



Annual Financial Report 2016/17

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ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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NARRATIVE REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

These accounts set out the financial results of the City of York Council activities for the year ending 31st March 2017. They are prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting (the Code) which requires that the accounts show a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council. Suitable accounting policies have been adopted and applied consistently. Where necessary judgements and estimates have been made which comply with the Code.

This narrative report explains the main information included in the accounts, gives an overview of the Council as at 31st March 2017 and provides further information about the most significant matters reported in the accounts, along with an analysis of the pressures and risks that may impact on future financial performance.

The structure of the accounts is as follows:

Statement of Responsibilities

This discloses the respective responsibilities of the Council and the Director of Customer and Corporate Services in relation to the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

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

Movement in Reserves Statement

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

Balance Sheet

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

Cash Flow Statement

This statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting period.

Notes and Accounting Policies

The notes to the financial statements are important in the overall presentation of the accounts. They aim to assist understanding and have 3 key roles;

- Presenting information about the basis of preparation of the statements and the accounting policies used
- Disclosing information required by the Code that is not presented elsewhere
- Disclosing information that is not presented elsewhere but is relevant to understanding the statements

Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA)

This is a new note for 2016/17. The objective of the EFA is to demonstrate to council tax [and rent] payers how the funding available to the authority (i.e. government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Authority's Services. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement

The 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.

Movement in Housing Revenue Account Reserve

This statement shows how the deficit on the Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Account for the year reconciles to the surplus for the year on the Statutory Housing Revenue Accounts.

Collection Fund

This fund is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the Council in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to the Council, the Police and Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire, North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority, parish councils and central government of council tax and national non-domestic rates.

Annual Governance Statement (AGS)

This statement gives assurance that the Authority has conducted a review of the effectiveness of its systems of internal control and that the appropriate mechanisms are in place for the maintenance of good governance across the activities of the Authority.

Glossary

This is included to explain the technical terms used in the financial statements.

2. THE COUNCIL

This council has 47 Councillors who are elected every four years by local residents on a ward by ward basis. The May 2015 elections resulted in a new administration when the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats formed a coalition to lead the council and councillors from both parties sit on the ruling Executive. The updated Council Plan for 2015-19 focuses on three key priorities:

- a prosperous city for all - where local businesses can thrive and residents have good quality jobs, housing and opportunities
- a focus on frontline services - to ensure all residents, particularly the least advantaged, can access reliable services and community facilities
- a council that listens to residents - to ensure it delivers the services they want and works in partnership with local communities

3. REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL POSITION

Funding Context and Financial Planning

At the start of 2016/17 York had the 13th lowest band D council tax, the 2nd lowest spend per head of population and the 9th lowest government funding per head of any unitary council in England. All aspects of the public sector are continuing to face challenging times and in recent years the Council has had to deal with large reductions in funding, combined with a range of significant pressures.

The Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy is set within a robust and well established planning framework and is based on an analysis of the key influences on the financial position and an assessment of the main financial risks facing the Council. This framework has enabled the Council to deliver significant performance improvements in many areas, whilst maintaining effective control and use of its limited financial resources. As part of the financial strategy, consideration is given to the likely savings required over the next four years and services are actively working to develop plans which will change the way services are provided, and deliver budget reductions over a four year period.

Looking forward, the Settlement Funding Assessment for 2017/18 is £33.3m which corresponds to a loss of £5.8m, or 15%, compared to the funding received in 2016/17. Provisional figures were provided for the years 2018/19 to 2019/20 and confirm that central government support to local authorities will continue to be reduced in coming years. This presents a major challenge to the council in coming years to secure further savings and for cost pressures to be managed effectively. In doing so, the council will also need to provide capacity for additional investment in unavoidable costs and priorities. The continued development of the Financial Strategy will ensure that the Council prepares effectively for these challenges.

Locally demand for council services continues to increase, with an ageing population and increased complex needs in respect of elderly care. Rising costs such as landfill tax and inflation are driving costs up, and there is continued pressure on many of the council's income budgets. There are also significant challenges in the health sector, including challenging financial positions for health partners which are in turn a significant financial risk to the Council.

In shaping the budget all the issues are carefully considered to ensure a budget that is both prudent and protects vulnerable people. Ensuring that there is the capacity to invest is a critical part of the budget deliberations.

By 2019/20, the Council will be self funded from council tax and business rates. Therefore, a successful economy is critical to the council's financial future, with strong and growing business rates.

In relation to council tax, the 2017/18 budget includes a council tax increase in 2017/18 of 0.7%, plus an additional increase of 3% in line with the Government's Social Care precept.

The medium term strategy will continue to focus on a transformational approach, particularly in the area of adult social care and a significant amount of savings will be delivered by restructuring services.

Revenue Outturn 2016/17

The Council's General Fund budget for its own net expenditure was set at £120.9m. To this sum the parish precepts added a further £0.7m. Band D Council Tax, including both Police and Fire Authority precepts, was set at £1,483.39. This was a 3% increase on the previous year.

Comprehensive revenue and capital budget monitoring is carried out during the year and is supplemented by quarterly combined finance and performance reports presented to the Executive. This robust financial management has helped the Council to maintain good financial health, despite the continuing pressures on the public sector.

Overall, the net outturn shows an under spend of £542k, along with £549k of unallocated contingency. However, included within this net underspend are several service areas where there have been significant budgetary pressures, for example additional costs have arisen due to demographic pressures in relation to adult social care. These areas continue to present challenges and detailed monitoring will seek to ensure issues are identified and resolved.

These pressures have been mitigated by reduced expenditure or additional income in other areas, and this has been achieved through effective monitoring of the budget throughout the year so that, overall, spending has remained within budget. Full details on the individual service areas position for 2016/17 were reported to Executive in June 2017.

The underspend of £542k has been transferred to reserves in recognition of the increased risks facing the Council. These risks include the scale of budget reductions on top of those already made and the financial situation of health partners. The unallocated contingency of £549k has been transferred to the existing £500k general contingency set aside for 2017/18 to allow the Council to meet significant issues that may arise in the 2017/18 budget and beyond.

The overall outturn position for the Council is shown below;

Directorate	2016/17 Net Budget	2016/17 Net expenditure	Variation
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Children, Education & Communities	25,278	25,246	(32)
Economy & Place	14,830	15,554	+724
Customer & Corporate Services	20,052	19,793	(259)
Health, Housing & Adult Social Care	47,551	47,742	+191
Central budgets	13,238	12,072	(1,166)
TOTAL	120,949	120,407	(542)
Unallocated contingency			(549)

Reserves

At the end of the financial year 2016/17 the useable reserves stood at £134m, compared to £114m at the end of 2015/16. This increase is primarily due to a surplus on the Housing Revenue Account and an increase in funds received in advance of expenditure being incurred, such as Care Act monies and New Homes Bonus. The table below summarises the position on useable reserves

	Opening Balance	Net movement in year	Closing Balance at 31.3.17
	£'000	£'000	£'000
General Fund balance	13,610	(1,325)	12,285
Earmarked General Fund Reserves	41,878	3,473	45,351
Housing Revenue Account	18,365	4,275	22,640
Earmarked Housing Revenue Account Reserves	14,179	1,852	16,031
Major Repairs Reserve	4,175	1,133	5,308
Capital Receipts Reserve	8,867	4,926	13,793
Capital Grants Unapplied	13,059	6,068	19,127
Total	114,133	20,402	134,535

The Council takes a risk based approach to the management of useable reserves and as part of setting the annual budget, the Director of Customer and Corporate Services undertakes a review of risks and known commitments to calculate a minimum level for the General Fund reserve, and this was incorporated into the Council budget reports. For 2016/17, it was determined by the Director of CCS that a level of £6.4m remained an appropriate figure. However in light of the risks facing the council, in particular the scale of future reductions on top of those already made, it was also considered that headroom should remain above the minimum level. This would then allow, if needed, a draw on reserves without the immediate breach of the minimum level. If reserves were maintained at minimum levels, any use would immediately require the restatement back to minimum in the following year. Taking all this into account, the year end balance was £7.4m.

The General Fund reserve balance of £12.2m in the table above also includes individual school balances of £5m. These earmarked reserves are not for Council use and the level of reserve, in accordance with the Code, forms part of the Movement in Reserves Statement. In compliance with the Education Reform Act 1988, individual school balances will be carried forward into 2017/18.

The other usable reserves are set aside to cover future expenditure, including capital schemes. Capital grants unapplied are grants received but not yet used and the capital receipts reserve holds the balance of receipts from the disposal of assets. These funds are considered in the annual capital programme report presented to Executive and Full Council in February each year.

The Housing Revenue Account, Major Repairs Reserve and Earmarked Housing Revenue Reserves are considered as part of the business planning process and are held for future use on maintaining existing council homes, as well as investment in developing new build schemes.

4. HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

In April 2012 the Localism Act introduced a significant change to the way that council housing is financed by dismantling the previous system of HRA subsidy and replacing it with a new system of self financing. This resulted in a number of changes which have a significant impact on the Council's HRA business plan and its stock retention strategy and involved the Council borrowing £122m to pay central government. This was a one off payment and in return the Council gets greater independence and responsibility for the management of its housing stock as it now has the ability to actively manage the debt and its financial impact on the HRA. However, subsequently the Government has announced that it will require councils to sell their high value properties when they become vacant and to reduce social housing rents by 1% per year for the next four years. While the full extent of the impact of these changes is not yet known, the HRA will be required to make significant efficiencies in order to mitigate the reduction in income without reducing the HRA balance below prudent and sustainable levels.

The HRA had an in year surplus of £4,275m. The account brought forward a surplus from 2015/16 which means that the final position is a surplus of £22,640m at the year-end (£18.365m at 1st April 2016), an increase of £1.3m from that originally budgeted for. In 2016/17 the most significant variances have resulted from an overspend of £278k on repairs and maintenance, savings of £139k on utilities, £393k from delays in capital schemes that are funded from revenue, additional income from rents of £160k and £326k from lower than budgeted levels of arrears and bad debts.

5. BUSINESS RATES AND COUNCIL TAX

The main aim of the Business Rates scheme is to give Councils a greater incentive to grow business in their area. However, it also increases financial risk to the Council through additional liabilities in respect of backdated appeals.

Abolition of the national Council Tax benefit system and replacement with the Local Council Tax Scheme has transferred significant risk from Central to Local Government, as any non collection must now be borne in part by the Council.

The Council is a member of the Leeds City Region Business Rates Pool. The pool is a voluntary arrangement which allows local authorities to retain locally a proportion of any growth in business rates income. The pool was established on 1st April 2013 with the aim of furthering economic development activities across the region. It is funded from "levies" on business rates growth which would otherwise be paid over to central government.

The operation of the pool is governed by a formal agreement between the seven authorities which was updated in March 2015. The pool is led by a Joint Committee made up of the leaders of the seven authorities and is administered by Leeds City Council. The Joint Committee is responsible for making decisions about the use of pool receipts.

As outlined in the introduction, the Collection Fund is an agent's statement. The Council is required by statute to maintain this separate fund for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of Council Tax and Business Rates.

The account shows a surplus on Council Tax and a deficit on Business Rates at 31 March 2017. This deficit is due to the requirement to make a provision for backdated business rate appeals and will broadly be resolved over the coming years. 97.6% of the total sum collectable for 2016/17 Council Tax bills was received in the year. It should be noted that the majority of amounts not collected in year are collected in the following financial year. Similarly, the recovery on Business Rates was 98.2% of the 2016/17 bills.

6. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital expenditure for the year totalled £35.75m (2015/16 £41.5m). This was funded by capital receipts, internal borrowing, Government Grants and other contributions and revenue contributions.

A summary of where the money was spent in 2016/17 and how it was funded is shown below:

	2016/17 Outturn £m
Capital Expenditure	
Children, Education & Communities	6.061
Health, Housing & Adult Social Care – Adult Social Care	2.169
Health, Housing & Adult Social Care – Housing & Community Safety	11.012
Economy & Place – Transport, Highways & Environment	8.731
Economy & Place – Regeneration & Asset Management	3.414
Community Stadium	0.949
Corporate Schemes	1.266
IT Development Plan	2.149
Total expenditure	35.751
Funding	
Prudential Borrowing	10.258
Major Repairs Allowance	6.775
Capital Receipts	1.533
Grants and other contributions	13.708
Revenue	3.477
Total Funding	35.751

The Council maintains a wide-ranging capital programme and is currently working on a number of major projects including:

- The delivery of the Local Transport Plan
- Modernisation and repairs to Council properties
- Improvements to and expansion of schools and devolved capital works on a variety of schools
- The resurfacing, refurbishment and improvement of the Council's roads
- Development of Older Peoples Accommodation choices
- Community Stadium
- York Central
- Guildhall

7. TREASURY MANAGEMENT

The Council's year end treasury debt position for 2016/17 compared to 2015/16 is summarised in the table below:

Debt	31/03/2017 £000	31/03/2016 £000
Balance brought forward	268,183	270,165
Reversal of previous years carrying value	(1,068)	(1,050)
Add new loans taken	1,221	0
Less loans matured in year	(7,000)	(2,000)
Total debt as per Treasury Management Outturn Report	261,337	267,115
In year carrying value adjustment	1,062	1,068
Total Debt at 31 st March	262,399	268,183

Although the Council may borrow from a variety of financial institutions, the majority of its long-term debt is borrowed from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB). One new loan was taken during the year. This was a 10 year fixed rate loan from the West Yorkshire Combined Authority at 0% interest. Due to the general economic situation there were no opportunities for debt restructuring. Two PWLB loans totalling £7m were repaid during the year.

The 16/17 closing borrowing figure of £262.399m (£268.183m 15/16) is different to note 16 borrowings figure of £262.500m (£268.284m 15/16) by £101k, as the former does not include the balances held on behalf of Veritau of £101k.

The Council maintained an average investment balance of £108.55m compared to £104.57m in 2015/16. The surplus funds earned an average rate of return of 0.49% in 2016/17 compared to 0.56% in 2015/16. There has been a gradual increase in cash balances over recent years due to the level of developer's contributions held pending investment through the capital programme, along with the continued early receipt of grant funding from Government in advance of spending. These balances are therefore not available in the longer term and will start to decrease as capital investment is made in a range of projects, as outlined in the Capital Strategy approved by Council in February 2017.

The most recent economic forecasts continue to show a downturn in expectations for economic growth and the bank rate was reduced to 0.25% during 2016/17. Looking ahead, the continued economic uncertainty is forecast to continue as the UK negotiates the detailed arrangements to achieve Brexit and therefore the current strategy of postponing borrowing to avoid the cost of holding higher levels of investments and to reduce counter party risk will continue.

8. PENSIONS

The cost of pensions to the Council continues to increase year and year and remains a major item of expenditure. The Council is a member of the North Yorkshire Pension Fund (NYPF) and the last full actuarial valuation of the fund was carried out as at 31st March 2016. This has been updated by independent actuaries to take account of the requirements of International Accounting Standard 19 in order to assess liabilities as at 31st March 2017.

The Council's overall pension liability has increased from 2015/16 primarily due to changes in key assumptions used by the actuary to calculate the present value of liabilities.

9. NON CURRENT ASSETS

The council holds various non current assets which are categorised as follows:

- property, plant and equipment (PPE) – this includes council dwellings, land & buildings, infrastructure assets, community assets, surplus assets, assets under construction and tangible plant, vehicle and equipment assets
- intangible assets
- heritage assets
- investment property
- assets held for sale

The accounting standard IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement was adopted by the council in 2015/16. In accordance with this accounting standard, the council's Investment Properties and Surplus Assets are valued at fair value and measured at their highest and best use. Assets Held for Sale are measured at the lower of the carrying value on reclassification to this category, or the fair value less costs to sell. The fair value measurements are carried out in accordance with IFRS 13.

All other property, plant and equipment assets, with the exception of assets under construction, community assets and infrastructure assets, are carried at current value. Further details of the measurement bases used are provided in the accounting policies section. Infrastructure and community assets are measured at depreciated historic cost, whilst assets under construction are measured at historic cost. Heritage assets are measured at market value where this exists, or replacement cost. Intangible assets are measured initially at cost and then usually carried at amortised cost.

The Valuation techniques adopted for each category of Non Current Assets are in accordance with the requirements set out in the CIPFA Code of Practice.

The 2016/17 balance sheet value of the council's non current assets (including current assets held for sale) is £987.284m. This has increased by £148.108m from the 2015/16 value of £839.176m.

Capital enhancements to the value of £30.848m were made to these assets during 2016/17 and Assets to the value of £25.964m were disposed of during the year. The disposals figure includes £20.635m in relation to 6 schools which converted to Academies during 2016/17 and are therefore accordingly removed from the council's balance sheet.

Non current assets were depreciated by £24.140m during 2016/17. This figure includes amortisation of intangible assets.

Valuations on the council's properties are carried out by qualified valuers within the council's Asset and Property Management Team. A revaluation programme exists which set out when each category of Asset will be valued and during 2016/17 this programme included the council's schools and heritage properties.

The council's housing stock has a full revaluation every 5 years, with the last full revaluation undertaken in 2015/16. On the interim years, desktop revaluations are undertaken. The value of the council's housing stock increased by £116.388m as a result of the desktop revaluation this year. The main driving factor behind this is the increase in the regional Social Housing Adjustment Factor from 31% to 41% by the Department for Local Government and Communities (DCLG) which intended to take account of changes in the housing market, along with an increase in residential values during the period.

The revaluation of investment properties led to a decrease in their valuation of £0.481m. This is reflected in note 14 and in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement.

The council's heritage assets increased in value by £1.350m during 2016/17. This is mainly due to increases in the insurance valuation for the Art Gallery collection which is increased annually on a percentage basis, and the revaluation of heritage properties which were revalued this year as part of the five year rolling programme. This increase is reflected in note 13 and also in note 26.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Auditors Report to follow

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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

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STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

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STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

1. THE COUNCIL'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Council is required to:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Council that officer is the Director of Customer and Business Support Services (section 151 officer).
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

2. THE DIRECTOR OF CUSTOMER AND CORPORATE SERVICES RESPONSIBILITIES

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

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Director of Customer and Business Support Services has:

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

The Director of Customer and Business Support Services has also:

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

3. CERTIFICATION OF THE ACCOUNTS

I certify that the Statement of Accounts presents fairly the position of the City of York Council at 31 March 2017 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Signed



Dated 30/06/17

I.M. Floyd B. Sc. (Hons), CPFA

Director of Customer and Corporate Services

4. APPROVAL OF THE ACCOUNTS

I certify that the Statement of Accounts has been approved by a resolution of the Audit & Governance Committee of City of York Council in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.

The Statement of Accounts was approved by Audit and Governance Committee on
XXXX.

On behalf of the Audit and Governance Committee

Signed

Dated

Cllr F Derbyshire

Chair, Audit and Governance Committee

CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

Annex B

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

	2016/17			2015/16			
	Note	Gross Exp. £000's	Income £000's	Net Exp. £000's	Gross Exp. £000's	Income £000's	Net Exp. £000's
Service Costs							
Customer and Corporate Services		77,862	(58,196)	19,666	84,573	(57,086)	27,487
Children and Education Services		136,965	(119,011)	17,954	149,909	(123,896)	26,013
Communities and Equalities		8,503	(2,846)	5,657	9,239	(3,160)	6,080
Housing Revenue Account		29,829	(35,732)	(5,903)	(12,098)	(36,301)	(48,398)
Adult Social Care		72,342	(24,254)	48,088	71,475	(23,209)	48,266
Housing and Community Safety		4,855	(4,414)	441	6,252	(4,555)	1,696
Public Health		5,474	(8,668)	(3,194)	7,993	(8,106)	(113)
Economy and Place		50,992	(25,522)	25,470	52,701	(23,452)	29,248
Cost of Services	(54)	386,823	(278,643)	108,180	370,044	(279,765)	90,280
Other Operating Expenditure	(9)			19,863			1,679
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	(10)			11,378			5,841
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	(11)			(144,014)			(153,653)
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	(54)			(4,592)			(55,853)
Revaluation (gains) on non current assets	(26)			(165,558)			(11,496)
Impairment losses on non current assets	(26)			6,497			997
Surplus/loss arising on the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets				-			-
Remeasurement of net defined benefit/ liability	(49)			18,872			(32,702)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(140,189)			(43,201)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(144,781)			(99,054)

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

Annex B

Movement in Reserves Statement**2016/17**

	Note	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Earmarked HRA Reserves	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
		£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Balance at 1 April 2016		(13,610)	(41,878)	(18,365)	(14,179)	(4,175)	(8,867)	(13,059)	(114,133)	(379,147)	(493,280)
Movement in Reserves during 2016/17											
Surplus /(Deficit) on Provision of Services		(1,987)	-	(2,605)	-	-	-	-	(4,592)	-	(4,592)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure movement		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(140,189)	(140,189)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		(1,987)	-	(2,605)	-	-	-	-	(4,592)	(140,189)	(144,781)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	7	(161)	-	(3,522)	-	(1,133)	(4,926)	(6,068)	(15,810)	15,810	-
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves		(2,148)	-	(6,127)	-	(1,133)	(4,926)	(6,068)	(20,402)	(124,379)	(144,781)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	8	3,473	(3,473)	1,852	(1,852)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/Decrease in Year		1,325	(3,473)	(4,275)	(1,852)	(1,133)	(4,926)	(6,068)	(20,402)	(124,379)	(144,781)
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward		(12,285)	(45,351)	(22,640)	(16,031)	(5,308)	(13,793)	(19,127)	(134,535)	(503,526)	(638,061)

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

Annex B

2015/16:

	Note	General Fund Balance £000's	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000's	Housing Revenue Account £000's	Earmarked HRA Reserves £000's	Major Repairs Reserve £000's	Capital Receipts Reserve £000's	Capital Grants Unapplied £000's	Total Usable Reserves £000's	Unusable Reserves £000's	Total Authority Reserves £000's
Balance at 1 April 2015		(13,095)	(37,615)	(14,021)	(11,382)	(3,343)	(5,664)	(10,861)	(95,981)	(298,245)	(394,226)
Movement in Reserves during 2015/16											
Surplus /(Deficit) on Provision of Services		(10,491)	-	(45,362)	-	-	-	-	(55,853)	-	(55,853)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure movement		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(43,201)	(43,201)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		(10,491)	-	(45,362)	-	-	-	-	(55,853)	(43,201)	(99,054)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	7	5,713	-	38,221	-	(832)	(3,203)	(2,198)	37,701	(37,701)	-
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves		(4,778)	-	(7,141)	-	(832)	(3,203)	(2,198)	(18,152)	(80,902)	(99,054)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	8	4,263	(4,263)	2,797	(2,797)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/Decrease in Year		(515)	(4,263)	(4,344)	(2,797)	(832)	(3,203)	(2,198)	(18,152)	(80,902)	(99,054)
Balance at 31 March 2016 carried forward		(13,610)	(41,878)	(18,365)	(14,179)	(4,175)	(8,867)	(13,059)	(114,133)	(379,147)	(493,280)

