



Mansfield
District Council

Mansfield District Council

Statement of Accounts 2018/2019

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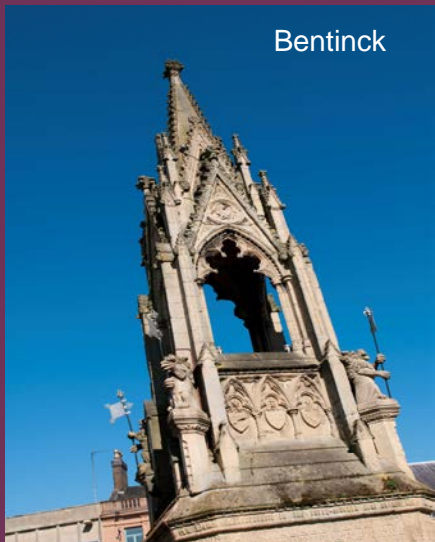
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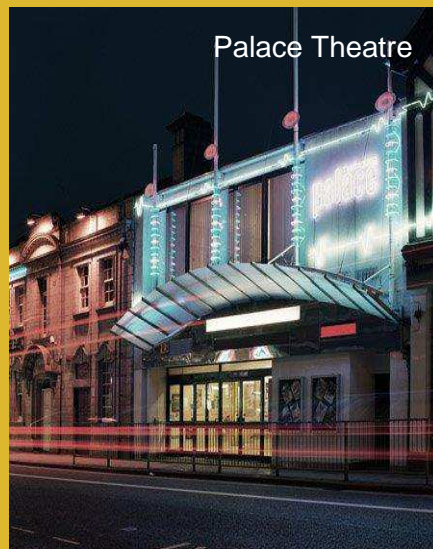
Bentinck



Heels



Palace Theatre





NARRATIVE REPORT

Narrative Report of the Head of Finance for the financial year ending 31 March 2019

I am pleased to present the Statement of Accounts for Mansfield District Council, for the financial year ending 31 March 2019.

The Statement of Accounts aims to provide information so that members of the public, including electors and residents of Mansfield and District, Councillors, partners, stakeholders and other interested parties can:

- Understand the overall financial position of the Council and the outturn for 2018/2019
- Have confidence that the public money with which the Council has been entrusted has been used and accounted for in an appropriate manner
- Be assured that the financial position of the Council is sound and secure

This Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

This Narrative Report provides information about Mansfield, including key issues affecting the Council and its accounts. It also provides a summary of the Council's financial position at 31 March 2019 and is structured as follows:

1. An introduction to Mansfield and District
2. An introduction to Mansfield District Council
3. The Council's Vision, Priorities and Outcomes in 2018/2019
4. The Financial Performance in 2018/2019
5. Looking Forward – Budget pressures and efficiency plans for the future
6. Governance
7. Risk and Opportunity Management
8. Explanation of the Financial Statements

This Statement of Accounts should be read in the context of continuing pressure on the services provided by the Council and the resources available to finance them. These pressures will continue and the future financial position of the Council will be dependent on its ability to balance increasing need against reducing resources. The Council's Transformation Plan has been put in place to deliver this and is critical to the Council's ongoing financial sustainability.

Dawn Edwards CPFA
Head of Finance
(Section 151 Officer)



1. AN INTRODUCTION TO MANSFIELD AND DISTRICT

The District of Mansfield is a largely urban area situated in the north-west of Nottinghamshire. Mansfield is recognised as a major sub-regional centre and covers an area of 78 square kilometres. The Centre for Cities recognises Mansfield as one of Britain's 64 cities by categorising the town as a '*small city*'.

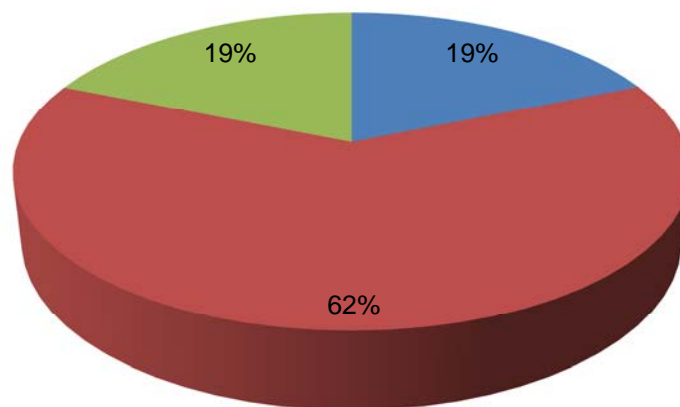
The District has good transport infrastructure, which is developing rapidly through increased investment. In terms of road network; Mansfield's central location provides excellent access to the country's main roads; 10 minutes from Junctions 27, 28 and 29 of the M1 and just over to the A38 and Doncaster A1. There is quick access (in under an hour) to East Midlands Airport and Robin Hood Airport from Mansfield. Birmingham and Manchester Airports are within 2 hours.

In terms of public transport; Mansfield regained its railway network in 1995 with the extension of the Robin Hood Line, which provides quick access to Nottingham and Worksop, where residents can then board national trains.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) population estimates for 2017 show that Mansfield has an estimated population of 108,600 people, with the age profile as shown in the chart below:

Population of Mansfield by Age Profile

■ Aged 0 to 15 ■ Aged 16 to 64 ■ Aged 65 and over



2. AN INTRODUCTION TO MANSFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mansfield District Council was formed under the Local Government Act 1972 on 1 April 1974 following the merger of the municipal borough of Mansfield and the urban District of Mansfield Woodhouse and rural District of Warsop.

As a local authority the Council is an elected, multi-functional organisation. Its policies are determined and directed by the political leadership of the Council and implemented by the Corporate Leadership Team and Officers of the Council.

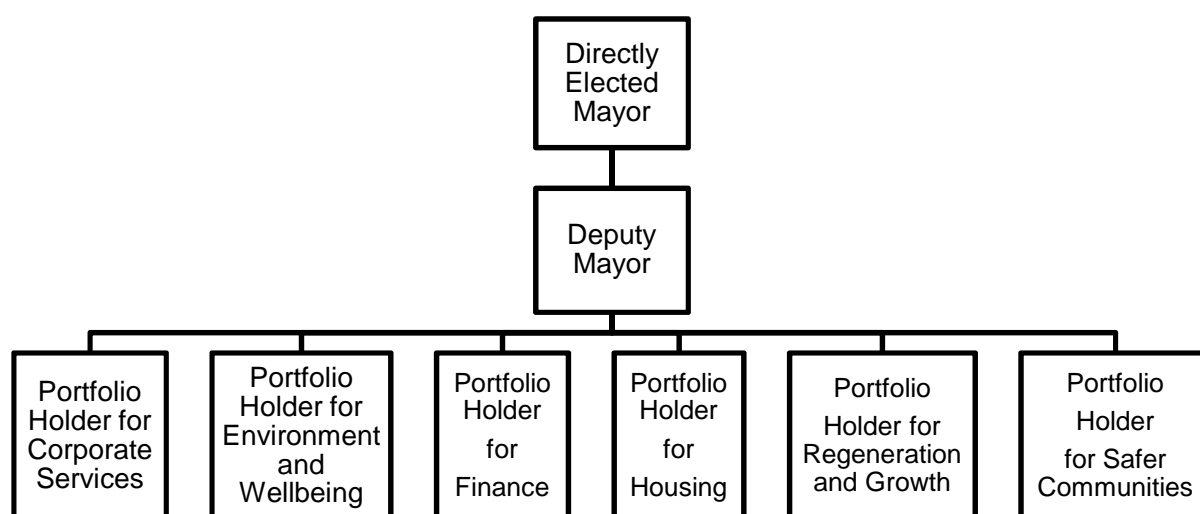
Political Structure

In May 2015 the Council held elections to the 36 single Member wards that comprise the District and for the elected Mayor. This resulted in the election of new directly elected Mayor (Mansfield Independent Forum).

Mansfield District Council is the only council in Nottinghamshire to have a directly elected Mayor, allowing Mansfield to have strong democratic leadership and direct engagement with local people.

The elected Mayor has appointed an Executive of seven councillors, including a deputy Mayor and six Portfolio Holders, as shown below:

The Executive



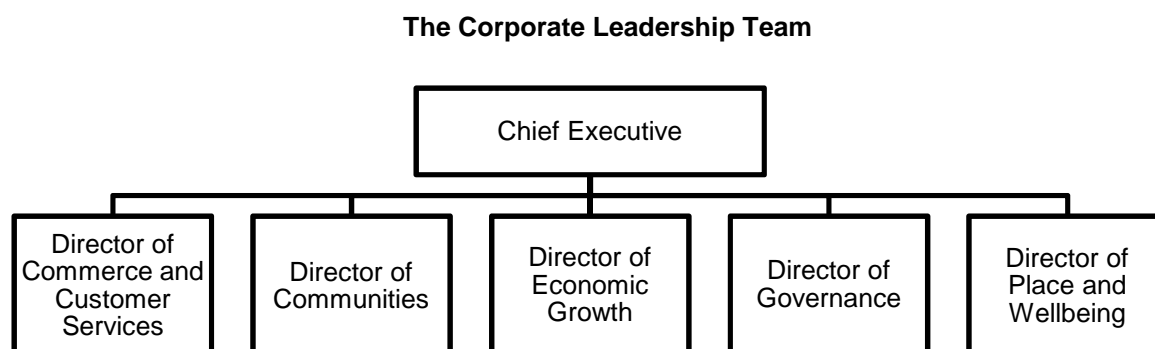
The political balance of elected Members (excluding the directly elected Mayor) for Mansfield District Council at 31 March 2019 consists of:

Political Group	Number of elected Members
Independent Forum	16
Labour	17
Mansfield South Independent Group	2
Unaligned	1

On 2 May 2019, a newly elected Labour Mayor (Labour Party) was appointed by Mansfield residents at the local elections held in the District. The Council also saw a shift from the Mansfield Independent Forum to no overall control.

Management Structure and workforce

The Council's management structure is documented within the Council's Constitution and comprises of a Chief Executive and five Directors (the Corporate Leadership Team) who are responsible for implementing the strategic goals of the Council as decided by elected Members and for the operational delivery of services.



On 1 April 2019 a new Senior Management restructure came into effect. Under the new structure the Corporate Leadership Team will comprise of the Chief Executive, two strategic directors and seven Heads of service.

The Council currently employs approximately 663 full time equivalent staff. A large number of staff are based in the Council's offices at the Civic Centre in Mansfield. However, the Council also owns other sites in the District such as; the Palace Theatre, Town Hall, Museum, Neighbourhood Services Depot and a Housing Repairs Depot based in Mansfield Woodhouse.

During 2018/2019 the Council had 11 full time equivalent (FTE) staff who were trade union officials. During the year these 11 FTE's each estimated that they spent up to 50% of their working hours on facility time. As a percentage of the Council's total annual salary payments this amounted to less than 1% (0.03%). The Council does not pay trade union officials for time spent on trade union activities (for example branch meetings).

Services Provided by the Council

The Council provides many varied services to an estimated population of 108,600 residents¹, to 49,221 domestic Households² and to approximately 3,305 businesses (hereditaments)³.

The Council operates in what is referred to as a "two-tier" local government structure, with services being provided to the residents of Mansfield by both Mansfield District Council and Nottinghamshire County Council. The following table shows the core services provided by the different tiers of local government:

¹ Population estimates for 2017 provided by the Office for National Statistics

² Number of domestic households based on the Council's Council Tax Base return submitted to Central Government in October 2018

³ Rating List provided by the Valuation Office, dated 3 April 2019

Mansfield District Council – Statement of Accounts 2018/2019

Main Services	Two Tier Local Government Structure	
	Counties – Nottinghamshire County Council	Districts – Mansfield District Council
Education	X	
Environmental Health		X
Highways	X	
Housing		X
Leisure		X
Libraries	X	
Passenger Transport	X	
Planning Applications		X
Revenue Collection		X
Social Care	X	
Strategic Planning	X	
Transport Planning	X	
Waste Collection		X
Waste Disposal	X	

Did you know...



The Council also delivers a range of internal services that support these operational functions, these include; customer services, human resources, IT services, communications, data protection, financial services, debt recovery, legal and democratic services.

3. THE COUNCIL'S VISION, PRIORITIES AND OUTCOMES

The Council's vision and priorities are contained within its Corporate Plan, which is reviewed and updated on an annual basis as part of the annual strategic planning and budget development process. All departments have service delivery plans which link to the Corporate Plan and are monitored on a regular basis.

The vision of the Council as stated in its Corporate Plan and Annual Performance Report 2016, is to

“Maintain a safe and caring district where everybody can succeed”

The Council's vision will be realised through a set of priority areas around economic prosperity, quality of life and community safety. The Council's key priorities until 2019 are:

A thriving, vibrant and sustainable district

- Creating thriving markets and town centres – ‘Destination Mansfield’
- Celebrating and promoting Mansfield's retail, leisure and heritage offer
- Facilitating and encouraging regeneration of key sites for the provision of good quality housing schemes, retail and commercial developments
- Supporting our businesses to thrive and grow, and encouraging new businesses
- Creating and enabling a spatial vision for the district through a Local Plan
- Helping people to achieve their potential, enhancing and developing skills through our apprenticeship and graduate programmes

Strong, safe and resilient communities

- Maintaining safe communities where people are able to enjoy their homes and neighbourhoods
- Enabling people to live independent lives through the provision of good quality affordable housing, and developing homes for life
- Engaging with our communities, listening, talking to and involving people in developing a cohesive tolerant community
- Ensuring our housing provision is safe and appropriate to the needs of the community
- Supporting people to live longer through healthier lifestyles, encouraging active lifestyles through increased participation in sport, promoting tobacco cessation and tackling obesity
- Working in partnership to tackle homelessness

Clean and welcoming environment

- Provide a clean attractive district, using direct actions to tackle environmental crime, poor housing, eyesore properties, and derelict land
- Providing and maintaining high quality green spaces which enhance Mansfield as a destination through our leisure facilities and parks and open spaces
- Encourage community pride in our green spaces by working in partnership with friends groups, the voluntary sector and community groups
- To tackle climate change and improve the district's environment by reducing our own carbon footprint, increasing recycling rates and encouraging 'green industries' and alternative energy sources



The Council's Corporate Values of Excellence, Integrity, Teamwork, Empower and Involve, and Passion and Pride summarise its way of thinking to deliver positive outcomes for its customers. Underpinning the Corporate Values is its commitment to equality as it aims to treat everyone fairly and strives to achieve equality for its diverse communities.

