6)	0	0	0	0	6
Impairment charges for Assets Held for Sale		(418)	0	0	0	0	418
Amortisation of intangible assets		(287)	0	0	0	0	287
Capital grants and contributions applied		15,679	0	0	0	0	(15,679)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute		(2,972)	0	0	0	0	2,972
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							
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		(50,095)	(8,499)	0	0	0	58,594
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment		7,421	52	0	0	0	(7,473)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances		1,438	68	0	0	0	(1,506)
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		35,981	0	0	0	(35,981)	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account		0	0	0	0	20,661	(20,661)

2017/18		Usable					Unusable	
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000		Movement in Unusable Reserves £000	
Adjustment primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:								
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	8,867	10,236	(19,103)	0	0		0	0
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	8,047	0	0		(8,047)	
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current capital receipts pool	(1,240)	0	1,240	0	0		0	0
Receipt of capital loan repayments	0	0	(3,589)	0	0		3,589	
Transfer from deferred capital receipts reserve upon receipt of cash	0	0	(49)	0	0		49	
Adjustment primarily involving the Major Repair Reserve:								
Posting of revenue resource to/(from) HRA for Major Repairs Reserve	0	14,821	0	(14,821)	0		0	0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	11,687	0		(11,687)	
Adjustment primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:								
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(53)	(119)	0	0	0		172	
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:								
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(49,183)	(432)	0	0	0		49,615	

2017/18		Usable					Unusable
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000	
Employers pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	24,079	240	0	0	0	(24,319)	
Adjustable primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:							
Amount by which council tax and NNDR income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and NNDR income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	1,196	0	0	0	0	(1,196)	
Adjustment primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:							
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	1,242	6	0	0	0	(1,248)	
Total Adjustments	(24,290)	1,163	(13,454)	(3,134)	(15,320)	55,035	

### 8. Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

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

	People Services	Communities & Place	Organisation & Governance restated	Corporate restated	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	Internal Trading	Other Income and Expenditure restated	TOTAL
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>2016/17</b>								
<b>Expenditure</b>								
Employee expenses	161,590	35,593	23,653	642	1,451	0	0	222,929
Employee expenses for Voluntary Aided and Foundation Schools	23,402	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,402
Other service expenses	193,392	50,495	111,668	298	29,731	0	20	385,604
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	17,570	34,352	13,923	0	32,627	0	0	98,472
Interest payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,675	22,675
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,251	1,251
Gain or Loss on Disposal of non current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,430	37,430
Internal Trading	0	0	0	0	0	(38,280)	0	(38,280)
Pension Interest Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,535	35,535
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>395,954</b>	<b>120,440</b>	<b>149,244</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>63,809</b>	<b>(38,280)</b>	<b>96,911</b>	<b>789,018</b>
<b>Income</b>								
Fees, charges & other service income	(47,280)	(46,737)	(16,397)	(1,509)	(59,726)	0	0	(171,649)
Interest and Investment Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2,300)	(2,300)
Income from council tax, non-domestic rates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(172,073)	(172,073)
Government Grants and Contributions	(208,451)	(3,675)	(88,007)	(585)	0	0	(59,839)	(360,557)
PFI Deferred Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	(397)	(397)
Internal Trading	0	0	0	0	0	38,280	0	38,280
Gain or Loss on Disposal of non current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	(14,493)	(14,493)
Pension interest income	0	0	0	0	0	0	(24,537)	(24,537)
<b>Total income</b>	<b>(255,731)</b>	<b>(50,412)</b>	<b>(104,404)</b>	<b>(2,094)</b>	<b>(59,726)</b>	<b>38,280</b>	<b>(273,639)</b>	<b>(707,726)</b>
<b>Surplus or deficit on the provision of services</b>	<b>140,223</b>	<b>70,028</b>	<b>44,840</b>	<b>(1,154)</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(176,728)</b>	<b>81,292</b>

	People Services	Communities & Place	Organisation & Governance	Corporate	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	Internal Trading	Other Income and Expenditure	TOTAL
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>2017/18</b>								
<b>Expenditure</b>								
Employee expenses	162,519	39,375	22,601	905	1,173	0	0	226,573
Employee expenses for Voluntary Aided and Foundation Schools	22,578	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,578
Other service expenses	191,134	55,239	104,822	(768)	30,293	0	0	380,720
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(684)	12,291	2,396	0	15,210	0	2,646	31,859
Interest payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,349	22,349
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,240	1,240
Gain or Loss on Disposal of non current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,595	58,595
Internal Recharges	0	0	0	0	0	(25,458)	0	(25,458)
Pension Interest Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,614	30,614
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>375,547</b>	<b>106,905</b>	<b>129,819</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>46,676</b>	<b>(25,458)</b>	<b>115,444</b>	<b>749,070</b>
<b>Income</b>								
Fees, charges & other service income	(46,636)	(38,702)	(16,483)	(1,236)	(59,432)	0	0	(162,489)
Interest and Investment Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	72
Income from council tax, non-domestic rates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(174,458)	(174,458)
Government Grants and Contributions	(200,476)	(5,081)	(84,364)	(309)	(4)	0	(89,557)	(379,791)
PFI Deferred Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	(398)	(398)
Internal Recharges	0	0	0	0	0	25,458	0	25,458
Gain or Loss on Disposal of non current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	(19,103)	(19,103)
Pension interest income	0	0	0	0	0	0	(20,477)	(20,477)
<b>Total income</b>	<b>(247,112)</b>	<b>(43,783)</b>	<b>(100,847)</b>	<b>(1,545)</b>	<b>(59,436)</b>	<b>25,458</b>	<b>(303,921)</b>	<b>(731,186)</b>
<b>Surplus or deficit on the provision of services</b>	<b>128,435</b>	<b>63,122</b>	<b>28,972</b>	<b>(1,408)</b>	<b>(12,760)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(188,477)</b>	<b>17,884</b>

This note has been restated to correct the split between income and expenditure on interest payable and receivable.



## **9. Other operating expenditure**

<b>2016/17 £000</b>		<b>2017/18 £000</b>
	Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,240
1,251		
22,937	(Gains)/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	39,492
<b>24,188</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>40,732</b>

## **10. Financing and investment income and expenditure**

<b>2016/17 £000</b>		<b>2017/18 £000</b>
22,675	Interest payable and similar charges	22,349
10,998	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	10,137
(2,240)	Interest receivable and similar income	171
(60)	Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	(100)
0	Financial Instrument Impairments	2,646
<b>31,373</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>35,203</b>

## **11. Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income**

<b>2016/17 £000</b>		<b>2017/18 £000</b>
(397)	PFI Deferred rental income	(398)
(80,541)	Council tax income	(86,424)
1,624	Share of prior year Collection Fund Surplus	(1,311)
(34,616)	Revenue Support Grant	(25,203)
(45,250)	Retained Business Rates	(44,592)
(13,290)	Business Rates Retention Top Up Grant	(15,291)
0	Other Retained Business Rates related funding	(1,636)
(33,404)	Non-ring-fenced government grants	(37,898)
(26,415)	Capital grants and contributions	(51,659)
<b>(232,289)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(264,412)</b>



## 12. Accounting for Local Government Schools

The Council has the following maintained schools:

<b>2016/17</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Voluntary Controlled</b>	<b>Voluntary Aided</b>	<b>Foundation</b>	<b>Special</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of schools, (including nursery schools and excluding PFI schools)	60	1	7	5	5	78
Value of land and buildings at 31st March 2017	£175.1m	£1.0m	£10.8m	£58.9m	£15.5m	£261.3m
Number of schools subject to PFI contracts	3	0	0	1	1	5
Value of land and buildings at 31st March 2017	£17.7m	0	0	£8.7m	£1.9m	£28.3m

<b>2017/18</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Voluntary Controlled</b>	<b>Voluntary Aided</b>	<b>Foundation</b>	<b>Special</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of schools, (including nursery schools and excluding PFI schools)	54	1	7	4	5	71
Value of land and buildings at 31st March 2018	£161.5m	£1.3m	£12.7m	£44.4m	£18.1m	£238.0m
Number of schools subject to PFI contracts	2	0	0	0	1	3
Value of land and buildings at 31st March 2018	£9.5m	0	0	0	£3.8m	£13.3m

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

The buildings of VA schools with a carrying value of £12.7m (£10.8m in 2016/17), while included in the Council's financial statements due to the control arrangements, are owned by individual diocese. The Council would be unable to use these assets to settle future liabilities.

Capital expenditure on community, special, foundation, voluntary aided and voluntary controlled schools is added to the balances for those schools as reported in Note 16. Academy schools are separate entities not controlled by the Council and so are not included in the financial statements.

Where a school proposes to transfer to Academy Status, the Council will continue to retain any asset subject to transfer on the basis of its last revaluation and maintains both the asset value and the anticipated useful life until the date of transfer. The Council has taken the view that any asset transferring will continue to be used for the provision of education services thus supporting the Council's statutory obligation for the provision of education. On transfer to an Academy, assets are derecognised in the Council's financial statements for nil consideration. During 2017/18 eight Derby City Council school's converted to academy status (two in 2016/17). The Council receives Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) for all its maintained schools and therefore includes both income and expenditure items within the accounts for all schools.

DSG is credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement within Peoples Services based on amounts due from the Department for Education for 2017/18.

The DSG is allocated between central Council Budget and budgets allocated to individual schools (delegated school budgets). Expenditure from central Council budgets and delegated schools budgets is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement under Peoples Services - Children and Young People. Further details regarding the Council's DSG allocation are provided in the Dedicated Schools Grant note.

Individual schools' balances at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 are included in the balance sheet of the Council under the heading Usable Reserves.

#### PFI Schemes

The Council has 2 schools as part of its Grouped Schools PFI contract. The buildings for community schools are shown on the Council's balance sheet with the related liability.

The Council previously had 5 schools under this contract, but one of these converted to Academy status in 2011/12 and two have converted during 2017/18. The building assets for the school were transferred to the Academy and treated as a disposal within the Council's Statement of Accounts.

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

The Council also has one school which is subject to its BSF PFI contract. This schools, and the associated PFI liabilities, is also shown on the Council's Balance Sheet. The Council previously had 2 schools under this contract, but one of these converted to Academy status in 2016/17. The building assets for the school were transferred to the Academy and treated as a disposal within the Council's Statement of Accounts. The PFI liabilities in respect of both BSF PFI schools remains on the Council's balance sheet as the Council is the party to the contract with the PFI Operator.

### 13. Dedicated Schools Grant

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

<b>Schools Budget Funded by Dedicated Schools Grant 2016/17</b>			
	<b>Central Expenditure</b>	<b>Individual Schools Budget</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Final DSG for 2016/17 before Academy recoupment			(206,910)
Academy figure recouped for 2016/17			51,995
Total DSG after Academy recoupment for 2016/17			(154,915)
plus: brought forward from 2015/16			(6,882)
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2016/17	(23,067)	(138,730)	(161,797)
In year adjustments	(452)	452	0
Final budget distribution for 2016/17	(23,519)	(138,278)	(161,797)
Actual central expenditure	16,564		16,564
Actual ISB deployed to schools		138,278	138,278
Carried forward to 2017/18	(6,955)	0	(6,955)

<b>Schools Budget Funded by Dedicated Schools Grant</b>			
	<b>Central Expenditure</b>	<b>Individual Schools Budget</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Final DSG for 2017/18 before Academy recoupment			(216,681)
Academy figure recouped for 2017/18			68,571
Total DSG after Academy recoupment for 2017/18			(148,110)
plus: brought forward from 2016/17			(6,955)
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2017/18	(29,075)	(125,990)	(155,065)
In year adjustments	621	(621)	0
Final budget distribution for 2017/18	(28,454)	(126,611)	(155,065)
Actual central expenditure	21,460		21,460
Actual ISB deployed to schools		126,611	126,611
Carried forward to 2018/19	(6,994)	0	(6,994)

#### 14. Grant Income

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2017/18.

	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000
<b>Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income</b>		
Non Specific Grants	23,461	27,996
PFI Grant	9,944	9,902
Capital Grants	26,415	51,659
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,820</b>	<b>89,557</b>
<b>Credited to Services</b>		
Housing Benefit Subsidy	52,726	51,190
Rent Rebate - Housing Benefit	34,310	32,758
Public Health Grant	20,266	19,766
Housing Benefit Administration	1,397	1,299
YPLA & Learning and Skills	6,055	8,559
Standards Fund	14,878	14,390
Dedicated Schools Grant	154,874	147,509
PFI Grants Credited to Service	1,580	2,872
Other Communities and Place	3,598	3,942
Other People's Service - Children and Young People	6,335	3,968
Other People's Service - Adults	3,727	3,565
Other Organisation and Governance	971	416
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,717</b>	<b>290,234</b>

The Council has received a number of grants, contributions and donations that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that had not been met at the Balance Sheet date which may require the monies or property to be returned to the giver. The balances at the year-end are:

	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000
<b>Capital Grants Receipts In Advance</b>		
Children & Young People (CYP) Grants	368	293
CYP Primary Capital Programme Grant	1,863	1,863
Housing General Fund (HGF) Grants	520	500
D2N2 - A52	0	1,800
D2N2 - Other	0	1,418
HGF Housing Intelligence 4 East Midlands - CLG Grant	99	33
Communities and Place Grants	246	1,835
Communities and Place Contributions	7	7
Derby Arena	45	0
Environment Agency - Our City Our River	13,352	6,180
D2N2 Our City Our River	2,531	2,531
School's Devolved Contributions	316	303
Section 106 contributions	6,141	7,861
Capital Receipts - CPO	662	394
D2N2 - Infinity Park	3,036	3,031
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,186</b>	<b>28,049</b>

#### **15. External Audit Costs**

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

	2016/17 restated £000	2017/18 £000
Fees payable to Ernst and Young with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	209	143
Fees payable to Ernst and Young for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year	29	21
Fees payable in respect of other services provided by Grant Thornton during the year	99	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>164</b>

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

## **a) Movements on Balances**

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant & Equipment £000
<b>Movements in 2016/17</b>									
Cost of Valuation at 1 April 2016	387,441	514,108	44,241	218,527	6,881	21,419	36,496	1,229,113	87,374
Recategorisations	5,531	14,853	99	9,308	0	3	(31,224)	(1,430)	0
Additions	12,581	14,767	1,602	6,958	64	230	10,532	46,734	81
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	118,285	25,994	0	0	0	(1,817)	0	142,462	(1,631)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(19,296)	(47,388)	0	0	(562)	(3,125)	(47)	(70,418)	873
Derecognition - disposals	0	0	(1,377)	0	0	0	0	(1,377)	0
Derecognition - other	0	(3)	(3,145)	0	0	0	0	(3,148)	0
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	(6,535)	(28,343)	0	0	0	(6,826)	0	(41,704)	(24,295)
Other reclassifications	101	(2,534)	(30)	-539	(233)	3,172	0	(63)	0
<b>At 31 March 2017</b>	<b>498,108</b>	<b>491,454</b>	<b>41,390</b>	<b>234,254</b>	<b>6,150</b>	<b>13,056</b>	<b>15,757</b>	<b>1,300,169</b>	<b>62,402</b>