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

Annex B

<u>Split of General Fund Balance between Schools and GF</u>	31-Mar-17 £000's	31-Mar-16 £000's
Amount of General Fund Balance held by governors under schemes to finance schools	(4,843)	(5,834)
Amount of General Fund Balance generally available for new expenditure	(7,442)	(7,776)
Total General Fund Balance	(12,285)	(13,610)

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Balance Sheet

	Note	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
		£000's	£000's
Property, Plant and Equipment	(12)	897,563	754,719
Investment Property	(14)	42,214	40,205
Intangible Assets	(15)	1,631	1,062
Heritage Assets	(13)	43,027	41,677
Long - Term Investments	(16)	1,255	1,255
Long - Term Debtors	(20)	6,129	6,021
LONG - TERM ASSETS		991,819	844,939
Short-Term Investments	(16)	30,000	30,000
Assets Held for Sale	(22)	2,849	1,513
Inventories	(17)	280	218
Short-Term Debtors	(19)	29,644	31,549
Cash and Cash Equivalents	(21)	65,258	54,946
CURRENT ASSETS		128,031	118,226
Short-Term Borrowing	(16) / (52)	(11,989)	(14,038)
Provisions due to be settled within 12 months	(24)	(5,905)	(6,895)
Short-Term Creditors	(23)	(39,604)	(42,528)
Other Short-Term Liabilities	(23)	-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES		(57,498)	(63,461)
Long-Term Creditors	(16)	-	-
Provisions	(24)	(7,745)	(8,883)
Long-Term Borrowing	(16) / (52)	(250,302)	(254,246)
Other Long-Term Liabilities	(16)	(4,560)	(4,849)
Liability related to Defined Benefit Pension Scheme	(26) / (49)	(161,684)	(138,446)
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		(424,291)	(406,424)
NET ASSETS		638,061	493,280
RESERVES			
<u>Usable Reserves</u>			
Capital Receipts Reserve		13,793	8,867
General Fund Balance		12,285	13,610
Housing Revenue Account Reserve		22,640	18,365
Major Repairs Reserve		5,308	4,175
Capital Grants Unapplied		19,127	13,059
Earmarked Reserves	(8)	61,382	56,057
	MIRS	134,535	114,133
<u>Unusable Reserves</u>			
Revaluation Reserve		280,995	129,320
Capital Adjustment Account		385,844	391,120
Available-for-sale Financial Instruments Reserve		-	-
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account		(1,218)	(1,558)
Pensions Reserve		(161,684)	(138,446)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account		2,733	2,275
Employee Benefit Adjustment Account		(3,145)	(3,564)
	(26)	503,526	379,147
TOTAL RESERVES		638,061	493,280

Cashflow Statement

	Note	2016/17	2015/16
		£000's	£000's
Net (Surplus)/Deficit on the provision of Services		(4,592)	(55,853)
Adjustments to the Net (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services for non-cash movements	(27)	(41,548)	29
Adjustments for items included in the Net (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services that are investing and financing activities	(27)	15,598	26,173
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		(30,542)	(29,651)
Investing Activities	(28)	15,287	34,542
Financing Activities	(29)	4,943	2,334
Net (Increase)/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(10,312)	7,225
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	(21)	(54,946)	(62,171)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the reporting period	(21)	(65,258)	(54,946)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I. General

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2016/17 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2017. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, which those Regulations require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Council Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued by government.

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

II. Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

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

III. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

IV. Exceptional Items

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

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

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

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

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

VI. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

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

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

VII. Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable during Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (eg cars) 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 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 benefit. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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:

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

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

However, the arrangements for the teachers' and NHS schemes mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified specifically to the Council. These schemes 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. The Children's and Education Services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions in the year. The Public Health Services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to the NHS Pension Scheme in the year.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

- The liabilities of the North Yorkshire Pension Fund (NYPF) attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – ie 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. Further information can be found in NYPF's Annual Report that is available upon request from Financial Services, County Hall, Northallerton, DL7 8AL.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, calculating the discount rate as a weighted average of "spot yields" on AA rated corporate bonds. These weightings reflect more accurately the duration of the pension liabilities of the typical LGPS employers.
- The assets of the NYPF 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:
 - current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked
 - past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
 - net interest on the defined benefit liability ie net interest expense for the Council – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability 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 at the beginning of the period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

- Re-measurement comprising
 - o the return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
 - o gains or losses on settlements and curtailments – the result of actions to relieve the Council of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees – debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – debited to the Pensions Reserve
- contributions paid to the NYPF – 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 NYPF.

VIII. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

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

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

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

IX. Fair Value Measurement

The Council measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets, investment properties and assets held for sale and some of its financial instruments 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 the 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 Council can access at the measurement date. It is considered that no property is identical and hence Level 1 observable inputs do not exist in the property market as opposed to say shares in private companies
- 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

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

Gains and losses on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing are credited and debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year of repurchase/settlement. However, where repurchase has taken

place as part of a restructuring of the loan portfolio that involves the modification or exchange of existing instruments, the premium or discount is respectively deducted from or added to the amortised cost of the new or modified loan and the write-down to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is spread over the life of the loan by an adjustment to the effective interest rate.

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

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into two types:

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

Loans 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 de-recognition of such 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 (eg dividends) is credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when it becomes receivable by the Council.

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

- instruments with quoted market prices – the market price
- other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis
- equity shares with no quoted market prices – independent appraisal of company valuations.

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

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

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

XI. Foreign Currency Translation

Where the Council has entered into a transaction denominated in a foreign currency, the transaction is converted into sterling at the exchange rate applicable on the date the transaction was effective. There were no amounts in foreign currency outstanding at the year-end.

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

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

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

XIII. Heritage Assets

The Council's Heritage Assets are grouped into four main areas:

- (a) Heritage properties
- (b) Art Collection
- (c) Mansion House Collection and Civic Regalia
- (d) Museum Collections

All categories of heritage assets increase the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Council's history and local area. 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, further detail is provided below.

The accounting policies in relation to intangible heritage assets are not included in this document as no intangible heritage assets have been identified. All heritage assets are tangible.

The Council's collections of heritage assets are accounted for as follows.

Heritage properties – assets are valued in accordance with the property RICS guidance and for heritage assets where a market value exists, the assets are valued at fair value market value. Where no market value exists, the value stated is replacement cost. All valuations are recorded on a valuation certificate.

The code recognises that it may not be possible to value all heritage assets due to their size and unique historical importance. Four such assets have been identified:

- (a) Medieval City Walls
- (b) Yorkshire Museum and Gardens and Hospitium
- (c) Abbey Walls – Marygate and Bootham
- (d) Roman Multangular Tower and adjoining Walls

Art Collection - including paintings (both oil and watercolour) and sketches, is reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation which is based on market values. The art collection is deemed to have indeterminate life and a high residual value, hence the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

The collection is relatively static and acquisitions and donations are rare. If acquisitions did occur they would initially be recognised at cost and donations would be recognised at valuation provided by external valuers and with reference to appropriate commercial markets for the paintings using the most relevant and recent information from sales at auctions.

Mansion House Collection and Civic Regalia – are recorded in the balance sheet using insurance valuations. This collection was last revalued in 2007 by a fine art external valuation expert. The valuation for the Mansion House Collection is deemed to be an appropriate insurance valuation at the current time. The Regalia and items in the Mansion House are deemed to have indeterminate lives and the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation. The policy for acquisitions, made by purchase or donation, is the same as for the art collection.

Museum Collections – both Castle Museum and Yorkshire Museum are held in Trust but the collections are insured by the Council. For Castle Museum, the collection is of social history value and therefore has a relatively low insurance valuation which is included on the balance sheet.

Yorkshire Museum, the Council considers that obtaining valuations for the vast majority of items and artefacts exhibited within the museum would involve a disproportionate cost in comparison to the benefits to the users of the Council's financial statements. This is because of the diverse nature of the assets held and the lack of comparable values. The Council does not recognise this collection of heritage assets on the Balance Sheet. The Council does not consider that reliable cost or valuation information can be obtained for items held as a result of archaeological investigations. The diverse nature of the assets held, the lack of comparable market values, the length of time the items have existed results in the Council not recognising these assets on the balance sheet. The Council does not (normally) make any purchases of archaeological items.

Acquisitions are again initially recognised at cost or, if bequeathed or donated at nil consideration, at valuation.

Heritage Assets – General

Impairment: The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed and where there is evidence of impairment eg where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise as to its authenticity, it is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment – see section on impairment in PPE note XXI in this summary of accounting policies.

Disposal: disposal of heritage assets are accounted for in accordance with the Council's general provisions relating to the disposal of property, plant and equipment. Heritage asset 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 (again see note XXI in this summary of accounting policies).

XIV. Intangible Assets

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

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

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

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

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

XV. Interests in Companies and Other Entities

An assessment of the Council's interests has been carried out during the year, in accordance with the Code of Practice, to determine the group relationships that exist. Inclusion in the group is dependent upon the extent of the Council's control over the entity demonstrated through ownership, such as a shareholding in an entity or representation on an entity's board of directors. The Council does have a number of interests in companies and other entities, the majority of which are not material and thus the production of group accounts is not required for these interests. The main Council interests relate to CYT Ltd which, whilst material, is fully disclosed within the Related Parties disclosure rather than group accounts.

The Council has interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures but, due to the values involved, these do not require the Council to prepare Group Accounts. Further detail on all these arrangements can be found with in the Related Parties note 41.

XVI. Joint Arrangements

Joint arrangements are arrangements by which two or more parties have joint control bound by contract. A Joint Arrangement can be classified as follows:

- A Joint Venture
- A Joint Operation
-

Joint Venture

A joint Venture is an arrangement under which two or parties have contractually agreed to share control, such that decisions about the activities of the arrangement are given unanimous consent from all parties.

Joint Operation

A Joint Operation is an arrangement by which the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have the rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. All parties have joint control with decisions of the activities of the arrangement requiring unanimous consent from all parties. The Council recognises on its Balance Sheet the assets that it controls and the liabilities

that it incurs and debits and credits the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement with the expenditure it incurs and the share of income it earns from the activity of the operation.

XVII. Inventories and Long Term Contracts

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

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

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XVIII. Investment Property

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the price that would be received to sell 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 revalued annually by the Council's Property and Asset Management team (Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors registered valuer) 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.

XIX. Leases

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

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

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

The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

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

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

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

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

Operating Leases

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

The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

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

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

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

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

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

Operating Leases

Where the 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 (eg 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.

XX. Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principles of the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2016/17 (SeRCOP). The total absorption costing principle is used – the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of costs relating to the Council's status as a multifunctional, democratic organisation which are charged under Corporate and Customer Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

XXI. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

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

The Council recognises schools in line with the provisions of the Code of Practice, consequently schools are recognised on the balance sheet only if the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the school will flow to the Council. The Council regards that the economic benefits or service potential of a school flows to the Council where the Council has the ability to employ the staff of the school and is able to set the admission criteria.

The 9 Voluntary Aided and 10 Voluntary Controlled schools are not recognised within the Council's financial statements as the Council does not exercise sufficient influence on the governing bodies to warrant recognition. The Council does, however, include the playing fields where these are owned by the Council

All elements of the 32 Local Authority controlled schools are shown in the Council's financial statements.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

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

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

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

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

- infrastructure and community assets – depreciated historical cost
- assets under construction – historical cost
- dwellings – current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH)
- surplus assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective
- school buildings – current value, but because of their specialist nature, are measured at depreciated replacement cost which is used as an estimate of current value
- all other assets:
 - – intangibles and equipment fair value market value,
 - – buildings and land are measured at 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 current value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of current value.

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current 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.

Componentisation

All Property assets containing a building are split into two components - Land and Buildings. The buildings are then further reviewed to assess if there are additional components which should be recognised. This assessment is based on the value of the building and the value of the components. A materiality level has been set, below which this additional review will not be done. Only buildings with a valuation greater than £1m will be considered for componentisation, which accounts for approximately 77% of depreciation charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account for buildings. The cost of the component should be at least 20% of the value of the building.

Components whose value is under this level will be considered if the circumstances are deemed appropriate. Componentisation will only be done either at the full 5 yearly valuations or when major capital improvements are undertaken.

Impairment

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

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – straight-line allocation over 3-10 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 will be depreciated separately.

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

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

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

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

Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as Assets Held for Sale. When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (ie 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 a housing disposal 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 fixed assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

XXII. Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar Contracts

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

The original recognition of these assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the property, plant and equipment) was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment. For Schools PFI, the liability was written down by an initial capital contribution of £4.2m. Three schools are incorporated in the PFI scheme – Hob Moor, St Barnabas and St Oswalds. Hob Moor School is owned by the council, whereas the other schools are Voluntary Aided and belong to the church diocese.

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. This applies to Hob Moor School only. For St Oswalds and St Barnabas where the Council does not own the assets, the non current assets are recognised and written back out of the balance sheet.

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 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.

XXIII. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent 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 (eg from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the Council settles the obligation.

Contingent Liabilities

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

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

Contingent Assets

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

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

XXIV. Reserves

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

The category of Unusable Reserves includes those reserves that are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, and retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Council – these reserves are explained in the relevant notes.

Earmarked Reserves

Amounts set aside for purposes falling outside the definition of provisions, e.g. for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies, have been accounted for as reserves. In line with the code the creation of a reserve is shown by an appropriation entry on the Movement in Reserves. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service revenue account in that year, and shown in the Net Cost of Services in the Income and Expenditure Account. The use of the reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance statement so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

The earmarked reserves held by the Council are shown in the Core Statements and detailed in note 8.

Usable Reserves

In addition to those funds under the Earmarked Reserves classification there are a number of usable reserves for specific and non specific purposes.

The Major Repairs Allowance (MRA), previously paid as part of HRA subsidy, provided councils with the resources needed to maintain the value of their housing stock over time. Councils are required to set up a **Major Repairs Reserve** (regulation 6(4A) of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 1996), and to transfer into it a sum not less than the MRA. From 1st April 2012 and the introduction of self financing, the council can continue to use MRA as a proxy for depreciation during the transitional period of 5 years. These funds are then available to councils for capital expenditure on HRA assets. They will have the flexibility to carry over any unspent MRA funds from one year to the next. The HRA may also benefit from any short-term investment of unspent funds.

Unusable Reserves

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets and retirement benefits and that do not represent usable resources for the Council. These reserves are shown in Note 26.

XXV. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

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

XXVI. VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account excludes amounts relating to VAT and will be included as an expense only if it is not recoverable from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. VAT receivable is excluded from income within the Council's income and expenditure account.

2. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT HAVE BEEN ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

Under the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 (the Code), the Council is required to disclose information setting out the impact of an accounting change required by a new accounting standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code.

The code for 2017/18 has not introduced any accounting standards which are expected to impact on the accounts.

3. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

Future Levels of Funding for local government - The main critical judgement made in the Statement of Accounts is regarding the 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.

Pensions - The Council has made estimates of net pay liability to pay pensions which depend on a number of complex judgements and projections supported by the actuary, which include; the discount rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected future returns on Pension Fund Assets

Accounting for schools – Consolidation - In line with the requirements of the Code of Practice on Group Accounts, all maintained schools are now considered to be entities controlled by the Council. Rather than prepare group accounts however, the income, expenditure, liabilities, reserves and cash flows of each schools are recognised in the Council's single entity accounts.

Accounting for schools – Balance sheet recognition – The Council recognises schools in line with the provisions of the Code of Practice, consequently schools are recognised on the balance sheet only if the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the school will flow to the Council. The Council regards that the economic benefits or service potential of a school flows to the Council where the Council has the ability to employ the staff of the school and is able to set the admission criteria. The Council has undertaken a detailed review to assess the level of control it exercises in relation to both the VA & VC schools. The analysis undertaken considered the governing bodies majority appointment rights and concluded that in all cases the Council did not exercise sufficient influence to warrant recognition of assets in relation to the schools on its balance sheet.

Accounting for schools – Transfer to Academy status – When a school that is held on the Council's balance sheet transfers to Academy status the Council accounts for this as a disposal and subsequent creation of a finance lease (at nil consideration) on the date that the school converts to Academy status.

Further information on the treatment of Voluntary Aided and Voluntary Controlled schools can be found under Accounting Policies point XXI

Group Accounts Boundaries – The Councils group boundaries have been assessed using the criteria outlined in the Code of practice, which has confirmed the Council has a number of interests in other entities which therefore fall within the boundary. However the Council's interests in aggregate are not sufficiently material to warrant producing consolidated financial statements when reviewing both quantitative and qualitative information. The Council therefore considers that the reader of the accounts is better served by expanding the Related Party disclosure note in respect of these interests rather than completing separate group accounts statements. The enhanced related Parties note can be found at Note 41.

4. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2017 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Pensions

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.

During 2016/17 the Council's actuaries advised that the net pension liability had increased by £23.238m. This is made up of:

- £18.872m loss from actuarial changes
- £4.366m loss arising from employer contributions of £15.926m being less than the pension obligations of £20.292m

Property, Plant & Equipment

Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.

If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls.

5. MATERIAL ITEMS OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

Included within Other Operating Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account (CIES) is a loss on disposal of non-current assets of £18.006m which relates mainly to schools which have opted out of local authority control and have become academies, as set out in section 9 of the Narrative report. Under statutory regulations, assets in respect of the school are transferred from the local authority to the new academy body on a long term lease. As such the Council has had to write these assets out of its accounts for a nil consideration. The accounting entries require this 'loss' to be charged to Other Operating Expenditure within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account and then this 'charge' is reversed out in the Movement in Reserves Statement, so that it does not have any impact on the Council Tax payer.

The following assets have been transferred at a loss during 2016/2017:

	Amount of loss on disposal £m	Date of transfer
Schools:		
Knivesmire Primary	3,404	01/04/2016
Scarcroft	1,184	01/04/2016
Millthorpe School (incl Telecom installation)	9,661	01/04/2016
Badger Hill Primary	1,461	01/08/2016
Hempland Primary	2,634	01/08/2016
Burton Green Primary	2,291	01/10/2016
	20,635	
Non-Schools:		
Other net gains / losses	(2,630)	
TOTAL	18,005	

A further 2 schools converted to Academies during the year however as these are both Voluntary Aided schools they do not appear on the Council's balance sheet.

6. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Director of Customer and Corporate Services on 30 June 2017. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2017, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

Adjusting Events:

There are no significant events providing evidence of after the reporting period to report for 2016/17.

Non- adjusting Events:

Non Adjusting events after the balance sheet date are those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect these events however material items are disclosed in terms of the nature of the events and their financial effects.

The following schools that were part of the Council's asset base as at 31st March 2017 have since transferred to Academy status and the value of the assets that will be written out are as follows:

Schools	£m
Canon Lee	15.400
Park Grove Primary	6.853
Tang Hall Primary	4.951
Clifton with Rawcliffe	9.785

7. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

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

Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations – 2016/17

2016/17

	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£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	(13,912)	-	(9,799)	-	-	-	23,711
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	12,778	-	(3,403)	-	-	-	(9,375)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	(586)	-	106	-	-	-	480
Amortisation of intangible assets	(301)	-	(35)	-	-	-	336
Capital grants and contributions applied	13,102	-	638	-	-	-	(13,740)
Movement in the Donated Assets Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue expenditure funded from Capital under statute	(4,902)	-	-	-	-	-	4,902
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	(21,189)	-	(4,775)	-	-	-	25,964
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive income and Expenditure Statement:							
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	8,186	-	-	-	-	-	(8,186)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	2,439	-	683	-	-	-	(3,122)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:							
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	8,283	-	-	-	-	(8,283)	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	(2,215)	-	-	-	-	2,215	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:							
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/ loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,478	-	6,480	-	(7,958)	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	1,533	-	(1,533)
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards revenue costs under Capital Receipts flexibility	(309)	-	-	-	309	-	-
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government Capital receipts pool	-	-	(1,190)	-	1,190	-	-

2016/17 continued:

	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustment primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:							
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	-	-	7,908	(7,908)	-	-	-
Non dwelling depreciation reversed to the MRR							
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	6,775	-	-	(6,775)
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	340	-	-	-	-	-	(340)
Adjustment primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:							
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	15,493	-	433	-	-	-	(15,926)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(19,724)	-	(568)	-	-	-	20,292
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:							
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	458	-	-	-	-	-	(458)
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	420	-	-	-	-	-	(420)
Total Adjustments:	(161)	-	(3,522)	(1,133)	(4,926)	(6,068)	15,810

Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations – 2015/16

2015/16

	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£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	(13,826)	-	(9,831)	-	-	-	23,657
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	(1,857)	-	37,526	-	-	-	(35,669)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	5,790	-	645	-	-	-	(6,435)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(669)	-	(35)	-	-	-	704
Capital grants and contributions applied	19,311	-	-	-	-	-	(19,311)
Movement in the Donated Assets Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue expenditure funded from Capital under statute	(6,516)	-	-	-	-	-	6,516
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	(4,447)	-	(4,425)	-	-	-	8,872
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive income and Expenditure Statement:							
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	(8,500)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	-	-	1,214	-	-	-	(1,214)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:							
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	3,365	-	-	-	-	(3,365)	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	(1,167)	-	-	-	-	1,167	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:							
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/ loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,968	-	7,091	-	(9,059)	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	4,613	-	(4,613)
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve toward administrative costs of non-current asset disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government Capital receipts pool	-	-	(1,243)	-	1,243	-	-
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2015/16 Continued:	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:							
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/ loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:							
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	-	-	7,520	(7,520)	-	-	-
Non dwelling depreciation reversed to the MRR							
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	6,688	-	-	(6,688)
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	133	-	-	-	-	-	(133)
Adjustment primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:							
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	15,773	-	414	-	-	-	(16,187)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(22,975)	-	(655)	-	-	-	23,630
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:							
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	1,432	-	-	-	-	-	(1,432)
Adjustment primarily involving the Unequal Pay Back Pay Adjustment Account:							
Amount by which amounts charged for Equal Pay claims to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from the cost of settlements chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	898	-	-	-	-	-	(898)
Total Adjustments:	5,713	-	38,221	(832)	(3,203)	(2,198)	(37,701)

8. 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 amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund and HRA expenditure in 2016/17:

	Transfers Out During Year £000's	Transfers In During Year £000's	Net mov't During Year £000's	Balance at 31-Mar-17 £000's	Balance at 31-Mar-16 £000's
General Fund					
Investment Reserves	-	-	-	(1,208)	(1,208)
Venture Fund	-	(361)	(361)	(2,594)	(2,233)
Developers Contributions Unapplied	5,617	(6,312)	(695)	(19,085)	(18,390)
Insurance Fund	312	(11)	300	(806)	(1,106)
Bus Lane enforcement	-	-	-	(675)	(675)
Miscellaneous	14,320	(17,037)	(2,717)	(20,983)	(18,266)
Subtotal General Fund	20,249	(23,721)	(3,473)	(45,351)	(41,878)
HRA					
53rd Week Rent	86	-	86	322	236
HRA Investment Reserve	2,347	(4,285)	(1,938)	(16,353)	(14,415)
Subtotal HRA	2,433	(4,285)	(1,852)	(16,031)	(14,179)
Total Earmarked Reserves	22,682	(28,006)	(5,324)	(61,381)	(56,057)

Reserves

The Venture Fund was established with an initial capital of £4m. The fund makes monies available for Council projects that have the ability to generate expenditure savings or increased income. Advances from the fund are required to be repaid over an appropriate life of the project in relation to the life of the asset

The most significant item held within Developers Contributions relates to the Community Stadium.