Some of the outcomes for 2018/2019 are highlighted below:

A thriving, vibrant and sustainable district

- The occupancy levels in the Council's commercial property remained at 86%.
- The unemployment rate (percentage of people aged 16-64 claiming Job Seekers Allowance) in the district increased to 2.7% from 2.2% in 2017/18.
- Town centre retail vacancy rate increased to 14.15% from 13.24% in 2017/2018.
- The average time taken to re-let a Council property was 24.36 days. (23.31 days in 2017/2018).
- 20 private sector properties that had been empty for more than five years were brought back into use.

Strong, safe and resilient communities

- The number of reported incidents of antisocial behaviour increased from 3,337 in 2017/2018 to 3,728.
- The number of reported incidents of criminal damage increased from 1,399 in 2017/2018 to 1,487.
- The number of households living in temporary accommodation remains unchanged at 27.
- The percentage of clients prevented from becoming homeless decreased from 78.9% to 69.3%.

Clean and welcoming environment

- The percentage of businesses in the Food Hygiene Rating Scheme rated 3, 4 or 5 decreased from 94.5% in 2017/2018 to 89%.
- The percentage of streets assessed as meeting acceptable standards of cleanliness for litter was 92.5%; 90% for detritus; 100% for graffiti; and 100% for fly-posting.
- The amount of domestic waste collected decreased from 536.48kg per household in 2017/2018 to 524.90kg.

Other Corporate

- The percentage of calls answered in the Contact Centre decreased from 89.73% to 80.45%.
- The time taken to process benefit applications decreased from 7 days in 2017/2018 to 3.03 days.
- The average number of days lost due to employee sickness decreased to 7.86 from 9.47.
- The percentage of undisputed invoices paid within ten days decreased from 71.52% to 65.86%.

Mansfield District Council has delivered projects to raise the profile of the district as a destination to live, work and visit.

The council engaged in an active agenda during the year to promote Mansfield as a destination in which to invest.

During the year, the council hosted two high-profile events: the Tour of Britain cycle race and a visit by the Top Gear crew and stars to film a race stunt in the town centre.

The media reach of these two events was well into the millions and the end stage of the TOB Nottinghamshire race brought 35,000 extra visitors to the town for the day, with an estimated spend of £390,000, and showed the world that Mansfield was capable of hosting major events with flair and panache and with expert project management, something that was highlighted by the TOB team.

A busy year of council events, including summer festivals, specialist markets, Armed Forces Day, the Mansfield 10k and the Remembrance Sunday parade with the magnificent People's Poppy display, culminated in December 2018 with our busiest Christmas Big Switch On to date.

That event drew 8,000 to the Market Place alone with footfall in the surrounding streets adding thousands more to the total of extra visitors on that day. A month-long outdoor ice rink added to the Christmas offer and boosted the number of visitors to the town by 7,000 and the number of car park users by 4%, bringing in £8,000 extra in income.

Renovations costing £1.4m (helped by £700,000 from the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership) to transform the Old Town Hall into high-end retail units, plus a versatile function room, and prestigious offices, began in 2018, as did a £250,000 scheme to improve the safety and outer appearance of Walkden Street car park.

Supporting Mansfield as a destination, have been the council's award-winning museum, and the Palace Theatre which had another record-breaking year for sales, with 104,000 tickets sold. Each production was 75% sold and the popular annual pantomime was 95% sold in 2018/19.

In order to protect one of the district's much loved open spaces, Berry Hill Park, from potential closure, the council also took on responsibility for the park's maintenance and is currently looking into how to help the trustees of the park secure its upkeep in the long term.

The opening of the council's flagship new £8.4m housing project, Town View, was another major event for the council's "place-shaping" strategy, transforming a long-derelict brownfield site into 54 quality apartments and bungalows for the over-55s.

The council also got behind exciting schemes to build aspirational private housing. They included the 23 executive houses being developed by the council's housing development company, Mansfield Homes Ltd, at Wild Flower Rise. Meanwhile a long-awaited Berry Hill development will bring 1,700 new homes, employment and the district's first eco-orientated housing development.

The council also teamed up with Mansfield Building Society to make it possible for first-time buyers to purchase a home in the district with a half the amount of deposit usually required by lenders.

The council has sought to improve the perception of Mansfield and encourage pride in the district among residents and businesses based here. Supporting the community is an important part of that and the launch of the local Robin Hood Lottery in 2018 has played a

key role in driving up that positive image of the area, distributing about £12,000 to local good causes in the first handout of money raised for the Community Fund.

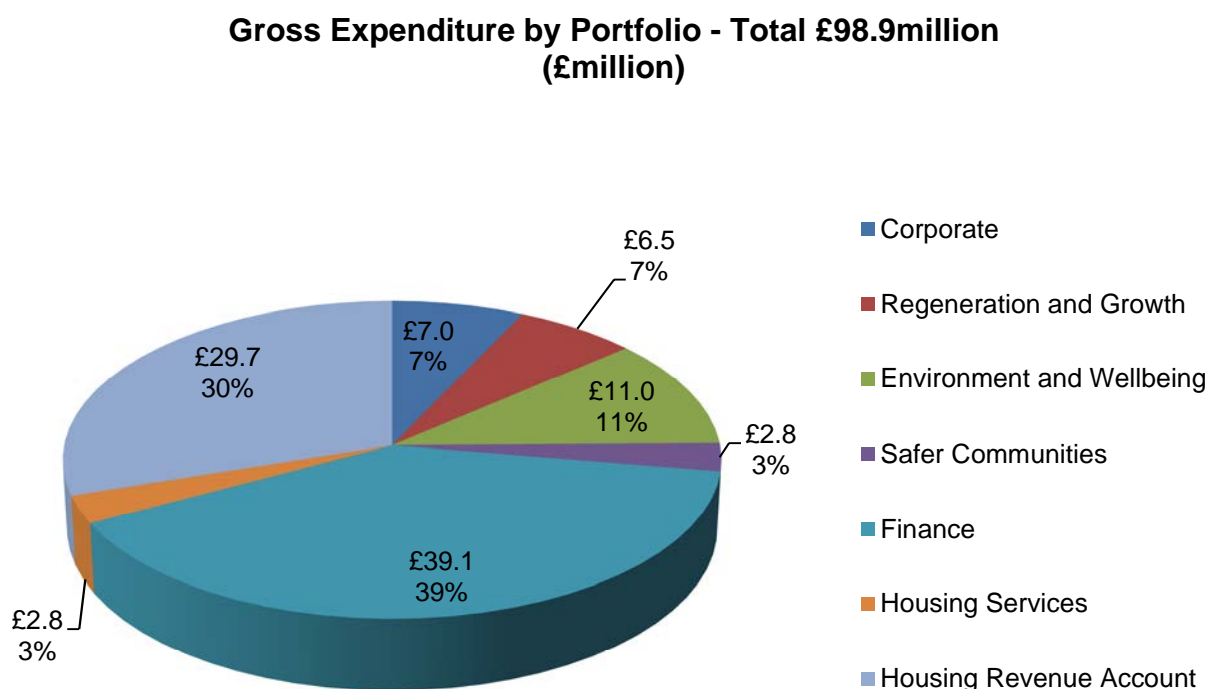
Community safety is a key part of improving the perception of Mansfield and the council's Community Safety staff have played a major role in addressing town centre issues, such the use of mamba (illegal street drug) and rough sleeping, supporting the work of the Police, the council's Housing Needs team and outreach workers from our partner organisations.

Over the year the council's Business Transformation Unit (BTU) made contact with over 200 new businesses, offering them the opportunity of support and guidance as well as possible financial help. In addition, the BTU organised a series of events to help local employers and businesses prepare for the possible consequences of Brexit.

4. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DURING 2018/2019

Revenue spending is generally on items that are consumed within a year and is financed from Government Grants, Council Tax and other income. Gross revenue spending on services in the year was £98.9million compared to £93.8million in 2017/2018.

The following chart shows where the money was spent during 2018/2019 based on the different Portfolios (the basis of the Council's reporting structure).



Total Income credited to the provision of services during the year was £88.9m compared to £93.5m in 2017/2018. Table 1 below shows where the money came from in 2018/2019:

Table 1

Gross Income	2018/2019	
	£million	%
Government Grants	30.8	34
Other grants and contributions	7.7	9
Council dwelling rents	25.0	28
Council Tax	5.5	6
Business Rates	4.1	5
Fees and Charges	12.4	14
Industrial, commercial and retail property rents	3.4	4
Total	88.9	100

General Fund Revenue Account

The information in Table 2 below is based on the Council's reporting structures for its financial management information and shows the revised revenue budget compared with the actual net expenditure by Portfolio at 31 March 2019.

Table 2

General Fund by Portfolio 2018/2019	Approved Budget	Actual	Variance
	£000	£000	£000
Corporate Services	2,557	2,659	-102
Regeneration and Growth	2,869	2,627	242
Environment and Wellbeing	6,183	6,330	-147
Safer Communities	2,383	2,349	34
Housing	1,083	1,077	6
Finance	-15,075	-6,014	-9,061
Allocated Balances to Earmarked Reserves	0	-9,136	9,136
Contribution from Reserves:	0	-108	108

Outturn

The final outturn position for the year shows a net underspend compared to the budget of £108,622. There are a number of over and under spends within the service areas.

A detailed report listing the main areas of under and over spend will be presented to Council on 16 July 2019.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) summarises the transactions relating to the provision, maintenance and management of the Council's Housing stock. The HRA is a ring fenced account which has to be self-financing and cannot be subsidised by the General Fund.

The Council sees the provision of Housing as a priority and as such has undertaken significant renovation works to its housing stock. Resources have been directed from the HRA and Capital Programme in order to achieve the National Decent Homes Standard in the 2010/2011 financial year. The Council is now working towards the Mansfield Standard, which has seen further renovation works to some of its housing stock. The information in Table 3 below summarises the outturn position of the HRA at 31 March 2019.

Table 3

HRA Revenue Summary 2018/2019	Revised Budget £000	Actual £000	Variance £000
Housing	-9,983	-7,861	-2,122
Finance	9,983	5,570	4,413
Surplus in Year	0	-2,291	2,291

Outturn

The outturn for the HRA shows an in year surplus of £2.291million set against a balanced budget for the 2018/2019 financial year. The HRA is required to set aside £3.147million towards the repayment of loan debt taken out as part of the Self Financing Reforms brought in during 2012, which means that there is an operating loss once this has been taken account of amounting to £856,000.

A detailed report listing the main areas of under and over spend will be presented to Council on 16 July 2019.

Revenue Monitoring

The Council is constantly reviewing its budgets through the budget monitoring processes it has in place. Any areas that are not meeting their approved budget either through increased demand putting pressure on the Council to incur additional expenditure, or through reduced income, are being monitored closely. Where it is expected that there are trends which will impact on future years, this is being reflected in the Council's Long Term Financial Strategy and the final Budget Reports for the following year. The General Fund and Housing Revenue Account Outturn Report 2018/2019 provides further explanations as to variances between actual spend and budget. This report will be submitted to Council on 16 July 2019.

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is broadly defined as spending on new assets (for example land, buildings, major items of equipment and vehicles), or enhancing existing assets, which have a life exceeding one year. Capital spend during 2018/2019 totalled £51.4million compared to £13.5million in 2017/2018. Actual spend during the financial year was £26.6million less than the budget approved at £78.04million; this was due to slippage of schemes, with expenditure expected to be incurred during the 2019/2020 financial year. Table 4 below shows the significant schemes undertaken in 2018/2019 and the outturn position compared to the revised budget:

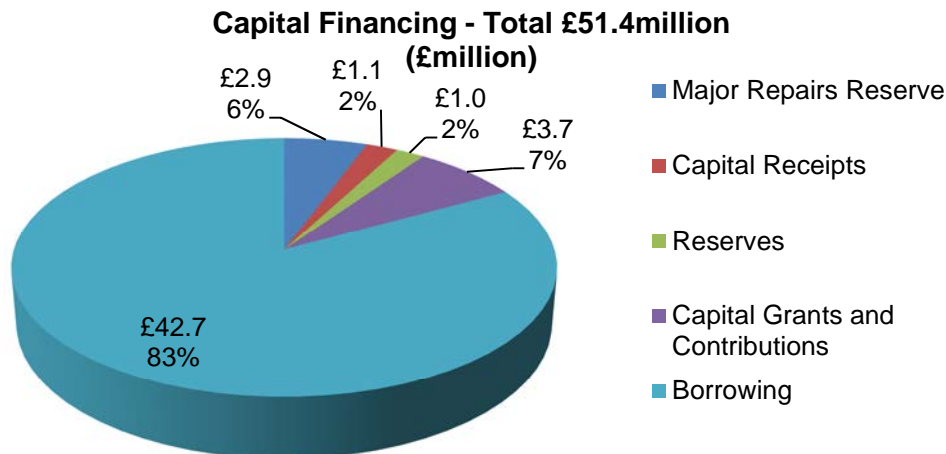
Table 4

Capital Schemes 2018/2019	Revised Budget £000	Actual £000	Variance £000
Property Acquisiton	58,347	38,717	19,630
Housing Company	5,954	4,028	1,926
Other General Fund	4,917	2,236	2,681
Council Dwellings	4,814	2,720	2,094
Town Hall Redevelopment	1,476	582	894
Town View New Housing Scheme	1,288	2,099	-811
Other HRA Schemes	1,244	1,061	183
Total	78,040	51,443	26,597

The total underspend of £26.6million on the Capital programme is broken down in the above table.

Capital Financing

The £51.4million capital expenditure incurred during 2018/2019 has been financed through external borrowing and the Council's own resources; including capital receipts generated by the sale of surplus land or other assets, grants from a number of sources and the use of reserves. The following chart shows how the £51.4million Capital Programme was financed during 2018/2019:



The Council internally borrowed £22.7million and took out external borrowing of £20million.

Review of the Council's Financial Position and Significant Points in Respect of the Balance Sheet

Material Write Offs - There have not been any material write offs of debtors during the financial year. All write offs relating to debt that the Council has been unable to recover have been done in line with the Council Debt Recovery Policy. This does not mean that the Council will not pursue any debt written off in the future if it thinks it is able to recover it at a later date.