	Council Dwellings & Buildings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant & Equipment £000
<b>Movements in 2016/17</b>									
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 1 April 2016</b>	0	(3,488)	(28,734)	(43,863)	(2,774)	0	0	(78,859)	(3,673)
Depreciation charge	(13,298)	(10,508)	(3,676)	(4,923)	(443)	0	0	(32,848)	(1,253)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	11,643	8,826	0	0	0	0	0	20,469	165
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,659	5,082	0	0	0	0	0	6,741	409
Derecognition - disposals	0	0	1,259	0	0	0	0	1,259	0
Derecognition - Other	0	0	3,012	0	0	0	0	3,012	0
Other reclassifications	(4)	(542)	7	539	0	0	0	0	0
Other movements	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
<b>At 31 March 2017</b>	0	(590)	(28,132)	(48,247)	(3,217)	0	0	(80,186)	(4,352)
<b>Net Book Value</b>									
<b>At 31 March 2017</b>	498,108	490,864	13,258	186,007	2,933	13,056	15,757	1,219,983	58,050
<b>At 1 April 2016</b>	387,441	510,620	15,507	174,664	4,107	21,419	36,496	1,150,254	83,701

	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment						Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000		PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant & Equipment £000	
	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000				
<b>Movements in 2017/18:</b>										
Cost of Valuation at 1 April 2017	498,108	491,454	41,390	6,150	13,056	15,757	1,300,169		62,402	
Recategorisations	98	0	0	36	0	(189)	0		0	
Additions	11,826	12,415	2,270	161	209	27,039	59,906		24	
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(2,072)	(12,458)	0	0	495	0	(14,035)		2,152	
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(1,287)	4,351	0	0	(2,215)	(164)	685		(672)	
Derecognition - disposals	0	0	(2,322)	0	0	0	(2,322)		0	
Derecognition - other	0	0	(13,866)	0	0	0	(13,866)		0	
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	(7,749)	(46,902)	0	0	3,095	0	(51,556)		(12,707)	
Other reclassifications	853	(2,482)	0	0	4,994	150	3,515		0	
<b>At 31 March 2018</b>	<b>499,777</b>	<b>446,378</b>	<b>27,472</b>	<b>6,347</b>	<b>19,634</b>	<b>42,593</b>	<b>1,282,496</b>		<b>51,199</b>	



	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant & Equipment £000
Movements in 2017/18									
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 1 April 2017	0	(590)	(28,132)	(48,247)	(3,217)	0	0	(80,186)	(4,352)
Depreciation charge	(14,337)	(8,893)	(3,449)	(5,330)	(448)	0	0	(32,457)	(1,049)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	13,308	5,371	0	0	0	0	0	18,679	32
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,041	1,899	0	0	0	100	0	3,040	194
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	0	612	0	0	0	0	0	612	143
Derecognition - disposals	0	0	2,081	0	0	0	0	2,081	0
Derecognition - other	0	0	13,441	0	0	0	0	13,441	0
Other reclassifications	(12)	114	0	0	0	(100)	(2)	0	0
At 31 March 2018	0	(1,487)	(16,059)	(53,577)	(3,665)	0	(2)	(74,790)	(5,032)
Net Book Value									
At 31 March 2018	499,777	444,891	11,413	186,718	2,682	19,634	42,591	1,207,706	46,167
At 1 April 2017	498,108	490,864	13,258	186,007	2,933	13,056	15,757	1,219,983	58,050

#### b) Depreciation

	Council Dwellings	Council Dwellings - components	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure
Useful lives used in calculation of depreciation	60 years	12 - 60 years	5 years - perpetuity	3-20 years	40 years

#### c) Capital Commitments

As at 31 March 2018 the Council had entered into a number of contracts for the enhancement of property, plant and equipment with future costs estimated as £17.368 million. The equivalent figure as at 31 March 2017 was £6.980 million. The major commitments are summarised by directorate:

Strategy Area	Major Schemes	Scheme Commitment £000	Total Commitment £000
Schools			1,510
Highways & Transport	A52 Improvements*	4,575	5,548
Housing	New Build & Acquisitions	1,938	2,326
Property			144
ICT	E Services	1,599	1,716
Regeneration	Infinity Park Derby construction of the infrastructure for the enterprise zone, innovation campus, Victory road (IPD) alignment	2,914	3,236
Flood Defence	Our City Our River construction of improved flood defences for the city	2,827	2,888
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,853</b>	<b>17,368</b>

\* A total commitment to spend £24.656m on the A52 scheme with a potential total estimated scheme cost of around £30m. A Cabinet report in September 2018 will outline any final future commitments and funding options.

#### d) Revaluation

The Council carries out a rolling programme for its Property, Plant and Equipment assets which are measured at current value and revalued at least every five years. The valuations have been carried out externally by District Valuer Services (DVS). 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 (RICS). Valuations of vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment are based on depreciated historic cost.

The significant assumptions applied in estimating the current values are:

- 1) All assets have been valued at Current Value as described in the RICS Guidance Notes. The Property Plant and Equipment assets have been valued at Current Value (Existing Use Value).
- 2) Housing Revenue Account - The assets held in the Housing Revenue Account have been valued using the guidance from DCLG as described in the Guidance for Valuers 2017. The adjustment factor applicable for the East Midlands as contained within this guidance is 42% and this has been applied to the relevant asset valuations.
- 3) De minimus - The de minimus level adopted for the 2017/18 revaluation is £10,000.

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000	Heritage Assets £000
<b>Carried at Historical Cost</b>	0	0	11,413	186,718	2,653	165	42,591	243,540	76,169
<b>Valued at Fair Value as at:</b>									
31 March 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 March 2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 March 2016	0	3,999	0	0	0	0	0	3,999	0
31 March 2017	0	54,482	0	0	29	0	0	54,511	0
31 March 2018	499,777	386,410	0	0	0	19,469	0	905,656	0
<b>Total cost or Valuation</b>	<b>499,777</b>	<b>444,891</b>	<b>11,413</b>	<b>186,718</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>19,634</b>	<b>42,591</b>	<b>1,207,706</b>	<b>76,169</b>

#### **17. Heritage Assets**

Heritage Assets consist of the Council's collections of art, decorative art, industrial heritage artefacts, natural history, military artefacts, civic regalia, sculptures/monuments and other minor collections. Smaller individual items with an insurance value of less than £10,000 are considered deminimus and not recognised unless they form part of a larger collection. For further information on Derby City Council's Heritage Assets please see Accounting Policies note.

	Civic Regalia £000	Art Collection £000	Decorative Art Collection £000	Industrial Collection £000	Natural History Collection £000	Other £000	Total £000
<b>Cost or Valuation</b>							
<b>31 March 2016</b>	608	64,636	3,992	1,072	1,237	4,336	75,881
Revaluations recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	233	0	55	0	0	288
<b>31 March 2017</b>	608	64,869	3,992	1,127	1,237	4,336	76,169
Revaluations recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>31 March 2018</b>	608	64,869	3,992	1,127	1,237	4,336	76,169

## **18. Investment Properties**

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

	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000
Rental income from investment property	(60)	(100)
<b>Net (gain)/loss</b>	<b>(60)</b>	<b>(100)</b>

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

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

	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000
Balance at start of the year	1,630	1,342
Additions: Subsequent expenditure	0	0
Asset acquired at nil cost	0	3,515
Movement to PPE	0	(3,515)
Net gain/losses from fair value adjustments	(310)	(6)
other changes	22	0
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>1,336</b>

### **Fair Value Hierarchy**

All the Council's investment properties have been value assessed as Level 2 (£1.314m) and Level 3 (£0.022m) on the fair value hierarchy for valuation purposes (see Accounting Policies for an explanation of the fair value levels).

### **Highest and Best Use**

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

### **Valuation Process for Investment Properties**

The Council's investment property has been valued as at 31 March 2018 in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

## **19. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing**

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

	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000
<b>Opening Capital Financing Requirement</b>	<b>(640,136)</b>	<b>(637,221)</b>
<b>Capital Investment:</b>		
Property, Plant and Equipment	(46,734)	(59,906)
Assets Held for Sale	(49)	(330)
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	4,903	(2,972)
LAMS/Long Term Debtors	(5,559)	(1,187)
Non Cash Property Acquisition	0	3,515
<b>Sources of finance:</b>		
Capital Receipts	10,769	8,047
Receipt of capital loan repayments	(5,538)	(3,589)
Capital Reserves	12,999	11,687
Government grants and other contributions	24,865	36,340
<b>Sums set aside from revenue:</b>		
Direct revenue contributions	317	1,506
Minimum Revenue Provision	6,942	7,473
<b>Closing capital financing requirement</b>	<b>(637,221)</b>	<b>(636,637)</b>
<b>Explanation of movements in year</b>		
Increase/(decrease) in underlying need to borrow (supported by government financial assistance)	2,725	793
Increase/(decrease) in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government financial assistance)	1,489	6,286
HRA capital receipts set aside for redemption of debt	(3,414)	(3,748)
Assets acquired under finance leases	(70)	(162)
Assets acquired under PFI/PPP contracts	(3,645)	(3,753)
<b>Increase/(decrease) in capital financing requirement</b>	<b>(2,915)</b>	<b>(584)</b>

## **20. Leases**

### **Authority as Lessee**

#### **Finance Leases**

The assets acquired under these leases are carried as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet. The net book value (NBV) of these assets and depreciation (Depn) charged for each category of leased assets is shown in the table below.

	2016/17		2017/18	
	NBV £000	Depn £000	NBV £000	Depn £000
Other Land and Buildings	492	(22)	471	(22)
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	522	(152)	348	(152)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>(174)</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>(174)</b>

#### **Operating Leases**

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

	31/03/2017 £000	31/03/2018 £000
No later than one year	593	577
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,766	1,750
Later than five years	2,958	2,576
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,317</b>	<b>4,903</b>

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

	31/03/2017 £000	31/03/2018 £000
Minimum lease payments	626	577
<b>Total</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>577</b>

### **Authority as Lessor**

#### **Finance Leases**

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

	31/03/2017 £000	31/03/2018 £000
Finance lease debtors (net present value of minimum lease payments):		
Current	4	4
Non-current	1,372	1,325
Unearned finance income	2,106	2,010
Unguaranteed residual value of property	(22)	(22)
<b>Gross Investment in the lease</b>	<b>3,460</b>	<b>3,317</b>

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

	Gross Investment		Minimum Lease	
	31/03/2017 £000	31/03/2018 £000	31/03/2017 £000	31/03/2018 £000
Not later than one year	34	33	4	4
Later than one year and not later	137	133	18	18
Later than five years	3,288	3,150	1,331	1,285
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,459</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>1,307</b>

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

#### Operating Leases

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

	31/03/2017 £000	31/03/2018 £000
No later than one year	1,296	1,272
Later than one year and not later	2,716	2,808
Later than five years	20,237	20,674
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,249</b>	<b>24,754</b>

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

## **21. Private Finance Initiatives and Similar Contracts**

The Council has assessed the contractual arrangements of its PFI schemes and with the exception of the Housing Inner City Regeneration scheme has concluded all these assets should be included within the Council's accounts. The Housing Inner City Regeneration PFI has not been included as the Council does not control a significant residual interest in the asset or have the option to purchase or receive the asset for nil consideration.

Future PFI charges are subject to partial indexation using RPIx tables. This therefore leads potential uncertainties about future levels of payments.

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

### **Street Lighting**

A 25-year PFI contract was signed in April 2007 with Connect Roads (Derby), to replace all the life expired lighting units within the city, and to maintain the whole of the lighting stock for the period of the contract.

The rentals payable in 2017/18 were £4.757m, (2016/17 £4.679m), of which £1.061m related to write down of obligations, £1.596m finance costs and the remainder to service charges/prepayments/contingent rent.

Outstanding obligations to make payments under the Street Lighting PFI finance lease at 31 March 2018, accounted for as part of long-term liabilities, are as follows:

	<b>Payment for Services £000</b>	<b>Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £000</b>	<b>Interest £000</b>	<b>Total £000</b>
Payable in 2018/19	1,759	1,142	1,856	4,757
Payable within two to five years	9,975	4,636	4,417	19,028
Payable within six to ten years	9,458	8,018	6,310	23,786
Payable within eleven to fifteen years	7,490	9,063	3,627	20,180
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,682</b>	<b>22,859</b>	<b>16,210</b>	<b>67,751</b>

The above table reflects costs and income at 2017/18 levels. The amounts are partially subject to indexation (RPIx) and to date cumulative inflation applied to some elements of the scheme is 18%. A 1% variation in RPIx would result in a £27m change in payments for services in 2018/19.

Finance lease obligations are recognised on a stage of completion basis during the Core Investment Period (CIP - 2007/08-2012/13) and therefore there are no finance lease liability costs at 31 March 2018.



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

	2016/17	2017/18
Balance outstanding at start of year	24,911	23,920
Payments during the year	(991)	(1,061)
<b>Balance outstanding at year end</b>	<b>23,920</b>	<b>22,859</b>

At the end of the PFI contract the right to retain the Street Lighting assets will be held by the Council. The Council also has the right to terminate the contract if the contract conditions are not complied with.

### **Affordable Housing**

A 30 year PFI contract, to provide a minimum of 170 affordable houses in the City was signed in September 2012 with The Riverside Group Ltd to provide 104 new build properties in Alvaston, Chaddesden & Spondon area of Derby and 66 refurbished and acquired properties across the City.

The construction of the first properties were completed in 2013/14 in July and payments commenced in August 2013. By 31st March 2016 the construction phase was complete.

Riverside Group Ltd receive both a unitary payment from Derby City Council and rental income from property tenants. Approximately 50% of capital expenditure is funded through the Derby City Council lease liability with the remaining 50% met through rental income.

The total unitary charge payable in 2017/18 was £1.249m (2016/17 £1.249m) of which £0.322m related to the write down of obligations (i.e. repayment of principal), £0.637m interest costs and the remainder to service charges/prepayments.

The total Derby City Council capital repayment to Riverside (to be met through the unitary charge) for the whole of the contract is £12.734m. The table below shows the outstanding obligations to make payments at 31 March 2018.