Miscellaneous reserves include a range of earmarked reserves to hold monies over the year end period pending investment, such as Care Act funds. It also includes the York Financial Assistance Scheme and Waste Management Reserve.

In 2012 the Localism Act introduced a significant change to the way that Council Housing is financed by dismantling the previous system of HRA subsidy and introducing self financing. As part of the self financing HRA Business Plan a reserve was created for HRA investment in new build / redevelopment opportunities.

9. OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE

	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000's	£'000's
Parish council precepts	667	623
Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,190	1,243
Gains/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	18,006	(187)
Total	19,863	1,679

10. FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000's	£'000's
Interest payable and similar charges	10,148	10,333
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	4,569	5,110
Interest receivable and similar income	(569)	(816)
Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	(2,404)	(8,676)
Other investment income	(366)	(110)
Total	11,378	5,841

11. TAXATION AND NON SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME

	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000's	£'000's
Council tax income	(78,852)	(75,734)
Non domestic rates	(28,377)	(27,511)
Non-ring fenced or government grants	(19,700)	(34,136)
Capital grants and contributions	(17,085)	(16,272)
Total	(144,014)	(153,653)

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2016/17	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Plant / Vehicle / Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant & Equipment	Service concession assets included in PPE
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation (GCA)									
At 1 April 2016	318,834	325,153	29,465	139,983	242	10,644	18,135	842,456	15,257
Additions	9,935	4,251	1,037	5,319	-	51	7,560	28,153	57
Acc Dep & Imp WO to GCA	(9,622)	(32,990)	-	-	-	(29)	-	(42,641)	
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	120,137	34,432	-	-	-	3,143	-	157,712	2,992
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(3,749)	11,582	-	-	-	1,064	-	8,897	771
Derecognition - Disposals	(4,735)	(24,395)	-	-	-	-	(16)	(29,146)	
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	265	(2,059)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,794)	
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other movements in Cost or Valuation	-	6,648	1,002	1,799	-	316	(10,503)	(738)	
At 31 March 2017	431,065	322,622	31,504	147,101	242	15,189	15,176	962,899	19,077
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment									
At 1 April 2016	(9,622)	(34,361)	(18,695)	(25,058)	(2)	-	1	(87,737)	(2,135)
Depreciation Charge for 2016/17	(9,441)	(7,714)	(2,805)	(3,843)	(1)	-	-	(23,804)	(371)
Acc. Depreciation WO to GCA	9,622	32,990	-	-	-	29	-	42,641	
Derecognition - Disposals	-	3,564	-	-	-	-	-	3,564	
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other movements in Depreciation and Impairment	-	29	-	-	-	(29)	-	-	
Other Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
At 31 March 2017	(9,441)	(5,492)	(21,500)	(28,901)	(3)	-	1	(65,336)	(2,506)
Net Book Value									
At 31 March 2017	421,624	317,130	10,004	118,200	239	15,189	15,177	897,563	16,571
At 31 March 2016	309,212	290,792	10,770	114,925	240	10,644	18,136	754,719	13,122

Comparative Movements in 2015/16:

2015/16	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Plant / Vehicle / Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant & Equipment	Service Concession Assets incl in PPE
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<u>Cost or Valuation (GCA)</u>									
At 1 April 2015	276,118	327,862	26,884	129,776	242	10,628	10,092	781,602	15,194
Additions	10,582	1,824	1,522	7,184	-	36	13,820	34,968	63
Acc Dep & Imp WO to GCA	(8,271)	(1,785)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,056)	-
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	5,927	2,828	-	-	(190)	(36)	-	8,529	-
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	37,993	(2,358)	-	-	-	20	(6)	35,649	-
Derecognition - Disposals	(4,415)	(3,585)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,000)	-
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Property	-	(39)	-	-	-	-	-	(39)	-
Other movements in Cost or Valuation	900	406	1,059	3,023	190	(4)	(5,771)	(197)	-
At 31 March 2016	318,834	325,153	29,465	139,983	242	10,644	18,135	842,456	15,257
<u>Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment</u>									
At 1 April 2015	(8,271)	(28,911)	(15,700)	(21,472)	(1)	-	1	(74,354)	(1,781)
Depreciation Charge for 2015/16	(9,622)	(7,543)	(2,995)	(3,586)	(1)	-	-	(23,747)	(354)
Acc. Depreciation WO to GCA	8,271	1,785	-	-	-	-	-	10,056	-
Derecognition - Disposals	-	291	-	-	-	-	-	291	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Property	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
At 31 March 2016	(9,622)	(34,361)	(18,695)	(25,058)	(2)	-	1	(87,737)	(2,135)
<u>Net Book Value</u>									
At 31 March 2016	309,212	290,792	10,770	114,925	240	10,644	18,136	754,719	13,122
At 31 March 2015	267,847	298,951	11,184	108,304	241	10,628	10,093	707,248	13,413

Depreciation

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

- Council Dwellings – 45 years (in line with MRA figure)
- Other Land and Buildings – 30-50 years (some exceptions apply)
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment – 3-10 years
- Infrastructure – 40 years

Capital Commitments

- At 31 March 2017, the Council has entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2017/18 and future years budgeted to cost c£3.029m,. Similar commitments as 31 March 2016 were c£3.937m.

Revaluations

The Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at current value is revalued at least every five years. All valuations were carried out internally. Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. Valuations of vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment are based on depreciated cost.

A desktop valuation of council dwellings was undertaken in 2016/17. Full valuations of council dwellings are undertaken every 5 years and desktop reviews are done on the interim years. The next full valuation of council dwellings is due in 2020/21.

The desktop valuation resulted in an increase in the value of the council's housing stock of £116.388m in 2016/17. Section 9 of the Narrative report sets out the main reason for this increase in relation to the increase in Social Housing Factor Adjustment from the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG).

	Council dwellings £000's	Other land and buildings £000's	Vehicles, plant etc. £000's	Infra-structure £000's	Surplus Assets £000's	TOTAL £000's
Carried at historical cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valued at Fair Value as at:						
31-Mar-17	-	225,562	-	-	8,682	234,244
31-Mar-16	307,916	40,729	-	-	5,740	354,385
30-Mar-15	-	66,937	-	-	9,024	75,961
31-Mar-14	-	56,525	-	-	534	57,059
31-Mar-13	-	79,798	-	-	235	80,033
Total Cost or Valuation	307,916	469,551	-	-	24,215	801,682

Fair Value measurement of Non-operational Property, Plant and Equipment (Surplus Assets)

All of the Council's Surplus Properties have been categorised as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2017. The fair value of Surplus Properties as at 31 March 2017 is £15.189m. There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 during the year.

Valuation Techniques used to determine Level 2 Fair Values for Surplus Properties

The fair value for surplus properties has been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar properties in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

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

There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year for surplus properties.

13. HERITAGE ASSETS

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

	Heritage Properties	Art Collection	Mansion House Collection & Civic Regalia	Castle Museum Collections	TOTAL
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation					
1 April 2015	1,065	31,317	6,346	980	39,708
Revaluations	-	1,907	2	60	1,969
31 March 2016	1,065	33,224	6,348	1,040	41,677
Cost or Valuation					
1 April 2016	1,065	33,224	6,348	1,040	41,677
Revaluations	322	997	-	31	1,350
31 March 2017	1,387	34,221	6,348	1,071	43,027

All heritage assets in the Council are tangible assets and have been reported at valuation rather than cost. The different heritage assets have been valued in accordance with the nature of the category.

Heritage Properties

The Council's valuer, values assets in accordance with the property RICS guidance and for heritage assets where a market value exists, the assets are valued at current value market value. Where no market value exists, the value stated is replacement cost. All valuations are recorded on a valuation certificate.

The code recognises that it may not be possible to value all heritage assets due to their size and unique historical importance. Four such assets have been identified:

- (a) Medieval City Walls
- (b) Yorkshire Museum and Gardens and Hospitium
- (c) Abbey Walls – Marygate and Bootham
- (d) Roman Multangular Tower and adjoining Walls

Art Collection

The Council's collection of art is located at the City Art Gallery and is reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation which is based on market values. The insurance valuation is reviewed annually and used to update the values as necessary.

Mansion House Collection and Civic Regalia

An external Antiques & Fine Art valuer carried out a full valuation of the Mansion House and Civic Regalia in February 2007. The valuation for the Mansion House Collection remains current market value and is included at the Balance Sheet date.

The valuation details all contents of the Mansion House and details all items individually including furniture, pictures, works of art, ceramics, glass, clocks / barometers, porcelain etc. Specifically the Regalia include the Bowes Sword, the Emperor Sigismund's Sword, the Great Mace, the Lady Mayoress' staff of Honour, the Lord Mayor's gold chain of office.

Museum Collections

Both Castle Museum and Yorkshire Museum are incorporated into Museums Trust which is a separate charitable organisation. The Museums collections have been considered as part of the Council's heritage assets as the ownership / responsibility for the collections is with the Council.

The Castle Museum collection has a relatively low insurance valuation included on the Balance Sheet as the nature of the museum is that of a social history collection and therefore many items are of low value. Insurance valuations are reviewed annually.

Yorkshire Museum collection has not been included on the Balance Sheet as no monetary value is available. There are many unique items held at Yorkshire Museum where it would be difficult to obtain an insurance valuation, for example. The CIPFA Code recognises that in some circumstances it is not possible to gain a valuation without considerable cost to the Council, where by it would not be beneficial to obtain one

Additions/ Disposal of Heritage Assets

There were no additions or disposals of heritage Assets in 2016/17 or 2015/16

14. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

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	2015/16
	£000's	£000's
Commercial rental income from investment property	(3,512)	(2,748)
Commercial direct operating expenses arising from investment property	755	566
Net Income	(2,757)	(2,182)

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	2015/16
	£000's	£000's
Balance at start of the year	40,205	33,546
Additions:		
Acquisitions	1,016	
Enhancements	1,512	202
Disposals	(38)	-
Net gain or loss on Fair Value	(481)	6,435
Transfers:		
to/ from Property, Plant & Equipment	-	22
Balance at end of year	42,214	40,205

Included within this table is an Investment Property which met the criteria for Asset Held for Sale during 2016/17 so has been recognised as an Investment Property Held for Sale (value £750k at 31 March 2017). This asset is not included in the Asset Held for Sale note.

Fair Value measurement of Investment Property

All of the Council's Investment Properties have been categorised as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2017. The fair value of Investment Properties as at 31 March 2017 is £42.214m. There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 during the year.

Valuation Techniques used to determine Level 2 Fair Values for Investment Properties

The fair value for investment properties has been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar properties in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

In estimating the fair value of the Council's investment properties, the highest and best use of the properties is normally their current use. However, there are 3 Investment Properties where this is not the case. One is a unit in a retail parade which is being used as a housing office, and the other two are accommodation over shops which are currently leased to a housing organisation. When these existing leases expire, the usage can be reviewed.

There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year for investment properties.

Valuation Processes for Investment Properties

The fair value of the council's investment property is measured annually at each reporting date. A full revaluation is undertaken every 5 years as part of the rolling programme, and a desktop valuation is undertaken on the interim years. All valuations are carried out internally, in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Council accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. The intangible assets are purchased licenses and software.

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

	Internally Generated Assets	Other Assets
1 - 3 years	None	Schools & Children's Services, Corporate, Financial & Audit, Property, Legal, Highways, Environmental, Leisure, Adult Services
4 - 5 years	None	Schools & Children's Services, Corporate, Financial & Audit, Highways, Environmental, Leisure, Adult Services
6 - 10 years	None	Highways, Human Resources

The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis and the amortisation charge in 2016/17 was £336k (2015/16 was £704k), contained in this figure is £35k relating to a HRA assets.

The movement on Intangible Asset balances during the year is shown in the following table:

	2016/17			2015/16		
	Internally Generated Assets £000	Other Assets £000	Total £000	Internally Generated Assets £000	Other Assets £000	Total £000
Balance at start of year:						
- Gross carrying amounts		5,503	5,503		5,296	5,296
Category Adjustments		738	738		197	197
- Revised Gross carrying amounts		6,241	6,241		5,493	5,493
- Accumulated amortisation		(4,441)	(4,441)		(3,737)	(3,737)
Net carrying amount at the start of the year	-	1,800	1,800	-	1,756	1,756
Purchases	-	167	167	-	10	10
Other disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation for the period	-	(336)	(336)	-	(704)	(704)
Net carrying amount at the end of year	-	1,631	1,631	-	1,062	1,062
Comprising:						
- Gross carrying amounts	-	6,408	6,408	-	5,503	5,503
- Accumulated amortisation	-	(4,777)	(4,777)	-	(4,441)	(4,441)
	-	1,631	1,631	-	1,062	1,062

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Instruments are contracts that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Categories of financial Instruments

The following categories of financial instrument are carried in the Balance Sheet.

	Long-Term		Short-Term	
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Investments				
Loans and receivables		-	30,000	30,000
Available-for-sale financial assets	40	40		
Unquoted equity investment at cost	1,215	1,215		
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Total Investments	1,255	1,255	30,000	30,000
Debtors				
Loans and receivables	6,129	6,021		
Financial assets carried at contract amounts			20,699	24,546
Total Debtors	6,129	6,021	20,699	24,546
Borrowings				
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost	(250,511)	(254,246)	(11,989)	(14,038)
Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Total Borrowings	(250,511)	(254,246)	(11,989)	(14,038)
Other Long Term Liabilities				
PFI liabilities	(4,560)	(4,827)		
Finance lease liabilities	(0)	(22)	(22)	(81)
Total other long term liabilities	(4,560)	(4,849)	(22)	(81)
Creditors				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	-	-		
Financial liabilities carried at contract amount			(34,645)	(30,994)
Total Creditors	-	-	(34,645)	(30,994)

Note 1 – Under accounting requirements the carrying value of the financial instrument value is shown in the balance sheet which includes the principal amount borrowed or lent and further adjustments for breakage costs or stepped interest loans (measured by an effective interest rate calculation) including accrued interest. The effective interest rate is effectively accrued interest receivable under the

instrument, adjusted for the amortisation of any premiums or discounts reflected in the purchase price.

Note 2 - Per the definition of International Accounting Standard 32 Financial Instruments – Presentation, cash is a financial asset. The above note does not include cash held by the authority that is either on call, instant access or on a notice period of 30 days or less, these amounts are shown separately to the above in Note 21 Cash and Cash Equivalents totalling in 2016/17 £65.258m (2015/16 £54.946m). Short Term deposits within Note 21 Cash and Cash Equivalents for 2016/17 total £61.658m (2015/16 £47.326m).

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

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

- For loans from the PWLB premature repayment rates from the PWLB have been applied to provide the fair value under PWLB debt redemption procedures;
- For non PWLB loans (market loans) the comparative market rate has been applied to estimate their fair value;
- For loans at concessionary rates the value is discounted using a prevailing market rate;
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised;
- Where an instrument has a maturity of less than 12 months or is a trade or other receivable the fair value is taken to be the carrying amount or the billed amount;
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair values calculated are as follows:

	31-Mar-17		31-Mar-16	
	Carrying amount £000's	Fair value £000's	Carrying amount £000's	Fair value £000's
PWLB debt	(240,978)	(324,276)	(247,980)	(313,489)
Non-PWLB debt	(21,522)	(26,171)	(20,304)	(22,700)
Total debt	(262,500)	(350,447)	(268,284)	(336,189)
Long term creditors	-	-	-	-
PFI and finance liabilities	(4,582)	(4,582)	(4,930)	(4,930)
Total Financial liabilities	(267,082)	(355,029)	(273,214)	(341,119)

The fair value of borrowings is greater than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans in the market at the Balance Sheet date.

The differences are attributable to fixed interest instruments being held by the Council whose interest rate is higher than the prevailing rate estimated to be available at 31 March. This increases the fair value of financial liabilities and raises the value.

The fair value of Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) loans of £324.276m measures the economic effect of the terms agreed with the PWLB compared with estimates of the terms that would be offered for market transactions undertaken at the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the carrying amount of £240.978m and the fair value of £324.276m is £81.648m; £82.473m PWLB fair value amount and £0.825m PWLB carrying value adjustment. The £81.648m measures the additional interest that the authority will pay over the remaining terms of the loans under the agreements with the PWLB, against what would be paid if the loans were at prevailing market rates.

However, the authority has a continuing ability to borrow at concessionary rates from the PWLB rather than from the markets. A supplementary measure of the additional interest that the authority will pay as a result of its PWLB commitments for fixed rate loans is to compare the terms of these loans with the new borrowing rates available from the PWLB. If a value is calculated on this basis, the carrying amount of existing PWLB loans £240.115m (exc. £0.825m PWLB carrying value adjustment and accrued interest) would be valued at £286.488m, the fair value being £46,373m. But, if the authority were to seek to realise the projected gain by repaying the loans to the PWLB, the PWLB would raise a penalty charge for early redemption in addition to charging a premium for the additional interest that will not now be paid. The exit price for the PWLB loans including the penalty charge would be £82.473m.

	31-Mar-17		31-Mar-16	
	Carrying amount £000's	Fair value £000's	Carrying amount £000's	Fair value £000's
Unquoted equity investment at cost	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215
Money market loans < 1yr	91,657	91,657	77,326	77,326
Money market loans > 1yr			-	-
Bonds			-	-
Long term trade debtors	6,129	6,129	6,021	6,021
Total Loans and receivables	99,001	99,001	84,562	84,562

The fair values for loans and receivables have been determined by reference to similar practices, as above (where loans are greater than 1 year) to which provide a reasonable approximation for the fair value of a financial instrument and includes accrued interest. The comparator market rates prevailing have been taken from indicative investment rates at each Balance Sheet date. In practice, rates will be determined by the size of the transaction and the counterparty, but it is impractical to use these figures, and the difference is likely to be immaterial.

Available for Sale Assets

Available for sale assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the Balance Sheet at their fair value. These fair values are based on public price quotations where there is an active market for the instrument. The Councils £40k of equity shares in relation to the Municipal Bonds Agency are recognised at the transaction price at the purchase date, they will subsequently be measured in accordance with the fair value hierarchy as shares not held for trading.

17. INVENTORIES

	Consumable Stores		Total	
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Balance Outstanding at 1 April	218	245	218	245
Purchases	906	731	906	731
Recognised as an Expense in the Year	(844)	(753)	(844)	(753)
Written Off Balances	-	(5)	-	(5)
Reversals of Write Offs in Previous Years	-	-	-	-
Balance Outstanding at 31 March	280	218	280	218

18. CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

At 31 March 2017 the Council has no construction contracts in progress that require revenue to be recognised in the accounting period. Accordingly no contingent assets or liabilities are required to be recorded.

19. DEBTORS

	Balance at 31-Mar-17 £000's	Balance at 31-Mar-16 £000's
Central Government Bodies	3,702	5,182
Other Local Authorities	(609)	988
NHS Bodies	1,547	3,415
Public Corporations	3,428	1,658
Other Entities and Individuals	28,326	27,237
	36,394	38,480
Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	(6,750)	(6,931)
Total Debtors	29,644	31,549

20. LONG TERM DEBTORS

	Expenditure During Year £000's	Income During Year £000's	Balance at 31-Mar-17 £000's	Balance at 31-Mar-16 £000's
Employee Loans	18	(30)	28	40
Council House Mortgages	-	-	2	2
Housing Act Advances	-	-	11	12
Prepayment - PFI scheme		(45)	706	751
PFI - Residual Value Asset	94	-	797	703
PFI - Sculpting Prepayment	85	-	2,998	2,913
Yorwaste Loan	-	-	1,000	1,000
Other	(13)	-	587	600
	184	(75)	6,129	6,021

21. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

	Balance at 31-Mar-17 £000's	Balance at 31-Mar-16 £000's
Cash Held by the Authority	6,118	8,436
Short Term Deposits	61,657	47,326
Bank Current Accounts	(2,517)	(816)
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	65,258	54,946

22. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Balance outstanding at start of year	1,513	2,677
Assets newly classified as held for sale:		
- Property, Plant and Equipment	2,059	-
Revaluation losses	(114)	-
Assets declassified as held for sale:		
- Property, plant and Equipment	(265)	-
Assets sold	(344)	(1,164)
Balance outstanding at year-end	2,849	1,513

Fair Value measurement of Assets Held for Sale

All of the Council's Assets Held for Sale have been categorised as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2017. The fair value of Assets Held for Sale as at 31 March 2017 is £5.078m. The fair value is higher than the balance sheet value for Assets Held for Sale as, in line with accounting policies, Assets Held for Sale are held on the balance sheet at the lower of the carrying value on transfer to this category and fair value less costs to sell.

23. CREDITORS

	Balance at 31-Mar-17 £000's	Balance at 31-Mar-16 £000's
Central Government Bodies	(7,811)	(6,116)
Other Local Authorities	(5,177)	(7,461)
NHS Bodies	(523)	(142)
Public Corporations	(2,015)	(404)
Other Entities and Individuals	(24,078)	(28,405)
Total Creditors	(39,604)	(42,528)
Other Short-Term Liabilities	-	-
Total Short-Term Liabilities	(39,604)	(42,528)

This note contains £0k (2015/16 £0k) of Capital Grants received in advance and £626k (2015/16 £1.241k) of Revenue Grants received in advance. Further details can be found in Note 40.