Unusual Credits or Debits Charged to Revenue (including General Fund and Housing Revenue Account) - During the financial year, the Council made payments in respect of its employees' pension contributions to the Nottinghamshire Pension Scheme. At the end of the year, the Actuary reviewed these contributions and calculated that the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned was greater than the total contribution made. As such, the value of this contribution was increased by an additional £797,000 which is included within the Council's net cost of service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

In April 2017, Mansfield District Council was given the opportunity to pay three years' lump sum payment over to Nottinghamshire County Council in advance for the financial years 2017/2018, 2018/2019 and 2019/2020, which would generate a saving to the Council of £363,157 over the same period. The accounts for 2018/2019 show one year's lump sum pension payment of £2.232million, with £2.232million being carried forward as a prepayment for the following year. Due to the lump sum being paid during the 2017/2018 financial year, the Pension Reserve and Pension Liability in the Council's Balance Sheet will vary by the prepayment, however, by the end of 2019/2020, the two will realign.

Any material or unusual credits or charges have been disclosed on the face of the accounts where applicable.

The Balance Sheet

This statement shows the assets and liabilities held by the Council as at the 31 March 2019. It indicates how much is owed to the Council and how much the Council owes to others, together with summarised information on the assets held and the financing of those assets. The significant points being:

Long Term Assets - The Council's Long Term Assets have increased in year by £39.9million, from £349.890million to £389.788million. The main increase relates to investment properties (£36.8million)

Current Assets - The Council's Current Assets have decreased by £8.9million. Short Term Investments have reduced by £6.4million meaning that the Council held less in banks and building societies at the end of 2018/2019 compared to 2017/2018. The Council has drawn down its balances held with financial institutions to repay loan debt during the year and to provide funding to the Capital Programme.

Borrowing Liability - The Council borrows and lends money on a daily basis in order to finance its operations. During 2018/2019 the Council borrowed £20million externally.

Repayment of loans amounted to £1.557million. The Council's loans portfolio has increased to £94.8million due to new borrowing being taken out.

Pension Liability - Mansfield District Council is a Member of the Nottinghamshire County Council pension fund and the assets and liabilities of the fund attributable to the Council are evaluated on an annual basis by an independent actuary. The Council's Pensions Liability as assessed by the Actuary shows a decrease in the net liability in year from £112.165million in 2017/18 to £106.019million. An adjustment of £6.1million is therefore reflected in the accounts. (Further information relating to the Pension Scheme is provided in Note 43).

The Pension Reserve is currently showing a higher balance than the Pension Liability in the Balance Sheet due to the prepayment of the three year lump sum payment, paid in April 2017. The variance of £2.232 equates to the amount prepaid for the contribution in 2019/2020.

Net Assets - The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) have increased by £18.8million during the year to 31 March 2019, from £188.166million to £203.366 million, for the reasons as set out above.

Reserves – are split between usable and unusable:

- **Usable reserves** – those the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt).
- **Unusable reserves** - those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences in accordance with Statutory Accounting Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations.

Summary of General Fund and Housing Revenue Account Usable Reserves:

General Fund Revenue Reserves are at a level which provides a stable platform to enable quality services to be delivered in future years. During 2018/2019, £9.136million of allocated balances were transferred to Earmarked Reserves (see Note 9) instead of being held within General Fund Balances. This reduced the opening level of General Fund Balances to £2.450million. At the end of the 2018/2019 financial year, the General Fund made a surplus of £108,622, which increased the level of Balances held at the 31 March 2019 to £2.558million. This is summarised in Table 5 below:

Table 5

General Fund Revenue Reserves		£000
Balance at 1st April 2018		11,586
Allocated Balances to Earmarked Reserves during the year		-9,136
Balance at 31st March 2019		2,450
Surplus/ (-)Deficit 2018/2019 Outturn		108
Balance at 31 March 2019		2,558

The 2019/2020 Budget Report (as approved by full Council on 23 January 2019) recommended that the minimum level of General Fund Balances should be set at £2.1million; at the end of the 2018/2019 financial year, General Fund Balances were £458,000 above the approved minimum level set.

Housing Revenue Account Reserves are healthy. However, the Council faces an ongoing need to identify resources to ensure balanced budgets in the future, as well as meeting its obligation to deliver the Decent Homes and Mansfield Standard Programme. The Council also needs to make sure that sufficient resources are available to repay the HRA loans as scheduled in the HRA Business plan.

The Housing Revenue Account reserves have increased by £2.291million from £24.760million at the end of 2017/2018 to £27.051million at the end of 2018/2019. These reserves are split between resources which have been set aside for future planned expenditure (allocated) and balances which are unallocated. This is summarised in Table 6 below:

Table 6

Housing Revenue Account Reserves		£000
Balance at 1st April 2018		24,760
Surplus/ Deficit 2018/2019 Outturn		2,291
Balance at 31st March 2019		27,051
Existing and new allocated balances		20,074
Unallocated balances at 31 March 2019		6,977
Total		27,051

From the table above this leaves an initial unallocated balance of £6.977million. Some of the allocated amounts have been utilised during 2017/2018 to meet planned expenditure and further amounts have been set aside to be used during 2018/2019.

Table 7 below shows the allocated balances in the Housing Revenue Account which total £20.074million:

Table 7

Summary of Allocated Reserves in HRA Balances		£000
To repay future borrowing HRA loans		19,221
Grant Carry Forwards		275
Redundancy Reserve		578
Total		20,074

5. LOOKING FORWARD:

The Council remains susceptible to, but vigilant of the external risks posed by the turbulent and unpredictable economic climate and the inevitable reduction in Central Government grant funding. The Council is required by statute to produce a balanced budget at the start of each financial year so that expenditure does not exceed anticipated income and measures are already in place to deliver a balanced budget for 2019/20. However, the Council will continue to monitor the external environment and develop strategies to counter the effects of changes to the wider economy in a timely and effective manner.

The Medium Term Financial Strategy

The Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) supports Council's priorities communicated in its Corporate Plan and identifies its financial implications. It shows the approach the Council will take in order to deliver its services and priorities within its financial constraints and in doing so, how it will look to provide value for money.

The Council's Strategy for meeting the future projected budget deficit will include:

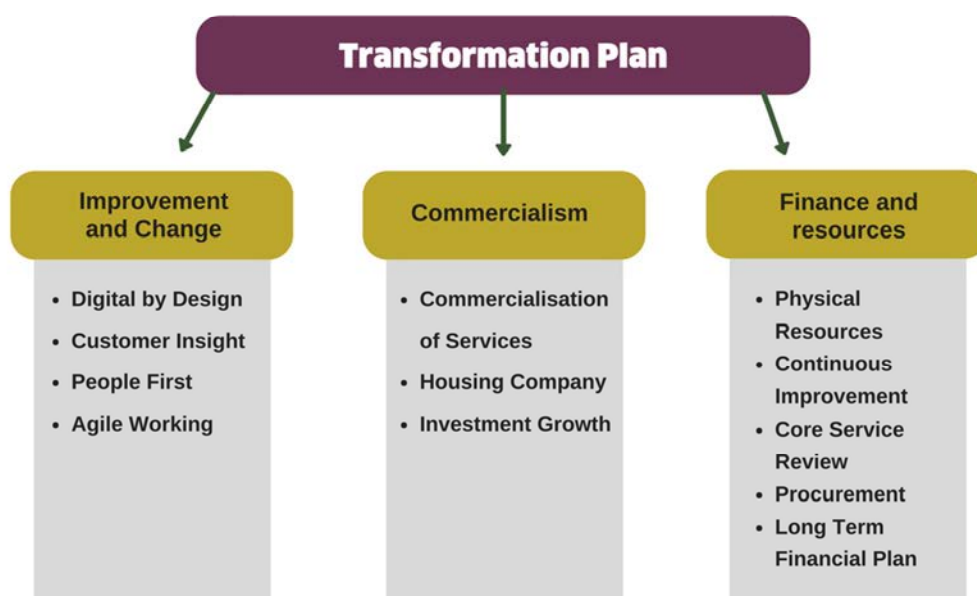
- Delivering the Council's Transformational Programme, which will assess whether the Council services still need to be provided and at what level, and also the best delivery model for that service.
- Identifying opportunities for shared services and joint working with other Local Authorities and partners.
- Cross cutting service reviews, looking at where generic budgets can be brought together to deliver efficiencies of scale through procurement opportunities.
- Look for new opportunities to generate income and increase existing sources of income.
- Investment in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the existing infrastructure of the Council, where efficiency gains could be achieved.
- Review of operational assets to reduce the number and cost of poor performing assets to the Council, identify the ones for joint working with other public bodies.
- Review of the current level of balances, reserves and provisions to ensure that resources are still needed and are at an appropriate level required to meet future liabilities.

Transformation Plan

Mansfield District Council is an ambitious Council committed to continuous improvement and the delivery of better outcomes for its customers, partners, employees and Members. To demonstrate its commitment, and support the effective delivery of its Corporate Plan, the Council have developed a Transformation Plan – ***“Building a 21st Century Local Authority – Our Pathway to Success.”***

The Council recognises that the future for local government is one of significant change. The Council needs to react to this quickly and positively, and to do so successfully will require a real shift in focus. In the past our response to change in funding and service demand has been delivered year-on-year. This incremental approach has resulted in a great deal of success but in a fast changing world, this is no longer considered to be sustainable; The Council now needs a truly transformation approach that delivers whole Council change based on future demand and self-sufficiency.

The Council's Transformation Plan is based on three specific themes, each with its own work strands and is illustrated visually below:



The financial challenge faced by the Council is set against a background of government grant reduction and recovery from a period of recession and low economic growth. This is compounded by significant uncertainty in relation to leaving the European Union and the impact this could have on future growth and jobs, nationally and locally.

The Council is committed to delivering high quality services for its residents and to make Mansfield and the district a place where people want to live and do business. The Transformation Plan sets out the approach to be taken to achieve this against this financial and economic background.

General Fund Budget Pressures:

The 2019/2020 to 2021/2022 budget report, presented to Council on 23 January 2019 shows deficits for the 2020/2021 financial year onwards, rising from £2.324million in 2020/2021 to £2.299million by 2021/2022.

The main pressures facing the Council's General Fund budget over the medium term include:

European (EU) Referendum

On 23 June 2016, the EU referendum took place and the people of the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union. Subsequently, Prime Minister Theresa May activated the official mechanism that made this reality – Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty – on the 29 March 2017, which then allows two years to negotiate withdrawal and reach agreement before the UK officially leaves the EU by 29 March 2019. However, the deadline has now been extended to 31 October 2019. The financial consequences of “Brexit” on the Council remain uncertain at this stage. It will have implications on specific project funding bids which have in the past been submitted to European established bodies, it is unclear what/if any mechanism will replace this.

Dependent on the economic impact of an EU exit, this could potentially impact on the valuation of the Council's assets and liabilities; for example, the property portfolio and pension liability. Additionally, the EU exit may influence investment and borrowing rates (which has already been apparent from the reduction in the Bank of England base rate in August 2016). The overall wider impact and any specific changes to Local Government finance will be assessed as information becomes available.

Reduced Government Grants

Since 2010/2011 the Council has seen its Government Grant funding reduce significantly, as Central Government attempt to reduce the National deficit. By 2018/2019 Government Grant funding to the Council will have reduced by 57%. If the Council receives Government Grant in line with the Multi-Year Settlement figures provided over the period 2016/2017 to 2019/2020, then the reduction in Government Grant will be 65% less than grant levels received by the Council in 2010/2011 by 2019/2020.

Business Rates

From 2020/2021 it is Central Government's intention that Local Authorities will no longer receive the Revenue Support Grant (RSG) element of its Government Grant; instead Local Authorities will be able to retain 100% of the Business rates that it collects. How this will work in principle has not yet been communicated to Local Authorities. However, early speculation is that the risks of collecting Business Rates (that is, when businesses don't pay) will also transfer to Local Authorities, making it more difficult for them to budget; as income collected will not be guaranteed (as it currently is through its Government Grant).

Reduced income

Since the economic downturn of 2008/2009 the Council has seen significant reductions in the level of income it has achieved through fees and charges as a result of reduced demand for services, such as planning and building control, commercial, retail and industrial development property rents. Income levels in the last couple of years have started to show positive recovery. However, the levels are still below those currently received pre-2008/2009. The reduction in the Bank of England base rate has also resulted in lower levels of return on money held for investment in banks and building societies.

Increased demand

As a result of the economic downturn demand for certain Council services has increased; such as housing and benefit support, which has put pressure on budget resources.

Welfare Reforms

The Government's changes to welfare reform including universal credit are likely to have an impact in relation to potential bad debt of Council Tax and Housing rents.

HRA Budget Pressures:

The 2019/2020 to 2021/2022 budget report, presented to Council on 23 January 2019 shows deficits for the 2019/2020 financial year onwards, rising from £350,000 in 2020/2021 to £680,000 by 2021/2022.

6. GOVERNANCE

Mansfield District Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively. Mansfield District 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, Mansfield District Council is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, and which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

Mansfield District Council has approved and adopted a code of corporate governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government 2016 Edition*.

The Draft Annual Governance Statement (AGS) which accompanies this Annual Statement of Accounts, please see pages 123 to 134, concludes that during the 2018/2019 financial year, no significant governance issues were identified. The AGS contains the Corporate Governance Action Plan relating to 2018/2019 which identifies actions required to deliver the improvements identified from the reviews carried out during the year concerning the effectiveness of the Council's governance arrangements; this can be found at Table 2 (within the AGS).

7. RISK AND OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT

Mansfield District Council defines risk as:

“The threat that an event or action will adversely affect the Council’s ability to achieve its priorities; successfully deliver its approved strategies, perform its duties or meet the expectation of its Stakeholders.”

Conversely, an opportunity will enhance the Council’s ability to achieve and effectively deliver.

The Council recognises that it has a responsibility to identify, evaluate and manage risks whilst still creating a fertile climate for innovation. It therefore supports a structured approach through the implementation of its Corporate Risk and Opportunity Management Strategy with an annual report on its effectiveness to the Governance & Ethics Committee.

The Council seeks to embed risk and opportunity management into its culture and throughout all processes, projects and decision making. In implementing this, it is the corporate policy of the Council to:

- Ensure that risk and opportunities are formally considered as part of all decision making process and projects
- Identify, measure and control those activities which have or may give rise to significant risks to the Council
- Identify, measure and enable those activities which have been identified as potential opportunities to be maximised
- To consider, where appropriate insurance for those risks which cannot be avoided or reduced further where this is economically attractive or viable
- Ensure that strategic and operational risk and opportunity registers are developed, maintained and reviewed
- Deliver effective officer and member scrutiny of risk and opportunity management
- To fully implement the Council’s corporate risk and opportunity management strategy

Risk and opportunity management is embedded within the daily operations of the Council, from strategy to policy formulation through to business planning, project management and general management practices. It is also applied where the Council works in partnership with other organisations.