	<b>Payment for Services £000</b>	<b>Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £000</b>	<b>Interest £000</b>	<b>Total £000</b>
Payable in 2018/19	301	329	619	1,249
Payable within two to five years	1,269	1,438	2,292	4,999
Payable within six to ten years	1,845	2,004	2,400	6,249
Payable within eleven to fifteen years	2,235	2,161	1,853	6,249
Payable within sixteen to twenty years	2,436	2,587	1,225	6,248
Payable twenty one to twenty five years	2,935	2,862	452	6,249
Payable within thirty years	204	4	0	208
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,225</b>	<b>11,385</b>	<b>8,841</b>	<b>31,451</b>

The above amounts are fixed costs and therefore are not subject to indexation.

Payments made to the contractor are described as unitary payments, they relate to capital expenditure incurred and interest payable. Lifecycle and on-going servicing of the houses and payment for services are made by the tenant direct to Riverside through the rental stream and do not form part of the outstanding obligations between the Council and the provider as part of the Housing PFI contract.

	<b>2016/17 £000</b>	<b>2017/18 £000</b>
Balance outstanding at start of year	12,021	11,707
Payments during the year	(315)	(322)
<b>Balance outstanding at year end</b>	<b>11,706</b>	<b>11,385</b>

At the end of the PFI contract the Council has the option to purchase the assets from Riverside. Although this option is not guaranteed there is a guaranteed option of control over the residual interests and control of the infrastructure. The Council also has the right to terminate the contract if the contract conditions are not complied with.

The housing rental deferred liability to meet the liability to the contractor for capital expenditure incurred is as follows:

<b>Housing Rental Deferred Liability</b>	<b>2016/17 £000</b>	<b>2017/18 £000</b>
Balance outstanding at start of year	11,695	11,298
Payments during the year	(397)	(398)
<b>Balance outstanding at year end</b>	<b>11,298</b>	<b>10,900</b>

At the end of the PFI contract the Council has the option to purchase the assets from Riverside. Although this option is not guaranteed there is a guaranteed option of control over the residual interests and control of the infrastructure. The Council also has the right to terminate the contract if the contract conditions are not complied with.

### **Housing Inner City Regeneration**

There is a 30-year contract with Home Housing Association, which commenced in January 2001. Gross service charge payments of £0.47m are anticipated in 2018/19. Future cash payments between 2018/19 and the end of the contract are expected to be approximately £7.72m.

### **Grouped Schools**

A 27-year PFI Contract was signed in November 2004 with Derby School Solutions (DSS), a private sector consortium, to build, maintain and operate 5 new schools and a Children's Centre with two support units in the City. The first new school became fully operational in October 2005. Ultimately, the value of contract payments depend on the level of performance of DSS, measured against predetermined standards. Amounts include a variation made to the contract in November 2007 to design, build, finance and operate two additional support units and a Children's Centre at Lakeside Primary School. Services commenced during September 2008. They also include a further variation made in April 2013 for additional classrooms at Lakeside Primary School. Services commenced in 2014. The contract end date for the variation finishes in line with the original grouped schools contract agreement.

The rentals payable were £5.166m in 2017/18 (£5.178m in 2016/17) of which £1.416m related to write down of obligations (i.e. repayment of principal), £1.239m interest costs and the remainder to service charges/prepayments/contingent rent.

Outstanding obligations to make payments under the Grouped Schools PFI finance lease at 31 March 2018, accounted for as part of long-term liabilities, are as follows:

	<b>Payment for Services £000</b>	<b>Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £000</b>	<b>Interest £000</b>	<b>Total £000</b>
Payable in 2018/19	2,414	1,400	1,253	5,067
Payable within two to five years	9,658	5,504	4,195	19,357
Payable within six to ten years	12,072	6,901	3,427	22,400
Payable within eleven to fifteen years	8,433	5,841	1,419	15,693
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,577</b>	<b>19,646</b>	<b>10,294</b>	<b>62,517</b>

The above table reflects costs and income at 2017/18 levels. The amounts are partially subject to indexation (RPIx) and to date cumulative inflation applied to some elements of the scheme is 50%. A 1% variation in RPIx would result in a £0.027m change in payments for services in 2018/19.

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

	<b>2016/17 £000</b>	<b>2017/18 £000</b>
Balance outstanding at start of year	22,485	21,061
Payments during the year	(1,424)	(1,415)
<b>Balance outstanding at year end</b>	<b>21,061</b>	<b>19,646</b>

At the end of the PFI contract the right to retain the school building will be held by the Council, subject to resolution of the on-going discussions regarding the treatment of academy conversions. The Council also has the right to terminate the contract if the contract conditions are not complied with.

### **Building Schools for the Future (BSF)**

A 25 year PFI Contract was signed in December 2010 with Balfour Beatty to build and maintain and operate two new schools in the City and the schools became fully operational in September 2012. Ultimately, the contract payments depend on the level of performance of Balfour Beatty, in relation to facilities management.

The rentals payable were £5.166m in 2017/18 (£5.111m in 2016/17) of which £0.558m related to write down of obligations (i.e. repayment of principal), £2.799m interest costs and the remainder to service charges/prepayments/contingent rent.

Outstanding obligations to make payments under the BSF Schools PFI finance lease at 31 March 2018, accounted for as part of long-term liabilities, are as follows:

	<b>Payment for Services £000</b>	<b>Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £000</b>	<b>Interest £000</b>	<b>Total £000</b>
Payable in 2018/19	1,717	617	2,832	5,166
Payable within two to five years	6,850	3,102	10,711	20,663
Payable within six to ten years	8,559	5,784	11,485	25,828
Payable within eleven to fifteen years	8,809	8,746	8,273	25,828
Payable within sixteen to twenty years	7,821	11,647	3,349	22,817
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,756</b>	<b>29,896</b>	<b>36,650</b>	<b>100,302</b>

The above table reflects costs and income at 2017/18 levels. The amounts are partially subject to indexation (RPIx) and to date cumulative inflation applied to some elements of the scheme is 23%. A 1% variation in RPIx would result in a £0.023m change in payments for 2018/19.

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

	<b>2016/17 £000</b>	<b>2017/18 £000</b>
Balance outstanding at start of year	30,972	30,454
Payments during the year	(518)	(558)
<b>Balance outstanding at year end</b>	<b>30,454</b>	<b>29,896</b>

## 22. Financial Instruments

### Categories of Financial Instruments

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

	Long - term		Current	
	31/03/17 £000	31/03/18 £000	31/03/17 £000	31/03/18 £000
<b>Investments</b>				
Loans and receivables	325	325	38,322	30,238
Available for sale investments	0	0	0	4,009
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>38,322</b>	<b>34,247</b>
<b>Debtors</b>				
Loans and receivables	28,437	16,045	19,591	20,266
Debtors that are not financial instruments	0	0	15,780	19,981
<b>Total debtors</b>	<b>28,437</b>	<b>16,045</b>	<b>35,371</b>	<b>40,247</b>
<b>Cash</b>				
Loans and receivables			33,087	65,206
<b>Total cash: asset</b>			<b>33,087</b>	<b>65,206</b>
<b>Borrowings</b>				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(361,857)	(351,622)	(5,379)	(15,036)
<b>Total borrowings</b>	<b>(361,857)</b>	<b>(351,622)</b>	<b>(5,379)</b>	<b>(15,036)</b>
<b>Other Long Term Liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(95,350)	(91,416)	(3,917)	(3,969)
<b>Total other long term liabilities</b>	<b>(95,350)</b>	<b>(91,416)</b>	<b>(3,917)</b>	<b>(3,969)</b>
<b>Creditors</b>				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost carried at contract amount	(386,865)	(377,341)	(48,739)	(44,380)
Creditors that are not financial instruments	0	0	(7,908)	(11,688)
<b>Total creditors</b>	<b>(386,865)</b>	<b>(377,341)</b>	<b>(56,647)</b>	<b>(56,068)</b>

In the table above the principal amount figures represent the actual value of the loan, not arising from any adjustments. The amortised cost figures represent the principal amount of the loan or receivable, plus any interest accruing as at 31 March 2018. Short duration receivables or payables with no stated interest rate shall be measured at original invoice amount.

## Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

	2016/17			2017/18		
	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised £000	Financial Assets: Loans and receivables £000	Total £000	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised £000	Financial Assets: Loans and receivables £000	Total £000
Interest expense	(22,675)	0	(22,675)	(22,349)	0	(22,349)
<b>Total expense</b>	<b>(22,675)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(22,675)</b>	<b>(22,349)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(22,349)</b>
Interest Income	0	2,240	2,240	0	(171)	(171)
<b>Total income</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(171)</b>	<b>(171)</b>
<b>Net gain/(loss)</b>	<b>(22,675)</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>(20,435)</b>	<b>(22,349)</b>	<b>(171)</b>	<b>(22,520)</b>

## Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

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

- Loans borrowed by the Council have been valued by discounting the contractual cash flows over the whole life of the instrument at the appropriate market rate for local authority loans.
- The value of "Lender's Option Borrower's Option" (LOBO) loans have been increased by the value of the embedded options. Lenders' options to propose an increase to the interest rate on the loan have been valued according to a proprietary model for Bermudan cancellable swaps. Borrower's contingent options to accept the increased rate or repay the loan have been valued at zero, on the assumption that lenders will only exercise their options when market rates have risen above the contractual loan rate.
- The fair values of other long-term loans and investments have been discounted at the market rates for similar instruments with similar remaining terms to maturity on 31st March.
- The fair values of finance lease assets and liabilities and of PFI scheme liabilities have been calculated by discounting the contractual cash flows (excluding service charge elements) at the appropriate AA-rated corporate bond yield.
- No early repayment impairment is recognised.
- The fair value of short-term instruments, including trade payables and receivables, is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount.

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

	31 March 2017			31 March 2018		
	Fair Value Level	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair Value Level	Carrying amount	Fair value
		£000	£000		£000	£000
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>						
Long Term loans from PWLB	2	(304,347)	(432,270)	2	(293,288)	(425,724)
Long Term LOBO	2	(20,000)	(36,573)	2	(20,000)	(33,109)
Transferred Debt*	2	(2,931)	(3,568)			
Other Long term loans	2	(37,510)	(42,746)	2	(38,334)	(42,754)
Short Term Loans	N/A	(5,379)	(5,379)	N/A	(15,036)	(15,036)
PFI	2	(98,127)	(131,199)	2	(95,384)	(121,994)
Short-term creditors	N/A	(48,739)	(48,739)	N/A	(44,380)	(44,380)
<b>Total</b>		<b>(517,033)</b>	<b>(700,474)</b>		<b>(506,422)</b>	<b>(682,997)</b>

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

	31 March 2017			31 March 2018		
	Fair Value Level	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair Value Level	Carrying amount	Fair value
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Assets</b>						
Loans and receivables	N/A	19,591	19,591	N/A	20,266	20,266
Transferred Debt*	2	2,800	2,683			
Money market investments < 1 yr	N/A	38,322	38,322	N/A	34,247	34,247
Cash and Cash Equivalents	N/A	33,087	33,087	N/A	65,206	65,206
<b>Total</b>		<b>93,800</b>	<b>93,683</b>		<b>119,719</b>	<b>119,719</b>

\*Transferred debt is no longer considered a financial instrument so this has been removed from this disclosure going forwards.



### **23. Nature and Extent of Risks arising from Financial Instruments**

The Council has adopted CIPFA's Code of Practice on Treasury Management. As part of the adoption of the Treasury Management Code the Council approves a Treasury Management Strategy before the commencement of each financial year. The Strategy sets out the parameters for the management of risks associated with financial instruments.

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

- Credit risk - the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the
- Liquidity risk - the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments;
- Market risk - the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest and stock market movements.

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

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

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

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

## Credit Risk

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

A limit of £12m was placed on the amount of money that can be invested with a single counterparty in 2017/18. A group of banks under the same ownership are treated as a single organisation for limit purposes. During 2017/18 no investments could be made for a period of more than one year.

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

Deposits with money market funds, banks and institutions	Amount at 31 March 2018 £000	Amount at 31 March 2018 £000	Amount at 31 March 2017 £000	Amount at 31 March 2017 £000
	Long Term	Short Term	Long Term	Short Term
AAA rated	0	48,351	0	19,319
AA rated	0	235	0	235
A rated	0	654	0	1,142
Local Authorities	0	50,000	0	49,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>99,240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69,696</b>

It must also be noted that although credit ratings remain a key source of information, the Council recognises that they have limitations and investment decisions are based on a range of market intelligence. All investments have been made in line with the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2017/18, approved by Council Cabinet on 15 February 2017.

The table below summarises the nominal value of the Council's investment portfolio at 31st March 2018, including cash equivalent and confirms that all investments were made in line with the Council's approved credit rating criteria:

Counterparty	Credit Rating Criteria Met When Investment Placed?	Credit Rating Criteria Met on 31 March 2018	Balance Invested as at 31 March 2018		Total
			Up to 1 month	Over 1 month	
			£000	£000	£000
Other Local Authorities and Public Sector Organisations	Yes	Yes	25,000	25,000	50,000
Money Market Funds	Yes	Yes	48,351	0	48,351
Call Accounts	Yes	Yes	889	0	889
<b>Total</b>			<b>74,240</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>99,240</b>

The Council does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors, such that £7.034m of the £29.903m balance, as at 31 March 2018, is past its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000
Less than 3 months	1,574	2,318
Three to six months	962	741
Six months to one year	1,005	1,001
More than one year	2,865	2,974
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,406</b>	<b>7,034</b>

#### Credit Risk: Financial Guarantees

In furtherance of the Council's service objectives, it has irrevocably guaranteed to Nottingham City Council that if Compendium Regeneration Limited fails to repay its loan in full that the Council will make up any shortfall. The balance outstanding on the loan is £0.684m and the risk exposure is calculated as £410.

## Liquidity Risk

The Council has ready access to borrowing at favourable rates from the Public Works Loan Board and other local authorities, and at higher rates from bank and building societies. There is no perceived risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its own commitments. It is however exposed to the risk that it will need to refinance a significant proportion of its borrowing at a time of unfavourably high interest rates. This risk is managed by maintaining a spread of fixed rate loans.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000
Less than one year	5,379	15,036
Between one and two years	10,680	10,850
Between two and five years	11,635	7,356
Between five and ten years	17,350	12,166
More than ten years	292,192	291,250
Uncertain maturity date*	30,000	30,000
	<b>367,236</b>	<b>366,658</b>

\* The Council has £20m (2017: £20m) of "Lender's option, borrower's option" (LOBO) loans where the lender has the option to propose an increase in the rate payable; the Council will then have the option to accept the new rate or repay the loan without penalty. Due to current low interest rates, in the unlikely event that the lender exercises its option, the Council is likely repay these loans. The Council also has a £10m (2017: £10m) loan with another Local Authority who have the option to ask for the loan to be repaid in 2019/20 if they do not exercise this option the loan will remain until maturity in 2024/25. The maturity dates of these loans are therefore uncertain.