24. PROVISIONS

Total Provisions:

	Employee Absences £000's	Insurance Fund £000's	Business Rates £000's	Council Tax £000's	Lendal Bridge/ Coppergate £000's	Other Provisions £000's	Total £000's
Balance at 1 April 2016	(3,564)	(1,736)	(9,754)	(500)	(54)	(170)	(15,778)
Additional provisions made in 2016/17	(3,145)	(531)	(1,497)	-	-	-	(5,173)
Amounts Used In 2016/17	-	68	3,375	-	4	-	3,447
Unused amounts reversed in 2016/17	3,564	291	-	-	-	-	3,855
Unwinding of discounting in 2016/17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2017	(3,145)	(1,908)	(7,876)	(500)	(50)	(170)	(13,649)

of which the following are due to be settled within 12 months:

	Employee Absences £000's	Insurance Fund £000's	Business Rates £000's	Council Tax £000's	Lendal Bridge/ Coppergate £000's	Other Provisions £000's	Total £000's
Balance at 1 April 2016	(3,564)	(322)	(1,075)	-	(54)	(170)	(5,185)
Additional provisions made in 2016/17	(3,145)	(91)	(1,497)	-	-	-	(4,733)
Amounts Used In 2016/17	-	-	377	-	4	-	381
Unused amounts reversed in 2016/17	3,564	68	-	-	-	-	3,632
Unwinding of discounting in 2016/17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2017	(3,145)	(345)	(2,195)	-	(50)	(170)	(5,905)

Employee Absences

A provision to account for the changes made under IFRS whereby the Council accounts for any untaken leave owed to its employees.

Insurance Fund

The general insurance provision is based on information provided by the Council's insurers and is held to meet future potential liabilities in respect of claims outstanding but not received covering a period of several years.

Lendal Bridge/ Coppergate

This provision is for the costs of settling claims for repayment of Penalty Charge Notices in relation to the trial traffic regulation of Lendal Bridge and Coppergate. As detailed in the Narrative report a significant number of these fines were repaid in 2016/17, and an Earmarked Reserve is also held in relation to this as show in Note 8.

Business Rates

Provision in relation to backdated revaluations arising from the Business Rates retention scheme.

Council Tax

Provision to cover variations in Council Tax income, bad debts and the Council Tax Support Scheme. It should be noted that this provision and the one above have been reclassified from earmarked reserves.

Other Provisions

All other provisions are individually insignificant.

25. USABLE RESERVES

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

26. UNUSABLE RESERVES

	Balance at 2016/17 £000's	Balance at 2015/16 £000's
Revaluation Reserve	280,995	129,320
Capital Adjustment Account	385,844	391,120
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(1,218)	(1,558)
Pensions Reserve	(161,684)	(138,446)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	2,733	(2,275)
Accumulated Absences Account	(3,145)	(3,564)
Total Unusable Reserves	503,525	374,597

Revaluation Reserve

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

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

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

	2016/17		2015/16	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Balance at 1 April		(129,320)		(121,449)
Upward revaluation of assets	(165,558)		(11,496)	
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	6,497		997	
(Surplus)/deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services		(159,061)		(10,499)
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	4,517		2,018	
Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	2,869		610	
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account		7,386		2,628
Properties RR movement with CAA				
Balance at 31 March		(280,995)		(129,320)

Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve

The Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its investments that have quoted market prices or otherwise do not have fixed or determinable payments. The Council holds only one type of this investment (£40k of shares in the Municipal Bonds Agency) that has been recorded at its transaction price.

Capital Adjustment Account

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

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

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

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

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Balance at 1st April	(391,120)	(345,810)
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	23,710	23,657
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(9,375)	(35,669)
Amortisation of intangible assets	336	704
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under Statute	4,902	6,516
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	25,964	8,872
	45,537	4,080
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	(7,386)	(2,628)
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	38,151	1,452
Capital financing applied in the year:		
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(1,533)	(4,614)
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(6,775)	(6,688)
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(11,524)	(18,144)
Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(2,215)	(1,167)
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(8,186)	(8,500)
Statutory provision for the financing of the HRA subsidy		
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(3,123)	(1,214)
	(33,356)	(40,327)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	481	(6,435)
Balance at 31 March	(385,844)	(391,120)

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions. [The Council uses the Account to manage premiums paid on the early redemption of loans. Premiums are debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are incurred, but reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Over time, the expense is posted back to the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the burden on council tax. In the Council's case, this period is the unexpired term that was outstanding on the loans when they were redeemed.

	2016/17	2015/16
	£000's	£000's
Balance at 1st April		1,558
Premiums incurred in the year and charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(183)	(183)
Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements	52	50
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		(131)
Concessionary rate loan interest charged to CIES	(209)	-
Fair Value adjustment write up to reflect the benefit of having a loan at a concessionary rate		(209)
Balance at 31st March		(133)

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 benefit earned to be financed as the Council makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Council has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
	£000's	£000's
Balance at 1 April	138,446	163,705
Actuarial gains or losses on pensions assets and liabilities	18,872	(32,702)
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	20,292	23,630
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year.	(15,926)	(16,187)
Balance at 31 March	161,684	138,446

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
	£000's	£000's
Balance at 1 April	(2,275)	(844)
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(458)	(1,381)
Balance at 31 March	(2,733)	(2,275)

Accumulated Absences Account

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

	2016/17		2015/16	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Balance at 1 April		3,564		4,462
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(3,564)		(4,462)	
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	3,145		3,564	
		(419)		(898)
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		-		-
Balance at 31 March		3,145		3,564

27. CASHFLOW STATEMENT – OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	Balance at 31-Mar-17	Balance at 31-Mar-16
	£000's	£000's
Interest received	(520)	(644)
Interest paid	9,954	10,080
Dividends received	(340)	(333)

The analysis for the adjustments to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non cash movements is illustrated below:

	31-Mar-17 £000's	31-Mar-16 £000's
Depreciation, Impairment and Amortisation of fixed assets	(15,357)	11,198
Increase/(decrease) in impairment for bad debt	1,023	(78)
Increase/(decrease) in stocks and works in progress	63	(27)
Increase/(decrease) in debtors	(2,910)	(715)
(Increase)/decrease in creditors	4,308	(2,207)
Pension Liability		
Net Charge to the CIES	15,926	16,187
Employers contributions to pension funds and direct payments to pensioners	(20,292)	(23,630)
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	(25,964)	(8,872)
Other non-cash items charged to the net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services		
Provisions	2,129	1,827
Movements in the value of investment properties	(481)	6,435
Movements in the value of Finance Leases and PFI	51	(50)
Movement in the FIAA	(44)	(39)
Adjustment to the Net Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services for non-cash movements	(41,548)	29

The analysis for the adjustments to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities are illustrated below:

	31-Mar-17 £000's	31-Mar-16 £000's
Grants applied to the financing of capital expenditure	7,639	17,114
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	7,958	9,059
Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services that are investing and financing activities	15,597	26,173

28. CASHFLOW STATEMENT – INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	Balance at 31-Mar-17 £000's	Balance at 31-Mar-16 £000's
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	30,865	35,762
Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	366,750	317,200
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(7,958)	(9,059)
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	(366,731)	(292,247)
Other receipts from investing activities	(7,639)	(17,114)
Net cash flows from investing activities	15,287	34,542

29. CASHFLOW STATEMENT - FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	Balance at 31-Mar-17 £000's	Balance at 31-Mar-16 £000's
Cash receipts of short-term and long-term borrowing	(1,013)	-
Other receipts from financing activities	(13)	(32)
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI contracts	371	435
Repayments of short-term and long-term borrowing	7,000	2,000
Other payments for financing activities	(1,402)	(69)
Net cash flows from financing activities	4,943	2,334

30. INCOME ANALYSED BY NATURE

Revenue received from external customers is analysed on a segmental basis below:

	2016/17 Income from External Customers £000's	2015/16 Income from External Customers £000's
Customer and Support Services	(7,552)	(7,505)
Childrens and Education Services	(8,014)	(6,838)
Communities and Equalities	(1,079)	(1,386)
Housing Revenue Account	(34,707)	(35,483)
Adult Social Care	(11,436)	(11,166)
Housing and Community Safety	(3,040)	(3,679)
Public Health	(72)	(87)
Economy and Place	(19,610)	(17,800)
Total income analysed on a segmental basis	(85,510)	(83,944)

31. ACQUIRED AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

All council operations are categorised as continuing operations.

32. TRADING OPERATIONS

The Council had no external trading operations in 2016/17. The Council has established a number of internal trading units where the service manager is required to operate in a commercial environment and balance their budget by generating income from other parts of the Council or other organisations.

Trading operations are incorporated into the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Some are an integral part of one of the Council's services to the public (eg refuse collection), whilst others are support services to the Council's services to the public (eg schools catering). The expenditure of these operations is allocated or recharged to headings in Net Cost of Services.

33. AGENCY SERVICES

The Council, as a billing Council, both bills and collects income on behalf of the central government, the Police and Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire and the North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Council for National Non-Domestic Rates and Council Tax. This statutory arrangement is treated in the Council's accounts as an agency agreement.

The Council provides payroll services to a number of external organisations. These include two Multi Academy Trusts (MATs), one of which contains three schools from outside of the City of York Council boundary. The service is also provided for a district council, a college, and various other small organisations mostly in the voluntary sector.

	2016/17	2015/16
	£000's	£000's
Expenditure incurred providing Payroll Services	63	63
Fee income earned	(79)	(73)
Net Position	(16)	(10)

34. ROAD CHARGING SCHEMES

There were no schemes under the Transport Act 2000 in 2016/17, but these will continue to be considered by the Council in future years.

35. POOLED BUDGETS

Better Care Fund (BCF)

City of York Council (CYC) and the Vale of York Clinical Commissioning Group (VoY CCG) have entered into a pooled budget arrangements under section 75 of the Health Care Act 2006 for the management of commissioning resources related to the Better Care Fund (BCF). Both parties to this agreement contribute to a pooled commissioning budget which is overseen by the City of York Health and Wellbeing Board. The VoY CCG host the pooled budget

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Contributions to the Better Care Fund		
Council	1,003	951
Vale of York CCG	11,200	11,176
	12,203	12,127
Expenditure met from the Better Care Fund		
Council Commissioned Schemes	6,309	7,918
Vale of York CCG Commissioned Schemes	5,894	2,878
Withheld Performance funds*	-	1,331
	12,203	12,127
Net Surplus arising on the Pooled budget during the year	-	-

The regime of withholding an element of funding relating to performance stopped in 2016/17

36. MEMBERS ALLOWANCES

The Council paid the following amounts to members of the Council during the year.

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Allowances	623	580
Expenses	5	13
Total	628	593

37. OFFICERS REMUNERATION

The remuneration paid to the Council's senior employees in 2016/17 is as follows:

		Salary (Including Fees and Allowances)	Expenses Allowances and Benefits	Compensation for Loss of Employment	Total excluding Employer's contribution to pension	Employer's contribution to pension	Total Remuneration Package
Position	Note	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive	1	87,813	-	-	87,813	17,769	105,582
Interim Chief Executive	1	43,767	-	-	43,767	-	43,767
Deputy Chief Executive & Director Customer & Corporate Services		103,990	-	-	103,990	19,351	123,341
Corporate Director Children, Education & Communities		116,235	-	-	116,235	23,594	139,828
Corporate Director Economy & Place		95,666	-	-	95,666	19,382	115,048
Corporate Director Health, Housing & Adult Social Care		104,021	-	-	104,021	21,110	125,131
Director of Public Health	2	83,358	-	-	83,358	16,922	100,280
Director of Communities & Neighbourhoods	3	52,493	-	53,748	106,241	10,555	116,796
Assistant Director Legal & Governance		75,814	-	-	75,814	15,390	91,204
	Total	763,156	-	53,748	816,904	144,073	960,977

Notes:

(1) The **Interim Chief Executive** resigned from the council on 31st July 2016. The council appointed a permanent **Chief Executive** on 1st August 2016 with an annualised salary of £131,300.

(2) The council appointed a permanent **Director of Public Health** on 1st May 2016. This role had been fulfilled by the same senior officer on a consultancy basis in the preceding year.

(3) As part of the council's restructure during 2016/17, the then **Director of Communities and Neighbourhoods** voluntarily terminated their employment with the council on 30th September 2016. This senior officer received a payment of £53,748.09 as compensation for loss of employment as set out in the table above.

(5) No bonuses were paid to any senior officers during the 2016/17 financial year.

(6) The employer's contribution to pension are not payments made to officers, rather they are amounts paid by the Council directly to the pension fund. The employer's contribution rate set in 2016/17 was 20%.

The remuneration paid to the Council's senior employees in 2015/16 was as follows:

		Salary (Including Fees and Allowances)	Expenses Allowances and Benefits	Compensation for Loss of Employment	Total excluding Employer's contribution to pension	Employer's contribution to pension	Total Remuneration Package
Position	Note	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive - Kersten England	1	47,273	-	-	47,273	9,596	56,869
Interim Chief Executive	1	86,667	-	-	86,667	-	86,667
Director of Children's Services Education and Skills		115,192	-	-	115,192	23,384	138,576
Director of Customer and Business Support Services		102,958	-	-	102,958	19,159	122,117
Director of Communities and Neighbourhoods		102,958	-	-	102,958	20,901	123,859
Director of City and Environmental Services	2	83,239	-	-	83,239	16,898	100,137
Director of Adult Services	3	56,341	-	-	56,341	11,437	67,778
Assistant Director of Governance and ICT		75,061	-	-	75,061	15,237	90,298
Assistant Director of Transformation and Change (Acting up)	4	69,973	-	23,351	93,324	-	93,324
Total		739,662	-	23,351	763,013	116,612	879,625

No Bonus payments were made to any Senior Officers in the 2015-16 financial year.

Notes:

(1) The Chief Executive, Kersten England, left the council on 2nd August 2015. The subsequent **Interim Chief Executive** Steve Stewart was appointed to the role commencing 1st August 2015 on an interim basis.

(2) The Council appointed a permanent **Director of City and Environmental Services** on 3rd August 2015, a role previously held by a consultant on an interim basis.

(3) The Council appointed a permanent **Director of Adult Services** on 14th September 2015, a role previously held by a consultant on an interim basis.

(4) On 31st March 2016, the fixed-term contract of the **Assistant Director of Transformation and Change (Acting up)** ended. As a result this officer received compensation for loss of employment as detailed above.

(5) The employer's contribution to pension are not payments made to officers, rather they are amounts paid by the Council directly to the pension fund.

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

Remuneration band	2016/17 Number of employees					2015/16 Number of employees				
	Officers current	Officers left during year	Teachers current	Teachers left during year	Total	Officers current	Officers left during year	Teachers current	Teachers left during year	Total
£50,000 - £54,999	23	1	30	2	56	26	1	26	2	55
£55,000 - £59,999	4	-	11	-	15	2	1	17	-	20
£60,000 - £64,999	8	2	13	2	25	7	-	12	5	24
£65,000 - £69,999	2	-	10	-	12	1	-	8	1	10
£70,000 - £74,999	-	1	3	-	4	-	1	3	-	4
£75,000 - £79,999	4	-	2	-	6	6	-	-	-	6
£80,000 - £84,999	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	3
£85,000 - £89,999	1	-	2	-	3	1	-	2	-	3
£90,000 - £94,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
£95,000 - £99,999	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	1
£100,000 - £104,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	42	4	76	4	126	43	3	73	9	128

Exit Packages/ Termination Benefits

Details of the Exit Packages / Termination benefits paid out to employees who were made redundant during the year are set out in the table below. This table shows the total number of compulsory and other redundancies/ departures and their total cost, broken down into incremental bands of £20k up to £300k. The total cost shown include payments made to the employees plus payments made to the relevant pension funds in year to compensate for "strain on the fund" costs resulting from the employees exit and resulting pension entitlement.

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of Compulsory Redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Number of redundancies		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
£0 - £20,000	10	17	32	42	42	59	297	384
£20,001 - £40,000	4	1	7	8	11	9	261	248
£40,001 - £60,000	-	2	4	3	4	5	185	263
£60,001 - £80,000	-	-	1	-	1	-	65	-
£80,001 - £100,000	1	-	-	-	1	-	90	-
£100,001 - £280,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£280,001 - £300,000	-	-	1	-	1	-	299	-
Grand total	15	20	45	53	60	73	1,197	896

The total cost of £1.197k (2016/17 £896k) in the table above includes £819k (2016/17 £676k) for exit packages that have been charged to the Authorities Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the current year. The note includes 7 exits from schools controlled by the authority.

Included within the figure of £1.197m above is a total cost of £299k in relation to the voluntary termination of the employment of the Director of Communities and Neighbourhoods on 30th September 2016. This amount comprised of £53k in redundancy payment as set out in the first table in this note along with a total pension strain cost of £245k. This is the total cost to the Council over 5 years of the officer accessing their pension early and differs to the first table which sets out the in year cost in 2016/17.

38. 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 the Council's external auditors:

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Fees payable to Mazars LLP with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor	102	110
Fees payable to Mazars LLP in respect of statutory inspection	-	-
Fees payable to the Mazars LLP for the certification of grant claims and returns	11	11
Fees payable in respect of other services provided by Mazars LLP	59	70
	172	191

The above fees have been presented on an accruals basis, in line with Code requirements. The fees for other services payable in 2016/17 relate to an objection to the 2015/16 accounts and work on the National Fraud Initiative (In 15/16 the fees related to an objection to the 2013/14 accounts, advice on the community stadium and advice on the older persons housing projects).

39. DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant monies provided by the Department for Education, the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). DSG is ring fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance and Early years (England) Regulations 2014.

The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget (ISB), which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school.

Details of the deployment of the DSG receivable for 2016/17 are as follows:

	Central Expend- iture £000's	Individual Schools Budget £000's	DSG Total £000's
Final DSG for 2016/17 before Academy recoupment			113,404
Academy figure recouped for 2016/17			(22,857)
Total DSG after Academy recoupment for 2016/17			90,547
Brought forward from 2015/16			215
Carry forward to 2017/18 agreed in advance			-
DSG resources available for distribution in 2016/17	10,611	80,151	90,762
In year adjustments	-	-	-
Final resources available for distribution in 2016/17	10,611	80,151	90,762
Less actual central expenditure	(10,402)		(10,402)
Less actual ISB deployed to schools		(79,602)	(79,602)
Plus Local Authority contribution for 2016/17	-	-	-
Carry forward to 2017/18	209	549	758

40. GRANT INCOME

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2016/17:

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income		
Demand on Collection Fund	(78,852)	(75,734)
Non-Domestic Rates	(28,377)	(27,511)
Revenue Support Grant	(14,892)	(21,142)
Capital Grants	(17,014)	(16,272)
New Homes Bonus	(65)	(3,712)
Business Rates Retention Grant	(1,368)	(2,958)
Other Government Grants	(3,365)	(6,201)
Other general grants	(81)	(123)
TOTAL	(144,014)	(153,653)
Credited to Services		
Dedicated Schools Grant Base	(90,619)	(98,394)
DWP Council Tax, Housing Benefit & Admin Grant	(40,753)	(42,247)
Other Education Funding Agency	(8,785)	(8,613)
Public Health Grant	(8,480)	(7,712)
New Homes Bonus	(4,648)	
Pupil Premium Grant	(4,155)	(4,462)
Education Services Grant	(1,869)	(2,240)
Universal infant Free Schools meals - revenue funding	(1,548)	(1,702)
Trading Standards Institute Grant	(1,387)	-
Skills Funding Agency	(1,237)	(1,191)
PFI Revenue Support	(1,186)	(1,186)
DCLG Flood recovery	(620)	(416)
Homes and Communities Agency	(299)	(365)
DFE Adoption Support Fund	(266)	-
Housing Delivery Grant	(160)	-
DFT Bus Operators Support Grant	(151)	-
DWP Access to Work grant	(115)	(3)
Cabinet Office	-	(320)
Other Grants	(4,923)	(3,931)
TOTAL	(171,201)	(172,782)

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

2016/17:	2016/17 £000's
Current Liabilities	
Grants Receipts in Advance (Capital Grants)	
Miscellaneous other grants (capital)	-
S106 Contributions with conditions	-
TOTAL	-
Grants Receipts in Advance (Revenue Grants)	
Dept Education Social Work Program	7
University of York	35
Skills for Care Social worker funding	7
Wilf Ward Grants	13
FERIS Benefits Fraud	25
Pupil Premium Grant	382
Leeds City Region	153
Other	4
TOTAL	626
2015/16:	
	2015/16 £000's
Current Liabilities	
Grants Receipts in Advance (Capital Grants)	
Miscellaneous other grants (capital)	-
S106 Contributions with conditions	-
TOTAL	-
Grants Receipts in Advance (Revenue Grants)	
Sport England Inclusive and Activation Funds	47
Improvement and Development Agency	20
Lottery Springboard Grant	19
Dept Education Social Work Program	6
University of York	41
CRCNB Grant	2
Skills for Care Social worker funding	11
Wilf Ward Grants	13
FERIS Benefits Fraud	25
DWP Real Time Investigation	3
Public Health England	10
Pupil Premium Grant	306
CLG Flood recovery grant	620
Leeds City Region	118
TOTAL	1,241

41. RELATED PARTIES

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

Central Government

Central government has significant influence over the general operations of the Council – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework, within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (eg council tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from government departments and Grant receipts outstanding at 31 March 2017 are shown in Note 40.

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2016/17 is shown in Note 36.

The Council paid grants totalling £593k to organisations in which 2 members had positions on the board or are trustees.

No significant grants were made to organisations whose senior management included close members of the families of members.

In all instances, the grants and works/services commissioned were made with proper consideration of declarations of interest. Details of all these transactions are recorded in the Register of Members' Interest, open to public inspection at West Offices during office hours

Officers

During 2016/17 no works and services of a significant value were commissioned from companies in which officers had an interest outside of their Council responsibilities. All contracts were entered into in full compliance with the council's standing orders

The Council did not pay any significant grants to voluntary organisations in which officers had positions on the governing body.

No payments were made to organisations whose senior management included close family members of elected members.

Entities Controlled or Significantly Influenced by the Council

The Council has interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, but due to the values involved these do not require the Council to prepare Group Accounts.