The Council has a Risk and Opportunity Monitoring Group which has defined terms of reference to monitor the effective delivery of the Council's Corporate Risk and Opportunity Management Strategy across the authority. In addition the Council's Governance & Ethics Committee is responsible for monitoring the effective development and operation of risk and opportunity management.

The main risks identified within the Council's Corporate Risk and Opportunity Management Strategy have been listed below along with the current risk level and the key controls that have been put in place to mitigate those risks:

Mansfield District Council – Statement of Accounts 2018/2019

Strategic Risk	Current Risk Level	Key Controls
Failure of revenue streams	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust budget setting process for income identification and estimation for significant income streams • Knowledge of criteria for receipt of income before commitment • Robust income monitoring process and management for significant income streams • Adequate level of v reserves
Unplanned expenditure being incurred in respect of urgent works / not in MDC's control	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust budget setting process for significant expenditure • Robust monitoring process and management • Compliance with procurement procedures and Financial Regulations • Adequate insurance cover • Adequate level of reserves
Failure to deliver major projects	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessary approvals in place to deliver major projects • Project procured in line with procurement rules and Financial Regulations • Delivery schedule with critical milestones in place • Monthly progress reports presented to the Capital Project Board • Reports to Cabinet on status delivery
Ineffective procurement practices	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to date procurement strategy / procedures and guidance in place • Effective monitoring process to ensure compliance with relevant procedures and guidance • Adequate level of professional procurement expertise available • Up to date contract management procedure in place
Failure to effectively manage the Council's operational assets	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset register in place • Up to date asset management plan in place to evaluate and record future changes and disposals • Optimum maintenance requirements of critical assets identified through reliability centred management • Regular maintenance audit of assets undertaken
Non-delivery of effective and efficient value for money services for the 21 st Century	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of the Transformation Plan • Compliance with performance management framework including benchmarking • More effective use of technology

Mansfield District Council – Statement of Accounts 2018/2019

Strategic Risk	Current Risk Level	Key Controls
Non-compliance with legislation leading to prosecution or challenge	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expertise in professional areas • Internal audit programme • Statutory and non-statutory returns • Decision making process • Internal policies
Not effectively meeting responsibilities for safeguarding vulnerable children and adults	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to date safeguarding policy and procedures in place • Periodic audit to ensure compliance with procedures • Robust reporting and data collection focusing on outcomes • Refresher training delivered to all relevant staff • Implement relevant recommendations from serious case reviews
Lack of effective communication and engagement with local community	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDC consultation strategy • Communication strategy including Public Relation protocols and issuing of press releases • Variety of means of communication • Follow up communication post consultation • Monitoring of customer satisfaction levels and customer comments
Failure to retain and recruit a motivated and skilled workforce resulting in low morale, lower performance and high sickness levels	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective communication between all employees • Reward and recognition of achievement • Good terms and conditions of employment • Good reputation of the Council as an employer • Accredited workforce development programme
Failure to deliver actions towards achievement of corporate priorities	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and effective priorities • Corporate priorities communicated to those charged with delivery • Clear and achievable actions and targets • Sufficient capacity, resources and skills to deliver • Process of monitoring and managing delivery of agreed actions

Mansfield District Council – Statement of Accounts 2018/2019

Strategic Risk	Current Risk Level	Key Controls
Failure to ensure proportionate and effective governance arrangements	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance arrangements in place in line with CIPFA / Solace Framework • Up to date Local Code of Governance in place • Structure in place to monitor and scrutinise governance arrangements • Annual review of the Constitution through the standards committee • Decision makers record key / non-key decisions
Failure to have effective emergency planning and business continuity	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular review against civil contingencies Act best practice • Regular review of work plan • Robust partnership arrangements with other organisations to share information, knowledge, joint plan writing to ensure consistent approach • Business continuity management system in place
Ineffective information management including data security	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to date and understood data protection policy • Access to information requirements understood and complied with • Up to date information register • Up to date data retention policy

8. EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019 has been prepared and published in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2018/2019, issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. The Statements required by the Code comprise of core and supplementary statements, together with disclosure notes. The style and format of the accounts complies with the local authority accounting standards. The Council continues to review the content of the accounts and remove unnecessary detail in an effort to “de-clutter” the accounts as recommended by CIPFA and our external auditors.

The Core Financials Statements are:

Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS)

This is a summary of the movement in year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into “usable” those which can be invested in capital projects or service improvements and “unusable” which relate to gains and losses and statutory adjustment accounts which must be set aside for specific purposes.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

This records all of the Council's income and expenditure for the year. It includes the amounts spent not only on local taxpayer services but also local rent payer services. The top half of the statement provides analysis by portfolio holder. The bottom half of the statement deals with the corporate transactions and funding.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet is a “snapshot” of the financial position of the Council. It shows the assets, liabilities, cash balances and reserves at the year-end date.

Cash Flow Statement

This statement shows the reasons for the changes in the Council's cash balances during the year and whether that change is due to operating activities, new investment or financing activities (such as repayment of borrowing and other long term liabilities).

The Supplementary Financial Statements are:

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

This shows separately the revenue expenditure incurred in the provision, management and maintenance of the Council's housing stock and demonstrates how this has been met by rents, service charges and other income.

The Collection Fund

This details all monies due from Council Tax and Non Domestic Rate payers and payments made to the County Council, Police and Fire Authorities and the District Council. A proportion of Non Domestic Rates is paid to central government and the remainder is paid into a County Pool and redistributed to Pool members.

Group Accounts

The Council is the sole shareholder in Mansfield Homes Ltd which is a development company set up to build new homes in the Mansfield district to meet the demands in the draft Local plan. Group Accounts show the consolidated position of the Group entity of Mansfield District Council and Mansfield Homes.

Annual Governance Statement

This sets out the Council's governance structures and its key internal controls.

Other Key Sections:

Statement of Responsibilities

This sets out the respective responsibilities of the Council and the Chief Financial Officer.

Accounting Policies

These explain the treatment and basis of the figures in the accounts in accordance with proper accounting practices.

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA)

This shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources by the Council in comparison with how those resources are consumed or earned by the Council. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the council's portfolio holders.

Notes to the Financial Statements

These expand on important points shown in the core financial statements and provide additional information.

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Key terms used throughout this document are explained further within these pages.

Further information

If you require any further information concerning the Council's Accounts please contact:

Head of Finance,
Mansfield District Council,
The Civic Centre,
Chesterfield Road South,
Mansfield,
Nottinghamshire,
NG19 7BH.

Telephone 01623 463463 or by email: ASaccountancy@mansfield.gov.uk

THE STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

1. CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

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

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Head of Finance has:

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

The Head of Finance has also:

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

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the Statement of Accounts 2018/2019 presents a true and fair view of the Council's financial position and income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Signed:

E. Allsop CPFA

Financial Services Manager & Deputy Section 151 Officer

Date: 26 July 2019

2. COUNCIL'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Council is required to:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. At Mansfield District Council, that officer is the Head of Finance
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets
- Approve the Statement of Accounts

CERTIFICATE

The Statement of Accounts for the year 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019 has been prepared and I confirm that these accounts were approved by Mansfield District Council at the meeting held on 26 July 2019.

Signed:

Chairman of the Governance & Ethics Committee

Date: 26 July 2019

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2018/19 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2019.

The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts under the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. These Regulations require the Statement of Accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices under Section 21 of the 2003 Act primarily comprise the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2018/19*, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

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

2. 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 contracts with service recipients, whether for services or the provision of goods, is recognised when (or as) the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations in the contract.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed. For material items 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 on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where income or expenditure has been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where it is doubtful that debts will be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

Creditors

- Payments to creditors are included in the accounts where the payment relates to goods and/or services received prior to 1 April 2019. Any payments in advance (before 1 April 2019), which relate to the 2019/2020 financial year are shown as prepayments.
- Exceptions to this include utilities, such as electricity and similar periodic payments, such as rents. Utility costs are included at the date of meter readings rather than apportioned between two financial years. Rental costs are included in the accounts based on the date the invoice is due for payment. This policy is consistently applied each year and therefore does not have a material effect on the accounts.

Debtors

- Income from debtors is included in the accounts where the income relates to goods and/or services provided by the Council prior to 31 March 2019. Any income received before 1 April 2019, which relates to the 2019/2020 financial year is shown as receipts in advance.
- An exception to this relates to rent due for retail, commercial and industrial premises where rent is due at the quarter date in March. This policy is consistently applied each year and therefore does not have a material effect on the accounts.

3. 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 overnight 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 authority's cash management.

4. 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; that is, 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.

5. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

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

The Council is not required to raise Council Tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual 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 known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). The Council's MRP policy is:

- For supported borrowing the regulatory method is used and;
- From 2015/2016 for all other assets acquired through unsupported borrowing the MRP is based on the depreciation method. Prior to 2015/2016 the method used to calculate the MRP was based on the asset life method. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance as MRP by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

6. Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) (England)

Billing authorities act as agents, collecting council tax and non-domestic rates (NDR) on behalf of the major preceptors (including government for NDR) and as principals, collecting council tax and NDR for themselves. Billing authorities are required by statute to maintain a separate fund (ie the Collection Fund) for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of

council tax and NDR. Under the legislative framework for the Collection Fund, billing authorities, major preceptors and central government share proportionately the risks and rewards that the amount of council tax and NDR collected could be less or more than predicted.

Accounting for Council Tax and NDR

The council tax and NDR income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the Council's share of accrued income for the year. However, regulations determine the amount of council tax and NDR that must be included in the Council's General Fund. Therefore, the difference between the income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and included as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Balance Sheet includes the Council's share of the end of year balances in respect of council tax and NDR relating to arrears, impairment allowances for doubtful debts, overpayments and prepayments and appeals.

Where debtor balances for the above are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the statutory arrangements will not be made (fixed or determinable payments), the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the revised future cash flows.

7. 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, paid sick leave and bonuses for current employees. These are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council.

An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, for example, time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following financial year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit.

The accrual is charged to surplus/deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday entitlements are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service segment or, where applicable, to a corporate service segment at the earlier of when the Council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Council 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 Pension Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year end.

Post-Employment Benefits

Employees of the Council are Members of The Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Nottinghamshire County Council. The scheme provides defined benefits to Members (retirement lump sums and pensions) earned as employees worked for the Council.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

- The liabilities of the Nottinghamshire County Council pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, that is an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates etc. and projections of earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the characteristics of the liability.
- The assets of the Nottinghamshire County Council Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

Asset Category	Basis of Valuation
Quoted Securities	Current bid price
Unquoted Securities	Professional estimate
Property	Market value
Unitised Securities	Current bid price

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

Service cost comprising:

- Current Service Cost - The increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year; allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the revenue accounts of services for which the employees worked.
- Past Service Cost - The increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years; debited to the Net Cost of Service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, as part of non-distributed costs.
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset); ie net interest expense for the Council, the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in 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 liability (asset) at the beginning of the period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

Re-measurement comprising:

- The return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- Actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- Contributions paid to the Nottinghamshire County Council pension fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards.

In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are transfers to and from the Pension 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 Pension 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 the benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

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

8. Events after the Reporting Period

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.

9. Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified based on a classification and measurement approach that reflects the business model for holding the financial assets and their cashflow characteristics.

There are three main classes of financial assets measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), and
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The authority's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost, except for those whose contractual payments are not solely payment of principal and interest (ie where the cash flows do not take the form of a basic debt instrument).

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) 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 financial assets held by the authority, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

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

Expected Credit Loss Model

The authority recognises expected credit losses on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost [or where relevant FVOCI], either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The expected credit loss model also applies to lease receivables and contract assets. Only lifetime losses are recognised for trade receivables (debtors) held by the authority.

Impairment losses are calculated to reflect the expectation that the future cash flows might not take place because the borrower could default on their obligations. Credit risk plays a crucial part in assessing losses. Where risk has increased significantly since an instrument was initially recognised, losses are assessed on a lifetime basis. Where risk has not increased significantly or remains low, losses are assessed on the basis of 12-month expected losses.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial assets that are measured at FVPL are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Fair value gains and losses are recognised as they arrive in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services.

The fair value measurements of the financial assets are based on the following techniques:

- instruments with quoted market prices – the market price
- other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis.

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.

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.

10. 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 grant 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 contributions have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset in the form of the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the giver.

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

11. Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are those that have historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are held and maintained principally for their contribution towards increasing the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Council's history and local area.

The assets are recognised at cost where valuations are readily available. In a number of instances the Council does not consider that reliable cost or valuation information can be obtained due to a lack of comparable market values or that valuations would involve a disproportionate cost in comparison to the benefits to users of the financial statements. In these instances the Council does not recognise these assets on the balance sheet.

Future acquisitions will be recognised at cost or if bequeathed or donated will not be recognised in the Balance Sheet unless market valuations can be obtained through the sale of similar items at auction.

The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment for heritage assets, for example where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment. Where heritage assets are disposed of the proceeds are accounted for in accordance with the Council's general provisions relating to the disposal of property, plant and equipment.

Disposal proceeds are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements and are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts.

12. 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 (for example, software licences and patents) is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the Council.

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 authority meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service 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 the Capital Receipts Reserve.

13. Interests in companies and Other Entities

The authority has material interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and require it to prepare group accounts. In the authority's own single-entity accounts, the interests in companies and other entities are recorded as financial assets at cost, less any provision for losses.

14. Inventories and Long-term Contracts

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Work in progress is subjected to an interim valuation at the year end and is also recorded in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost or 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 work and services received under the contract during the financial year.

15. Investment Property

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use. Properties are not depreciated but are re-valued annually according to market conditions. 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 in the Movement in Reserve Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and the Capital Receipts Reserve.

16. Joint Operations

Joint operations are arrangements where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. The activities undertaken by the Council in conjunction with the other joint operators involve the use of the assets and resources of those joint operators.

Mansfield and District Crematorium is recognised as a Joint arrangement between Mansfield District Council, Ashfield District Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council. The Council accounts directly for its share of the assets, liabilities, income, expenditure and cash flows held arising from the operations of the Crematorium.

17. 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 a 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 authority 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, revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution to 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 (for example 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 (that is netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal), matched by a lease (long-term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

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

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

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

Operating Leases

Where the Council grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Credits are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (for example, where 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.

18. Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to service segments in accordance with the Council's arrangements for accountability and financial performance.

19. Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets that have a 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. Acquisitions of assets which are less than £10,000 (the Council's de minimus level) are charged straight to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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 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 (for example, repairs and maintenance) is charged to as an expense when it is incurred.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost comprising:

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

Assets are then carried on the Balance Sheet on the following measurement basis:

Asset Category	Basis of Valuation
Council Dwellings	Current value determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH)
Other Land and Buildings	Current value determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV) except where there is no market where depreciated replacement cost is used as an estimate of current value.
Infrastructure, Community assets and assets under construction	Depreciated historical cost
Vehicles, plant and equipment	The lower of net current replacement cost or net realisable value in existing use
Surplus Assets	Fair value estimated at highest and best use from a market participants perspective
Assets acquired for other than a cash consideration	Appropriate fair value

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 Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services where they arise from the reversal of an impairment loss previously charged to a service revenue account.

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

- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the 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 in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

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

Impairment

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

Where impairment losses are identified they are accounted for by:

- a) 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 this balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains)
- b) 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 applied to all property, plant and equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land and certain community assets) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction)

Depreciation is calculated on a 'straight line' basis over their useful life as determined by the Council's valuers, as set out below, unless further information has been received:

	Asset life
HRA dwellings	30 years
Non HRA dwelling	21 years
Workshops	20-50 years
Community centres	50-99 years
Vehicles and plant	2-10 years
Other	99 years

Land is not depreciated as this is deemed as having an infinite life. Where assets, such as buildings, have land attached the values are separated and depreciated accordingly. Where an item of property, plant and equipment has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

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

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.

Disposals

Assets that are abandoned or scrapped are not classified 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 in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Receipts Arising from the Sale of Fixed Assets

Amounts received for a disposal of an asset in excess of £10,000 (the Council's de-minimus level) are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of capital receipts relating to housing disposals is payable to the government. The balance of receipts remains within 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.

20. 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 benefit 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 when the Council has an 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 the financial year, where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefit will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made) the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service revenue.

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

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 the notes 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 of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council.

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

21. Reserves

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

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

22. 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 there is no impact on the level of council tax.

23. VAT

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

24. Fair Value Measurement

The Council measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets and investment properties 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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. Exceptional Items

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

26. Fundamental Accounting Concepts

This Statement of Accounts has been prepared according with the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (the IASB Framework) as interpreted by the Code.

Relevance - The objective of the Statement of Accounts is to provide information about the Council's financial performance and position that is useful for assessing the stewardship of public funds and for making economic decisions.

Reliability - The key requirement of this statement is that users are able to rely on the information contained within the Statement of Accounts. A number of fundamental accounting concepts are applied in order to ensure this reliability:

- the Statement of Accounts have been prepared to reflect the reality or substance of each transaction rather than their formal legal character
- the Statement of Accounts is free from deliberate or systematic bias. The financial analyses contained within the accounts are based on fact, and do not support any particular view point
- the Statement of Accounts are free from material error, containing no misstatement that would influence the conclusions of any user
- the Statement of Accounts have been produced within the bounds of materiality, meaning that nothing has been omitted that may have assisted users in gaining an understanding of the Council's activities

Where uncertainty exists, the statements have been prepared prudently and caution has been applied with exercising judgement and making necessary estimates.

This is an important mechanism for ensuring the usefulness of financial information and is an essential element of the best value accounting framework. The Code assists comparability in many areas by making particular accounting policies mandatory.

Understandability - The accounting principles of the Code includes accounting concepts, treatments and terminology which require reasonable knowledge of accounting and local government and reasonable diligence in reading the Statement of Accounts if they are to be properly understood. However all reasonable efforts have been taken in the preparation of the Statement of Accounts to ensure they are as easy to understand as possible.

Going Concern - This statement has been prepared on a '**going concern**' basis, under the assumption that the Council will continue to exist and operate on its current basis for the foreseeable future.

Primacy of Legislative Requirements - Local authorities derive their powers from statute and their financial and accounting framework is closely controlled by primary and secondary legislation. To the extent that treatments are prescribed by law the accounting concepts outlined above may not apply in all cases. It is a fundamental principle of local authority accounting that, where specific legislative requirements and accounting principles conflict, legislative requirements shall apply.

THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CIES)

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (CIES) Statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation (or rents). Authorities raise taxation (and rents) to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) and the Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS).

2017/2018			Portfolio	Note	2018/2019		
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure			Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£000	£000	£000			£000	£000	£000
6,369	-2,274	4,095	Corporate	7	7,016	-900	6,116
6,451	-3,953	2,498	Regeneration and Growth		6,487	-3,940	2,547
10,575	-4,522	6,053	Environment and Wellbeing		11,037	-3,673	7,364
3,922	-1,281	2,641	Safer Communities		2,774	-345	2,429
40,651	-37,958	2,693	Finance		39,173	-35,865	3,308
2,579	-636	1,943	Housing Services		2,815	-748	2,067
23,677	-28,157	-4,480	Housing Revenue Account	7	29,672	-28,138	1,534
94,224	-78,781	15,443	Cost of Services		98,974	-73,609	25,365
		-34	Other Operating Expenditure	10			220
		3,503	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	11			3,846
		-14,709	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	12			-15,341
		4,203	(-) Surplus / Deficit on Provision of Services				14,090
		-9,298	(-) Surplus / Deficit on revaluation of non-current assets	26			-15,311
		-6,746	Re-measurement on Pension assets and liabilities	26/42			-13,850
		0	Other Income				-130
		-16,044	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				-29,291
		-11,841	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				-15,201

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT (MIRS)

The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement from the start of the year to the end on the different reserves held by the authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' that is, those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'unusable reserves'. The Statement shows how the movements in year of the Council's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax (or rents) for the year. The Increase/Decrease line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

2018/2019	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Councils Total Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2018 brought forward	17,904	24,760	1,515	13,679	3,132	60,990	127,176	188,166
Movement in reserves during 2018/2019:								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-7,138	-6,952	0	0	0	-14,090	29,291	15,201
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (see Note 8)	6,780	9,243	5,796	2,734	285	24,838	-24,838	0
Increase or (-)Decrease in 2018/2019	-358	2,291	5,796	2,734	285	10,748	4,453	15,201
Balance at 31 March 2019 carried forward	17,546	27,051	7,311	16,413	3,417	71,738	131,629	203,367

Movement in Reserves Statement Continued

2017/2018	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Councils Total Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward	15,641	23,474	4,173	12,358	2,886	58,532	117,793	176,325
Movement in reserves during 2017/18:								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-6,250	2,047	0	0	0	-4,203	16,044	11,841
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (see Note 8)	8,513	-761	-2,658	1,321	246	6,661	-6,661	0
Increase or (-)Decrease in 2017/2018	2,263	1,286	-2,658	1,321	246	2,458	9,383	11,841
Balance at 31 March 2018 carried forward	17,904	24,760	1,515	13,679	3,132	60,990	127,176	188,166

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. Reserves are reported in two categories:

- 1) **Usable reserves**, that is, those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt).
- 2) **Unusable reserves**, that is, those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations.

2017/2018 £000	Balance Sheet 31 March 2019	Note	2018/2019 £000
319,153	Property, Plant and Equipment	13	318,332
378	Heritage Assets	14	378
28,642	Investment Property	15	65,471
72	Intangible Assets	16	36
1,645	Long Term Debtors	19	5,571
349,890	Long Term Assets		389,788
20,530	Short Term Investments	17	14,043
322	Inventories	18	415
6,545	Short Term Debtors	20	8,938
4,600	Assets Held for Sale	22	1,967
2,852	Cash and Cash Equivalents	21	586
34,849	Current Assets		25,949
-2,071	Short Term Borrowing	17	-4,210
-6,379	Short Term Creditors	23	-8,345
-1,061	Provisions	24	-2,646
-9,511	Current Liabilities		-15,201
-74,130	Long Term Borrowing	17	-90,573
-112,165	Pensions Liability	36,42d	-106,019
-4	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	34	0
-763	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	34	-578
-187,062	Long Term Liabilities		-197,170
188,166	Net Assets		203,366
60,990	Usable Reserves	25	71,738
127,176	Unusable Reserves	26	131,628
188,166	Total Reserves		203,366

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities.

The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Council.

Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Council's future service delivery.

Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (that is, borrowing) to the Council.

2017/2018 £000	Cash Flow Statement	Note	2018/2019 £000
-4,203	Net surplus or (-) deficit on the provision of services		-14,090
15,858	Adjustments to net surplus / (-) deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	27	34,865
1,735	Adjustments for items in the net surplus / (-) deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	27	-3,934
13,390	Net cash flows from Operating Activities		16,841
-8,042	Investing Activities	28	-39,572
-5,827	Financing Activities	29	20,465
-479	Net Increase or (-)decrease in cash and cash equivalents		-2,266
3,331	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		2,852
2,852	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	21	586

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Please refer to the full Statement of Accounting policies, which can be found on pages 34 to 47

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

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) requires the disclosure of information relating to the expected impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. This applies to the adoption of the following new or amended standards within the 2018/2019 Code:

- Amendments to IAS 40 Investment Property: Transfers of Investment Property
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014 - 2016 Cycle
- IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration
- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

2. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the Accounting Policies set out in pages 34 to 47, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

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

European (EU) Referendum:

- On 23 June 2016, the EU referendum took place and the people of the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union. Subsequently, Prime Minister Theresa May activated the official mechanism that made this reality – Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty – on the 29 March 2017, which then allows two years to negotiate withdrawal and reach agreement before the UK officially, leaves the EU by 29 March 2019.
- The UK did not leave the EU on the expected date of 29 March 2019, with the withdrawal date having been moved to 31 October 2019.
- The financial consequences of “Brexit” on the Council remain uncertain at this stage. It will have implications on specific project funding bids which have in the past been submitted to European established bodies, it is unclear what/if any mechanism will replace this.
- Dependent on the economic impact of an EU exit, this could potentially impact on the valuation of the Council’s assets and liabilities; for example, the property portfolio and pension liability. Additionally, the EU exit may influence investment and borrowing rates (which has already been apparent from the reduction in the Bank of England base rate in August 2016).

3. 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 2019 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results differ from assumptions
Property, Plant and 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, then depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by £38,000 for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.
Council Dwellings	The valuation for Council dwellings is based on a percentage obtained from the land registry and the uplift is applied to calculate the valuation.	If the uplift in the valuation percentage is reduced by 1% this would reduce the valuation of Council dwellings by £1.384million.
Business Rates Appeals	Local Authorities from 1 April 2013 are liable for successful appeals against business rates charged to businesses in 2014/2015 and earlier years in proportion to their share (40% for this Council) A provision has been recognised as the best estimate of the amount that businesses have been overcharged up to 31 March 2019. The estimate has been calculated using the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) ratings list of appeals and the analysis of successful appeals to date. Total Rateable value of appeals outstanding at 31 March 2018 is £46.1m. Total Provision is £6.6m. The Council's 40% proportion of the provision is £2.6m.	Each 1% increase in the total estimated appeals would increase the provision by £66,000. The Council's share of this increase at 40% would be £26,400.
Fair Value Measurements	When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets (i.e. Level 1 inputs), their fair value is measured using valuation techniques (e.g. quoted prices for <i>similar</i> assets or liabilities in active markets or the discounted cash flow (DCF) model). Where possible, the inputs to these valuation techniques are based on observable data, but where this is not possible judgement is required in establishing fair values. These judgements typically include considerations such as uncertainty and risk. However, changes in the assumptions used could affect the fair	The authority uses the discounted cash flow (DCF) to measure the fair value of some of its investment properties and financial instruments. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement include management assumptions regarding rent growth, vacancy levels (for investment properties) and discount rates – adjusted for regional factors (for both investment properties and some financial assets).

	<p>value of the authority's assets and liabilities. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the authority employs relevant experts to identify the most appropriate valuation techniques to determine fair value (for example for investment properties, the authority's chief valuation officer and external valuer).</p> <p>Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of the authority's assets and liabilities is disclosed in notes 15 and 17 below.</p>	<p>Significant changes in any of the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement for the investment properties and financial instruments.</p>
Pensions Liability	<p>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.</p> <p>A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the authority with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.</p>	<p>The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.5% increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension liability of £1.23million.</p> <p>However, the assumptions interact in complex ways.</p>

4. MATERIAL ITEMS OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

There are no material items of income and / or expenditure for the 2018/2019 financial year.

5. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The reporting date for the 2018/2019 Statement of Accounts was 26 July 2019, the date on which the Council's Chief Financial Officer; the Head of Finance, signed the Accounts for issue. Any events occurring after the Balance Sheet date, but before this date, which have had a material impact on the figure contained within the Statement of Accounts have been added as appropriate.

6. EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS (EFA)

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

Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances	2017/2018		Net Expenditure in the CIES	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances	2018/2019		Net Expenditure in the CIES
	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting basis [Note 6]				Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting basis [Note 6]		
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000	
3,853	242	4,095	Corporate	3,169	2,947	6,116	
1,959	539	2,498	Regeneration and Growth	2,711	-164	2,547	
4,434	1,619	6,053	Environment and Wellbeing	5,589	1,775	7,364	
2,411	230	2,641	Safer Communities	2,255	174	2,429	
-420	3,113	2,693	Finance	-859	4,167	3,308	
693	1,250	1,943	Housing Services	768	1,299	2,067	
-8,373	3,893	-4,480	Housing Revenue Account	-7,860	9,394	1,534	
4,557	10,886	15,443	Net Cost of Services	5,773	19,592	25,365	
-8,106	-3,134	-11,240	Other Income and Expenditure	-7,706	-3,569	-11,275	
-3,549	7,752	4,203	(Surplus) or Deficit	-1,933	16,023	14,090	
-39,115			Opening General Fund and HRA Bal	-42,664			
-3,549			Plus (Surplus) or Deficit in Year	-1,933			
-42,664			Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March	-44,597			

6a. NOTE TO THE EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS (EFA)

2018/2019	Adjustment for Capital Purposes	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Corporate	30	134	2,783	2,947
Regeneration and Growth	550	94	-808	-164
Environment and Wellbeing	1,176	216	383	1,775
Safer Communities	144	62	-32	174
Finance	1,564	1,878	725	4,167
Housing Services	1,353	5	-59	1,299
Housing Revenue Account	11,809	234	-2,649	9,394
Exceptional Items	0	0	0	0
Net Cost of Services	16,626	2,623	343	19,592
Other Income and Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	-6,758	2,838	351	-3,569
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	9,868	5,461	694	16,023

2017/2018	Adjustment for Capital Purposes	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Corporate	40	202	0	242
Regeneration and Growth	380	159	0	539
Environment and Wellbeing	1,311	308	0	1,619
Safer Communities	124	106	0	230
Finance	2,716	395	2	3,113
Housing Services	1,240	10	0	1,250
Housing Revenue Account	3,521	372	0	3,893
Exceptional Items	0	0	0	0
Net Cost of Services	9,332	1,552	2	10,886
Other Income and Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	-7,962	3,068	1,760	-3,134
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,370	4,620	1,762	7,752

The following sets out the description of the adjustments made:

Adjustments for Capital Purposes

This column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line, and for:

- **Other operating expenditure** – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets
- **Financing and investment income and expenditure** – the statutory charges for capital financing that is, Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices
- **Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure** – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year

Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments

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

- For services this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs
- For Financing and investment income and expenditure – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Other Differences

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

- For Financing and investment income and expenditure the other differences column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts
- The charge under Taxation and non-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
- This column includes the removal of recharges/transactions between segments, which are not permitted to be shown on the face of the CIES.

7. EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ANALYSED BY NATURE

2018/2019	Corporate	Regeneration and Growth	Environment and Wellbeing	Safer Communities	Finance	Housing Services	Housing Revenue Account	Below NCOS	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Expenditure:									
Employee benefits expenses	5,017	3,342	5,713	1,929	4,936	204	7,830	0	28,971
Other services expenses	1,969	2,595	4,045	701	32,673	1,258	5,521	0	48,762
Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment	30	550	1,279	144	1,564	1,353	16,321	0	21,241
Interest payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,668	2,668
Precepts and levies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	104
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	474	474
Investment Property Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,373	3,373
Interest Cost of Pensions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,821	2,821
Total expenditure	7,016	6,487	11,037	2,774	39,173	2,815	29,672	9,440	108,414
Income									
Fees, charges and other service income	-314	-3,693	-3,420	-236	-4,669	-144	-26,315	0	-38,791
Interest received	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-256	-256
Income from Council tax, Non-Domestic Rates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9,701	-9,701
Government grants and contributions	-586	-247	-253	-109	-31,196	-604	-1,823	-5,640	-40,458
Investment Property Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4,760	-4,760
Proceeds from sale of Non-Current Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-358	-358
Total income	-900	-3,940	-3,673	-345	-35,865	-748	-28,138	-20,715	-94,324
(-)Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	6,116	2,547	7,364	2,429	3,308	2,067	1,534	-11,275	14,090

Note 7 Expenditure and Income analysed by nature (Continued)

2017/18	Corporate	Regeneration and Growth	Environment and Wellbeing	Safer Communities	Finance	Housing Services	Housing Revenue Account	Below NCOS	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Expenditure:									
Employee benefits expenses	4,211	3,330	5,695	2,160	3,518	220	7,739	0	26,873
Other services expenses	2,118	2,741	3,569	1,638	34,417	1,118	7,947	0	53,548
Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment	40	380	1,311	124	2,716	1,241	7,991	0	13,803
Interest payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,665	2,665
Non-Domestic Rates Tariff & Deficit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Precepts and levies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	89
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	474	474
Investment Property Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	775	775
Interest Cost of Pensions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,085	3,085
Total Expenditure	6,369	6,451	10,575	3,922	40,651	2,579	23,677	7,088	101,312
Income									
Fees, charges and other service income	-1,843	-3,549	-4,192	-524	-5,054	-118	-26,427	0	-41,707
Interest received	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-150	-150
Income from Council tax, Non-Domestic Rates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9,874	-9,874
Government grants and contributions	-431	-404	-330	-757	-32,904	-518	-1,730	-4,835	-41,909
Investment Property Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2,872	-2,872
Proceeds from sale of Non-Current Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-597	-597
Total income	-2,274	-3,953	-4,522	-1,281	-37,958	-636	-28,157	-18,328	-97,109
(-)Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	4,095	2,498	6,053	2,641	2,693	1,943	-4,480	-11,240	4,203

8. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

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

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

General Fund Balance

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

Housing Revenue Account Balance

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

Major Repairs Reserve

The authority is required to maintain the Major Repairs Reserve, which controls an element of the capital resources limited to being used on capital expenditure on HRA assets or the financing of historical capital expenditure by the HRA. The balance shows the capital resources that have yet to be applied at the year-end.

Capital Receipts Reserve

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

Capital Grants Unapplied

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

Note 8 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis (Continued)

2018/2019	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserve £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	-2,577	-3,550	0	-4,493	0	10,620
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	-816	-8,259	0	0	0	9,075
Amortisation of intangible assets	-17	0	0	-19	0	36
Movement in the market value of Investment Properties	-1,028	-211	0	0	0	1,239
Capital grants and contributions applied	3,960	0	0	0	-3,960	0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	-1,407	0	0	0	0	1,407
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	509	1,500	0	0	0	-2,009
Voluntary provision for the repayment of debt	-28	0	0	0	0	28
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	580	1,564	0	-1,117	0	-1,027
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:						
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	0	0	0	0	3,675	-3,675
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	1,745	-53	-8,700	0	0	7,008
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-1,306	0	2,430	0	0	-1,124
Contributions from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	-474	0	474	0	0	0

Note 8 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis (Continued)

2018/2019 (Continued)	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserve
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:						
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA						
Use of the Major Repairs Allowance to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	2,895	0	-2,895
Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-10,965	0	0	0	0	10,965
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	5,773	-234	0	0	0	-5,539
MDC share of the Reversal of items relating to the Crematorium retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-35	0	0	0	0	35
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	75	0	0	0	0	-75
Amount by which non-domestic rating income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	-296	0	0	0	0	296
Adjustment primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:						
Amount by which officers 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	-343	0	0	0	0	343
Adjustments primarily involving the Crematorium						
Other Income	-130	0	0	0	0	130
Total Adjustments	-6,780	-9,243	-5,796	-2,734	-285	24,838

Note 8 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis (Continued)

2017/2018	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserve £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	-4,318	-3,502	0	-4,470	0	12,290
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	-231	0	0	0	0	231
Amortisation of intangible assets	-21	-19	0	0	0	40
Movement in the market value of Investment Properties	239	43	0	0	0	-282
Capital grants and contributions applied	2,250	0	0	0	-2,250	0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	-1,240	0	0	0	0	1,240
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	530	3,000	0	0	0	-3,530
Voluntary provision for the repayment of debt	-28	0	0	0	0	28
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	91	1,219	0	-155	0	-1,155
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:						
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	36	0	0	0	2,004	-2,040
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	110	392	-4,231	0	0	3,729
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	553	0	6,415	0	0	-6,968
Contributions from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	-474	0	474	0	0	0

Note 8 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis (Continued)

2017/2018 (Continued)	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserve £000
Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:						
Use of the Major Repairs Allowance to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	3,304	0	-3,304
Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-9,942	0	0	0	0	9,942
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	5,728	-372	0	0	0	-5,356
MDC share of the Reversal of items relating to the Crematorium retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-34	0	0	0	0	34
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	-267	0	0	0	0	267
Amount by which non-domestic rating income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	-1,493	0	0	0	0	1,493
Adjustment primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:						
Amount by which officers 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	-2	0	0	0	0	2
Total Adjustments	-8,513	761	2,658	-1,321	-246	6,661

9. MOVEMENT IN EARMARKED RESERVES

This note sets out the amounts set aside in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund revenue and capital expenditure.

Revenue and capital reserves and the levels they are held at are reviewed as part of the preparation of the Statement of Accounts and during the budget setting process. If a reserve is no longer required funds will be returned to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The purpose of each Reserve is set out below:

Revenue Earmarked Reserves:

Statutory Election Costs

A fund built up from annual revenue contributions to meet the cost of local elections held approximately every four years, including local ward Councillors and the directly elected Mayor.

Insurance Retained Premiums Fund

This reserve is used to meet any payments falling within the Council's excess of £10,000. It is also used as a holding account to meet expenditure on claims until they are resolved. It is estimated that the value of claims currently outstanding totals £238,519.

Restructure Pension Cost Fund

This reserve has been set up to meet the costs of departmental and management restructures resulting from service reviews.

Grant Changes

This reserve relates to the possible and uncertain impact of changes to the Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit regulations.

Building Renewal and Repairs Fund

This reserve is aimed at providing resources to allow planned maintenance of the Council's own properties.

Trading Account Renewal Fund

This reserve is for the replacement of equipment used within the Council Leisure facilities and Engineering depot.

Apprenticeship Scheme Fund

This reserve was set up for additional apprenticeships within the Council and to support the employment of apprenticeships within local businesses.

Economic Stimulus / Regeneration Fund

This reserve is for the purposes of providing loans and support to local businesses.

Accommodation Review

This reserve is for changes required to the Civic Centre buildings, and was spent during 2017/2018.

Business Rates Pool Surplus

This reserve contains surplus income to the Nottinghamshire Business Rates Pool paid over to Mansfield District Council

S31 Burials

This reserve holds assets owed to third parties in relation to S31 burial inquests

Transformation Reserve

This reserve has been set up to finance additional work, software and equipment necessary to implement the transformation plan approved by the Executive Mayor on 27 September 2017

ICT Renewal Reserve

This reserve is to meet known server and equipment renewal requirements in the short to medium term

Property Reserve

This reserve was set up due to the increased income anticipated within the budgets resulting from acquisition of property in order to mitigate risks in term of vacancies

Future Years' Budget

This reserve contains resources approved to be used to balance future years' budget

On-going Enquiry

This reserve is to meet the costs of repairs within the District

Grant Balances

This Reserve smooths out the timing difference between the Council receiving grant income and the Council incurring the expenditure in line with the grant conditions

NDR (Non-Domestic Rates)

This reserve has been set up to absorb the timing difference between the NNDR1 return, based on estimates and the NNDR 3 return based on actuals which relate to the following year

Other funds

This includes smaller reserves which are not significant enough to be shown separately. These reserves are used to cover expenditure on leisure facilities and environmental schemes.

Capital Earmarked Reserves:

Capital Fund

This reserve is used to finance expenditure on the Council's capital programme. This includes £66,000 to meet anticipated 'after-value payments' (repayment of grants as a result of the sale of associated land).

Leisure Equipment and Plant

This reserve is used to finance equipment at the Council's leisure facilities.

Replacement of Wheeled Bins

This reserve is used to finance the major replacement of bins within the district and towards providing new bins as part of the Council's recycling programme.

Shop Mobility Fund

This reserve finances the replacement of scooters for town centre shopping. As well as revenue contributions, this fund also receives donations.

Vehicles and Plant Fund

This reserve receives an annual revenue contribution in order to finance the replacement of the Council's vehicles and plant in line with an approved programme.

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The Council's earmarked reserves are represented by the following funds:

	Balance at 31 March 2017 £000	Income in the year £000	Expenditure in the year £000	Balance at 31 March 2018 £000	Income in the year £000	Expenditure in the year £000	Balance at 31 March 2019 £000
Revenue Earmarked Reserves							
Elections	60	40	0	100	50	0	150
Insurance	927	932	-825	1,034	1,014	-864	1,184
Pension costs	47	0	-47	0	1,140	-475	665
Grants	525	0	0	525	0	0	525
Building renewal fund	648	632	-510	770	632	-274	1,128
Trading account renewal	118	0	-22	96	187	-147	136
Apprenticeship Scheme	632	0	-223	409	0	-163	246
Economic Stimulus	51	0	-5	46	0	0	46
Accommodation Review	1,336	0	-1,336	0	0	0	0
Business Rates Pool Surplus	0	130	0	130	338	0	468
Energy Consumption Reductions	203	0	-203	0	0	0	0
Exempt VAT	400	0	-400	0	0	0	0
S31 Burials	0	0	0	0	84	-11	73
Transformation Reserve	0	0	0	0	500	-229	271
ICT Renewal	0	0	0	0	81	0	81
Property Reserve	0	0	0	0	760	0	760
Future Years Budget	0	0	0	0	6,118	-4,080	2,038
Property Acquisition	0	0	0	0	379	0	379
On-going Enquiry	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
Grant Balances	0	0	0	0	1,239	-648	591
NDR	0	0	0	0	924	0	924
Other funds	179	98	-61	216	44	-83	177
Total	5,126	1,832	-3,632	3,326	13,990	-6,974	10,342
Capital							
Capital Fund	42	2,245	-12	2,275	2,077	-563	3,789
Leisure Equipment and Plant	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Wheeled Bins	278	0	0	278	0	-278	0
Shop Mobility	18	0	-18	0	0	0	0
Vehicles and Plant	59	27	-78	8	397	-50	355
Total	399	2,272	-108	2,563	2,474	-891	4,146
Legacies	3	0	0	3	0	0	3
Crematorium	550	0	-124	426	96	-25	497
Total	6,078	4,104	-3,864	6,318	16,560	-7,890	14,988

10. OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE

The following table contains corporate items of income and expenditure that cannot reasonably be allocated or apportioned to specific services:

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Parish Council precepts	89	104
Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	474	474
(-) Gains/losses on the disposal of non-current assets – General Fund	-205	-411
(-) Gains/losses on the disposal of non-current assets – Housing Revenue Account	-392	53
Total	-34	220

11. FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The following table contains corporate items of income and expenditure arising from the Council's involvement in financial instruments and similar transactions involving interest:

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Interest payable and similar charges	2,665	2,668
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (-) asset	3,085	2,821
Interest receivable and similar income	-150	-256
Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in fair value	-2,097	-1,387
Total	3,503	3,846

12. TAXATION AND NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME

The following table consolidates all the grants and contributions receivable that cannot be identified to particular service expenditure:

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Council Tax Payers	-5,448	-5,519
Non-Domestic Rates (NDR)	-3,512	-3,134
NDR S31 Grant	-914	-1,048
Non-ring fenced government grants	-1,169	-732
New Homes bonus	-1,448	-948
Capital grants and contributions	-2,218	-3,960
Total	-14,709	-15,341