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

## Market Risk

### Interest Rate Risk

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

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

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

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

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

	£000
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(454)
<b>Impact on Surplus of Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>(454)</b>

The approximate impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed, however given the fact that most investments are currently held at less than 1% this situation is unlikely to occur.

## 24. Assets Held for Sale

	Current	
	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000
<b>Balance outstanding at start of year</b>	3,550	8,458
Assets newly classified as held for sale:		
Property, plant and equipment	43,066	50,944
Additions	49	330
Revaluation increases/(losses) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	259	(256)
Revaluation gains recognised in the surplus/deficit on the provision of services	64	228
Impairment losses	(1,355)	(418)
Assets sold	(37,175)	(57,922)
<b>Balance outstanding at year-end</b>	<b>8,458</b>	<b>1,364</b>

## 25. Debtors

### 25a. Current Debtors

	31 March 2017 £000	31 March 2018 £000
Central government bodies	8,401	8,084
<b>Central government bodies</b>	<b>8,401</b>	<b>8,084</b>
Other local authorities	3,452	2,541
<b>Other local authorities</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>2,541</b>
NHS Bodies	3,119	1,976
<b>NHS Bodies</b>	<b>3,119</b>	<b>1,976</b>
Council Taxpayers	13,276	13,862
Less Impairment Allowance	(6,691)	(6,483)
<b>Council Taxpayers</b>	<b>6,585</b>	<b>7,379</b>
NNDR	2,933	2,335
Less Impairment Allowance	(2,138)	(1,389)
<b>NNDR</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>946</b>
Housing Rents	5,131	5,786
Less Impairment Allowance	(5,070)	(5,240)
<b>Housing Rents</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>546</b>
Sundry Debtors	23,370	29,903
Less Impairment Allowance	(10,412)	(11,128)
<b>Sundry Debtors</b>	<b>12,958</b>	<b>18,775</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,371</b>	<b>40,247</b>

## **25b. Non-Current Debtors**

	<b>31 March 2017 £000</b>	<b>31 March 2018 £000</b>
Mortgages for sale of Council Housing	19	17
Derbyshire County Council 1974 Transferred Funds	2,688	43
Loans to Derby Homes	3,128	3,079
Regeneration Loans	12,487	3,409
Other Loans	2,565	2,656
PFI Prepayments	5,201	5,539
Finance Lease Receivables	1,349	1,302
Local Authority Mortgage Scheme	1,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,437</b>	<b>16,045</b>

## **26. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

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

	<b>31 March 2017 £000</b>	<b>31 March 2018 £000</b>
Cash held by the Council	32	40
Bank current accounts	(663)	(105)
Short-term deposits	33,718	65,271
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,087</b>	<b>65,206</b>

## **27. Creditors**

	<b>31 March 2017 £000</b>	<b>31 March 2018 £000</b>
Central government bodies	(6,452)	(7,040)
Other local authorities	(6,569)	(6,602)
NHS Bodies	(244)	(288)
Council Taxpayers	(1,457)	(1,481)
Short-term Employee Benefits	(3,521)	(2,273)
Sundry Creditors	(38,404)	(38,384)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(56,647)</b>	<b>(56,068)</b>

## **28. Other Long Term Liabilities**

	<b>31 March 2017 £000</b>	<b>31 March 2018 £000</b>
Share of liability for a proportion of the County Council's debt charges on becoming a Unitary Authority on 1 April 1997	(2,369)	(43)
Loans transferred from neighbouring authorities in 1968	(410)	(362)
Net Pensions Liability (Defined Benefit Pension Scheme Note)	(384,086)	(376,936)
<b>Total Long Term Liabilities</b>	<b>(386,865)</b>	<b>(377,341)</b>

## **29. Provisions**

### **Non Domestic Rate Appeals**

The Council is carrying a significant provision of £2.247m (£3.955m in 2016/17) for the repayment of any successful NDR appeals upheld by the VOA. Prior to the introduction of the Retained Business Rate Scheme the cost of these appeals were met by the national pool administered by central government, but now the council is liable for 49% of the cost of appeals. The timing of these appeals is uncertain and outside the control of the Council as they are dependant upon reviews of cases conducted by the VOA.

The Council also holds £0.943m of other provisions. Included in these provisions are a provision for historic pension liabilities with Derbyshire County Council and an insurance provision.

	Non Domestic Rates		Other		Total	
	Current £000	Non- Current £000	Current £000	Non- Current £000	Current £000	Non- Current £000
<b>Balance at 1 April 2017</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>2,645</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>3,149</b>
Additional provisions made in 2017/18	110	1,025	424	0	534	1,025
Transferred to Current Provisions	922	(922)	16	(16)	938	(938)
Amounts used in 2017/18	(1,120)	0	(495)	0	(1,615)	0
Provision written back in year	0	(1,723)	(145)	(407)	(145)	(2,130)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2018</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>1,106</b>



### 30. Transfers to/from earmarked reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and HRA balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund and HRA expenditure in 2017/18

	Balance at 31 March 2016 £000	Transfers Out 2016/17 £000	Transfers In 2016/17 £000	Movement between earmarked reserves 2016/17 £000	Balance at 31 March 2017 £000	Transfers Out 2017/18 £000	Transfers In 2017/18 £000	Movement between earmarked reserves 2017/18 £000	Balance at 31 March 2018 £000
<b>General Fund</b>									
Unallocated General Fund Balance	(7,143)	0	(1,621)	0	(8,764)	0	(2,169)	0	(10,933)
Balances held by schools under a scheme of delegation	(10,464)	10,554	(10,615)	0	(10,525)	11,027	(10,788)	0	(10,286)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(17,607)</b>	<b>10,554</b>	<b>(12,236)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(19,289)</b>	<b>11,027</b>	<b>(12,957)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(21,219)</b>
<b>Revenue Earmarked Reserves</b>									
Budget Risk Reserve	(11,951)	969	(7,798)	(15,900)	(34,680)	4,052	(5,281)	0	(35,909)
MTEP Specific Reserve	(10,144)	4,335	(172)	0	(5,981)	5,268	(2,846)	0	(3,559)
Reserve for Asbestos	(1,200)	0	0	0	(1,200)	0	0	1,200	0
Central Schools Budget Reserve	(6,431)	1,381	(1,297)	0	(6,347)	2,192	(768)	0	(4,923)
Insurance Savings Reserve	(1,225)	335	0	0	(890)	40	(361)	(1,200)	(2,411)
Waste Strategy Corporate Reserve	(1,049)	29	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0
Trading Services Reserve	(1,102)	58	(90)	0	(1,134)	599	0	0	(535)
Job Evaluation Reserve	(3,408)	701	0	2,707	0	0	0	0	0
Year end grants with restrictions Reserve	(3,029)	582	(65)	167	(2,345)	440	(2,824)	0	(4,729)
Redundancy Costs Reserve	(1,478)	0	(616)	2,094	0	0	0	0	0
Regeneration Fund Reserve	(3,723)	635	(50)	0	(3,138)	882	0	0	(2,256)
ICT Reserve	(2,761)	0	0	2,761	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Payments/Subsidy Corporate Defined Use Reserve	(1,395)	0	0	1,395	0	0	0	0	0
Assembly Rooms Reserve	(3,408)	0	0	0	(3,408)	155	0	1,750	(1,503)
Achieving Change Reserve	(5,000)	769	0	(1,130)	(5,361)	1,654	0	0	(3,707)
Cultural Sustainability Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,500)	(1,500)

	Balance at 31 March 2016 £000	Transfers Out 2016/17 £000	Transfers In 2016/17 £000	Movement between earmarked reserves 2016/17 £000	Balance at 31 March 2017 £000	Transfers Out 2017/18 £000	Transfers In 2017/18 £000	Movement between earmarked reserves 2017/18 £000	Balance at 31 March 2018 £000
PFI Reserves	(23,010)	14	(1,851)	0	(24,847)	9,534	(10,734)	0	(26,047)
Other Service Reserves	(10,624)	2,681	(2,617)	5,341	(5,219)	3,310	(8,047)	(250)	(10,206)
Other Corporate Reserves	(2,996)	793	(1,660)	1,545	(2,318)	2,609	(725)	0	(434)
Earmarked reserves to support the capital programme	(2,104)	5,587	(5,624)	0	(2,141)	374	(371)	0	(2,138)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(96,038)</b>	<b>18,869</b>	<b>(21,840)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(99,009)</b>	<b>31,109</b>	<b>(31,957)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(99,857)</b>
<b>RESERVES</b>	<b>(113,645)</b>	<b>29,423</b>	<b>(34,076)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(118,298)</b>	<b>42,136</b>	<b>(44,914)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(121,076)</b>
<b>Capital Reserves</b>									
Usable Capital Receipts	(8,844)	12,020	(20,711)	0	(17,535)	9,288	(22,741)	0	(30,988)
Capital Grants Unapplied	(16,339)	12,350	(13,898)	0	(17,887)	20,883	(36,204)	0	(33,208)
Major Repairs Reserve (HRA)	(2,590)	12,999	(13,555)	0	(3,146)	11,687	(14,821)	0	(6,280)
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL RESERVES</b>	<b>(27,773)</b>	<b>37,369</b>	<b>(48,164)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(38,568)</b>	<b>41,858</b>	<b>(73,766)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(70,476)</b>
<b>HRA</b>									
Housing Revenue Account	(40,272)	0	(4,312)	0	(44,584)	(2,465)	0	0	(47,049)
Other Earmarked HRA Reserves	(787)	104	0	0	(683)	0	0	0	(683)
<b>TOTAL HRA RESERVES</b>	<b>(41,059)</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>(4,312)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(45,267)</b>	<b>(2,465)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(47,732)</b>
<b>TOTAL USABLE RESERVES</b>	<b>(182,477)</b>	<b>66,896</b>	<b>(86,552)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(202,133)</b>	<b>81,529</b>	<b>(118,680)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(239,284)</b>

### **31. Usable Reserves**

Movements in the Council's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement and Note 7.

Details of the major usable reserves are set out below:

Unallocated General Fund Balance - general contingency against adverse future events and emergencies.

Budget Risk Reserve - reserve held to support future budget planning and unforeseen in-year pressures.

MTFP Specific Reserve - reserve held to smooth the effects of the challenges to the Council budgets over the next few years.

Achieving Change Reserve - reserve held to support the delivery of savings required in the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP).

PFI Reserves - accumulated government PFI credits held to support the PFI business models and contractual commitments over the next 26 years.

Other Ring-Fenced Reserves - reserves set aside to support future years service delivery. The reserves cover a wide range of areas including regeneration projects and priority families.

Housing Revenue Account - the HRA is a statutory account, ring-fenced from the rest of Council funds, so that rents charged to tenants in respect of dwellings cannot be subsidised from Council Tax. The balances on the HRA reflect the accumulated surpluses of income over expenditure.

Major Repairs Reserve - the Council is required by The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 to maintain the Major Repairs Reserve. The reserve controls an element of the capital resources required to be used on HRA assets or for capital financing purposes.

Capital Grants Unapplied - this reflects the unused element of capital grants or capital contributions awarded to the Council, for which the conditions of the grant support are expected to be met or for which there are no conditions. The reserve will be used to meet future years' capital expenditure.

### 32. Unusable Reserves

31 March 2017 £000		31 March 2018 £000
(458,859)	Revaluation Reserve	(443,615)
(226,126)	Capital Adjustment Account	(213,796)
(452)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(280)
384,086	Pensions Reserve	376,936
(1,354)	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	(1,305)
3,045	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	1,849
3,521	Accumulated Absences Account	2,273
0	Available for Sale Financial Instruments	(9)
(296,139)	<b>Total Unusable Reserves</b>	<b>(277,947)</b>

#### 32a. Revaluation Reserve

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

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

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
(307,928)	<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	(458,859)
(216,630)	Upward revaluation of assets	(119,455)
53,152	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	115,067
(163,478)	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(4,388)
7,701	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	11,638
4,846	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	7,994
12,547	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	19,632
(458,859)	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(443,615)</b>

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

### **32b. Capital Adjustment Account**

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

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

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

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

<b>2016/17 £000</b>		<b>2017/18 £000</b>
<b>(294,893)</b>	<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>(226,126)</b>
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
32,848	Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	32,457
95	Charges for impairment of non-current assets	3,453
74,283	Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	28,649
(10,769)	Revaluation gains matched to prior year impairments	(33,412)
310	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	6
1,355	Charges for impairment of Assets Held for Sale	418
348	Amortisation of intangible assets	287
(4,903)	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	2,972
37,429	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	58,594
(12,546)	Adjusting amounts written off of the Revaluation Reserve	(19,630)
<b>118,450</b>	<b>Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>	<b>73,794</b>

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
Capital financing applied in the year:		
(10,769)	Use of the capital receipts reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(8,047)
6,209	Receipt of capital loan repayments	3,589
(12,999)	Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(11,687)
(12,515)	Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(15,679)
(12,350)	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(20,661)
(6,942)	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(7,473)
(317)	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(1,506)
<b>(49,683)</b>	<b>Capital financing applied in the year</b>	<b>(61,464)</b>
<b>(226,126)</b>	<b>Capital Adjustment Account Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(213,796)</b>

### **32c. Pensions Reserve**

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

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
<b>320,802</b>	<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>384,086</b>
46,462	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability	(32,446)
39,403	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	49,615
(22,581)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(24,319)
<b>384,086</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>376,936</b>

### **33. Related Parties**

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

#### **UK Government**

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

#### **Members and Chief Officers**

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2017/18 is shown in the members' allowances note. Council members make disclosures of their pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests to the Council's Monitoring Officer and have to make declarations on individual committee agenda items in accordance with section 117 of the Local Government Act 1972. In addition, where members are nominated by the Council to sit on outside bodies, this is reported to the Council.

During 2017/18 services to the value of £605,272 were commissioned from companies in which 6 members had interests. These relationship had no bearing on any decision made. Contracts were entered into following full compliance with the Council's procedure rules.

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

The Council has a pooled budget arrangement with NHS Derby City for the provision of an integrated disabled children's service. The Council's contribution to this service in 2017/18 was £1.177m.

The Council has entered into a pooled budget arrangement with the Southern Derbyshire CCG (SDCCG) for the provision of health and social care services. This agreement has been made under section 75 of the National Health Services Act 2006. Both parties contribute to the fund which total £29.1m in 2017/18. The pooled budget is then used to procure health and social care services. Further details of the pool arrangement are included in the Pooled budget note.

The Council has outstanding borrowing with a number of Local Authorities totalling £35m this consists of £15m with Staffordshire County Council, and two loans of £10m with Lancashire County Council and Derbyshire County Council respectively.