For detailed information relating to Yorwaste Limited, Veritau Limited and CYT please see Long Term Investments section of this note.

The **Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation** was established as a joint committee of Local Authorities in 1974 and City of York Council is one of the constituent thirteen member authorities.

Science City York is a company limited by guarantee and is a non profit organisation. In May 2011 a subsidiary of Science City York was set up called SCY Enterprises Ltd as a wholly owned subsidiary of Science City York. On 1 April 2015 Science City York sold its brand, assets and subsidiary company SCY Enterprises to Make it York Ltd.

On 20 March 2017 the council's Shareholder Committee approved the transfer of the company and its remaining assets from City of York Council to Make It York Ltd. This was subsequently approved by the Executive committee on 18 May 2017. Although there is no share capital, Make It York Ltd became the sole member and is liable to contribute £1 in the event of the company being wound up.

Make it York is a company limited by shares created on 1 April 2015 and the Council is the sole shareholder. Of the 12 directors, 2 will represent the Council and their representatives will be the Leader of the Council and the Chief Executive. The brand and assets of Science City York and its subsidiary SCY Enterprises Ltd were transferred to Make it York in 2015/16. In 2016/17 the ownership of Science City York Ltd and its remaining assets transferred from City of York Council to Make It York.

Be Independent is a Community Interest Company formed on 1 April 2014. The Council has significant influence over this entity due to one Member of the Council sitting on the Board. This Member stood down from the Board on 31 March 2017. Whilst this type of transaction would not normally be consolidated for Group Accounts purposes, transactions have been disclosed within this note to enhance transparency

LONG TERM INVESTMENTS

The Council holds a number of investments for the medium / long term. They comprise mainly share investments in three companies: Yorwaste (£1.008m), York Science Park (£0.200m), Veritau (a nominal £1) and City of York Trading (a nominal £1). The shares are included in the balance sheet at nominal value. Other investments have been deposited to be realisable quickly, although the intention is to hold them for the medium/long term

Yorwaste

The Council has, as a result of the local government reorganisation in the area at 1 April 1996, a 22.27% shareholding in Yorwaste Ltd. The majority shareholder is North Yorkshire County Council who hold the remaining 77.73%. The Company's profit and loss account is not included as part of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account. No dividend was received in 2016/17 or 2015/16. Similarly, the Company's assets and liabilities are not in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

With effect from 1 October 2015 the Council has a service agreement with Yorwaste Limited for waste disposal services and is charged on a cost recovery basis. Prior to this contract prices were negotiated on an arms length commercial basis.

Member Directors on Yorwaste are entitled to an allowance established in accordance with North Yorkshire County Council's (NYCC's) remuneration arrangements which are paid for by the Company. One member sits on the board of this company and received total remuneration of £8k from Yorwaste in 2016/17. No amounts were paid directly by the Council

York Science Park

City of York Council has owned shares in the company since 23 December 1999 and the nominal value of the shares is £1. The Council now holds 200,000 shares which represent less than 10% of

the total share capital of £2.166m. The Council received no dividends or profits from York Science Park and holds no liability.

Veritau

Since 1 April 2009, internal audit and counter-fraud services have been provided by Veritau Limited. The company is jointly owned by City of York Council and North Yorkshire County Council, with each Council holding 50% of the shares. Contract prices are negotiated on an arms length commercial basis. The Council is represented on the Board by the Director of Customer & Corporate Services and one Member of the Council.

City of York Trading was incorporated as a private company on the 18th November 2011 and the company is 100% owned by the Council. The company has a Chief Executive and a Board of Directors, made up of the Chief Executive, 2 Members of the Council and 2 other independent non executive directors. No Council employees are on the Board. The company started trading in June 2013. The company provides temporary staff to the Council, schools and other external organisations.

Net Value of Transactions and Balances at Year End

The net value of transactions during the year with entities controlled or significantly influenced by the Council and not presented anywhere else in the Statement of Accounts are as follows:

	2016/17			2015/16		
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net Exp £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net Exp £'000
City of York Trading Ltd	5,901	(387)	5,514	5,298	401	4,897
Make it York	980	(730)	250	972	619	353
Veritau	578	(33)	545	620	17	603
Yorwaste Ltd	7,265	(931)	6,334	7,304	633	6,671
Science City York	-	-	-	11	-	11
York Science Park	-	-	-	2	-	2
Be Independent	1,647	(169)	1,478	1,768	214	1,554
	16,371	2,250	14,121	15,975	1,884	14,091

The following amounts were due from related parties at 31 March 2017 and are included in debtors:

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
City of York Trading Ltd	116	102
Make it York	267	172
Veritau	10	12
Yorwaste Ltd	94	59
Science City York	-	-
York Science Park	-	-
Be Independent	256	261
	743	606

The following amounts were due to related parties at 31 March 2017 and are included in creditors:

	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000	£'000
City of York Trading Ltd	661	456
Make it York	19	13
Veritau	1	-
Yorwaste Ltd	1,674	852
Science City York	-	-
York Science Park	-	-
Be Independent	1	7
	2,356	1,328

The values associated with these companies are not deemed to be material to provide group accounts.

42. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND 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/PP 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 CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	323,842	322,474
Capital Investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment	28,153	34,783
Investment Properties	2,528	202
Intangible Assets	167	10
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	4,902	6,516
Leases / PFI	-	185
Sources of Finance		
Capital Receipts	(1,533)	(4,613)
Government grants and other contributions	(20,483)	(26,000)
Direct revenue contributions	(3,155)	(1,215)
MRP (Minimum Revenue Repayment)	(8,186)	(8,500)
Movement in Year	2,393	1,368
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	326,235	323,842
Explanations of movement in year		
Increase in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government financial assistance)	10,579	9,683
Assets acquired under finance leases/PFI	-	185
HRA Self Financing payment		
MRP/ loans fund principal	(8,186)	(8,500)
Increase/ (decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	2,071	1,368

The Capital Financing Requirement increased in 2016/17 as a result of the level of borrowing required to fund capital expenditure being greater than the provision set a side for the repayment of debt.

43. LEASES**Council as Lessee****Finance Leases**

The Council has classified some of its leased assets as finance leases. Assets acquired under these leases are carried as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet:

	2016/17	2015/16
	£000's	£000's
Other Land and Buildings	-	-
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	82	103
	82	103

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

	2016/17	2015/16
	£000's	£000's
Finance lease liabilities (net present value of minimum lease payments)		
- Current	22	81
- Non-current	-	22
Finance costs payable in future years	1	12
Minimum lease payments	23	115

The minimum lease payments are:

	Minimum lease payments		Finance lease liabilities	
	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Not later than one year	23	92	22	81
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	23	-	22
Later than five years	-	-	-	-
	23	115	22	103

Due to the short-term nature of the leases entered into by the Council, no contingent rents were payable by the Council in 2016/17 (2015/16 £0).

Operating Leases

The Council has acquired the right to use a number of assets through entering into agreements with external suppliers. These agreements contain operating lease arrangements as well as maintenance charges and cost of materials. Examples of the assets that have been acquired include:

- Fleet of light commercial vehicles
- IT equipment in ICT managed services,
- Various property assets,

The future minimum lease payments due (including payments for non-lease elements) under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
	£000's	£000's
Not later than one year	691	865
Later than one year and not later than five years	752	1,020
Later than five years	189	213
	1,632	2,098

The expenditure charged (including payments for non-lease elements) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to these leases was:

	2016/17	2015/16
	£000's	£000's
Minimum lease payments	1,109	1,158
Contingent rents	40	40
	1,149	1,198

Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Council acts as lessor for a small number of property leases, with start dates between 1976 and 1994 and remaining lease terms of between 12 and 21 years. The Council has a gross investment in the lease, made up of the minimum lease payments expected to be received over the remaining term and the residual value anticipated for the property when the lease comes to an end.

The minimum lease payments comprise settlement of the long-term debtor for the interest in the property acquired by the lessee and finance income that will be earned by the Council in future years whilst the debtor remains outstanding. The gross investment is made up of the following amounts:

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Finance lease debtor (net present value of minimum lease payments)		
- Current	12	11
- Non-current	321	333
Unearned finance income	188	206
Unguaranteed residual value of property	-	-
Gross Investment in the lease	521	550

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

	Gross Investment in the Lease		Minimum Lease payments	
	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Not later than one year	29	29	12	11
Later than one year and not later than five years	116	116	53	50
Later than five years	376	405	268	283
	521	550	333	344

The minimum lease payments include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2016/17 contingent rents of £135k were receivable by the Council (2015/16 £135k).

Operating Leases

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

- for the provision of community and leisure services.
- for income generation purposes

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

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Not later than one year	2,399	2,479
Later than one year and not later than five years	6,099	7,007
Later than five years	43,744	48,895
	52,242	58,381

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2016/17 contingent rents of £819k were receivable by the Council (2016/17 £732k).

44. PFI AND SIMILAR CONTRACTS

PFI

The Council has one PFI scheme for the provision of 3 primary schools with Sewell Education (York) Ltd. PFI contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the fixed assets needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. The accounting requirements for PFI require that where ownership reverts to an entity at the end of the contract, PFI properties should be recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet along with a liability for the financing provided by the PFI operator. Payments made by the Council under a contract are generally charged to revenue to reflect the value of services received in each financial year and also relate to the repayment of the liability and finance costs associated with the asset. A prepayment of £4.032m was made prior to service commencement. Under the terms of the contract the Council has granted Sewell a licence for use of the land for 30 years.

Property Plant and Equipment

The asset used to provide the services at one of the schools is recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet. Movements in the value over the year are detailed in the analysis of the movement on the Property, Plant and Equipment balance in Note 12. The other 2 schools are voluntary aided where the asset does not revert back to the Council at the end of the contract. These assets are not included on the face of the Balance Sheet and the associated costs have been removed.

Payments

The Council makes an agreed payment each year which is increased each year by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year but which is otherwise fixed. Payments remaining to be made under the PFI contract at 31 March 2017 (excluding any estimation of inflation and availability/ performance deductions) are as follows:

	Payment for Services £000's	Finance Payment £000's	Liability Repayment £000's	Total Payments £000's
Within 1 Yr	631	209	230	1,070
Between 2 Yrs and 5 Yrs	2,703	746	948	4,397
Between 6 Yrs and 10 Yrs	3,918	732	1,017	5,667
Between 11 Yrs and 15 Yrs	4,130	734	1,110	5,974
Between 16 Yrs and 20 Yrs	2,929	900	1,256	5,085
Between 21 Yrs and 25 Yrs	-	-	-	-
	14,311	3,321	4,561	22,193

The payments made to the contractor are described as unitary payments and they have been calculated to compensate the contractor for the fair value of the services they provide.

PPP

The City Council has undertaken a joint procurement with North Yorkshire for a long term Waste Management Service Contract for the provision of landfill diversion services. The council's agreed a preferred bidder and signed a commercial contract with Amey Cespa in 2012. The contract allows for the council's waste to be dealt with a number of processes including mechanical sorting and treatment, Energy from Waste and Anaerobic Digestion. The contractor was required to achieve planning consent for its facility and propose a funding package to the councils. This was finally completed in summer 2014.

The City Council meeting (9th October 2014) approved to continue to financial close for the contract. Financial close for the project was achieved on 29th October 2014.

North Yorkshire County Council has entered into a contract with Amey Cespa and the City Council has entered into a Joint Waste Management Agreement with North Yorkshire which commits the City Council into the obligations set out in the main contract with Amey Cespa the main requirement being to provide a guaranteed minimum number of tonnes of municipal waste into the facility.

The contractor has 39 months to construct and commission the facilities at Allerton Park and full operation is anticipated to commence in early 2018. The contract is to provide the services once operational for 25 years

The Councils financial commitments under this are :

	CYC less than 1 year £000's	CYC more than 1 year £000's	Total Commitments £000's
Liability payments	218	41,655	41,873
Finance payments	736	63,492	64,228
Operating costs	264	90,928	91,192
Total	1,218	196,075	197,293

45. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

Impairment losses are where a physical loss to the asset occurs. In comparison a revaluation loss is a reduction in market value of the asset. There was no impairment losses charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year.

46. CAPITALISATION OF BORROWING COSTS

No borrowing costs were capitalised during 2016/17.

47. TERMINATION BENEFITS

The Council terminated the contracts of a number of employees in 2016/17, incurring liabilities of £1.197k (£896k in 2015/16). See Note 37 for further details of the number of exit packages and total cost per band. This sum is payable to officers across all of the Council's directorates.

48. PENSIONS SCHEMES ACCOUNTED FOR AS DEFINED CONTRIBUTION SCHEMES

Teachers Pension Scheme

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, which is administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions (CTP) on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE). 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 a multi-employer defined benefit scheme. 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 education authorities. However, it is not possible for the Council to identify its share of the underlying financial position and performance of the scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of the Statement of Accounts it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2016/17 the Council paid £6.180m (2015/16 £6.526m) to CTP in respect of teachers' retirement benefits, representing 16.48% (2015/16 16.48%) of pensionable pay. The contributions due to be paid in the next financial year are estimated to be £5.2m.

The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. These amounted to £729k (2014/15 £757k) and are fully accrued in the pensions liability described in the figures that follow in Note 49. The Council is not liable to the scheme for any other entities obligation under the plan.

NHS Staff Pension Scheme

NHS Staff transferred to the Council over recent years have maintained their membership in the NHS Pension Scheme. The Scheme provides these staff 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 an unfunded defined benefit scheme. However, the Council is not able to identify its share of the 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 2016/17, the Council paid £230k (2015/16 £15k) to the NHS Pension Scheme in respect of former NHS staff retirement benefits, representing 14.3% of pensionable pay. There were no contributions remaining payable at the year end. The contributions due to be paid in the next financial year are estimated to be £221k. The Council is not liable to the scheme for any other entities obligation under the plan.

49. DEFINED BENEFIT 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 are not payable until the employees retire, the Council has a commitment to make the payments (for those benefits) and to disclose them at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The North Yorkshire Pension Fund, which is a Local Government Pension Scheme, is treated as a defined benefit scheme, since the Council's liabilities to its current and former employees can be identified within the fund, and the Council will be liable to meet these, irrespective of the future performance of the fund. This is a funded scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets. The information below relates to the cost of pension arrangements borne by this Council and included in the revenue accounts.

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

Discretionary post-retirement benefits on early retirement are an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. There are no plan assets built up to meet these pension liabilities.

Transactions relating to post-employment benefits

We recognise the costs 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 we are required to make against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

	LGPS	Teachers	2016/17 Total		LGPS	Teachers	2015/16 Total	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement								
Cost of Services								
Current service cost	14,928	-	14,928		17,869	-	17,869	
Past service cost	519	-	519		366	-	366	
Administration expenses	276	-	276		285	-	285	
(Gain) / Loss from settlements and curtailments	-	-	-		-	-	-	
	15,723	-	15,723		18,520	-	18,520	
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure								
Interest cost	20,942	418	21,360		20,371	420	20,791	
Expected return on assets in the scheme	(16,791)	-	(16,791)		(15,681)	-	(15,681)	
Net Interest expense	4,151	418	4,569		4,690	420	5,110	
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services								
	19,874	418	20,292		23,210	420	23,630	
Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to Comprehensive I&E statement								
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:								
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(75,937)		(75,937)		15,063	-	15,063	
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	6,913	149	7,062		-	-	-	
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	146,433	1,926	148,359		(40,170)	(1,005)	(41,175)	
Experience gains and losses	(60,518)	(94)	(60,612)		(6,324)	(266)	(6,590)	
Actuarial gains and losses					-	-	-	
Total post-employment benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement								
	16,891	1,981	18,872		(31,431)	(1,271)	(32,702)	
Movement in Reserves statement								
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code								
	(19,874)	(418)	(20,292)		(23,210)	(420)	(23,630)	
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:								
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	15,197	729	15,926		15,430	757	16,187	

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
<u>Present Value of Liabilities</u>					
Local Government Pension Scheme	549,523	503,304	622,093	604,574	721,208
Unfunded Teachers Pensions	13,120	12,524	13,916	12,308	13,978
<u>Fair Value of Assets</u>					
Local Government Pension Scheme	(340,819)	(404,022)	(472,304)	(478,436)	(573,502)
<u>(Surplus)/Deficit in the Scheme</u>					
Local Government Pension Scheme	208,704	99,282	149,789	126,138	147,706
Unfunded Teachers Pensions	13,120	12,524	13,916	12,308	13,978
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	221,824	111,806	163,705	138,446	161,684

Reconciliation of the movements in the fair value of the scheme assets

	As at 31-Mar-17		As at 31-Mar-16	
	Local Government Pension Scheme £000's	Unfunded Teachers Scheme £000's	Local Government Pension Scheme £000's	Unfunded Teachers Scheme £000's
Opening fair value of scheme assets	(478,436)	-	(472,304)	-
Interest income	(16,791)	-	(15,681)	-
Remeasurement (gain) / loss	(75,937)	-	15,063	-
Employer contributions	(15,197)	729	(15,430)	(757)
Contributions by scheme participants	(4,473)	-	(4,607)	-
Benefits/transfers paid	17,332	(729)	14,523	757
Closing fair value of scheme assets	(573,502)	-	(478,436)	-

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

	As at 31-Mar-17		As at 31-Mar-16	
	Local Government Pension Scheme £000's	Unfunded Teachers Scheme £000's	Local Government Pension Scheme £000's	Unfunded Teachers Scheme £000's
Opening balance at 1 April	604,574	12,308	622,093	13,916
Current service cost	15,204		18,154	-
Interest cost	20,942	418	20,371	420
Contributions by scheme participants	4,473		4,607	-
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:				
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	6,913	149	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	146,433	1,926	(40,170)	(1,005)
Experience gains and losses	(60,518)	(94)	(6,324)	(266)
Benefits/transfers paid	(17,332)	(729)	(14,523)	(757)
Past service costs	519		366	-
Curtailments	-	-	-	-
Settlements	-	-	-	-
Closing balance at 31 March	721,208	13,978	604,574	12,308

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has to pay, namely retirement benefits in the long-term. The total liability of £161.6m (2015/16 £138.4m) has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the Balance Sheet.

However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit, in that the deficit will be made good by increasing the contributions over the remaining working life of employees as assessed by the Fund actuary, mean that the financial position of the Council remains healthy. The deficit on the North Yorkshire Pension Scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary.

Basis for estimating assets and liabilities

In calculating the Council's assets and liabilities Aon Hewitt Ltd, an independent firm of actuaries, make a number of assumptions about events and circumstances in the future. This means that the calculations are subject to uncertainties within a range of possible values. The liabilities have been assessed using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

	As at 31-Mar-17	As at 31-Mar-16
Life expectancy		
Of a male future pensioner aged 65 in 20 years time	25.0	25.6
Of a female future pensioner aged 65 in 20 years time	28.6	28.1
Of a male current pensioner aged 65	22.8	23.3
Of a female current pensioner aged 65	26.3	25.8

The following shows the inflation factors used:

	As at 31-Mar-17	As at 31-Mar-17	As at 31-Mar-16	As at 31-Mar-16
	% pa LGPS	% pa UTS	% pa LGPS	% pa UTS
Rate of Inflation	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8
Rate of increase in salaries	3.25	N/A	3.3	N/A
Rate of increase in pensions	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8
Discount rate	2.6	2.6	3.5	3.5

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

Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme

	Increase in assumption £'000	Decrease in assumption £'000
Longevity (increase in 1 year)	20,948	
Rate of inflation (increase by 0.1%)	11,301	
Rate of increase in salaries (increase by 0.1%)	2,973	
Rate of increase in pensions (increase by 0.1%)	11,301	
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (increase by 0.1%)		(14,023)

Impact on the Council's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. A strategy has been agreed with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 18 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be completed on the 31 March 2019.

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

The total contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2018 is £14.3m. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 20 years (20 years in 2015/16).

The Unfunded Teacher's Pension Scheme has no assets to cover its liabilities. The Local Government Pension Scheme's assets comprised:

	As at 31-Mar-17		As at 31-Mar-16	
	%	£m	%	£m
Equities	65.4	375.1	62.2	297.6
Property	8.5	48.7	7.3	34.9
Government Bonds	14.2	81.4	14.1	67.5
Corporate Bonds	3.1	17.8	5.4	25.8
Cash	0.1	0.6	0.8	3.8
Other	8.7	49.9	10.2	48.8
Total	100.0	573.5	100.0	478.4

50. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31st March 2017 the Council has identified one potential contingent liability in relation to an employment tribunal finding.

51. CONTINGENT ASSETS

No contingent assets have been identified.

52. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

- credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council
- liquidity risk – the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments
- re-financing risk – the possibility that the Council might be requiring to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms
- market risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements

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

- by formally adopting the requirements of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice;
- by the adoption of a Treasury Policy Statement and treasury management clauses within its financial regulations/standing orders/constitution;
- by approving annually in advance prudential and treasury indicators for the following 5 years limiting:
 - The Council's overall borrowing;
 - Its maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates;
 - Its maximum and minimum exposures to the maturity structure of its debt;
 - Its maximum annual exposures to investments maturing beyond a year.
- by approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with the Government Guidance.

These are required to be reported and approved at or before the annual Budget Council or before the start of the year to which they relate. These items are reported in 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 after each year, and through a mid year update.

The annual treasury management strategy which incorporates the prudential indicators was approved by Budget Council in February 2016 and is available on the Council website. The key issues within the strategy were:

- The Authorised Limit for the 2016/17 was set at £385.285m. This figure is the maximum limit of external borrowings or other long term liabilities.
- The Operational Boundary for 2016/17 was set at £355.285m. This is the expected level of debt and other long term liabilities during the year.
- The maximum amounts of fixed and variable interest rate exposure were set at 113% and –13% based on the Council's net debt.
- The maximum and minimum exposures to the maturity structure of debt are contained within this note.

Credit Risk

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

This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria. The Annual Investment Strategy also considers maximum amounts and time limits in respect of each financial institution. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria.

The Council uses the creditworthiness service provided by Capita Asset Services. This service uses a sophisticated modelling approach with credit ratings from all three rating agencies - Fitch, Moodys and Standard & Poors, forming the core element. However, it does not rely solely on the current credit ratings of counterparties but also uses the following as overlays:

- credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies
- CDS spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings
- sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries

The full Investment Strategy for 2016/17 was approved by Budget Council in February 2016 and is available on the Council's website.

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies of £91.657m cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all of the Council's deposits, but there was no evidence at 31 March 2017 that this was likely to crystallise.