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements in 2018/2019	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings *	Crematorium	Surplus Assets	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation:									
At 1 April 2018	190,574	117,777	1,060	681	8,595	0	587	7,226	326,500
Additions	3,005	1,668	0	0	205	0	77	2,209	7,164
Revaluation increases / (-) decreases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	11,422	-1,447	80	17	0	0	-15	0	10,057
Revaluation increases / (-) decreases recognised in the (-) Surplus / Deficit on the provision of services	-7,852	-1,342	0	-424	-27	0	-19	0	-9,664
Derecognition – Disposals	-1,518	-1,785	0	0	-2	0	0	0	-3,305
Impairment	-3,005	-1,548	13	0	-5	0	-77	0	-4,622
Reclassification	10,190	-2,098	0	922	0	0	0	-9,325	-311
At 31 March 2019	202,816	111,225	1,153	1,196	8,766	0	553	110	325,819
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment:									
At 1 April 2018	0	-2,089	-212	0	-5,046	0	0	0	-7,347
Depreciation charge	-4,208	-985	-60	0	-682	0	0	0	-5,935
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	4,208	857	101	0	0	0	0	0	5,166
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	147
Impairment losses / (-) reversals recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	0	386	96	0	0	0	0	0	482
Derecognition - Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2019	0	-1,684	-75	0	-5,728	0	0	0	-7,487
Net book Value at 31 March 2019	202,816	109,541	1,078	1,196	3,038	0	553	110	318,332
At 31 March 2018	190,574	115,688	848	681	3,549	0	587	7,226	319,153

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Note 13 Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

Movements in 2017/2018	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Crematorium	Surplus Assets	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation:									
At 1 April 2017	187,508	121,683	880	681	8,091	0	586	2,258	321,687
Additions	3,536	2,490	493	0	650	0	72	4,968	12,209
Revaluation increases / (-) decreases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	4,565	-43	0	0	0	0	8	0	4,530
Revaluation increases / (-) decreases recognised in the (-) Surplus / Deficit on the provision of services	0	-1,539	-76	0	-8	0	0	0	-1,623
Derecognition – Disposals	-885	-30	0	0	-97	0	-1	0	-1,013
Impairment	-3,536	-2,440	-237	0	-41	0	-72	0	-6,326
Reclassification	-614	-2,344	0	0	0	0	-6	0	-2,964
At 31 March 2018	190,574	117,777	1,060	681	8,595	0	587	7,226	326,500
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment:									
At 1 April 2017	0	-3,084	-106	0	-4,360	0	0	0	-7,550
Depreciation charge	-4,148	-1,018	-106	0	-686	0	0	0	-5,958
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	4,148	622	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,770
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	211
Impairment losses / (-) reversals recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	0	1,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,180
Derecognition - Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2018	0	-2,089	-212	0	-5,046	0	0	0	-7,347
Net Book Value At 31 March 2018	190,574	115,688	848	681	3,549	0	587	7,226	319,153
At 31 March 2017	187,508	118,599	774	681	3,731	0	586	2,258	314,137

Note 13 Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

The Council carried out a rolling programme ensuring that all property, plant and equipment required to be measured at current value is re-valued at least every five years. All valuations are commissioned internally but a proportion of the valuations are carried out by external valuers where appropriate. Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Crematorium	Surplus Assets	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Carried at historical cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	553	0	553
Valued at fair value as at:									
31 March 2015	0	2,734	0	0	792	0	0	0	3,526
31 March 2016	0	1,049	0	0	589	0	0	0	1,638
31 March 2017	0	6,308	0	0	924	0	0	0	7,232
31 March 2018	0	8,545	0	0	533	0	0	0	9,078
31 March 2019	202,816	90,905	1,078	1,196	200	0	0	110	296,305
Total Cost or Valuation	202,816	109,541	1,078	1,196	3,038	0	553	110	318,332

14. HERITAGE ASSETS

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

	Civic Regalia £000	Band - stand £000	Public Art £000	Total Assets £000
Cost or valuation				
1 April 2018	36	191	151	378
Additions, Disposals, Revaluations, Impairment	0	0	0	0
Losses/reversals (-)				
31 March 2019	36	191	151	378

Further information on the Council's collections:

The Council's accounting policy for recognition and measurement of heritage assets is set out in the Accounting Policies, pages 37 to 49. Descriptions of the Heritage Assets that the Council holds are provided below:

Public Art

The Collection of Public Art consists of five pieces of work which have been commissioned by the Council since the 1990's through to 2006. The structures provide landmarks placed at the gateways to Mansfield Town Centre to represent its history and culture. Descriptions of the pieces of art and their contribution towards knowledge and culture are provided below:

- The Mansfield Miner is a bronze structure which was commissioned by the Council in the 1990's to represent the mining industry of Mansfield.
- During 2005 the Council commissioned the creation of the Market Place Fountains which is a water feature that was developed to provide artistic embellishment in the town centre.
- In 2006 three pieces of work were commissioned to be created for the Council, the Feather, the High Heels and the Amphitheatre.
- The Feather which is "A"-spire for Mansfield representing the canaries that were used in the coal mines, a tree for Sherwood Forest and inspirational to the people of Mansfield.
- The High Heels represent the shoe industry and night life in Mansfield.
- The Amphitheatre represents the supporting infrastructure of the town centre.

Historic Structures

The Council has a variety of Historic structures which are located throughout the District:

- In the centre of the Market Place is the Grade II* listed Bentinck Memorial.
- In the Old Market Place there is a Grade II listed Old Market Cross Sundial which was constructed in the 1600's for Mansfield.
- Several historic structures are located in Carr Bank Park, Yeoman Hill Park, The Carr's and Titchfield Park. These structures include war memorials, a grotto, an old bowls pavilion and Thompsons Grave which is located on Berry Hill Lane.
- There are a variety of historic structures at Mansfield Cemetery which include a cemetery chapel, a mausoleum a War Memorial and the Wildman Memorial.

Culture

During 2011 the Council constructed a new Band Stand in Carr Bank Park for brass bands to provide performances to the residents of Mansfield. The asset cost £191,000 to construct and has been recognised at cost in the Balance Sheet.

Other

The Council holds two pieces of Civic Regalia, a Silver Gilt Mace and the Chairman's 9ct gold and enamel chain and pendant which are located at the Civic Centre. These assets were previously held as community assets in the property, plant and equipment at £36,000 but are now recognised as heritage assets.

Museum's Collections

The museum holds a variety of collections of which a selection is on display for viewing. The remaining pieces held in storage which can be viewed by appointment only.

Natural History Collections

The museum holds an extensive collection of natural history items which includes a Whitaker collection of birds and animals, a Webb collection of birds and collections of foreign birds, birds' eggs, butterflies and moths.

Porcelain

An extensive collection of porcelain items are held by the museum which includes a Manners Collection of Lustre ware, a Tagg collection of ceramics and porcelain relating to William Billingsley.

Fine Art

The fine arts collection held by the museum consists of collections of watercolours by A.S. Buxton and Seddon-Tyrer and a range of prints, paintings and drawings.

Social History

The museum holds a collection of Social History items relating to domestic and personal life, trade and industry, leisure and social life and local government and amenities.

Photography

Collections of photographs and negatives of the local area are held by the museum. These items are in storage but can be viewed by appointment only.

Other

The museum also holds small quantities of firearms, coins, archaeology, costumes, geography and palaeontology in storage which can be viewed by appointment only.

15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

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

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Rental Income from investment property	1,940	2,933
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	-125	-307
Net gain / (-) loss	1,815	2,626

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:

	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
Balance at 1 April	28,883	28,642
Additions	4	38,734
Disposals	-527	-665
Revaluation Downwards	-650	-3,065
Revaluation Upwards	932	1,826
Transfers to/from property, plant and equipment	0	0
Other changes	0	-1
Balance at 31 March	28,642	65,471

Nine investment properties were disposed of during 2018/2019 for £665,000. Six properties were disposed of for £628,000 in 2017/2018. During 2018/2019 the Council spent £38.694million on acquiring four investment properties. The properties acquired were Land and Buildings on the north side of Langston Road, Loughton, Epping Forest which is currently let to Wickes Building Supplies (£6.764million), 25 Bedford Street, Amptill, Bedfordshire currently let to Waitrose (£13.093million), land at Radway Road, Europa Park Industrial Estate, Swindon which is currently let to Aggreko United Kingdom (£9.048million) and Caversham House, Waterman Place, Reading which is currently let to Peter Brett Associates (£9.789million). No investment properties were acquired in 2017/2018.

Fair Value Hierarchy

- **Value of Property:** All investment properties totalling £65.471million were valued at level 2 as at 31 March 2019. All investment properties totalling £28.642 million were valued at level 2 as at 31 March 2018.
- **Transfers between Levels of the Fair Value Hierarchy:** There have been no transfers between levels during 2018/2019.
- **Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Investment Properties:** The fair value for all investment properties has been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets 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.
- **Highest and Best Use of Investment Properties:** In estimating the fair value of the Council's investment properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use.
- **Valuation Techniques:** There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year for investment properties.
- **Valuation Process for Investment Properties:** The fair value of the Council's investment property is measured annually at each reporting date. Valuations are carried out by the Council's Property Services section or by external valuers where appropriate, in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

16. 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. Software licences are held by IT, Payroll, Town Centre and Revenue Services. The cost is being written off over the five year life of the licences on a straight line basis.

	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
Certified valuation at 31 March	112	72
Amortisation to 1 April	0	0
Balance at 1 April	112	72
Movement in year:		
Additions	6	110
Disposals	0	0
Transfers	0	0
Amortisation	-40	-36
Revaluation	0	0
Impairment	-6	-110
Reversal of past impairment	0	0
Balance at 31 March	72	36

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. The term 'financial instrument' covers both financial assets and financial liabilities and includes both the most straightforward financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables (debtors) and trade payables (creditors) and the most complex ones such as derivatives. At Mansfield District Council, the most typical financial instruments include:

Financial Assets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade receivables (debtors) • Bank deposits • Investments 	Financial Liabilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade payables (creditors) • Borrowings
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Within this note, Financial Instruments are disclosed on the following basis:

- Nominal Cost – This is the actual amount that the Council has either borrowed or lent
- Amortised Cost / Carrying Amount – Financial instruments (whether borrowing or investment) have been valued on an amortised costs basis using the effective interest rate (EIR) method where appropriate. For the Council, the basis of calculating the Amortised Cost / Carrying Amount is:

Base of Effective Interest Rate method applied	
Financial Asset:	
Trade receivables -	Not applicable – valued at nominal amount
Bank deposits -	Not applicable – valued at nominal amount
Investments -	Nominal value of the investment plus any interest still to be paid to the Council relating to the 2018/2019 financial year (calculated on a daily basis)
Financial Liability:	
Trade payables -	Not applicable – valued at actual amount
Borrowings -	Nominal value of the borrowing plus any interest still to be paid by the Council relating to the 2018/2019 financial year (calculated on a daily basis)

Fair Value

Fair value is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, assuming that the transaction was negotiated between parties knowledgeable about the market in which they are dealing and willing to buy/sell at an appropriate price, with no other motive in their negotiations other than to secure a fair price.

The Council has complied with the following:

- It has adopted the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Treasury Management in the Local Authorities 2011
- Set treasury management indicators to control key financial instrument risks in accordance with CIPFA's Prudential Code, which were approved at Council on the 6 March 2018.

Types of Financial Instruments

The following table shows the different types of financial instruments held by the Council at the 31 March 2019, analysed on an Amortised Costs basis.

	Long-Term		Current	
	31 March	31 March	31 March	31 March
	2018	2019	2018	2019
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
Borrowings	74,130	90,573	2,071	4,210
Other borrowing	0	0	0	0
Trade creditors	0	0	1,403	767
Total borrowings	74,130	90,573	3,474	4,977
Financial assets classified as Loans and Receivables:				
Loans and receivables	0	0	20,530	14,043
Trade debtors	0	0	1,488	2,006
Total investments	0	0	22,018	16,049

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses on Financial Instruments

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

	2017/2018			2018/2019		
	Financial Liabilities: Measured at Amortised Cost	Financial Assets: Loans and Receivables	Total	Financial Liabilities: Measured at Amortised Cost	Financial Assets: Loans and Receivables	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Interest expense	-2,665	0	-2,665	-2,668	0	-2,668
Losses on de-recognition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest payable and similar charges	-2,665	0	-2,665	-2,668	0	-2,668
Interest income	0	150	150	0	256	256
Gains on de-recognition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest and investment income	0	150	150	0	256	256
Gains on revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Losses on revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus arising on revaluation of financial assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net gain / (-) loss for the year	-2,665	150	-2,515	-2,668	256	-2,412

Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities Carried at Amortised Cost

The fair value of each class of financial assets and liabilities which are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost are disclosed below.

The fair value of an instrument is determined by calculating the Net Present Value of future cash flows, which provides an estimate of the value of payments in the future in today's terms. The discount rate used in the Net Present Value calculation is the rate applicable in the market on the date of valuation for an instrument with the same structure, terms and remaining duration. For debt, this will be the new borrowing rate since premature repayment rates include a margin which represents the lender's profit as a result of rescheduling the loan; this is not included in the fair value calculation since any motivation other than securing a fair price should be ignored.

The rates quoted in this valuation were obtained by the Council's treasury management consultants from the market on 31 March 2019 using bid prices where applicable.

The calculations are made with the following assumptions:

- For PWLB debt, the discount rate used is the rate for new borrowing as per rate sheet number 127/19
- For other market debt and investments the discount rate used is the rates available for an instrument with the same terms from a comparable lender
- The Council has used interpolation techniques between available rates where the exact maturity period was not available
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised
- The Council has calculated fair values for all instruments in the portfolio, but only disclose those which are materially different from the carrying value
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount

The fair values are calculated as follows:

	31 March 2018		31 March 2019	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	£000	£000	£000	£000
PWLB - maturity	71,138	77,247	89,779	98,155
PWLB - EIP	322	355	263	287
LOBOs	4,606	7,052	4,606	7,167
Short term borrowing	134	134	135	135
Financial liabilities	76,200	84,788	94,783	105,744

Fair value is more 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 at the Balance Sheet date. The commitment to pay interest below current market rates reduces the amount that the Council would have to pay if the lender requested or agreed to early repayment of the loans.

	31 March 2018		31 March 2019	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cash	2,852	2,852	586	586
Deposits with banks and building societies	20,500	20,530	14,000	14,043
Crematorium	0	0	0	0
Financial assets	23,352	23,382	14,586	14,629

18. INVENTORIES

The following table show the breakdown of inventories carried in the Balance Sheet. The Council holds stocks totalling £415,000 (£322,000 2017/2018).