### **Subsidiary Companies**

The Council has included £0.896m income (£0.850m in 2016/17) from Derby Homes Limited for the provision of support services, paid out of the management fee Derby Homes received from the Housing Revenue Account. This income is included in the Income and Expenditure Statement. Derby Homes is treated as a Subsidiary Company within the group accounts.

At the 31st March 2018 the Council had four on-going loan agreements in operation with Derby Homes totalling £3.079m.

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

### **Contribution to Joint Committees and Joint Bodies**

The City Council contributes to Derbyshire County Council for a number of services. In 2017/18 the Council contributed £0.501m towards the cost of the Coroners service (£0.472m in 2016/17), £0.143m towards Emergency planning (£0.143m in 2016/17) and £4.585m towards the Concessionary Fare Service (£4.465m in 2016/17) with a further £1.514m outstanding at year end.

### **34. Members' Allowances**

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

	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000
Allowances	810	822
Expenses	2	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>828</b>



### 35. Officers' Remuneration

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

		Salary, Fees and Allowances £	Pension Contribution £	Loss of Employment £	Total £
Paul Robinson (Chief Executive & Director of Paid Services) - Left post 19/03/2018	2017/18	167,107	63,162	0	230,269
	2016/17	161,600	0	0	161,600
Christine Durrant (Acting Chief Executive & Director of Paid Services) Started 19/03/2018	2017/18	5,732	1,160	0	6,892
	2016/17	0	0	0	0
Strategic Director of Adult, Health and Housing - Start 06/04/2015- Left Post 01/06/2016	2017/18	0	0	0	0
	2016/17	18,014	3,470	0	21,484
Director of Public Health	2017/18	99,183	22,508	0	121,691
	2016/17	97,000	18,682	0	115,682
Strategic Director of People Services	2017/18	141,305	28,198	0	169,503
	2016/17	120,079	23,127	0	143,206
Director of Finance and Procurement (section 151 officer) Left Post 20/06/17	2017/18	41,653	3,762	37,507	82,922
	2016/17	82,406	15,870	0	98,276
Interim Director of Finance (section 151 officer) Start 15/05/17 - Left Post 31/01/18	2017/18	158,470	0	0	158,470
	2016/17	0	0	0	0
Interim Strategic Director of Corporate Resources (section 151 officer) - Start 01/02/2018	2017/18	31,248	0	0	31,248
	2016/17	0	0	0	0
Strategic Director of Communities and Places	2017/18	119,066	24,102	0	143,168
	2016/17	114,508	22,054	0	136,562
<b>TOTAL</b>	2017/18	763,764	142,892	37,507	944,163
	2016/17	593,607	83,203	0	676,810

This note has been restated to include the statutory section 151 officer as per the Code of Practice

**b) Number of Employees by Remuneration Band (excluding senior officers)**

Remuneration Band	2016/17 (restated) Number of employees	2017/18 Number of employees
£50,000 - £54,999	58	57
£55,000 - £59,999	56	40
£60,000 - £64,999	28	44
£65,000 - £69,999	22	23
£70,000 - £74,999	6	5
£75,000 - £79,999	4	9
£80,000 - £84,999	12	13
£85,000 - £89,999	3	1
£90,000 - £94,999	1	1
£95,000 - £99,999	0	0
£100,000 - £104,999	0	0
£105,000 - £109,999	1	4
£110,000 - £114,999	0	0
£115,000 - £119,999	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>197</b>

This note has been restated to remove the statutory section 151 officer now disclosed in section a).

**c) Exit Costs**

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Head count number of compulsory redundancies		Head count number of other departures agreed		Total head count by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
£0-£20,000	28	5	34	19	62	24	414,009	178,788
£20,001-£60,000	4	1	3	5	7	6	163,201	192,169
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>577,210</b>	<b>370,957</b>

### **36. Termination Benefits**

During 2017/18 the Council continued with the on-going voluntary redundancy programme to meet the reduced Council funding set by Central Government. This exercise resulted in 24 employees leaving the organisation during 2017/18.

The associated costs of this redundancy programme consisted of £320,627 redundancy payments (£279,815 in 2016/17) and £82,064 pension shortfall costs (£57,077 in 2016/17). The Council has funded these costs through a combination of contingencies, use of specific reserves set aside for this purpose and the use of in year budget savings.

### **37. Pensions Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes**

#### **Teachers Pension Scheme**

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by the Department for Education. The Scheme provides teachers with specified benefits upon their retirement, and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries. The scheme is technically a defined benefit scheme. However, the Scheme is unfunded and the Department for Education uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local authorities. The Council is not able to identify its share of underlying financial position and performance of the Scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of this Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme. In 2017/18 the Council paid £8.724m to Teachers' Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits representing 16.48% of pensionable pay. The figures for 2016/17 were £9.533m and 16.48% of pensionable pay. Contributions for 2018/19 are expected to be £7.983m.

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

#### **NHS Pension Scheme**

Under the new arrangements for public health, staff performing public health functions who were compulsorily transferred from the PCT's to Derby City Council and who had access to the NHS pension scheme on 31st March 2013 retained access to that scheme on transfer at 1st April 2013.

The scheme is technically a defined benefit plan however as the NHS bodies account for the scheme as a defined contribution plan, it would be extremely unlikely that local authorities would be able to identify the underlying scheme assets and liabilities for NHS staff who have transferred across. For the purposes of this Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme. In 2017/18 the Council paid £0.089m to the NHS in respect of retirement benefit's for those public health staff who transferred across on 1st April 2014 representing on average 14.38% of pensionable pay. The figures for 2016/17 were £0.100m and 14.3%. The Council expects to pay £0.089m to the NHS in 2018/19 in pension contributions.

## **38. Defined Benefit Pension Schemes**

### **Participation in Pension Schemes**

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

The Council participates in two post employment schemes:

1) The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered locally by Derbyshire County Council - this is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.

The contribution rate paid by the Council is a combination of two elements:

future service rate – the estimated cost of future benefits being built up year on year and  
past service rate – an adjustment for the difference between the value of assets built up to date and the estimated value of past benefits earned by employees

Employer contributions are credited to the pension fund which in turn funds the benefits paid to employees. The fund must have assets available to meet the cost of retirement and death benefits that employees are entitled to and so a prudent contribution rate is calculated. However the Fund Actuary (Hymans Robertson LLP) and the Administering body (Derbyshire County Council) are aware that the employer rate set will have a direct impact on the level of council services and council tax charged. The administering body will risk assess the employer to understand their financial standing and ability to meet long term financial commitments. It will then use appropriate methodology when setting a contribution rate for the council including:

stabilisation - capping rate increases to predetermined ranges,  
deficit recovery - allowing a past service rate to be applied over an extended period of time  
phasing in of contribution increases.

This achieves the balance of setting a stable, affordable rate with the requirement for a prudent long term view ensuring a solvent fund.

2) Arrangements for the award of discretionary post retirement benefits upon early retirement - this is an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. However, there are no investment assets built up to meet these pensions liability, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pensions payments as they eventually fall due.

The Pension scheme is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme.

## Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits

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

### Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>		
<b>Cost of Services:</b>		
Current service cost	28,195	43,684
Past service cost	210	50
Settlements and Curtailments	0	(4,256)
<b>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:</b>		
Net interest expense	10,998	10,137
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	39,403	49,615
<b>Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability:</b>		
Return on plan assets (excluding the amounts included in net interest)	(45,210)	(6,840)
Actuarial gain and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(13,073)	0
Actuarial gain and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	214,860	(24,878)
Actuarial gain and losses arising from other experience	(110,115)	(728)
<b>Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>	<b>85,865</b>	<b>17,169</b>
<b>Movement in Reserves Statement</b>		
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(16,822)	(29,552)
<b>Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:</b>		
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	22,581	24,319

The amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the 31 March 2018 is a loss of £32.446m.

## Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

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

	2016/17	2017/18
	£000	£000
<b>Present value of the defined benefit obligation</b>		
Local Government Pension Scheme	(1,137,111)	(1,155,639)
Discretionary Benefits	(39,330)	(37,402)
Fair value of assets in the Local Government Pension Scheme	792,355	816,105
<b>Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation</b>		
Local Government Pension Scheme	(344,756)	(339,534)
Discretionary Benefits	(39,330)	(37,402)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(384,086)</b>	<b>(376,936)</b>

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

	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Opening balance at 1 April</b>	<b>(1,042,560)</b>	<b>(1,176,441)</b>
Current service cost	(28,195)	(43,684)
Settlements and Curtailments	0	11,184
Interest cost	(35,535)	(30,614)
Contributions from scheme participants	(6,801)	(6,943)
<b>Remeasurement gains or losses:</b>		
Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	13,073	0
Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(214,860)	24,878
Actuarial gains or losses arising from other experience	110,115	728
Benefits paid	28,532	27,901
Past services costs	(210)	(50)
<b>Closing balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(1,176,441)</b>	<b>(1,193,041)</b>

## Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme (plan) assets

	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000
<b>Opening fair value of scheme assets at 1 April</b>	<b>721,758</b>	<b>792,355</b>
Interest income	24,537	20,477
The return on plan assets excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	45,210	6,840
Contributions from employer	22,581	24,319
Contributions from employees into the scheme	6,801	6,943
Settlements and Curtailments	0	(6,928)
Unfunded Benefits paid	0	(2,043)
Benefits paid	(28,532)	(25,858)
<b>Closing balance at 31 March</b>	<b>792,355</b>	<b>816,105</b>

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

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

The actual return on scheme assets in the year 2017/18 was £27.317m. This is based on an actual gain of £6.84m and interest of £20.477m. The return for 2016/17 was £69.747m.

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay post employment (retirement) benefits. The total liability of £1.193m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the Balance Sheet, resulting in a net pensions deficit balance of £376.936m. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains healthy:

(i) The deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of benefits (i.e. before payments fall due), as assessed by the scheme actuary. The actuary reviews past and future service rates and the deficit recovery period to achieve a long term solvent fund.

(ii) Finance is only required to be raised to cover discretionary benefits when the pensions are actually paid.

## Pension Scheme Assets

	2016/17		2017/18	
	£000	%	£000	%
<b>Quoted prices in active markets</b>				
Equity Investments				
Consumer	60,404	8%	52,460	6%
Manufacturing	70,956	9%	71,668	9%
Energy	47,847	6%	44,659	5%
Financial Institutions	56,780	7%	56,499	7%
Health	31,517	4%	28,151	3%
ICT	20,150	2%	24,258	3%
Other	87,187	11%	92,991	11%
Government Bonds	83,317	11%	77,150	9%
Other Bonds	14,509	2%	12,717	2%
Private Equity	10,900	1%	11,091	1%
Investment Funds - Equities	156,997	20%	155,312	19%
Infrastructure	9,086	1%	12,526	2%
<b>Quoted prices not in active markets</b>				
Corporate Bonds	47,995	6%	64,291	8%
Private Equity	2,628	0%	5,410	1%
Property	50,711	6%	53,690	7%
Investment Funds - Infrastructure	4,851	1%	14,023	2%
Cash	36,520	5%	39,210	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>792,355</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>816,105</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

The principal risks to the Council of the scheme are:

- longevity assumptions
- statutory changes to the scheme
- structural changes to the scheme (for example large sale withdrawal from the scheme)
- changes in inflation
- performance of bonds and investments of the scheme.

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependant on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc. Both the Local Government Pension Scheme and Discretionary Benefits liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the Council being based on the latest full valuation at 31 March 2016 (conducted every 3 years) of the scheme updated as at 31 March 2018.

For 2017/18 the actuary calculated a discount rate to value the scheme liabilities by using high quality corporate bonds and government yield curves by adopting the "Hymans Robertson" corporate bond yield curve approach which is constructed based on the constituents of the iBoxx AA corporate bond index.



The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Mortality assumptions:</b>		
<b>Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:</b>		
Men	21.9	21.9
Women	24.4	24.4
<b>Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:</b>		
Men	23.9	23.9
Women	26.5	26.5
Rate of inflation CPI	2.7%	2.7%
Rate of increase in salaries	2.9%	2.9%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.4%	2.4%
Rate of discounting scheme liabilities	2.6%	2.7%

Life expectancy is based on the Fund's VitaCurves with improvements in line with the CMI 2010 model assuming that the current rate of improvement has reached a peak and will converge to a long term rate of 1.25%.

RPI is based on the Bank of England implied inflation curve as at 31 March 2018

CPI is assumed as RPI less 1%. Unchanged from the 2016 accounting exercise.

### Sensitivity

The estimation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. These assumptions are largely prescribed at any point and reflect market conditions at the reporting date. However changes in market conditions that result in changes in the net discount rate can have a significant effect on the value of the liabilities reported. There is also uncertainty around life expectancy of the UK population. The value of current and future pension benefits will depend on how long they are assumed to be in payment. The table below shows the impact of variations in the key assumptions.

Change in assumptions at 31 March 2018	Approximate % increase to employer liability	Approximate Monetary Amount £000
0.5% decrease in real discount rate	11%	130,185
0.5% increase in Salary Increase Rate	1%	15,573
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase	9%	113,114

The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies of the scheme, that is, on an actuarial basis using the projected credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change from those used in the previous period.

## **Asset and Liability Matching Strategy**

The Fund does not have a formal Asset and Liability Matching Strategy, but it does select investments that are expected to meet the payment liabilities over the long term.

The fund's primary long term risk is that the Fund's assets do not meet its liabilities i.e. the benefits payable to members. Therefore, the aim of the Fund's investment management is to achieve the long term expected rate of return with an acceptable level of risk. The Fund achieves this by setting a strategic asset allocation on a triennial basis which is expected to achieve the target return over the long term. The tactical asset allocation is determined by the Pensions Committee, administered by Derbyshire County Council, on a quarterly basis.

## **Defined Benefit Obligation**

The figures below apply only to funded obligations and do not include any unfunded pensioner liabilities. The durations are as they stood at the previous formal valuation as at 31 March 2017.

	<b>Liability Split</b>	<b>Weight Average</b>
Active members	42.1%	23.6
Deferred members	25.0%	23.1
Pensioner members	32.9%	10.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>17.6</b>

The total employer contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2019 are £21.473m.

## **39. Contingent Liabilities**

As at 31 March 2018, the Council has three material contingent liabilities.

The Council has one wholly owned subsidiary, Derby Homes Ltd. The Council continues to underwrite the pension liability relating to Derby Homes membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme. In the event of Derby Homes ceasing to trade this liability would transfer to the City Council. The value of Derby Homes' reported pension deficit was £20.851m as at 31 March 2018.

The Council currently has a number of Equal Pay claims being processed which could give rise to a liability of approximately £6.6m.