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

	Amount at 31-Mar-16 £000's	Historical Experience of Default %	Historical Experience Adjusted for Market Conditions at 31-Mar-16 %	Estimated Maximum Exposure to Default and Uncollectability at 31-Mar- 16 £000's	Estimated Maximum Exposure to Default and Uncollectability at 31-Mar-16 £000's
Bonds	-				-
Customers	20,699	1.41	1.41	292	233
	20,699			292	233

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

The Council does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors, such that £3.897m of the £20.699m balance is past its due date for payment. The past its due date amounts can be analysed by age as follows:

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
	£000's	£000's
Less than three months	1,073	673
three to six months	423	1,361
Six months to one year	562	385
More than one year	1,839	1,939
Total	3,897	4,358

Liquidity Risk

The Council manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures above (the setting and approval of prudential indicators and the approval of the treasury and investment strategy reports), as well as through a comprehensive cash flow management system, as required by the CIPFA Code of Practice. This seeks to ensure that cash is available when needed.

The Council has ready access to borrowings from the money markets to cover any day to day cash flow need and the PWLB and money markets for access to longer term funds. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
	£000's	£000's
Analysis of loans by maturity:		
Interest Due within one year	(1,888)	(1,937)
Maturing within one year	(10,101)	(12,101)
Maturing in 1 - 2 years	(10,000)	(5,000)
Maturing in 2 - 5 years	(28,000)	(31,000)
Maturing in 5 - 10 years	(52,636)	(44,815)
Maturing in more than 10 years (average maturity 20 years)	(160,700)	(174,300)
Carrying Value Adjustment	825	869
Total	(262,500)	(268,284)

All trade and other payables (£34.667m) are due to be paid in less than one year and are not shown in the table above.

The table below shows the Council loans outstanding split by loan type / lender.

	Interest Rates Payable	31-Mar-17 £000's	31-Mar-16 £000's
Total Outstanding			
Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)	2.500% to 4.750%	(240,115)	(247,115)
PWLB (Carrying Value Adjustment)		825	869
Royal Exchange Trust Co. Ltd	7.155%	(10,000)	(10,000)
Dexia Bank LOBO	3.880%	(5,000)	(5,000)
RBS Bank LOBO	3.600%	(5,000)	(5,000)
WYCA	0.000%	(1,221)	
Short Term Loans	0.000%	(101)	(101)
Local Bonds		-	-
Interest Owed on Long Term Debt at 31st March		(1,888)	(1,937)
Total		(262,500)	(268,284)

Refinancing and Maturity Risk

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

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

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

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

	Approved Min Limit 31-Mar-17 %	Approved Max Limit 31-Mar-17 %	Authority Actual at 31-Mar-17 £000's	Authority Actual at 31-Mar-17 %	Authority Actual at 31-Mar-16 £000's	Authority Actual at 31-Mar-16 %
Less than 1 year	0%	30%	(11,989)	5%	(14,038)	5%
Between 1 and 2 years	0%	30%	(10,000)	4%	(5,000)	2%
Between 2 and 5 years	0%	40%	(28,000)	11%	(31,000)	12%
Between 5 and 10 years	0%	40%	(52,636)	20%	(44,815)	17%
More than 10 years	3%	90%	(160,700)	61%	(174,300)	65%
Total			(263,325)		(269,153)	

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

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

- Borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise;
- Borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the borrowing will fall (no impact on revenue balances);
- Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise;
- Investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall (no impact on revenue balances).

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

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

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

	31-Mar-17 £000's	31-Mar-16 £000's
Increase in interest payable on variable rate investments borrowings	-	-
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	916	773
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	916	773
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate investment assets	-	-
Impact on Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowing liabilities (no impact on Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure)	57,763	52,322

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

Price risk - The Council, excluding the pension fund, does not generally invest in equity shares or marketable bonds but does hold an equity stake in the newly formed Municipal Bonds Agency (Local Capital Finance Company). This investment is a policy investment, rather than a treasury management investment and is not material. The Investment is disclosed in the Council's Balance Sheet at cost, as a long-term investment and annual impairment reviews are carried out to determine if cost is still appropriate.

Foreign Exchange Risk

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

53. TRUST FUNDS

The Council administers various trust/third party funds. These funds do not represent assets of the Council and are therefore not included in the Council's Balance Sheet. The balances of these funds are invested with the Council. There are over 20 funds; the table shows the movements in the year, with details on the main trusts following.

	Expenditure During Year £000's	Income During Year £000's	Balance at 31-Mar-17 £000's	Balance at 31-Mar-16 £000's
Haughton/Gardiner Trust	-	(1)	(55)	(54)
Staff Lottery	2	-	(17)	(19)
Edmund Wilson Trust	21	-	-	(21)
Other Funds	93	(19)	(40)	(114)
	116	(20)	(112)	(208)

In March 2016, a review of the Trust Funds held by the Council was held and identified a number of dormant funds that could be put to more effective use. The Executive then agreed to establish a new fund, the 'York Children and Young People's Fund' made up of the dormant trusts, totalling £94k. It also agreed that the new fund would be managed by The Two Ridings Community Foundation on York's behalf and returns would benefit the children and young people of York. The Charity Commission supports the release of funds to leading charitable bodies to make such funds workable again, particularly where it is not appropriate to absorb the trust funds into mainstream Council budgets. There is therefore a notable reduction in the balance of Trust Funds held by the Council between 2015/16 (£208k) and 2016/17 (£112k).

The **Edmund Wilson Trust Fund** was established upon receipt of a legacy from Edmund Wilson. The fund contributed to the development and construction of Edmund Wilson Swimming Pool. The annual income from the remainder of the fund is distributed to local organisations for "the instruction, promotion and encouragement of all kinds of swimming" in York.

In August 2009 a new Trust Fund was established for the **Staff Lottery** Scheme, half of the money from ticket sales is paid out in prize money and the balance is used for funding staff benefits. Since the commencement of the staff lottery not all the funds have been used and the balance of staff contributions at the end of each year is transferred to a trust fund.

The **Haughton/Gardiner Trust** Fund was amended by 'power of resolution' on 8 August 2001, with consolidation being on 1 September 2002, from the original foundation regulated by will dated 23 July 1770. It also now incorporates six other funds. The income is to be used for the benefit of young people under 25, who are in need of financial assistance.

54. EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS (EFA)

2016/17			2015/16			
Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances £000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000		Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances £000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000
33,299	13,633	19,666	Customer and Support Services	37,872	10,385	27,487
20,916	2,962	17,954	Childrens and Education Services	18,757	(7,256)	26,013
5,557	(100)	5,657	Communities and Equalities	6,387	307	6,080
(8,601)	(2,698)	(5,903)	Housing Revenue Account	(2,817)	45,582	(48,398)
48,084	(4)	48,088	Adult Social Care	48,714	448	48,266
271	(170)	441	Housing and Community Safety	939	(757)	1,696
(2,917)	277	(3,194)	Public Health	(139)	(26)	(113)
21,286	(4,185)	25,470	Economy and Place	23,310	(5,938)	29,248
117,894	9,714	108,180	Net Cost of Services	133,024	42,745	90,280
(121,835)	(9,063)	(112,773)	Other Income and Expenditure	(137,060)	9,073	(146,133)
(3,941)	651	(4,592)	Surplus or Deficit	(4,036)	51,818	(55,853)
(26,141)			Opening General Fund and HRA Balance	(22,105)		
(3,941)			Surplus or Deficit	(4,036)		
(30,082)			Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March 2017	(26,141)		

The adjustments between the funding and accounting basis can be further analysed between:

- Adjustments for Capital purposes
- The net change in relation to Pensions adjustments
- Other differences

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 disposal with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets;
- 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.

Net Change for Pension Adjustments – net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 Employee Benefit 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; and
- For Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

Other differences - between amounts debited/credited to the CIES and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute and include:

- For services this includes adjustments made from accruing compensated absences earned but not taken in the year;
- For Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure the adjustments relate to the timing differences for premiums and discounts; and
- The charge under Taxation and no-specific grant income and expenditure represents 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.
- Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure – the statutory charges for capital 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; and

2016/17					2015/16				
Adjustments for Capital Purposes £000	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments £000	Other Differences £000	Total Adjustments £000	Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £000	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments £000	Other Differences £000	Total Adjustments £000	
(1,451)	16	15,068	13,633	Customer and Support Services	(6,012)	(372)	16,769	10,385	
4,512	105	(1,655)	2,962	Children's and Education Services	(7,253)	(960)	957	(7,256)	
-	-	(100)	(100)	Communities and Equalities	(390)	-	697	307	
(12,448)	(15)	9,765	(2,698)	Housing Revenue Account	42,607	(100)	3,075	45,582	
1,243	34	(1,282)	(4)	Adult Social Care	(713)	(329)	1,490	448	
57	17	(244)	(170)	Housing and Community Safety	(588)	(160)	(9)	(757)	
(4)	2	278	277	Public Health	-	(19)	(7)	(26)	
(5,859)	43	1,631	(4,185)	Economy and Place	(8,741)	(393)	3,196	(5,938)	
(13,950)	203	23,461	9,714	Net Cost of Services	18,908	(2,333)	26,169	42,745	
(4,494)	(4,569)	1	(9,063)	Other Income and Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	14,181	(5,110)	2	9,073	
(18,444)	(4,366)	23,461	651	Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	33,089	(7,443)	26,171	51,818	

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENTS

DRAFT

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

DRAFT

	Note	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Income			
Dwellings Rents	(3)	(32,163)	(32,620)
Non-dwelling rents		(348)	(616)
Charges for Services and Facilities		(963)	(1,036)
Contributions Towards Expenditure		(386)	(351)
Total Income		(33,860)	(34,623)
Expenditure			
Repairs and maintenance		6,630	6,865
Supervision and management		7,170	7,057
Rents, Rates, Taxes and Other Charges		280	270
Depreciation, impairment and revaluation losses of non-current assets	(7)	13,723	(28,290)
Debt Management Costs		45	55
Movement in the allowance for bad debts	(4)	152	222
Total Expenditure		28,000	(13,912)
Net Cost of Services included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement			
		(5,860)	(48,535)
<u>Share of Corporate Costs</u>			
HRA share of other amounts included in the Council			
Net Cost of Services but not allocated to specific services			101
Net Cost of HRA Services			
		(5,860)	(48,343)
HRA share of operating income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:			
Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts pool		1,190	1,243
(Gain) or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets		(1,705)	(2,666)
Interest payable and similar charges		4,534	4,584
Interest and investment income		(253)	(268)
Pensions interest cost and expected return on pension assets	(6)	120	141
Capital grants and contributions receivable		(638)	(51)
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services		(2,612)	(45,360)

	2016/17		2015/16	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year		(18,365)		(14,021)
(Surplus)/Deficit for the year on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement	(2,612)		(45,360)	
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations				
Depreciation and impairment charges	(13,723)		28,290	
Revaluation charges	592		14	
Capital grants applied in year	638		-	
Non-current assets written off	(4,775)		(4,425)	
Capital Expenditure funded by the HRA	683		1,214	
Income from non-current asset sales	6,480		7,091	
Transfer from Capital Receipts Reserve	(1,190)		(1,242)	
Transfer to Capital Receipts Reserve			-	
Depreciation costs met by MRR	7,908		7,520	
Retirement benefits	418		414	
Pension payments	(552)		(655)	
Applied grants transferred to CAA			-	
Transfer from Capital Adjustment Account			-	
Accumulated absences	5	-	(2)	-
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to or from reserves	(6,129)	-	(7,141)	-
Transfers to/(from) reserves	1,854		2,797	
(Increase)/Decrease in Year on the HRA		(4,275)		(4,344)
Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year		(22,640)		(18,365)

1. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STATUTORY HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

There is a surplus of £2.612m (2015/16 surplus of £45.360m) on the Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Account, this increases to a surplus of £4.275m (2015/16 surplus of £4.344m) for the year on the Statutory Housing Revenue Account. This is explained as follows.

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

The surplus or deficit on the HRA Income and Expenditure Account is the best measure of the Council's operating financial performance for the year for HRA services. However, the statutory surplus or deficit on the Statutory HRA is also an important amount since it indicates whether the Council added to or drew from the brought forward balance on its Statutory HRA Reserve during the year. This in turn, affects the amount of the balance on the HRA that the Council can take into account when determining its spending plans on HRA services for the following year.

2. LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) shows the major elements of housing revenue expenditure to reflect the Council's activities as landlord: maintenance, administration and capital financing costs, and how these are met by rents and other income. There is also a statutory requirement to show revenue financing of any HRA capital expenditure within the account.

The Local Government and Housing Account 1989 sets out the framework for ring-fencing the HRA, thereby preventing rents being subsidised from the general income of the Council and vice versa.

3. GROSS RENTS

Gross rent income is the total amount due for the year after allowance for voids of £241k (2015/16 £259k) which represents 0.74% (2015/16 0.79%) of the gross rent income including charges for services. Average rents in March 2016 were £80.60 (2015 £78.87) a week. In April a decrease of 1% (2015 2.2% increase) was applied decreasing the average rent at that time by £0.81 (2014/15 £1.73 increase).

Assistance with rents is available under the Housing Benefits Scheme for those on low incomes. The cost of rebates granted is met by the Council's General Fund not by the HRA.

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Rents due from Tenants	(15,368)	(14,879)
Rents remitted by Rent Rebates through the Housing Benefit System	(16,795)	(17,741)
Total Rent Income	(32,163)	(32,620)

The Council was responsible for managing 7,694 (2015/16 7,767) dwellings at 31 March. In addition to this total are 244 (2015/16 225) properties that the Council manages on behalf of a Housing Association and 37 (2014/15 41) properties on behalf of private landlords through the social lettings agency, Yorhome, although these properties are not part of the HRA stock.

The HRA stock was made up as shown in the following table:

	Pre 1919	1919/ 1944	1945/ 1964	After 1964	Total
Low Rise Flats	-	526	643	733	1,902
Medium Rise Flats	4	3	816	772	1,595
Houses and Bungalows	17	2,020	1,462	698	4,197
	21	2,549	2,921	2,203	7,694

The movement in the stock in the year can be analysed as follows:

	2016/17			2015/16		
	Houses/ Bungalows	Flats	Total	Houses/ Bungalows	Flats	Total
Operational Stock						
Balance at 1 April	4,253	3,514	7,767	4,292	3,504	7,796
Sales	(62)	(17)	(79)	(58)	(20)	(78)
New Builds/Conversions	6	-	6	18	31	49
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting Demolitions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dwellings declared surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dwellings re-provided with Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Association	-	-	-	-	-	-
Re-categorisation	-	-	-	-	-	-
To General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
To HRA non-housing stock	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March	4,197	3,497	7,694	4,252	3,515	7,767

4. PROVISION FOR BAD/DOUBTFUL DEBTS

A provision is made for bad and doubtful debts in accordance with the HRA (Arrears of Rent and Charges) Directions 1990. During 2016/17 rent arrears as a proportion of gross rent income have decreased 3.09% of the amount due to 3.07%. The rent arrears figures are as follows:

		2016/17	2015/16
		£000's	£000's
Arrears at 31 March	- Current tenants	703	668
	- Former tenants	283	339
Amounts Written Off during the Year		161	163
Increased/(Reduced) Provision during the Year		128	194
Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts		699	734

The rent arrears as a proportion of gross rent income split between current and former tenants is shown in the following table:

		2016/17	2015/16
		%	%
Dwelling rent arrears as a % of gross rent debit			
	- Current tenants	2.19%	2.05%
	- Former tenants	0.88%	1.04%
		3.07%	3.09%

A bad and doubtful debt provision is made for debts outstanding on rechargeable repairs. The arrears figures are as follows:

		2016/17	2015/16
		£000's	£000's
Arrears at 31 March		24	18
Amounts Written Off during the Year		9	3
Increased/(Reduced) Provision during the Year		19	9
Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts		34	24

5. IAS19 TRANSACTIONS FOR THE HRA

The HRA share of pension adjustments is based on the proportion of employees charged to the HRA.

The IAS19 transactions included in the HRA are shown in the following table:

	2016/17		2015/16	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Income and Expenditure Account Entries				
Net Cost of HRA Services				
Current service cost	433		536	
Past service cost	23		20	
Curtailment Cost	-		-	
		456		556
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure				
Interest cost	607		611	
Expected return on assets in the scheme	(487)		(470)	
		120		141
Net Charge to the Income and Expenditure Account		576		697
Statement of Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Balance Entries				
Reversal of net charges made for retirement benefits				
Contribution to/(from) Pensions Reserve	418			414
Actual amount charged to the Housing Revenue Account for Pensions in the year	(552)			(655)

6. CONTRIBUTION TO/(FROM) MAJOR REPAIRS RESERVE (MRR)

Councils are required by an amendment to the Accounts and Audit Regulations 1996, to establish and maintain an MRR. The main credit to the reserve is an amount equivalent to the total depreciation charges for all HRA assets. The Item 8 Credit and Item 8 Debit (General) Determination from April 2012 (Item 8 determination), for a transitional period, permits the difference between a notional Major Repairs Allowance (MRA) and depreciation (where dwelling depreciation is greater than the MRA) to be charged to the MRR such that the notional MRA becomes the charge against the HRA balance. Councils are also able to charge capital expenditure directly to the reserve. The following table shows the depreciation charged during the year:

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Dwellings	9,441	9,622
Other Land and Buildings	357	209
Intangible assets	34	34
Infrastructure	2	1
	9,834	9,866
Depreciation adj for reversal of revaluation loss - Dwellings	1,598	1,590
	11,432	11,456
Reversal of Revaluation loss/Impairment	2,291	(39,746)
	13,723	(28,290)

The following table shows the transfer to the HRA in the year.

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Depreciation on other HRA assets	-	-
Depreciation on dwellings higher than MRA	(1,892)	(2,346)
Total Transfer from MRR	(1,892)	(2,346)

As well as the depreciation credit which must be transferred back to the HRA, councils can also charge capital expenditure directly to the MRR. The following table shows the movement in the year:

	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Balance at 1 April	(4,175)	(3,343)
Depreciation on HRA dwellings	(9,441)	(9,666)
Depreciation on other HRA assets	(359)	(200)
Transfer to HRA during the financial year	1,892	2,346
Capital expenditure on houses within the HRA charged to the reserve	6,775	6,688
Balance at 31 March	(5,308)	(4,175)

7. MOVEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS

The HRA owns land, houses and other property where the value is included in the Council's balance sheet. The Council dwellings are revalued annually on 1st April to comply with Housing Resource Accounting requirements. The analysis of the movement on the HRA element of the tangible fixed assets is as follows:

2016/17 Movement of Fixed Assets

	Council dwellings £000's	Other land and buildings £000's	Vehicles, plant furniture & equipment £000's	Infra-structure Assets £000's	Communi-ty Assets £000's	Surplus £000's	Assets under Cons-truction £000's	Total Property, plant & Equipment £000's	PFI Assets included in Property, plant & equipment £000's
Cost or Valuation (GCA)									
At 1 April 2016	318,834	8,692	-	42	-	20	-	327,588	-
Additions	9,935	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,935	-
Acc Dep & Imp WO to GCA	(9,622)	(429)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,051)	-
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	120,137	719	-	-	-	520	-	121,376	-
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(3,749)	(246)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,995)	-
Derecognition - Disposals	(4,735)	(40)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,775)	-
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	265	(2,059)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,794)	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in Cost or Valuation	-	584	-	-	-	-	-	584	-
At 31 March 2017	431,065	7,221	-	42	-	540	-	438,868	-
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment									
At 1 April 2016	(9,622)	(73)	-	(4)	-	-	-	(9,699)	-
Category Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revised 1 April 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Charge for 2016/17	(9,441)	(357)	-	(2)	-	-	-	(9,800)	-
Acc. Depreciation WO to GCA	9,622	430	-	-	-	-	-	10,052	-
Other movements in Depreciation and Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	(9,441)	-	-	(6)	-	-	-	(9,447)	-
Net Book Value									
At 31 March 2017	421,624	7,221	-	36	-	540	-	429,421	-
At 31 March 2016	309,212	8,619	-	38	-	20	-	317,889	-

2015/16 Movement of Fixed Assets

	Council dwellings £000's	Other land and buildings £000's	Vehicles, plant & furniture £000's	Infra-structure Assets £000's	Communi-ty Assets £000's	Surplus £000's	Assets under Cons-truction £000's	Total Property, plant & Equipment £000's	PFI Assets included in Property, plant & equipment £000's
Cost or Valuation (GCA)									
At 1 April 2015	276,118	8,496	-	17	-	4	-	284,635	-
Category Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revised 1 April 2015	276,118	8,496	-	17	-	4	-	284,635	-
Additions	10,582	-	-	25	-	-	-	10,607	-
Acc Dep & Imp WO to GCA	(8,271)	(185)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,456)	-
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	5,927	1,968	-	-	(190)	-	-	7,705	-
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	37,993	(501)	-	-	-	20	-	37,512	-
Derecognition - Disposals	(4,415)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,415)	-
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in Cost or Valuation	900	(1,086)	-	-	190	(4)	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	318,834	8,692	-	42	-	20	-	327,588	-
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment									
At 1 April 2015	(8,271)	(49)	-	(4)	-	-	-	(8,324)	-
Category Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revised 1 April 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Charge for 2015/16	(9,622)	(209)	-	-	-	-	-	(9,831)	-
Acc. Depreciation WO to GCA	8,271	185	-	-	-	-	-	8,456	-
Other movements in Depreciation and Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	(9,622)	(73)	-	(4)	-	-	-	(9,699)	-
Net Book Value									
At 31 March 2016	309,212	8,619	-	38	-	20	-	317,889	-
At 31 March 2015	267,847	8,447	-	13	-	4	-	276,311	-

8. VACANT POSSESSION VALUE OF COUNCIL DWELLINGS

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 is 41%. The council recognises council dwellings at a value of £430.862m (2015/16 £307.916m) on the balance sheet. The vacant possession value of the council dwellings at 1 April 2016 was £1,015.097m (2015/16 £962.407m). 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 market rents.

9. SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING

The capital expenditure to be financed in 2016/17 is £9.952m (2015/16 £10.582m). The analysis of the expenditure and the sources of financing used are set out in the following table:

	2016/17					2015/16				
	Dwellings	Infra-structure	Equipment	Intangibles	Total	Dwellings	Infra-structure	Equipment	Intangibles	Total
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Total capital expenditure	9,935	-	-	17	9,952	10,582	-	-	-	10,582
Financing										
Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Receipts	(1,533)				(1,533)	(2,679)	-	-	-	(2,679)
Major Repairs Reserve	(6,775)				(6,775)	(6,688)	-	-	-	(6,688)
Grants Revenue	(638)				(638)	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions	(989)			(17)	(1,005)	(1,215)	-	-	-	(1,215)
	(9,935)	-	-	(17)	(9,952)	(10,582)	-	-	-	(10,582)

10. CAPITAL RECEIPTS

In accordance with Part 1 of the Local Government Act 2003 housing capital receipts are subject to capital pooling requirements. A proportion of dwelling receipts can be retained with the remainder paid to the Government. However, 100% of the value of land sales may be retained if it is to be used for affordable housing. The receipts received can be analysed as follows:

	2016/17			2014/15		
	Council	Land	Total	Council	Land	Total
	Dwellings £000's	Land £000's	Total £000's	Dwellings £000's	Land £000's	Total £000's
Sales proceeds	(6,480)	-	(6,480)	(7,031)	-	(7,031)
less: administrative costs			-			-
Net proceeds	(6,480)	-	(6,480)	(7,031)	-	(7,031)
Right to buy discount repaid			-	(58)		(58)
Mortgage principal repaid			-	(2)		(2)
	(6,480)	-	(6,480)	(7,091)	-	(7,091)
of which:						
Usable	(5,290)	-	(5,290)	(5,848)	-	(5,848)
Payable to Housing Pooled Capital Receipts	(1,190)		(1,190)	(1,243)		(1,243)
	(6,480)	-	(6,480)	(7,091)	-	(7,091)

11. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

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's	2015/16 £000's
Balance 1 April	3,070	2,425
Additions:		
Acquisitions	-	-
Enhancements	-	-
Disposals		
Net gain or loss on Fair Value	105	645
Transfers:		
From Held for Sale		
To / From Property, Plant & Equipment	(3,110)	-
Balance 31 March	65	3,070

12. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

The following table summarises the movement in HRA assets held for sale over the year:

Description	2016/17 £000's	2015/16 £000's
Balance outstanding at Start of Year	135	145
Assets newly classified as Held for Sale :		
Property, Plant and Equipment	2,059	
Newly Acquired Assets	-	-
Revaluation Losses	-	-
Revaluation Gains	-	-
Impairment Losses	-	-
Assets declassified as Held for Sale:		
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Investment Properties	-	-
Other Transfers	-	-
Assets Sold		(10)
Transfers from Non-Current to Current	-	-
Balance outstanding at End of Year	2,194	135

COLLECTION FUND

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INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	Note	2016/17 Business Rates £000	2016/17 Council Tax £000	2016/17 Total £000	2015/16 Total £000
Income					
Council Tax Receivable	2	-	(97,908)	(97,908)	(94,005)
Business Rates Receivable	3	(101,252)	-	(101,252)	(104,496)
Total Income		(101,252)	(97,908)	(199,160)	(198,501)
Expenditure					
Apportionment of Prior Year Surplus					
Central Government		-	1,634	1,634	339
City of York Council		-	-	-	1,616
North Yorkshire Police & Crime Commissioner		-	298	298	230
North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority		-	91	91	77
		-	2,023	2,023	2,262
Precepts, Demands and Shares					
Central Government		51,324	-	51,324	50,561
City of York Council		50,298	77,073	127,371	122,286
Parish Councils		-	667	667	623
North Yorkshire Police & Crime Commissioner		-	13,931	13,931	13,278
North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority		1,026	4,230	5,256	5,042
		102,648	95,901	198,549	191,791
Charges to Collection Fund					
Write Offs			324	324	1,189
Increase/(Decrease) in Bad Debt Provision		(31)	307	276	384
Increase/(Decrease) in Provision for Appeals		(3,835)		(3,835)	492
Cost of Collection		298	-	298	295
Transitional Protection		173	-	173	69
		(3,395)	631	(2,764)	2,429
Total Expenditure		99,253	98,555	197,808	196,482
(Surplus)/Deficit Arising In Year		(1,999)	647	(1,352)	(2,019)
(Surplus)/Deficit Brought Forward		4,330	(5,421)	(1,091)	928
(Surplus)/Deficit Carried Forward		2,331	(4,774)	(2,443)	(1,091)

1. LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

This fund is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation, under the Local Government Finance Act 1988, for billing authorities (i.e. City of York Council) to maintain a separate Collection Fund. This is a fund specifically for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR).

The statement shows the transactions of the Council in relation to the collection from taxpayers of sums due for council tax and NNDR, and their distribution to the Council, North Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner (NYPCC), North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority (NYFRA), parish councils and central government.

2. COUNCIL TAX

The Council Tax is a charge on domestic property. Each property has been independently valued and put into one of eight bands (A to H). The charge for each property is calculated by reference to the 'band' charge.

The Council Tax base for 2016/17 was 64,199.6 (62,405.7 in 2015/16).

In order to calculate the charge to be levied the estimated number of properties for each band for the year is converted to a Band D Equivalent figure (e.g. 20 band H properties is equivalent to 40 band D properties - $20 \times 18/9$). A new band, band A reduced, was introduced by the government to allow a discount to be given to those people who are entitled to a one-band discount but who live in a band A property.

This gives the tax base for the Council. The valuation bands, the Band D equivalent figures originally estimated for the year, the year-end Band D equivalent figures and the 2016/17 charges are included in the table below.

In addition, the government makes a contribution for properties classed as "Crown" properties in lieu of paying Council Tax. These contributed £526k (2015/16 £461k) to the Council Tax income.

Property Band	Property Value	Estimated Chargeable dwellings	Proportion of Band D	Estimated Tax Base	Average Charge In Year
A reduced	up to £40,000	17.64	5/9	9.80	£829.88
A	up to £40,000	2,010.60	6/9	1,340.40	£995.86
B	£40,000 to £52,000	20,590.07	7/9	16,014.50	£1,161.84
C	£52,000 to £68,000	22,424.63	8/9	19,933.00	£1,327.81
D	£68,000 to £88,000	11,374.60	9/9	11,374.60	£1,493.79
E	£88,000 to £120,000	6,605.18	11/9	8,073.00	£1,825.74
F	£120,000 to £160,000	3,097.32	13/9	4,473.90	£2,157.70
G	£160,000 to £320,000	1,515.90	15/9	2,526.50	£2,489.65
H	over £320,000	68.35	18/9	136.70	£2,987.58
TOTAL				67,704.29	
Crown Properties				317.20	
Tax Base for the calculation of Council Tax				64,199.60	

Outstanding arrears that are irrecoverable are written off against the provision for bad and doubtful debts made in prior years, although wherever possible action continues to be taken to recover as much of these sums as possible. During the year arrears of £324k (2015/16 £396k) were written off against the provision for bad/doubtful debts. An annual assessment of the level of arrears and their age and recoverability, the amount to be provided as provision for future write-offs and the value of outstanding appeals against the council tax band that has been awarded for new properties is undertaken. Following this exercise the level of provision set-aside against bad debts on the current level of arrears was increased by £307k (increase in 2015/16 of £14k).

3. INCOME FROM BUSINESS RATES

Under the arrangements for business rates, the Council collects NNDR for its area based on the local rateable value multiplied by a uniform rate. The rateable value at 31 March 2017 was 247,348,791 (2015/16 247,997,505) and the rate for 2016/17 was 49.7p (2015/16 49.3p), with a reduction to 48.4p (2015/16 48.0p) for small businesses. The Council has no control over these values.

The current business rates retention scheme aims to give Council's a greater incentive to grow businesses but also increases the financial risk due to volatility and non- collection rates. Instead of paying NNDR to a central pool, local authorities retain a proportion of the collectable rates due. In the case of York the local share is 49% and the remainder is distributed to the preceptors and in the case of York these are 50% to Central Government and 1% to North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority (NYFRA).

The business rates shares payable for 2016/17 were estimated before the start of the financial year as £51.324m (£50.561m in 2015/16) to central government, £1.026m (£1.011m in 2015/16) to NYFRA and £50.298m (£49.550m in 2015/16) to City of York Council. These sums have been paid in 2016/17 and charged to the collection fund in year.

The total income from business rate payers collected in 2016/17 was £101.252m (£104.496m in 2015/16). This sum includes £173k of transitional protection payments from ratepayers, which under government regulation should have a neutral impact on the business rate retention scheme. This sum has to be repaid to central government and therefore increases payments to central government to £51.497m.

In addition to the local management of business rates, authorities are expected to finance appeals made in respect of rateable values as defined by the Valuation Office Agency (VAO) and hence business rates outstanding as at 31 March 2017. As such, authorities are required to make a provision for these amounts. Appeals are charged and provided for in proportion of the precepting shares. The decrease in provision charged to the collection fund for 2016/17 has been calculated at £3.835m.

4. DISTRIBUTION OF YEAR END (SURPLUS)/DEFICIT

As set out in note 1 the year-end (surplus)/deficit is distributed to Central Government, City of York Council, the North Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner (NYPCC) and the North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority (NYFRA).

	2016/17	2016/17	2016/17	2015/16
	Business Rates	Council Tax	Total	Total
	£'s	£'s	£'s	£'s
Central Government	1,165,696	-	1,165,696	2,165,038
City of York Council	1,142,383	(3,875,762)	(2,733,379)	(2,275,494)
North Yorkshire Police Authority	-	(689,326)	(689,326)	(785,066)
North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority	23,314	(209,274)	(185,960)	(195,038)
	2,331,393	(4,774,362)	(2,442,969)	(1,090,560)

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

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1. SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITY

City of York Council (the council) is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The council also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

In discharging this overall responsibility the council is also responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, which facilitate the effective exercise of the council's functions and which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

The council has approved and adopted a code of corporate governance, which is consistent with the principles of CIPFA/SOLACE Framework *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government*. A copy of the City of York Council's Local Code of Corporate Governance is available on the council's website at www.york.gov.uk.

This statement explains how the council has complied with the code and also meets the requirements of regulation 4(2) of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, which requires all relevant bodies to prepare an annual governance statement..

2. THE PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, culture and values, by which the council is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads the community. It enables the council to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost effective services.

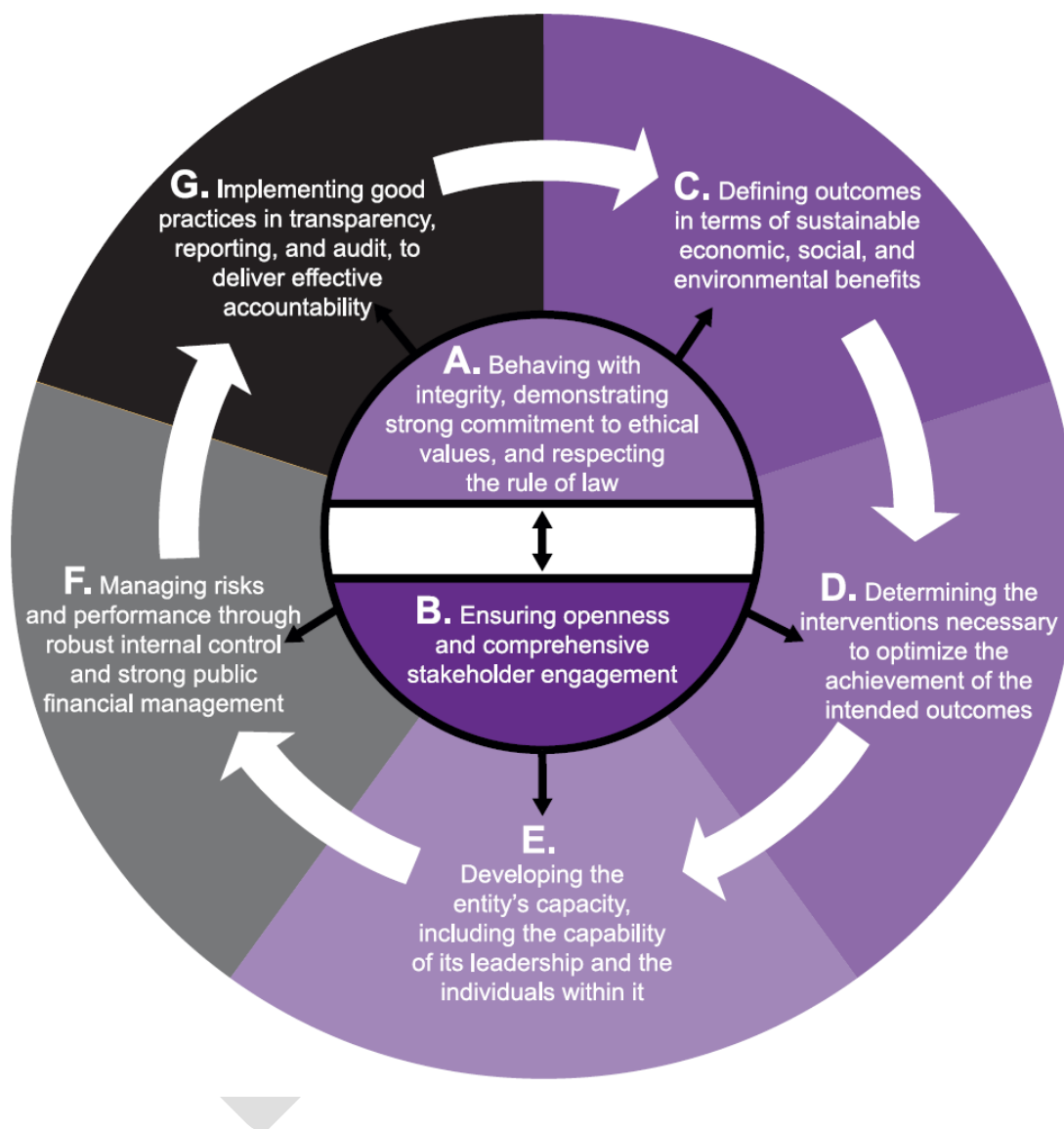
The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Council's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

The overall Governance Framework, and in particular the system of internal control, described in this Statement, has been in place within the Council for the year ended 31 March 2017 and up to the date of approval of the Statement of Accounts for 2016/17.

CORE PRINCIPLES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

The Diagram below taken from the *International Framework: Good Governance in the Public Sector (CIPFA/ IFAC)* illustrates the 7 core principles of good governance in the public sector and how they related to each other. The Council's Local Code of Corporate Governance sets out various documents and arrangements within these core and sub principals which demonstrate that the Council continues to seek to ensure it remains well governed, and that to deliver good

governance the Council must seek to achieve its objectives whilst acting in the public interest at all times. The Code is reviewed annually as part of the preparation of the Annual Governance statement and any amendments will be brought to the Committee as part of this process.



3. OUR GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

The requirement to have a robust governance framework and sound system of internal control covers all of the council's activities. The internal control environment within the council consists of a number of different key elements, which taken together contribute to the overall corporate governance framework. The key elements of the governance framework within the council are set out below:

Strategic Planning Processes

The council has in place a strategic planning process, informed by community and member

consultation, that reflects political and community objectives and acts as the basis for corporate prioritisation. The council's Council Plan expresses the council's key priorities until 2019. The aims and associated milestones are refreshed each year. The council has also developed a standard directorate and service planning process which integrates priority setting with resource allocation and performance management.

Political and Managerial Structures and Processes

The full Council is responsible for agreeing overall policies and setting the budget. The Executive which meets monthly, is responsible for decision making within the policy and budget framework set by full Council. The Corporate Management Team (CMT), which meets weekly, has responsibility for implementing council policies and decisions, providing advice to members and for coordinating the use of resources and the work of the council's directorates. The Executive and CMT monitor and review council activity to ensure corporate compliance with governance, legal and financial requirements. The Chief Finance Officer (Director of Customer and Corporate Services) and the Monitoring Officer (Head of Governance) review reports before they are presented to the Executive to ensure that all legal, financial and other governance issues have been adequately considered.

The council implemented new scrutiny arrangements during 2009/10 and continues to seek to develop and improve these arrangements. During 2015 further improvements included the early publication of forward items for Executive, to allow for pre decision of Scrutiny items. Most recently the Council reviewed its scrutiny function during 2016/17 leading to new terms of reference being approved at the Annual meeting in May.

There is an Audit and Governance Committee which acts as the responsible body charged with governance on behalf of the Council. In doing so it provides independent assurance on the adequacy of the risk management framework and the associated control environment, independent scrutiny of the council's financial and non-financial performance to the extent that it affects the council's exposure to risk and weakens the control environment. It also oversees the financial reporting process and approves the final Statement of Accounts.

A Joint Standards Committee comprising members of the City of York Council and parish councils is responsible for promoting good ethical governance within the organisation and within local parish councils. The Standards Committee is also responsible for adjudicating in cases where a complaint is made against a member of either, the City of York Council, or the parish councils within its administrative boundary. The council has appointed independent persons to assist in making decisions on complaints and in promotion of high standards generally.

Management and Decision Making Processes

Corporate management and leadership at officer level is led by CMT, and is supported and developed through the Corporate Leadership Group (CMT plus Assistant Directors). Decisions are operated in accordance with the Council's constitution. The council has a Workforce Strategy which sets out the way the council will develop the skills of our staff to help deliver our key priorities effectively.

Policies and Guidance

Specific policies and written guidance exist to support the corporate governance arrangements

and have been brought together in one place within the council's Local Code of Corporate Governance, which is available on the councils website and contains live links to relevant documents.

The Local Code of Corporate Governance sets out how the council continues to ensure it remains well governed under the 7 principles set out in the CIPFA/ SOLACE framework 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government', and is reviewed annually as part of the preparation of this statement, and any amendments will be brought to the Committee as part of this process.

Financial Management

The Director of Customer & Corporate Services (as the Section 151 Officer) has the overall statutory responsibility for the proper administration of the council's financial affairs, including making arrangements for appropriate systems of financial control.

The council's financial management arrangements conform with the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2015) in that:

- he is a key member of the Corporate Management Team, helping it to develop and implement strategy and to resource and deliver the council's strategic objectives sustainably and in the public interest;
- he is actively involved in, and able to bring influence to bear on, all material business decisions to ensure immediate and longer term implications, opportunities and risks are fully considered, and aligned with the council's financial strategy; and
- he leads the promotion and delivery by the whole organisation of good financial management so that public money is safeguarded at all times and used appropriately, economically, efficiently and effectively.

In delivering these responsibilities:

- he leads and directs a finance function that is resourced to be fit for purpose; and
- he is professionally qualified and suitably experienced.

The council operates a system of delegated financial management within a corporate framework of standards and financial regulations, comprehensive budgetary control systems, regular management information, administrative procedures (including the segregation of duties) and management supervision. The financial management system includes:

- A Medium Term Financial Plan highlighting key financial risks and pressures on a 5 year rolling basis
- An annual budget cycle incorporating Council approval for revenue and capital budgets as well as treasury management strategies
- Annual Accounts supporting stewardship responsibilities, which are subjected to external audit and which follow best professional practice as set out in the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's guidance and International Financial Reporting Standards
- Joint budget and performance monitoring as outlined in the section on Performance Management below.

Compliance Arrangements

Ongoing monitoring and review of the council's activities is undertaken by the following officers to ensure compliance with relevant policies, procedures, laws and regulations:

- The Section 151 Officer
- The Monitoring Officer
- The Head of Internal Audit
- Finance officers and other relevant service managers.

The Council's Monitoring Officer has a statutory responsibility for ensuring that the council acts lawfully and without maladministration.

Compliance with the council's governance arrangements is subject to ongoing scrutiny by the external auditors, Mazars and other external agencies. The Governance, Risk and Assurance Group (GRAG) also monitors, reviews and manages the development of the council's corporate governance arrangements. The group includes the Section 151 Officer, the Monitoring Officer and the Head of Internal Audit as well as other key corporate officers and is responsible for drafting the Annual Governance Statement on behalf of the Chief Executive, Leader and Audit & Governance Committee.

Risk Management

The council has adopted a formal system of Risk Management. Although responsibility for the identification and management of risks rests with service managers, corporate arrangements are co-ordinated by the Risk Management Service to ensure that:

- the council's assets are adequately protected
- losses resulting from hazards and claims against the council are mitigated through the effective use of risk control measures
- service managers are adequately supported in the discharge of their responsibilities in respect of risk management.

The system of risk management includes the maintenance of risk registers, to which all directorates have contribute. The risk registers include corporate, operational, project and partnership risks, in accordance with best practice in local government. The risk registers are used to monitor risks and identify appropriate action plans to mitigate risks. Relevant staff within the council have also received training, guidance and support in risk management principles. These risk management arrangements and the Corporate Risk Register containing the council's key strategic risks are monitored by CMT and the Audit & Governance Committee.

Internal Audit and Fraud

The council also operates internal audit and fraud investigation functions which comply with the Accounts and Audit Regulations and the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards. The service in 2016/17 was provided by Veritau Limited, a shared service company jointly established by the Council and North Yorkshire County Council. Veritau's internal audit and counter fraud teams undertake an annual programme of review covering financial and operational systems and including systems, regularity, and probity audits designed to give assurance to members and managers on the effectiveness of the governance, risk management and control environment operating within the council. Through its work Veritau also provides assurance to the Section 151 Officer in discharging his statutory review and reporting responsibilities. In addition the team:

- provides advice and assistance to managers in the design, implementation and operation of controls
- helps to maintain the council's counter fraud arrangements including policy framework
- supports managers in the prevention and detection of fraud, corruption and other irregularities.

Performance Management

The council recognises the importance of effective performance management arrangements and has established the Business Intelligence Hub. It has a Performance Management Framework (PMF), which sets out the formal arrangements for effective performance management at a directorate and corporate level, including both service and finance based monitoring. Each directorate reports finance and service performance progress to members through the established Scrutiny arrangements.

Finance and service performance monitoring is reported regularly at CMT and Executive, and there is ongoing regular discussion of financial performance at CMT to ensure that the Council is able to manage the major savings programmes.