The Council are in a national dispute relating to NHS Trusts requesting mandatory charitable Business Rates relief, in our case Derby City Hospitals NHS FT, which would result in an 80% reduction in business rates. The appeal for relief replicates similar claims made to other local authorities across the country. If the relief were to be granted, based upon the current business rates position for the two assessments potentially affected, this would represent an on-going annual impact on the Council's locally retained Business Rates revenue with potential for a back-dated element.

The Council has taken legal advice, organised through the Local Government Association and following this has responded to the claim, stating that it does not regard there to be an entitlement to relief. Given the current nature of the proceedings the Council believes that there are strong grounds for rejecting the claim and it has not been reflected as a provision in these accounts. However, because it remains possible that the claim is upheld and because the potential costs are so large, it is appropriate to record the matter as a contingent liability.

## **40. Contingent Assets**

The Council does not have any contingent assets in 2017/18 (nil in 2016/17).

**41. Cash Flow Statement - Adjustments for Non-Cash Movements**

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
(33,195)	Depreciation and amortisation	(32,744)
(65,275)	Impairment and downward valuations	884
3,389	(Increase)/decrease in impairment for provision for bad debt	164
12,589	(Increase)/decrease in creditors	(4)
3,228	Increase/(decrease) in debtors	(1,519)
146	Increase/(decrease) in stock	70
4,356	(Increase)/decrease in provisions	2,332
(16,822)	Pension liability	(25,296)
(24,123)	Other non-cash items charged to the net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(36,275)
<b>(115,707)</b>	<b>Total Non-Cash Movements</b>	<b>(92,388)</b>

**42. Adjustments for items that are investing or financing activities**

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
14,493	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	19,103
13,110	Capital grants credited to surplus or deficit on provision of services	29,787
<b>27,603</b>	<b>Total adjustments for items that are investing and financing activities</b>	<b>48,890</b>

**43. Operating Activities**

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2016/17 £000		2017/18 £000
(2,240)	Interest Received	171
22,675	Interest Paid	22,349
<b>20,435</b>		<b>22,520</b>

#### **44. Cash Flow Statement - Investing Activities**

<b>2016/17 £000</b>		<b>2017/18 £000</b>
47,772	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	60,837
35,119	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	0
0	Proceeds from the sale of short and long term investments	(4,075)
(14,493)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(19,103)
(32,302)	Capital grants (cash) received	(50,969)
36,096	<b>Net Cash Flows from Investing activities</b>	<b>(13,310)</b>

#### **45. Cash Flow Statement - Financing Activities**

<b>2016/17 £000</b>		<b>2017/18 £000</b>
(26,417)	Cash receipts of short and long-term borrowing	(1,347)
3,788	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on balance sheet PFI contracts	3,883
27,859	Repayments of short- and long-term borrowing	4,269
5,230	<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>6,805</b>

#### **46. Transport Act 2000**

The Council participates in schemes covered by the Transport Act 2000. The most significant of these are shown below.

<b>Service Description</b>	<b>Exp £000</b>	<b>Inc £000</b>	<b>Net £000</b>
Concessionary fares for public transport – English National Concessionary Travel Scheme for older and disabled people (and b-line scheme for young people) administrated by Derbyshire County Council.	6,159	(4)	6,155

## **47. Pooled Budgets**

### **Better Care Fund (BCF)**

The Council has entered into a pooled budget arrangement with the Southern Derbyshire CCG (SDCCG) for the provision of health and social care services to meet the needs of people living with the Derby City Council area.

2017/18 is the third year that the Council has operated a BCF pooled budget. The Authority and the CCG have an agreement in place for funding these services that runs annually. The arrangement is made in accordance with Section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006. The Pooled budget is overseen by the Peoples Commissioning Board. The Board is made up of 6 members with equal representation from both parties. Both parties contribute funds to the pool which is hosted by Derby City Council on behalf partners in line with the agreement. The agreement contains several specific schemes for which the Council acts as Lead Commissioner. For these schemes the Council is directly responsible for commissioning providers and providing care services.

<b>2016/17 £000</b>		<b>2017/18 £000</b>
	<b>Funding provided to the pooled budget:</b>	
1,859	Derby City Council	8,110
19,249	NHS Southern Derbyshire CCG	21,078
<b>21,108</b>		<b>29,188</b>
	<b>Expenditure met from the pooled budget:</b>	
13,181	Derby City Council	19,634
7,927	NHS Southern Derbyshire CCG	9,554
<b>21,108</b>		<b>29,188</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>Net surplus / (deficit) arising from pooled budget:</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>Derby City Council share net surplus / (deficit) arising from pooled budget:</b>	<b>0</b>

## **HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT**

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

<b>HRA Income and Expenditure Statement</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Repairs and Maintenance	16,086	15,854
Supervision and Management	13,212	13,646
Special Services	1,006	1,313
Depreciation and impairments of non-current assets	32,627	15,209
Debt Management costs	94	87
Movement in allowance for bad debts	692	473
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>63,717</b>	<b>46,582</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Dwelling rents	(54,162)	(53,336)
Non dwelling rents	(550)	(952)
Charges for Services and facilities	(4,893)	(4,963)
Contributions towards expenditure	(121)	(185)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(59,726)</b>	<b>(59,436)</b>
<b>Net cost/(income) of HRA Services as included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure account</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>(12,854)</b>
HRA services share of Corporate and Democratic Core	92	94
<b>Net (Income)/Expenditure for HRA Services</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>(12,760)</b>
<b>HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</b>		
Gain or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	(2,445)	(1,736)
Interest payable and similar charges	11,029	11,002
Interest and Investment income	(113)	(134)
Capital Grant Income	0	0
<b>(Surplus) / Deficit for the year on HRA services</b>	<b>12,554</b>	<b>(3,628)</b>

## **MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT STATEMENT**

<b>Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Balance Statement</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year</b>	<b>(40,272)</b>	<b>(44,584)</b>
(Surplus) or deficit for the year on the HRA income and expenditure statement	12,554	(3,628)
<b>Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under Statute:</b>		
Difference between interest payable and similar charges determined in accordance with the Code and those determined in accordance with Statute	(132)	(67)
Difference between any other item of income and expenditure determined in accordance with the Code and those determined in accordance with Statute	(5)	4
Gain or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	2,445	1,736
HRA share of contributions to or from the Pensions Reserve	(55)	(191)
Capital expenditure funded by the HRA	57	68
<b>Net (Increase) or decrease before transfers to/from reserves</b>	<b>14,864</b>	<b>(2,078)</b>
<b>Transfers (to) or from reserves:</b>		
Transfers (to)/from the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	0	0
Transfers (to)/from the Capital Adjustment Account	(19,072)	(387)
Transfers (to)/from other Earmarked Reserves	(104)	0
<b>Increase or (decrease) in year on the HRA</b>	<b>(4,312)</b>	<b>(2,465)</b>
<b>Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year</b>	<b>(44,584)</b>	<b>(47,049)</b>

## **NOTES TO HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT**

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

<b>Dwelling Type</b>	<b>31 March 2017 restated</b>	<b>31 March 2018</b>
Houses	7,425	7,294
Flats	4,289	4,268
Bungalows	1,368	1,370
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,082</b>	<b>12,932</b>

\*The opening stock balances have been restated due to a classification error

### **Operational/ Non Operational Assets**

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

#### **a. Operational Assets**

	<b>31 March 2017 £000</b>	<b>31 March 2018 £000</b>
Dwellings	498,109	499,777
Other Land and Buildings	18,663	17,825
Infrastructure	1,647	1,598
Community Assets	88	71
	<b>518,507</b>	<b>519,271</b>

Valuations are calculated starting with an actual valuation obtained at 1 April then uplifting this amount for market changes throughout the year to give a 31 March value. The regional adjusting factor for Existing Use Value for Social Housing (EUVSH) has remained at 42% (42% for 2016/17).

#### **b. Non Operational Assets**

	<b>31 March 2017 £000</b>	<b>31 March 2018 £000</b>
Surplus properties	1,667	2,094
Assets held for sale	679	139
Construction & Work in progress	100	759
	<b>2,446</b>	<b>2,992</b>



## **2. Council Dwellings Vacant Possession Value**

In accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government guidance, council house valuations are reduced from an open market value by a regional adjustment factor in recognition of their status as social housing. The adjustment factor for the East Midlands for 2017/18 is 42% (42% for the East Midlands in 2016/17). At 1st April 2017, applying a 42% regional multiplier, the council recognises council dwellings at a value of £495.2m (£478.6m at 1st April 2016) on the balance sheet. The vacant possession value of council dwellings at the 1st April 2017 was £1.18bn (£1.140bn as 1st April 2016).

The difference between vacant possession value and balance sheet value of dwellings shows the economic cost to government of providing council housing at less than open market rents.

## **3. Major Repairs Reserve**

The movements on the Major Repairs Reserve are shown below:

	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000
Balance at beginning of the year	(2,590)	(3,146)
Posting of revenue resource to/(from) HRA for Major Repairs Reserve	(13,555)	(14,821)
	<b>(16,145)</b>	<b>(17,967)</b>
Debit to MRA in respect of capital expenditure on properties within the HRA	12,999	11,687
<b>Balance at end of Year</b>	<b>(3,146)</b>	<b>(6,280)</b>

#### **4a. Summary of Capital Expenditure and Financing**

	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Land	1,183	23
Council Dwellings	12,581	11,826
Other Land and Buildings	51	759
Assets Under Construction	125	0
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>13,940</b>	<b>12,608</b>
<b>Sources of Funding</b>		
Capital Receipts	806	913
Revenue Contributions	57	8
Other Contributions and Grants	78	0
Major Repairs Reserve	12,999	11,687
<b>Balance at end of Year</b>	<b>13,940</b>	<b>12,608</b>

#### **4b. Summary of Capital Receipts**

	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000
Dwellings	10,233	10,478
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>10,233</b>	<b>10,478</b>

The Capital receipts figure in this note is gross and is prior to the allowable deduction of £0.241m capital pooling administration expenditure.

#### **5. Depreciation**

	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000
<b>Operational</b>		
Council Dwellings	13,298	14,337
Other operational land and buildings	188	418
Infrastructure	48	48
Community Assets	18	18
Vehicles Plant & Equipment	2	0
<b>Total Depreciation HRA</b>	<b>13,554</b>	<b>14,821</b>
<b>Net Charge to HRA</b>	<b>13,554</b>	<b>14,821</b>

## 6. Impairment and Revaluation Losses

The HRA impairment charges are summarised below:

	Asset Category			
	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000
<b>HRA Impairment Charges 2016/17</b>				
Impairment charge recognised against Cost/ Valuation	30,715	2,335	2,296	0
<b>Total HRA Impairment charges</b>	<b>30,715</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Impairments charged directly to Revaluation Reserve</b>	12,212	1,267	1,056	0
Impairments and revaluation losses charged to HRA Income & Expenditure Account	18,503	1,068	1,240	0
	<b>30,715</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>0</b>

	Asset Category			
	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000
<b>HRA Impairment Charges 2017/18</b>				
Impairment charge recognised against Cost/ Valuation	79,526	839	155	0
<b>Total HRA Impairment charges</b>	<b>79,526</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Impairments charged directly to Revaluation Reserve</b>	66,011	729	60	0
Impairments and revaluation losses charged to HRA Income & Expenditure Account	13,514	110	95	2
	<b>79,525</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>2</b>

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

There has been no Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute attributable to the HRA for 2017/18 (nil in 2016/17).

## **8. Amount of Rent Arrears and the Balance Sheet Provision in Respect of Uncollectible Debts**

	<b>2016/17 £000</b>	<b>2017/18 £000</b>
<b>Amount of rent arrears</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>3,723</b>
<b>Balance sheet provision in respect of uncollectable debts</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>3,341</b>

## **9. Analysis of HRA Share of Contributions to/from the Pensions Reserve**

	<b>2016/17 £000</b>	<b>2017/18 £000</b>
<b>Current Service Cost</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>432</b>
<b>Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code</b>	<b>(223)</b>	<b>(240)</b>
<b>HRA share of Contributions to/from the Pensions Reserve</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>192</b>

## THE COLLECTION FUND

Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Total 2016/17 £000	INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Total 2017/18 £000
			<b>Income:</b>			
0	(98,966)	(98,966)	Council Tax	0	(105,851)	(105,851)
(89,676)	0	(89,676)	Business Rates	(88,489)	0	(88,489)
<b>(89,676)</b>	<b>(98,966)</b>	<b>(188,642)</b>	<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(88,489)</b>	<b>(105,851)</b>	<b>(194,340)</b>
			<b>Expenditure:</b>			
			<b>Precepts and Demands</b>			
45,409	0	45,409	Payment to National Pool	44,747	0	44,747
44,500	80,541	125,041	Derby City Council	43,852	86,424	130,276
0	11,534	11,534	Derbyshire Police Precept	0	12,023	12,023
908	4,637	5,545	Fire Precept	895	4,832	5,727
			<b>Charges to the Collection Fund:</b>			
319	0	319	Costs of Collection	315	0	315
570	3,941	4,511	Write offs	2,102	1,759	3,861
571	(1,746)	(1,175)	Increase / (Decrease) in bad debt provision	(1,527)	(286)	(1,813)
62	0	62	Increase / (Decrease) in appeals provision	(3,488)	0	(3,488)
795	0	795	Disregarded Amounts	831	0	831
			<b>Transfer of previous years estimated surplus</b>			
(177)	0	(177)	Central Government	(604)	0	(604)
(174)	1,193	1,019	Derby City Council	(592)	707	115
0	174	174	Derbyshire Police Authority	0	101	101
(4)	70	66	Derbyshire Fire Authority	(12)	41	29
<b>92,779</b>	<b>100,344</b>	<b>193,123</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>86,519</b>	<b>105,601</b>	<b>192,120</b>
3,103	1,378	4,481	(Surplus) / Deficit for the year	(1,970)	(250)	(2,220)
2,269	(907)	1,362	(Surplus) / Deficit brought forward	5,372	471	5,843
<b>5,372</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>(Surplus) / Deficit at the end of the year</b>	<b>3,402</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>3,623</b>
			<b>Share of Collection Fund</b>			
2,686	0	2,686	Central Government	1,701	0	1,701
2,632	392	3,024	Derby City Council	1,667	185	1,852
0	56	56	Derbyshire Police Authority	0	26	26
54	23	77	Derbyshire Fire Authority	34	10	44
<b>5,372</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>(Surplus) / Deficit at the end of the year</b>	<b>3,402</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>3,623</b>

## **NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND**

### **1. Council Tax**

The Council's tax base for 2017/18 was 66,574.07, (65,138.20 in 2016/17). This is the number of chargeable dwellings in each valuation band (adjusted for dwellings where discounts apply) converted to an equivalent number of band D dwellings. Details are as follows:

<b>Band</b>	<b>Ratio</b>	<b>Band D Equivalent Dwellings</b>
A	6/9	25,398.70
B	7/9	13,331.17
C	8/9	12,475.01
D	9/9	7,541.29
E	11/9	4,958.88
F	13/9	3,092.34
G	15/9	977.93
H	18/9	19.00
		<b>67,794.32</b>
Less adjustment for non-collection		(1,220.25)
<b>Council Tax Base</b>		<b>66,574.07</b>

The Council collects council tax on behalf of the preceptors. The Council's local share is 83% and the remainder is distributed to Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service (5%) and the Police and Crime Commissioner (12%).

### **2. Income from Business Ratepayers**

The Council collect Non Domestic Rates (NDR) for its local businesses. NDR is based on the individual rateable property values set by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) multiplied by a national multiplier set by Central Government.

Under the Business Rate Retention scheme the Councils local share is currently 49% and the remainder is distributed to the preceptors, Central Government (50%) and Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service (1%).

The non-domestic rateable value at 31 March 2018 was £228.831m (£216.701m in 2016/17).

The national non-domestic multiplier for 2017/18 was 47.9p (49.7p in 2016/17).

## **GROUP ACCOUNTS**

To provide a full picture of the activities of the Council, Group Accounts have been prepared. The accounts of Derby Homes Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary, have been combined with the Council's single entity accounts on a line by line basis. Derby Homes produce financial statements to 31 March in line with the Council's own financial reporting, there are no material differences in accounting policies between the two entities. Derby Homes is the only entity consolidated into the Council's group accounts.

Along with the consolidated core financial statements, notes to the accounts for the group have been included where there is a significant difference between the group and the entity accounts.

## **GROUP BALANCE SHEET**

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

<b>31 March 2017</b>		<b>31 March 2018</b>
<b>£000</b>		<b>£000</b>
1,226,941	Property, Plant & Equipment	1,215,236
76,169	Heritage Assets	76,169
1,342	Investment Property	1,336
488	Intangible Assets	195
325	Long Term Investments	325
25,358	Long Term Debtors	13,019
<b>1,330,623</b>	<b>Long Terms Assets</b>	<b>1,306,280</b>
38,322	Short Term Investments	34,247
8,458	Assets Held for Sale	1,364
1,319	Inventories	1,427
35,707	Short Term Debtors	41,403
40,552	Cash and Cash Equivalents	73,374
<b>124,358</b>	<b>Current Assets</b>	<b>151,815</b>
(5,379)	Short Term Borrowing	(15,036)
(3,917)	Short Term Finance Lease Liabilities	(3,969)
(52,543)	Short Term Creditors	(52,459)
(2,372)	Provisions	(2,084)
<b>(64,211)</b>	<b>Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(73,548)</b>
(95,350)	Long Term Finance Lease Liabilities	(91,416)
(3,149)	Provisions	(1,106)
(363,989)	Long Term Borrowing	(353,783)
(406,734)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(398,192)
(29,186)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(28,049)
<b>(898,408)</b>	<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>	<b>(872,546)</b>
<b>492,362</b>	<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>512,001</b>
(210,309)	Usable Reserves	(245,197)
(282,053)	Unusable Reserves	(266,804)
<b>(492,362)</b>	<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>(512,001)</b>



## GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

A detailed explanation of the purpose of this statement is included in the Narrative Statement.

2016/17 restated				2017/18		
Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net £000		Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net £000
395,954	(255,731)	140,223	People Services	375,547	(247,112)	128,435
120,440	(50,412)	70,028	Communities and Place	106,905	(43,783)	63,122
149,244	(104,404)	44,840	Organisation and Governance	129,819	(100,847)	28,972
940	(2,094)	(1,154)	Corporate	137	(1,545)	(1,408)
63,809	(59,726)	4,083	Local authority housing (HRA)	46,676	(59,436)	(12,760)
(6,629)	4,403	(2,226)	Derby Homes	(3,399)	4,906	1,507
(38,280)	38,280	0	Internal Trading	(25,458)	25,458	0
<b>685,478</b>	<b>(429,684)</b>	<b>255,794</b>	<b>Cost of Services</b>	<b>630,227</b>	<b>(422,359)</b>	<b>207,868</b>
38,681	(14,493)	24,188	Other operating expenditure	59,835	(19,103)	40,732
58,928	(26,837)	32,091	Financing and investment income and expenditure	56,341	(20,406)	35,935
32	(232,309)	(232,277)	Taxation and non-specific grant income	25	(264,412)	(264,387)
<b>783,119</b>	<b>(703,323)</b>	<b>79,796</b>	<b>(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services</b>	<b>746,428</b>	<b>(726,280)</b>	<b>20,148</b>
		(164,320)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment assets			(4,489)
		844	Impairment losses on non-current assets charged to the Revaluation Reserve			101
			(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets			(9)
		50,269	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability			(35,390)
		<b>(113,207)</b>	<b>* Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure</b>			<b>(39,787)</b>
		<b>(33,411)</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>(19,639)</b>

The analysis in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) is now based on the Council's management reporting structure rather than the Service Reporting Code of Practice. The CIES no longer includes the transactions in relation to the apportionment of support services and other overheads.

\* The Group does not have any material items of Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure which would subsequently be reclassified to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services when specific conditions are met.

### Group Movement in Reserves Statement

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

2016/17

	General Fund Balance restated	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves restated	Total Council Reserves	Council's share of Reserves of subsidiary	Total Group Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2016 brought forward	(113,646)	(41,059)	(8,844)	(2,590)	(16,338)	(182,477)	(280,073)	(462,550)	3,600	(458,950)
Movement in Reserves during 2016/17										
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	68,738	12,554	0	0	0	81,292	(117,014)	(35,722)	2,310	(33,412)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	(73,389)	(16,764)	(8,690)	(555)	(1,550)	(100,948)	100,948	0	0	0
(Increase)/ Decrease in 2016/17	(4,651)	(4,210)	(8,690)	(555)	(1,550)	(19,656)	(16,066)	(35,722)	2,310	(33,412)
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward	(118,297)	(45,269)	(17,534)	(3,145)	(17,888)	(202,133)	(296,139)	(498,272)	5,910	(492,362)

2017/18

	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves	Council's share of Reserves of subsidiary	Total Group Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2017 brought forward	(118,297)	(45,269)	(17,534)	(3,145)	(17,888)	(202,133)	(296,139)	(498,272)	5,910	(492,362)
<b>Movement in Reserves during 2017/18</b>										
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	21,512	(3,628)	0	0	0	17,884	(36,843)	(18,959)	(680)	(19,639)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	(24,290)	1,163	(13,454)	(3,134)	(15,320)	(55,035)	55,035	0	0	0
<b>(Increase)/ Decrease in 2017/18</b>	<b>(2,778)</b>	<b>(2,465)</b>	<b>(13,454)</b>	<b>(3,134)</b>	<b>(15,320)</b>	<b>(37,151)</b>	<b>18,192</b>	<b>(18,959)</b>	<b>(680)</b>	<b>(19,639)</b>
Balance at 31 March 2018 carried forward	(121,075)	(47,734)	(30,988)	(6,279)	(33,208)	(239,284)	(277,947)	(517,231)	5,230	(512,001)

## **GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the group during the reporting period. The statement shows how the group 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 group are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the group. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the group's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Council and its subsidiary Derby Homes.

<b>2016/17 £000</b>		<b>2017/18 £000</b>
<b>79,796</b>	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	<b>20,148</b>
<b>(115,197)</b>	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	<b>(96,375)</b>
<b>11,722</b>	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	<b>48,890</b>
<b>(23,679)</b>	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	<b>(27,337)</b>
<b>52,515</b>	Investing Activities	<b>(12,339)</b>
<b>5,277</b>	Financing Activities	<b>6,854</b>
<b>34,113</b>	Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<b>(32,822)</b>
<b>74,665</b>	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	<b>40,552</b>
<b>40,552</b>	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	<b>73,374</b>

## **NOTES TO THE GROUP ACCOUNTS**

Notes to the Group Accounts have been presented where figures are materially different from those of the Council's entity accounts. Where there are not material differences, the Notes to the Council entity accounts provide the required disclosures for the Group.

### **1. Group Defined Benefit Pension Schemes**

#### **Participation in Pension Schemes**

Derby City Council and Derby Homes both participate the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered locally by Derbyshire County Council. As such the methodologically and assumptions used by the pension actuary are consistent for each entity. The following tables show the valuations and transactions for the group participation in the LGPS scheme which are materially different to the single entity accounts.

#### **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement**

	<b>2016/17 £000</b>	<b>2017/18 £000</b>
<b>Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>		
<b>Cost of Services:</b>		
Current service cost	31,060	48,642
Past service cost	210	112
Settlements and curtailments	0	(4,256)
<b>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:</b>		
Net interest expense	11,549	10,705
<b>Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>42,819</b>	<b>55,203</b>
<b>Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability:</b>		
Return on plan assets (excluding the amounts included in net interest)	(52,828)	(7,427)
Actuarial gain and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(13,995)	0
Actuarial gain and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	233,657	(27,235)
Actuarial gain and losses arising from other experience	(116,565)	(728)
<b>Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive and Expenditure Statement</b>	<b>93,088</b>	<b>19,813</b>
<b>Movement in Reserves Statement</b>		
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(17,770)	(32,507)
<b>Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance</b>		
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	25,049	26,952

## Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000
<b>Present value of the defined benefit obligation</b>		
Local Government Pension Scheme	(1,223,807)	(1,252,071)
Discretionary Benefits	(39,330)	(37,402)
Fair value of assets in the Local Government Pension Scheme	859,182	891,686
<b>Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation</b>		
Local Government Pension Scheme	(364,625)	(360,385)
Discretionary Benefits	(39,330)	(37,402)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(403,955)</b>	<b>(397,787)</b>

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

	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Opening balance at 1 April</b>	<b>(1,112,563)</b>	<b>(1,263,137)</b>
Current service cost	(31,060)	(48,642)
Settlements and curtailments	0	11,184
Interest cost	(38,102)	(33,039)
Contributions from scheme participants	(7,513)	(7,741)
<b>Remeasurement gains or losses:</b>		
Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	13,995	0
Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(233,657)	27,235
Actuarial gains or losses arising from other experience	116,565	728
Benefits paid	29,408	28,968
Past services costs	(210)	(112)
Effects of business combinations and disposals	0	(4,917)
<b>Closing balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(1,263,137)</b>	<b>(1,289,473)</b>

### Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme (plan) assets

	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000
<b>Opening fair value of scheme assets at 1 April</b>	<b>776,647</b>	<b>859,182</b>
Interest income	26,553	22,334
The return on plan assets excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	52,828	7,427
Contributions from employer	25,049	26,952
Contributions from employees into the scheme	7,513	7,741
Settlements and curtailments	0	(6,928)
Unfunded benefits paid	0	(2,043)
Benefits paid	(29,408)	(26,925)
Effects of business combinations and disposals	0	3,946
<b>Closing balance at 31 March</b>	<b>859,182</b>	<b>891,686</b>

The total employer contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Group in the year to 31 March 2019 are £23.4m.

### Pension Scheme Assets

	2016/17		2017/18	
	£000	%	£000	%
<b>Quoted prices in active markets</b>				
Equity Investments				
Consumer	65,498	8%	57,318	6%
Manufacturing	76,941	9%	78,306	9%
Energy	51,882	6%	48,795	5%
Financial Institutions	61,569	7%	61,732	7%
Health	34,175	4%	30,758	3%
ICT	21,850	3%	26,505	3%
Other	94,540	11%	101,603	11%
Government Bonds	90,344	11%	84,295	9%
Other Bonds	15,732	2%	13,895	2%
Private Equity	11,819	1%	12,118	1%
Investment Funds - Equities	170,238	20%	169,696	19%
Infrastructure	9,853	1%	13,686	2%
<b>Quoted prices not in active markets</b>				
Corporate Bonds	52,043	6%	70,245	8%
Private Equity	2,850	0%	5,911	1%
Property	54,988	6%	58,662	7%
Investment Funds - Infrastructure	5,260	1%	15,322	2%
Cash	39,600	4%	42,841	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>859,182</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>891,686</b>	<b>100%</b>

Change in assumptions at 31 March 2016	Approximate % increase to employer liability		Approximate Monetary Amount £000	
	DCC	DH	DCC	DH
0.5% decrease in real discount rate	11%	13%	130,185	12,383
0.5% increase in Salary Increase Rate	1%	3%	15,573	2,606
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	9%	10%	113,114	9,541

#### Defined Benefit Obligation

	Liability Split	Weight Average Duration	
		DCC	DH
Active members	44.6%	23.6	24.1
Deferred members	24.0%	23.1	26.9
Pensioner members	31.4%	10.1	12.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>



## Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

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

	People Services	Communities & Place	Organisation & Governance restated	Corporate restated	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	Internal Trading	Other Income and Expenditure	Derby City Council Total	Derby Homes	TOTAL
2016/17	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Expenditure</b>										
Employee expenses	161,590	35,593	23,653	642	1,451	0	0	222,929	17,578	240,507
Employee expenses for Voluntary Aided and Foundation Schools	23,402	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,402	0	23,402
Other service expenses	193,392	50,495	111,668	298	29,731	0	20	385,604	18,773	404,377
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	17,570	34,352	13,923	0	32,627	0	0	98,472	311	98,783
Interest payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,675	22,675	167	22,842
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,251	1,251	0	1,251
Gain or Loss on Disposal of non current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,430	37,430	0	37,430
Internal Trading	0	0	0	0	0	(38,280)	0	(38,280)	0	(38,280)
Pension Interest Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,535	35,535	0	35,535
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>395,954</b>	<b>120,440</b>	<b>149,244</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>63,809</b>	<b>(38,280)</b>	<b>96,911</b>	<b>789,018</b>	<b>36,829</b>	<b>825,847</b>
<b>Income</b>										
Fees, charges & other service income	(47,280)	(46,737)	(16,397)	(1,509)	(59,726)	0	0	(171,649)	(38,325)	(209,974)
Interest and Investment Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2,300)	(2,300)	0	(2,300)
Income from council tax, non-domestic rates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(172,073)	(172,073)	0	(172,073)
Government Grants and Contributions	(208,451)	(3,675)	(88,007)	(585)	0	0	(59,839)	(360,557)	0	(360,557)
PFI Deferred Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	(397)	(397)	0	(397)
Internal Trading	0	0	0	0	0	38,280	0	38,280	0	38,280
Gain or Loss on Disposal of non current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	(14,493)	(14,493)	0	(14,493)
Pension interest income	0	0	0	0	0	0	(24,537)	(24,537)	0	(24,537)
<b>Total income</b>	<b>(255,731)</b>	<b>(50,412)</b>	<b>(104,404)</b>	<b>(2,094)</b>	<b>(59,726)</b>	<b>38,280</b>	<b>(273,639)</b>	<b>(707,726)</b>	<b>(38,325)</b>	<b>(746,051)</b>
<b>Surplus or deficit on the provision of services</b>	<b>140,223</b>	<b>70,028</b>	<b>44,840</b>	<b>(1,154)</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(176,728)</b>	<b>81,292</b>	<b>(1,496)</b>	<b>79,796</b>