Consultation and Communication Methods

The council communicates the vision of its purpose and intended outcomes for all stakeholders to enable accountability and encourage open consultation. To enable this, analysis of the council's stakeholders is undertaken and relevant and effective channels of communication are developed. The Council has in place an Engagement Strategy and media protocol. Examples of communication and consultation include:

- communication of community and corporate strategies
- publishing an annual Statement of Accounts and Performance Report to inform stakeholders and services users of the previous year's achievements and outcomes
- the annual report on the performance of the scrutiny function
- opportunities for the public to engage effectively with the council including attending meetings and watching meetings live or recorded at www.york.gov.uk/webcasts
- residents' surveys and consultations via www.york.gov.uk/consultations including public consultation events – in the council offices, libraries, public transport and supermarkets
- budget and other consultation processes including statutory public notices
- providing a place for businesses, organisations and residents to publicly share their data, for free, so that anybody can connect to hundred's of up-to-date, searchable data sets and use them to make a difference in their local area at <https://www.yorkopendata.org/>
- citywide publications such as Our City and Your Ward and Streets Ahead (for 8,000 council tenants)
- internal communications within City of York Council to ensure staff and arms length partners are kept informed of communications
- daily interaction via the council's social media channels including Twitter and Facebook
- involvement in devolved budget decision-making at ward level
- customer feedback through the council's complaints procedure or other direct service feedback processes.

Partnership working arrangements

The overall governance framework established by the council contributes to effective partnership and joint working arrangements.. The council has developed a methodology and protocols during to ensure that partnerships operate effectively across the Council.

4. REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS

The council has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the systems of internal control. In preparing this Statement a review of corporate governance arrangements and the effectiveness of the council's systems of internal control has been undertaken, co-ordinated by the Governance, Risk and Assurance Group (GRAG), which comprises the Director of Customer & Corporate Support Services/ Deputy Chief Executive (the Section 151 Officer), the Assistant Director of Customer & Corporate Services - Governance (the Monitoring Officer), the Assistant Director of Customer & Corporate Services (ICT) and the Head of Internal Audit (Veritau Ltd), . The review included consideration of:

- the adequacy and effectiveness of key controls, both within individual directorates and across the council
- any control weaknesses or issues identified and included on the Disclosure Statements signed by the Section 151 Officer and Monitoring Officer
- Disclosure Statements signed by Directors identifying control weaknesses or significant issues
- any control weaknesses or issues identified and included in the annual report of the Head of Internal Audit, presented to the council's Audit and Governance Committee
- significant issues and recommendations included in reports received from the external auditors, Mazars/ or other inspection agencies
- the results of internal audit and fraud investigation work undertaken during the period
- the views of those members and officers charged with responsibility for governance, together with managers who have responsibility for decision making, the delivery of services and ownership of risks
- the council's risk registers and any other issues highlighted through the council's risk management arrangements
- the outcomes of service improvement reviews and performance management processes
- progress in dealing with control issues identified in the 2015/16 Annual Governance Statement.
- The council's counter fraud strategy and the level of conformance to the CIPFA code of practice on managing the risk of fraud and corruption

The council recognises an ongoing need to review its governance arrangements, and to respond to external reports and changes in legislation to ensure it continues to learn, improve systems, and ensure compliance with relevant legislation. Having considered all of the principles, we are satisfied that the council has adopted a response that is appropriate for its fraud and corruption risks and commits to maintain its vigilance to tackle fraud.

This on-going review of the effectiveness of governance and internal control systems is also informed by the work of Veritau who have responsibility for providing assurance on the internal control environment, and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.

5. SIGNIFICANT GOVERNANCE ISSUES

On the basis of the review work carried out it was considered that the majority of the governance and internal control arrangements continue to be regarded as fit for purpose in accordance with the governance framework during the financial year 2016/17. There were however some areas identified which require attention to address weaknesses and ensure continuous improvement of governance and internal control arrangements; included within this definition are more general issues relating to service delivery and national challenges which whilst not significant governance issues in themselves, represent important issues which affect the council across all areas.

Follow up of issues identified in 2015/16

Last year's Annual Governance Statement highlighted both significant governance issues along with more general issues relating to service delivery and national challenges which affect the council across all areas. The majority of these general issues remain relevant for 2016/17 therefore remain on the statement and have been updated to reflect the latest position. One new issue has been identified during 2016/17 and two issues have been removed as set out below.

	Issue	Action taken to date/ Planned 2017/18	Reports/ Decisions to be presented to
<p>1 – Existing Issue, updated</p>	<p>Financial Risks</p> <p>(i) Pressures - Impact of funding reductions -</p> <p>The council continues to face significant funding pressures and changes to both national and regional funding regimes which naturally present a potential risk to the council's overall governance arrangements.</p> <p>The financial position of the health economy in York, and the impact that may bring for the Better Care Fund, and implications on the Adult Services budget</p>	<p>The MTFS reflects the expected need to make future savings over the medium term taking into account anticipated changes in financing. This informs the budget process for future years. The council set a budget in February 2017 covering detailed proposals for 17/18 and outlined broad plans for the 2 years after. Further development of the strategy will take place during 17/18, leading to the budget report in February 2018.</p> <p>Ongoing discussions with Health Organisations in York, and reporting to Health & Wellbeing board</p>	<p>Executive/ Council</p>
<p>Existing Issue, updated</p>	<p>(ii) Major capital projects</p> <p>The council has a number of major capital projects at different stages, including the Community Stadium, York Central, and the Older Peoples Accommodation Programme (including Burnholme)</p>	<p>There are significant risks associated with the range of major schemes which have been identified in various reports, including the potential implications for both capital and revenue budgets. Ongoing regular reporting to various member meetings, alongside effective project management will be essential to ensure risks can be mitigated/ managed.</p> <p>The council has put in place dedicated project management expertise for its major projects, and invested in a project management system to manage programme / cost risks attached to these major projects</p>	<p>Executive/ Council</p> <p>Audit & Governance Committee</p>

			Scrutiny Committees
2 – Existing Issue, updated	<p>Local Plan</p> <p>Officers produced a publication draft Local Plan in autumn 2014. This process, however, was halted by Council resolution on the 9th October 2014. Following the Local Government Elections in May 2015 the agreement between the Conservative and Liberal Democrat Groups, to establish a joint administration for City of York Council from May 21st 2015 indicates that:</p> <p>'We will prepare an evidence-based Local Plan which delivers much needed housing whilst focusing development on brownfield land and taking all practical steps to protect the Green Belt and the character of York.'</p> <p>Planning policy sits within a national regulatory framework; non-compliance with that framework means that planning decisions by the local authority can be successfully challenged both in the Courts and through the Secretary of State. In addition failure to adopt a compliant Local Plan, given the expectations embodied in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) leaves undeveloped areas of the city vulnerable to development proposals</p>	<p>Following the Preferred Sites Consultation the MOD announced as part of their Defence Estate Strategy on 7th November 2016 the release of three sites in York – Imphal Barracks, Fulford Road and Queen Elizabeth Barracks and Towthorpe Lines both in Strensall.</p> <p>As highlighted in the reports to LPWG and Executive in December 2016 and January 2017 to incorporate the MOD sites into the plan will require further public consultation. This will allow the opportunity for consultation with the appropriate groups including the parish councils, statutory consultees and members of the public and will be carried out in conformity with the council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI).</p> <p>Officers need to undertake further technical work relating to the MOD sites as highlighted in the report to Executive. This work will be considered in conjunction with the analysis of all consultation responses and the update to the SHMA. Ultimately this will lead to the development of a draft portfolio of sites for public consultation as part of a Draft Plan.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the work outlined to evaluate new sites and to undertake an additional consultation prior to reaching publication stage will add around 6 months to the Local Plan timetable and require an adjustment of its key milestones with Local Plan adoption target December 2018</p>	Executive/ Council

	<p>which the council will be unable to stop.</p> <p>Also given Ministerial statements failure to progress a plan could lead to interventions by Government into the City's planning services along with the removal of funding such as New Homes Bonus</p>		
3	<p>Adults/ Health Risks - Challenges of Better Care Act/ Pool budgets</p> <p>Adult Social Care is the biggest area of spend (excepting Housing Revenue Account and Education). There is an increasing and ageing population with more complex needs which could dominate council finance's in years to come.</p> <p>The Department continues to implement new duties imposed under the Care Act 2014 as well as pooling budgets with the Vale of York Clinical Commissioning Group in the Better Care Fund, a step in the longer term ambition to integrate Health and Social Care</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular budget monitoring meetings and reports with all levels of budget managers within the Department • Robust plans in place to deliver savings proposals and develop mitigating actions where savings are not being met • Development of a new operating model which will prevent, reduce, delay and manage an individual's care needs and reduce the number of people needing ongoing statutory agency based support • Increase in reablement and community based support • Increase use of community assets and capacity • Ambition to pool more budgets in order to achieve system wide efficiencies and improve the customer/resident experience • Ensure appropriate governance is in place for the pooled budgets • Attendance at the appropriate level of cross organisation meetings to ensure council's best interests and strategic aims are met • Complete the national stocktakes relating to how successful implementation of the Care Act has been and what further needs doing • Review Universal Information and Advice in line with the Care Act to support people to self manage • Change culture of workforce and population to promote self care/ management • Comprehensive Service plans with clear objectives • BCF Performance and Delivery Task Group meets monthly • Update reports to HWBB regularly on performance of the programme • BCF risks are reviewed regularly 	Executive/ Health and Wellbeing Board, Scrutiny

		<p>Government systems.</p> <p>The General Data Protection Regulation will apply in the UK from May 2018. All existing information governance policies are currently scheduled for review to ensure that they meet the standards required by the Regulation</p>	
6 – Existing Issue, updated	<p>Absence Management -</p> <p>Internal Audit work carried out in previous years highlighted inconsistencies in the recording of sickness on iTrent and evidence of supporting documentation. The work also highlighted delays in implementing the new iTrent module</p>	<p>Significant progress has been made by the Absence Management progress group in 2016/17 and plans are in place to address Absence reporting issues however implementation has been delayed. As this action has not been fully implemented it is therefore retained as an issue.</p> <p>Further update reports will be brought back to the Committee in 2017/18</p>	Audit & Governance Committee
7 – Existing issue, updated	<p>Risk Management -</p> <p>The Council needs to reliably manage its risks to meet its strategic objectives and agreed priorities. This is particularly important given the range of issues/challenges set out in this AGS, and the range of complex projects, transformation, and changing legislation the Council has to respond to.</p> <p>The Key Corporate Risks (KCR's) set out the Key risks facing the Council and require continual monitoring to ensure risks are suitable managed.</p> <p>An example of a Key Corporate Risk is the risk to the council of the impact of</p>	<p>Risk reports have been brought to the Audit & Governance Committee throughout the year on a quarterly basis. Progress has been made in relation to reporting format and processes however due to its nature risk will always remain a significant issue. Ongoing reports will therefore be presented to Audit Committee during the year providing an update on the Key Corporate Risks (KCRs).</p>	Audit & Governance Committee

	significant failure to safeguard children effectively.		
8 - NEW	<p>Procurement and Contracting arrangements</p> <p>The Council needs to continue to ensure effective procurement and commissioning practice and compliance with the contract procedure rules and other relevant legislation</p>	<p>The Council has established procurement and commissioning processes which have been in place for many years. During 2016/17 priorities for the team have included raising awareness and compliance with the established rules. Process improvements have also been made, particularly in relation to document retention. However, some further improvements are needed to ensure consistent and effective contract management.</p> <p>The Council has invited the Local Government Association to carry out a peer review of procurement to provide an external perspective and challenge, as part of a process of continual improvement.</p>	<p>Executive/ Audit & Governance Committee</p> <p>Scrutiny Committees</p>

Key Areas of Improvement from previous Statement that have been completed

- **Local Code of Corporate Governance** – A Local Code of Corporate governance was prepared during the year which met the requirements of the *CIPFA/ SOLACE Delivering Good Governance in Local Government Framework (2016)* and was presented to the Audit & Governance Committee. The Local Code can be found on the Council's website and will be kept under review and updated annually as part of the process of preparing the Annual Governance Statement
- **External Reports from the Councils external auditors Mazars**
 - **Public Interest Report** – Mazars presented an update on the Public interest report to Audit & Governance Committee during the year. There were no further outstanding actions/ comments in relation to the 10 recommendations set out in the report
 - **Review of Project Management Arrangements for the Transformation Programme** – A number of recommendations were issued in relation to project management. During the year a number of reports in relation to this have been presented to the Committee. Whilst this specific issue has been removed from the statement, the issue is still covered under the Project Management of Major capital projects Issue in the table above.

We propose over the coming year to take steps to address the above matters to further enhance our governance arrangements. We are satisfied that these steps will address the need for improvements that were identified in our review of effectiveness and will monitor their implementation and operation as part of our next annual review.

Signed

Dated 28/06/17



M Weastell

Chief Executive

Signed

Dated 28/06/17



Cllr D Carr

Leader of the Council

DRAFT

GLOSSARY

Accounting Concepts

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

Accounting Period

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

Accounting Policies

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

Accruals

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

Accruals Basis

The accruals principle is that income is recorded when it is earned rather than when it is received, and expenses are recorded when goods or services are received rather than when the payment is made

Actuarial Gains and Losses

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

Agency

The provision of services by one body (the Agent) on behalf of, and generally reimbursed by, the responsible body.

Amortisation

The gradual elimination of a debt by periodic payments over a specified number of years.

Appropriation of Land or Buildings

The transfer of a holding of land or buildings from one service area to another, at current market value.

Asset

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

Assets Under Construction

This is the value of work on uncompleted tangible fixed assets at the balance sheet date.

Authorised Limit

The level of external debt that the Council may have. This limit cannot be breached in any circumstances and is set annually by the Council.

Balance Sheet

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

CDS

Credit Default Swap

Capital Charge

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

Capital Expenditure

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

Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue Account (CERA)

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

Capital Financing

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

Capital Adjustment Account

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

Capital Programme

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

Capital Receipts

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

Cash Flow Statement

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

Charging Council

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

Cipfa Accounting Code of Practice

Guidance issued by CIPFA to ensure Local Authorities comply with IFRS.

Collection Fund

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

Commutation Option

This is an option available from 6 April 2006 to members of the North Yorkshire Pension Fund to take a larger lump sum on retirement in exchange for a smaller future pension payment.

Community Assets

Assets that the Council intends to hold in perpetuity that have no determinable useful life, or that may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples of such items are parks, historic buildings and the bar walls.

Community Charge

A flat rate charge which was payable by all registered chargepayers within the Council's area. The income from the charge was used to finance a proportion of the Council's expenditure.

Consistency

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

Contingent Asset

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

Contingent Liability

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

Corporate and Democratic Core

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

Council Tax

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

Council Tax Requirement

This is the estimated revenue expenditure on General Fund services that needed to be financed from the Council Tax after deducting income from fees and charges, certain specific grants and any funding from reserves.

Creditors

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

Current Assets

Assets that can be expected to be consumed or realised (cease to have material value) during the next accounting period.

Current Liabilities

Amounts that will become due or could be called upon during the next accounting period.

Current Service Cost

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

Curtailement

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

Debtors

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

Deferred Consideration

Expenditure which is determined precisely at the time of the acquisition of an asset, but where the payment is delayed for a defined period.

Deferred Credits

Amounts due to the Council from the sale of fixed assets that are not receivable immediately on sale, but will be received in instalments over agreed periods of time.

Deferred Debtors

Amounts due to the Council that are not expected to be repaid in full within the next accounting period.

Deferred Liabilities

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

Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

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

Defined Contribution Pension Scheme

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme into which an employer pays regular contributions fixed as an amount or as a percentage of pay and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the scheme does not have sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Depreciation

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

Earmarked Reserves

The Council holds a number of reserves earmarked to be used to meet specific, known or predicted future expenditure.

Economic Infrastructure Fund (EIF)

A fund set up to deliver economic benefits for the city.

Emoluments

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

Exceptional Items

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

Expected Rate of Return on Pension Assets

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

Extraordinary Items

Material items, possessing a high degree of abnormality, which derive from events or transactions that fall outside the ordinary activities of the Council and which are not expected to recur. They do not include exceptional items nor do they include any prior period items merely because they relate to a prior period.

Fixed Asset Register (FAR)

A system that allows the council to measure and record assets in line with International Financial Reporting Standards and the IFRS-based code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom (the code).

Fees and Charges

Income arising from the provision of services.

Financial Instruments and the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account (FIAA)

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

Financial Regulations

These are the written code of procedures approved by the Council, intended to provide a framework for proper financial management. Financial regulations usually set out rules on accounting, audit, administrative and budgeting procedures.

Financial Year

Period of time to which a Statement of Accounts relates. The financial year of the Council runs from 1 April to 31 March.

Fixed Assets

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

General Fund

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

Going Concern

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

Government Grants

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

Gross Carrying Amount

Amount at which fixed assets are included in the notes, prior to the provision for accumulated depreciation.

Heritage Asset

A tangible asset with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

A separate account to the General Fund recording all the transactions relating to the provision of council houses.

Impairment

A reduction in the value of a fixed asset below its current value on the Council's balance sheet.

Income and Expenditure Account

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

Infrastructure Assets

These are fixed assets that are inalienable, i.e. expenditure on assets that cannot be sold, but where there is economic benefit over more than one year to the Council. Examples of infrastructure are highways and footpaths.

Intangible Fixed Asset

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

Interest Cost

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

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Accounting standards set by the International Accounting Standards Board. The standards provide guidance and advice for the preparation of financial statements.

Inventories

Amounts of unused or unconsumed stocks held in expectation of future use. Inventories are comprised of the following categories:

- Goods or other assets purchased for resale
- Consumable stores
- Raw materials and components
- Products and services in intermediate stages of completion
- Finished goods

Investment

An investment is considered to be long term if it is intended to be held for use on a continuing basis in the activities of the Council. Investments should be classified as such only where an intention to hold the

investment for the long term can clearly be demonstrated or where there are restrictions as to the investor's ability to dispose of the investment. Investments that do not meet the above criteria should be classified as current assets.

Investment Properties

An interest in land and/or buildings where construction work and development has been completed and which is held for its investment potential, any rental income being negotiated at arms length.

Leasing

A method of financing capital expenditure where a rental charge is paid for the asset over a specified period of time.

Lenders Option Borrowers Option (LOBO)

A LOBO loan is a loan that permits the lender to nominate a revised interest rate payable on the debt at periodic dates and also gives the borrower the option as to whether to pay the revised rate or repay the debt in its entirety.

Liability

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

Liquid Resources

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

Materiality

An item would be considered material to the financial statements if, through its omission or non-disclosure, the financial statements would no longer show a true and fair view.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

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

Monitoring Officer

Under the provisions of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 Councils have a duty to appoint a Monitoring Officer to ensure the lawfulness and fairness of Council decision making. Councils may

choose who to designate as Monitoring Officer except that it may not be the Head of Paid Service (Chief Executive). In York the Monitoring Officer is Andrew Docherty, Assistant Director IT & Governance.

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)

An NNDR poundage is set annually by central government and collected by Charging Authorities. The proceeds are redistributed by the government between Local Authorities.

Net Book Value

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

Non-Operational Assets

These are fixed assets owned by the Council, but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of Council services. Examples of non-operational assets are investment properties and assets that are surplus to requirements, awaiting sale or redevelopment.

Operational Assets

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

Operational Boundary

This is a measure of the most money the Council would normally borrow at any time during a financial year. It may be exceeded temporarily, but a regular pattern of borrowing above this level should be avoided.

PA92

These are tables of figures used by actuaries for standard mortality reflecting mortality experience in the period 1991-94, with assumptions for future rates of change. The 'mc' to 'medium cohort' which was introduced to reflect the increased life expectancy of a specific age group of retirees.

Past Service Cost

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

Post Balance Sheet Events

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

Precept

The amount that a Precepting Council requires from a Charging Council to meet its expenditure requirements.

Precepting Council

Local Authorities, including parish councils and police authorities, which cannot levy a council tax directly on the public but have the power to precept Charging Authorities (District Councils).

Prior Year Adjustments (or Prior Period Adjustments)

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

Provisions

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

Prudence

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

Prudential Indicators

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

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

A government agency that lends money to public bodies for capital purposes. At present nearly all borrowers are local authorities. Monies are drawn from the National Loans Fund and rates of interest are determined by the Treasury. Councils are free to borrow as much as they like from the PWLB provided that it is prudent, affordable, sustainable and within the prudential indicators set at full council.

Realisable Value

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

Related Party

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

Reserves

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

Residual Value

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

Retirement Benefits

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

Revaluation Reserve

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

Revenue Expenditure

Expenditure incurred on the day-to-day running of the Council. This mainly includes employee costs, general running expenses and capital financing costs.

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute (REFCUS)

Expenditure which may be properly capitalised, but which does not result in, or remain matched with, tangible fixed assets.

Revenue Support Grant (RSG)

A general central government grant paid to the Income and Expenditure Account in support of the Charging Council's revenue expenditure.

Scheme Liabilities

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

Section 151 Officer (S151)

The Section 151 Officer is required by the Local Government Act 1972 and by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2003 to ensure that the Council's budgeting, financial management, and accounting practices meet relevant statutory and professional requirements. Furthermore section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 requires the Section 151 Officer to comment on the robustness of the budget estimates and the adequacy of reserves. In York the Section 151 Officer is Ian Floyd, Director of Customer and Business Support Services.

Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP)

Prepared and published by CIPFA, the Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP) replaced the previous Best Value Accounting Code of Practice (BVACOP). It is reviewed annually to ensure that it develops in line with the needs of modern Local Government, Transparency, Best Value and public services reform. SeRCOP establishes proper practices with regard to consistent financial reporting for services and in England and Wales, it is given legislative backing by regulations which identify the accounting practices it propounds as proper practices under the Local Government Act 2003.

Settlement

An irrevocable action that relieves the employer (or the defined benefit pension scheme) of the primary responsibility for a pension obligation and eliminates significant risks relating to the obligation and the assets used to effect the settlement. Settlements can include: a lump-sum cash payment to

scheme members in exchange for their rights to receive specified pension benefits; the purchase of an irrevocable annuity contract sufficient to cover vested benefits; and the transfer of scheme assets and liabilities relating to a group of employees leaving the scheme.

Subsidiary

This is an entity over which the reporting Authority is able to exercise control over operating and financial policies and is able to gain benefits from the entity or is exposed to the risk of potential losses arising from this control.

Support Services

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

Tangible Fixed Assets

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

Temporary Borrowing/Investment

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

Trading Services

These are activities of the Council where the workers are directly employed to carry out specified tasks. Such organisations were formerly known as Direct Service Organisations (DSO). In York the work is undertaken under the name of Neighbourhood Services.

Treasury Management

This is the process by which the Authority controls its cash flow and its borrowing and lending activities.

Trust Funds

Money owned by an individual or organisation that is administered by the Council.

Unapportionable Central Overheads

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

Useful Life

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

Vested Rights

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

Work in Progress

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

Write Out

Removal of an Asset by charging to the CIES, or reversal of accumulated depreciation against a fixed asset on revaluation of that asset.

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