	People Services	Communities & Place	Organisation & Governance	Corporate	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	Internal Trading	Other Income and Expenditure	Derby City Council Total	Derby Homes	TOTAL
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>2017/18</b>										
<b>Expenditure</b>										
Employee expenses	162,519	39,375	22,601	905	1,173	0	0	226,573	20,209	246,782
Employee expenses for Voluntary Aided and Foundation Schools	22,578	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,578	0	22,578
Other service expenses	191,134	55,239	104,822	(768)	30,293	0	0	380,720	20,029	400,749
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(684)	12,291	2,396	0	15,210	0	2,646	31,859	209	32,068
Interest payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,349	22,349	164	22,513
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,240	1,240	0	1,240
Gain or Loss on Disposal of non current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,595	58,595	0	58,595
Internal Trading	0	0	0	0	0	(25,458)	0	(25,458)	0	(25,458)
Pension Interest Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,614	30,614	0	30,614
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>375,547</b>	<b>106,905</b>	<b>129,819</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>46,676</b>	<b>(25,458)</b>	<b>115,444</b>	<b>749,070</b>	<b>40,611</b>	<b>789,681</b>
<b>Income</b>										
Fees, charges & other service income	(46,636)	(38,702)	(16,483)	(1,236)	(59,432)	0	0	(162,489)	(38,347)	(200,836)
Interest and Investment Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	72	0	72
Income from council tax, non-domestic rates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(174,458)	(174,458)	0	(174,458)
Government Grants and Contributions	(200,476)	(5,081)	(84,364)	(309)	(4)	0	(89,557)	(379,791)	0	(379,791)
PFI Deferred Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	(398)	(398)	0	(398)
Internal Trading	0	0	0	0	0	25,458	0	25,458	0	25,458
Gain or Loss on Disposal of non current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	(19,103)	(19,103)	0	(19,103)
Pension interest income	0	0	0	0	0	0	(20,477)	(20,477)	0	(20,477)
<b>Total income</b>	<b>(247,112)</b>	<b>(43,783)</b>	<b>(100,847)</b>	<b>(1,545)</b>	<b>(59,436)</b>	<b>25,458</b>	<b>(303,921)</b>	<b>(731,186)</b>	<b>(38,347)</b>	<b>(769,533)</b>
<b>Surplus or deficit on the provision of services</b>	<b>128,435</b>	<b>63,122</b>	<b>28,972</b>	<b>(1,408)</b>	<b>(12,760)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(188,477)</b>	<b>17,884</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>20,148</b>

# **Group Property, Plant and Equipment**

## **a) Movements on Balances**

	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment							Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000
	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000		
<b>Movements in 2016/17:</b>								
<b>Cost of Valuation</b>								
<b>at 1 April 2016</b>	393,361	514,108	47,905	218,527	6,880	21,419	36,822	1,239,022
Recategorisations	5,531	14,853	99	9,308	0	3	(31,224)	(1,430)
Additions	13,061	14,767	1,657	6,958	64	230	10,580	47,317
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	118,285	25,994	0	0	0	(1,817)	0	142,462
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(19,494)	(47,388)	0	0	(562)	(3,125)	(47)	(70,616)
Derecognition - disposals	0	0	(2,915)	0	0	0	0	(2,915)
Derecognition - other	0	(3)	(3,145)	0	0	0	0	(3,148)
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	(6,535)	(28,343)	0	0	0	(6,826)	0	(41,704)
Other movements in cost or valuation	425	(2,551)	(14)	(539)	(233)	3,172	(325)	(65)
<b>At 31 March 2017</b>	<b>504,634</b>	<b>491,437</b>	<b>43,587</b>	<b>234,254</b>	<b>6,149</b>	<b>13,056</b>	<b>15,806</b>	<b>1,308,923</b>

	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment						Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000
	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000	
<b>Movements in 2016/17</b>							
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 1 April 2016</b>	(323) (13,411)	(3,472) (10,508)	(31,378) (3,949)	(43,863) (4,923)	(2,772) (443)	0 0	(81,808) (33,234)
Depreciation charge							
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	11,643	8,826	0	0	0	0	20,469
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,659	5,082	0	0	0	0	6,741
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	2,797	0	0	0	2,797
Derecognition - disposals	0	0	3,012	0	0	0	3,012
Derecognition - other	(4)	(542)	7	539	0	0	0
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	0	40	0	0	0	0	40
<b>At 31 March 2017</b>	(436)	(574)	(29,511)	(48,247)	(3,215)	0	(81,983)
<b>Net Book Value</b>							
<b>At 31 March 2017</b>	504,198	490,863	14,076	186,007	2,934	13,056	1,226,940
<b>At 1 April 2016</b>	393,038	510,636	16,527	174,664	4,108	21,419	1,157,214

	Council Dwellings		Other Land & Buildings		Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment		Infrastructure Assets		Community Assets		Surplus Assets		Assets under Construction		Total Property, Plant & Equipment
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
<b>Movements in 2017/18:</b>															
Cost of Valuation															
at 1 April 2017	504,634	491,437		43,587		234,254		6,149		13,056		15,806		1,308,923	
Recategorisations	98	0		0		55		36		0		(189)		0	
Additions	11,826	12,415		2,735		5,986		161		209		27,597		60,929	
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(2,072)	(12,458)		0		0		0		495		0		(14,035)	
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(1,287)	4,351		0		0		0		(2,215)		(164)		685	
Derecognition - disposals	0	0		(2,565)		0		0		0		0		(2,565)	
Derecognition - other	0	0		(13,866)		0		0		0		0		(13,866)	
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	(7,749)	(46,902)		0		0		0		3,095		0		(51,556)	
Other reclassifications	853	(2,482)		0		0		0		4,994		150		3,515	
<b>At 31 March 2018</b>	<b>506,303</b>	<b>446,361</b>		<b>29,891</b>		<b>240,295</b>		<b>6,346</b>		<b>19,634</b>		<b>43,200</b>		<b>1,292,030</b>	

	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment				Community Assets			Surplus Assets			Assets under Construction			Total Property, Plant & Equipment	
	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Furniture & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000	Assets under Construction £000	Assets under Construction £000	Assets under Construction £000	Assets under Construction £000	Assets under Construction £000	Assets under Construction £000	Property, Plant & Equipment £000	Equipment £000
<b>Movements in 2017/18</b>															
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 1 April 2017</b>	(436)	(574)	(29,511)	(48,247)	(3,215)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(81,983)	(81,983)
Depreciation charge	(14,450)	(8,893)	(3,788)	(5,330)	(448)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(32,909)	(32,909)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	13,308	5,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,679	18,679
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,041	1,899	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,040	3,040
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	0	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	612	612
Derecognition - disposals	0	0	2,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,324	2,324
Derecognition - other	0	0	13,441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,441	13,441
Other reclassifications	(12)	114	0	0	0	0	(100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Other movements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>At 31 March 2018</b>	(549)	(1,471)	(17,534)	(53,577)	(3,663)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(76,794)	(76,794)
<b>Net Book Value</b>															
<b>At 31 March 2018</b>	505,754	444,890	12,357	186,718	2,683	19,634	43,200	43,200	43,200	43,200	43,200	43,200	43,200	1,215,236	1,215,236
<b>At 1 April 2017</b>	504,198	490,863	14,076	186,007	2,934	13,056	15,806	15,806	15,806	15,806	15,806	15,806	15,806	1,226,940	1,226,940

## **GLOSSARY**

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

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

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

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

**Accruals:** Concept that items of income and expenditure are recognised as they are earned or incurred not as money is received or paid.

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

**AGS:** Annual Governance Statement.

**Amortised:** The reduction in an amount carried on the Balance Sheet by the regular debiting or crediting to an Income and Expenditure Account.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Billing Authority:** Derby City Council is the authority responsible for the collection and redistribution of council tax and non-domestic rates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Cash Flow:** Movement in money received and paid by the Council in the accounting period. The change in Cash is recorded within the cash flow statement. The statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as being from operating, investing and financing activities.



**Central Government Grants:** There are different types of grant;

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

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

**Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CI&ES):** This Statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services rather than the amount to be funded from taxation.

**Collection Fund:** An account administered by the Council which records receipts of Council Tax and NNDR. The collection fund is redistributed to the council general fund and preceptors, the Fire and Police authorities and central government.

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

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

**Consolidated:** Added together with adjustments to avoid double counting of income, expenditure, creditors and debtors as a result of trading between services within the Council which are reported as a whole in the consolidated financial accounts.

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

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

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

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

**Creditors:** Amounts owed by the Council for goods or services received but for which payment has not been made by the year end.

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

**Debtors:** Sums owed to the Council for work done or services rendered but for which payment has not been received by the year end.

**Deferred Capital Receipts:** Income that is still owed to the Council following the disposal of an asset.

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

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

**Discretionary Benefits:** Awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirement accrued in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

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

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

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

**EUVSH:** Existing Use Value for Social Housing. The estimated value a property would be exchanged for with a willing buyer, disregarding potential alternative uses and any other characteristics of the property that would cause its value to differ from that needed to retain the current service potential.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Intangible Assets:** Non physical items that do not exist physically but that the Council owns or has a right to use.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Material:** The concept that an omission or non disclosure of an item in the accounts would not distort the view given by the financial statements.

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

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

**National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR):** Represents the rate of taxation on business properties.

**Net Book Value:** The value of an asset as recorded in the accounts. The current value or historic cost less any depreciation charged.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Prior Year Adjustment:** Material adjustments to the accounts of earlier years arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors. They do not include normal recurring correction or adjustments of accounting estimates made in prior years.

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

**Provision:** An amount of money set aside to meet liabilities or losses that are likely or certain to arise in the future, but where the amounts or dates on which they will arise are uncertain.

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

**Reserves:** The amount of set aside for future purposes. Earmarked reserves are those established for a specific purpose.

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

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

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

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

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

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DERBY CITY COUNCIL**

### **Opinion**

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

- Authority and Group Movement in Reserves Statement,
- Authority and Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement,
- Authority and Group Balance Sheet,
- Authority and Group Cash Flow Statement,
- Related financial statement notes 1 to 47 and Group financial statement notes
- Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement and related notes 1 to 9,
- Collection Fund and the related notes 1 and 2.

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

In our opinion the financial statements:

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

### **Basis for opinion**

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

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

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

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

- the Strategic Director of Corporate Resource's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Strategic Director of Corporate Resources has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Authority's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of

accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

### **Other information**

The other information comprises the information included in the Statement of Accounts set out on pages 1 to 16, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Strategic Director of Corporate Resources is responsible for the other information.

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

**Arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources**

### **Basis for Adverse Conclusion**

- Medium Term Financial Planning and strategic risk management

Derby City Council has not had a corporate risk strategy in place for the full 2017-18 financial year. The Risk Management Strategy and Handbook was approved by the Audit and Accounts Committee in March 2018. The Strategic Risk Register was also reviewed and refreshed in March 2018.

The continued absence of a corporate risk strategy and risk register throughout the majority of the 2017-18 financial year leads us to conclude that the Council does not have proper arrangements in place to ensure informed decision making.

The Council have not had a robust MTFP in place throughout the year ended 31 March 2018, with identified savings and sensitivity analysis performed. This demonstrates that the Council has not planned finances effectively over the entire year under review in order to effectively support the sustainable delivery of strategic priorities and maintain statutory functions.

- **Governance issues and member/officer relations**

Derby City Council was the subject of a public interest report issued by Grant Thornton in June 2016 in relation to identified failures of governance at Derby City Council in the management of major projects and in relation to Member conduct.

In June 2017, the Local Government Association undertook a 'Corporate Peer Challenge' review at Derby City Council and raised similar concerns in respect of member/officer relations.

The recommendations made in the public interest report and repeated in the LGA review are evidence of weaknesses in proper arrangements for informed decision making.

- **Maintaining a sound system of internal control**

We found that some of the basic financial controls were not working as expected, for example, the regular completion and review of reconciliations was not timely. This increases the risk of fraud or errors remaining undetected and provides evidence of weaknesses in proper arrangements for informed decision making. In July 2017 we issued a statutory written recommendation to the Council with respect to these issues.

- **Working with third parties effectively to deliver strategic priorities**

Our observation is that the Council has not worked effectively with the Central Midlands Audit Partnership to deliver a robust internal audit function throughout the 2017-18 financial year. There has been poor relationships between the Council and the internal audit function at times throughout the year which has reduced the assurance that the Council is able to obtain from the internal audit function. This provides evidence of weaknesses in proper arrangements for working with third parties effectively to deliver strategic priorities.

- **Management of A52 Junction improvement scheme**

The original estimated total scheme cost within the Council's capital programme was £14.906m. In March 2018, Cabinet approved £2.157m, within the Highways and Transport programme, to fund the delivery of ancillary works to the main A52 junction improvement scheme – taking the total planned spend to £17.063m. Subsequently it became apparent that there were significant previously undisclosed overspends on the project. This provides evidence of weaknesses in proper arrangements for informed decision making.

### **Adverse conclusion**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, having regard to the guidance issued by the C&AG in August 2017, we are not satisfied that, in all significant respects, Derby City Council put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2018.



## **Matters on which we report by exception**

We report to you if:

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

We have nothing to report in these respects

In respect of the following we have matters to report by exception:

- we make written recommendations to the audited body under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;

Under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, we may designate any audit recommendation as one that requires the Authority to consider it at a public meeting and to decide what action to take in response.

On 27 June 2017 we issued a report containing recommendations concerning the Authority's corporate governance designated under section 24.

## **Responsibility of the Strategic Director of Corporate Resources**

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Strategic Director of Corporate Resources' Responsibilities set out on page 16, the Strategic Director of Corporate Resources is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

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

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

## **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Delay in certification of completion of the audit**

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate until we have completed the work necessary to issue our assurance statement in respect of the Authority's Whole of Government Accounts consolidation pack. We are satisfied that this work does not have a material effect on the financial statements or on our value for money conclusion.

Until we have completed these procedures we are unable to certify that we have completed the audit of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office.

### **Use of our report**

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

SR Clark  
Ernst and Young LLP

Stephen Clark (Key Audit Partner)  
Ernst & Young LLP (Local Auditor)  
Birmingham  
8 August 2018

The maintenance and integrity of the Derby City Council web site is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the web site.

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