Location	31 March 2018	Purchases in year	Recognised as expense in year	Written on/off	31 March 2019
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Hermitage Lane Depot	81	389	-385	0	85
Vale Road Depot	233	1,389	-1,300	0	322
Museum & Theatre	8	0	0	0	8
Total	322	1,778	-1,685	0	415

19. LONG TERM DEBTORS

The following table lists, by type, the Council's long term debtors and shows the movement of each during the year:

	Balance at 31 March 2017 £000	Changes in Year £000	Balance at 31 March 2018 £000	Changes in Year £000	Balance at 31 March 2019 £000
Sundry Debtors	1,276	-753	523	-45	478
Car loans	162	-52	110	-30	80
NCC transferred debt	453	-23	430	-24	406
Council mortgages	32	-1	31	0	31
Warsop Parish Council	20	-4	16	-4	12
Service Company	0	535	535	4,029	4,564
	1,943	-298	1,645	3,926	5,571

Sundry Debtors

Amounts outstanding from other entities and individuals.

Car Loans to Employees

Advances to the Council's employees to purchase a vehicle, repayable over a period of up to five years.

NCC Transferred Debt

This represents debt incurred by the Council whilst carrying out the functions of refuse disposal, street lighting and major road improvements which transferred to Nottinghamshire County Council as part of the 1974 local government reorganisation. The County Council reimburse Mansfield District Council who still services the debt.

Council Mortgages

Amounts outstanding on mortgages issued in respect of Council House Sales.

Warsop Parish Council

Amount outstanding in respect of a loan made to Warsop Parish Council.

Service Company

Amount loaned to the Council owned Housing Company.

20. DEBTORS

The following table identifies the breakdown of debtors owing the Council at the 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2019:

	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
Central Government Bodies	239	877
Other local authorities	1,117	1,828
Public Corporations and Trading Funds:		
Other public bodies	50	58
Customs and Excise	0	0
Other Entities and Individuals:		
Housing rent arrears	1,048	1,019
Collection Fund	1,498	974
Car loans to employees	74	61
Service prepayments	328	1,184
Sundry debtors	4,290	4,759
Sub-Total	8,644	10,760
Less provision for bad debt:		
Housing rent arrears	-774	-735
Sundry debtors	-1,325	-1,087
Total	6,545	8,938

21. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The balance of cash and cash equivalents is made up of the following elements:

	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
Cash Equivalents	4,000	1,200
Cash held by the Council	7	6
Joint Cremation Committee	702	800
Bank current accounts	-1,857	-1,420
Total	2,852	586

22. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

During 2018/2019, non-current assets valued at £1.967million were classified as held for sale, as it is the Council's intention to sell these assets during 2019/2020.

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	3,825	4,600
Assets newly classified as held for sale:		
Property, plant and equipment	2,964	310
Revaluation losses	0	-2
Revaluation gains	0	109
Disposals	-2,189	-3,050
Balance at 31 March	4,600	1,967

23. CREDITORS

The following table identifies the breakdown of the Council's creditors:

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Central Government Bodies	-669	-562
Other local authorities	-559	-1,317
Public Corporations and Trading Funds	0	0
Other Entities and Individuals:		
Council tax prepayment	0	0
Housing rent prepayment	-490	-532
Collection Fund	-717	-2,738
Sundry creditors	-3,944	-3,196
Total	-6,379	-8,345

24. PROVISIONS

The Council has the following provisions:

	Balance at 1 April 2018 £000	Increase in Provision £000	Provision Utilised in Year £000	Reduction in Provision Required £000	Balance at 31 March 2019 £000
Business Rate Appeals	-1,061	-1,689	104	0	-2,646
Total	-1,061	-1,689	104	0	-2,646

Business Rate Appeals

The provision represents the Council's share (40%) of an estimate of anticipated Business Rate refunds from successful appeals up to 31 March 2019. The full liability is approximately £6.7million, with the balance being met by Central Government (50%), Nottinghamshire County Council (9%) and the Fire Authority (1%).

When provisions are no longer required they are released back into the Revenue Account.

25. USABLE RESERVES

Movement in the Council's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement and are summarised in the table below:

	At 1 April 2017 £000	Movement in year £000	At 31 March 2018 £000	Movement in year £000	At 31 March 2019 £000
General Fund	9,563	2,023	11,586	-9,028	2,558
Earmarked Reserves:					
Revenue	5,126	-1,800	3,326	7,016	10,342
Legacies	3	0	3	0	3
Capital	399	2,164	2,563	1,583	4,146
Crematorium	550	-124	426	71	497
<i>Total Earmarked Reserves</i>	6,078	240	6,318	8,670	14,988
Total General Fund Reserves	15,641	2,263	17,904	-358	17,546
Housing Revenue Account	23,474	1,286	24,760	2,291	27,051
Capital Receipts Reserve	4,173	-2,658	1,515	5,796	7,311
Major Repairs Reserve	12,358	1,321	13,679	2,734	16,413
Capital Grants Unapplied	2,886	246	3,132	285	3,417
Total Usable Reserves	58,532	2,458	60,990	10,748	71,738

The Crematorium Reserve is the proportion of the usable reserves of the Joint Crematorium Committee that is attributable to Mansfield District Council. It is controlled through the Joint Committee.

For further details of the earmarked reserves held by the Council, see Note 9.

26. UNUSABLE RESERVES

The table below shows the unusable reserves held by the Council:

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Revaluation Reserve	79,348	92,274
Capital Adjustment Account	165,072	149,220
Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	477	30
Pensions Reserve	-116,095	-107,671
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	-839	-1,060
Crematorium Pension Account	-554	-589
Accumulated Absences Account	-233	-576
Total Unusable Reserves	127,176	131,628

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains 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:

- Re-valued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
- Used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation
- 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.

During 2018/2019 the upward revaluation of assets totalled £19.836million (this was £10.773million in 2017/2018). Included in this figure is an increase of £15.630million in the value of the Council's Housing Stock and an increase of £4.206million in the value of 49 properties (land and buildings) as a result of the Council's annual valuation programme.

Revaluation Reserve	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	71,650	79,348
Upward revaluations of assets	10,773	19,836
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision Services	-1,475	-4,525
Surplus / (-) deficit on revaluation on non-current assets not posted to the surplus / (-) deficit on the Provision of Services	9,298	15,311
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	-390	-372
Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	-1,210	-2,013
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	-1,600	-2,385
Balance at 31 March	79,348	92,274

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.

The account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on property, plant and equipment before 1 April 2007, the date the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

Capital Adjustment Account	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	163,723	165,072
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES):		
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-12,290	-10,620
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	-231	-9,075
Movement in the market value of Investment Properties	282	-1,239
Amortisation of intangible assets	-40	-36
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	-1,240	-1,407
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain / loss on disposal to the CIES	-3,729	-7,008
	-17,248	-29,385
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	1,600	2,385
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	-15,648	-27,000
Capital financing in the year:		
Use of the capital receipts reserve to finance new capital expenditure	6,968	1,124
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance capital expenditure	3,304	2,895
Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES that have been applied to capital financing	2,040	3,675
Application of grants to capital financing from capital grants unapplied account	0	0
Statutory provision for the financing of capital Investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	3,530	2,009
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	1,155	1,027
	16,997	10,730
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	0	418
Balance at 31 March	165,072	149,220

Pension Reserve

The Pension Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions.

The Council accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs.

However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed when the Council makes employer's contributions to the pension funds, or eventually pay any pensions for which it is directly responsible. Therefore, the debit balance on the Pension Reserve 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.

Pension Reserve	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
Balance at 1 April	-118,216	-116,095
Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability / (-)asset	6,707	13,850
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the CIES	-9,942	-10,965
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	5,356	5,539
Other gains / (-) losses	0	0
Balance at 31 March	-116,095	-107,671

The Pension Reserve is currently showing a higher balance than the Pension Liability in the Balance Sheet due to the prepayment of the three year lump sum payment, paid in April 2017. The variance of £2.232million equates to the amount prepaid for the contributions in 2019/2020 (£2.232million in 2018/19).

Crematorium Pension Account

The total assets and liabilities of the Mansfield and District Joint Crematorium Pension Account are apportioned between Mansfield District Council, Ashfield District Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council. The balance held in the Crematorium Pension Account represents Mansfield District Council's proportion of the assets and liabilities of the scheme.

Crematorium Pension Reserve	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	-1,273	-1,223
Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability / (-)asset	84	83
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the CIES	-142	-134
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	108	49
Other gains / (-) losses	0	
Balance at 31 March	-1,223	-1,225
Mansfield District Council's proportion	-554	-589

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

The Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve holds the gains recognised on the disposal of non-current assets but for which cash settlement has yet to take place. Under statutory arrangements, the Council does not treat these gains as usable for financing new capital expenditure until they are backed by cash receipts. When the deferred cash settlement eventually takes place, amounts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	505	477
Capital Receipts from Warsop Parish Council	-4	-4
Mortgage receipts in the year	-1	-1
Capital receipts from Nottinghamshire County Council	-23	-23
Transfer to Capital Adjustment Account	0	-419
Balance at 31 March	477	30

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 rates payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

Collection Fund	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	921	-839
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	-267	75
Amount by which non-domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Non-domestic rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	-1,493	-296
Balance at 31 March	-839	-1,060

Accumulated Absences Account

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, for example 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.

Accumulated Absences Reserve	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	-231	-233
Amount by which officers remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	-2	-343
Balance at 31 March	-233	-576

27. CASH FLOW STATEMENT - OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
Net Surplus or (-) deficit on the Provision of Service	-4,203	-14,090
Adjust net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movement:		
Depreciation	5,958	5,875
Impairment and downward valuations	6,566	13,876
Amortisation	40	36
Increase / decrease in creditors	202	-262
Increase / decrease in debtors	-377	-2,406
Increase / decrease in inventories	-15	-93
Pension liability	137	7,664
Contributions to / (-) from provisions	-143	1,585
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	3,729	7,008
Movement in investment property values	-241	1,239
Accumulated Absences	2	343
Total	15,858	34,865
Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities:		
Capital grants credited to surplus or deficit on the provision of services	0	-3,960
Net adjustment from the sale of short term investments	6,000	6,500
Proceeds from the sale of property plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	-4,265	-6,474
Total	1,735	-3,934
Net cash flows from Operating activities	13,390	16,841

28. CASH FLOW STATEMENT - INVESTING ACTIVITIES

The cash flows for investing activities include the following items:

	2017/2018 £000	2017/2018 £000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets	-12,220	-45,895
Other payments for investing activities	-535	-4,660
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	4,292	6,920
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	0	0
Other receipts from investing activities	421	4,063
Total	-8,042	-39,572

29. CASH FLOW STATEMENT - FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The cash flows for financing activities include the following items:

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Cash receipts of short and long term borrowing	0	20,001
Other receipts from financing activities	0	0
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases	0	0
Repayments of short and long term borrowing	-3,057	-1,557
Other payments for financing activities	-2,770	2,021
Net cash flows from financing activities	-5,827	20,465

30. AGENCY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Due to a change in accounting policy introduced in the SORP 2009, the Council is now deemed to act as an agent for Nottinghamshire County Council, Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner and Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Authority in respect of the collection of Council Tax. In addition, the Council acts as agent for the Government in the collection of Non-Domestic Rates. All relevant disclosures are contained within the notes of the Collection Fund.

31. MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

Under the Local Authority (Members' Allowances) (England) Regulations 2003, the Council is required to disclose annually the total sum paid to members under the Council's Members' Allowances Scheme.

The Council makes payment to Councillors for work undertaken in the course of their duties. Total Allowances (consisting of Basic Allowance and Special Responsibility Allowances, excluding pension costs) during the 2018/2019 financial year amounted to £455,824 (£460,312 in 2017/2018). In addition to this, Members were reimbursed a total of £9,849 (£9,620 in 2017/2018) for expenses incurred on Council business.

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Basic Allowance	229	228
Special Responsibility Allowance	230	227
Pension Contributions	0	0
Travel and Subsistence Allowance	10	10
Other	1	1
Total	470	466

32. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION AND EXIT PACKAGES

a. Officers' Remuneration

The remuneration paid to the Council's senior officers in 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 was as follows:

Post	Notes	Salary		Expense Allowances		Total Remuneration (Exc. Pensions)		Pension Contributions		Compensation for Loss of Office		Total Remuneration	
		17/18	18/19	17/18	18/19	17/18	18/19	17/18	18/19	17/18	18/19	17/18	18/19
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Chief Executive		99	106	1	1	100	107	36	28	0	0	136	135
Deputy CEO & Director of Commerce & Customer Services		77	66	0	0	77	66	27	190	0	59	104	315
Director of Communities		17	70	0	0	17	70	6	19	0	0	23	89
Director of Governance & Compliance (Assistant CEO wef Nov 18)		74	77	0	0	74	77	27	21	0	0	101	98
Director of Place & Well-Being		72	76	0	0	72	76	25	20	0	0	97	96
Director of Economic Growth (Strategic Director wef Dec 18)		74	76	0	0	74	76	27	20	0	0	101	96
Head of Transformation		0	58	0	0	0	58	0	15	0	0	0	73
Totals		413	529	1	1	414	530	148	313	0	59	562	902

b. Employees by Remuneration bands

During the 2018/2019 financial year the number of employees whose taxable remuneration (excluding employers' pension contributions) was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 is detailed in the table below. This includes those senior managers detailed in the preceding table.

Remuneration Band	2017/2018	2018/2019
£50,000 - £54,999	1	0
£55,000 - £59,999	0	1
£60,000 - £64,999	0	0
£65,000 - £69,999	0	1
£70,000 - £74,999	3	1
£75,000 - £79,999	1	3
£80,000 - £84,999	0	0
£85,000 - £89,999	0	0
£90,000 - £94,999	1	0
£95,000 - £99,999	0	0
£100,000 - £104,999	0	0
£105,000 - £109,999	0	1

c. Exit Packages

The Council terminated the contracts of a number of employees in 2018/2019, incurring liabilities of £789,099 (2017/2018 £137,000).

During 2018/2019 there were 19 departures of which there were 8 compulsory redundancies which incurred liabilities of £768,000. The number of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the redundancies are set out in the table below:

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band £000	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
£0 -£20,000	3	2	8	5	11	7	107	42
£20,001 - £40,000	1	4	0	4	1	8	20	234
£40,001 - £60,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	45
£60,001 - £80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£80,001 - £100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£100,001 - £150,000	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	229
£150,001 - £200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£200,001 - £250,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	218
Total	4	8	8	11	12	19	127	768

33. EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

The Council incurred the following fees relating to external audits and statutory inspections carried out by Mazars (2017/18 – KPMG):

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Fees payable with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	55	42
Fees payable in respect of other services provided by the external auditors during the year	22	14
Total	77	56

The fees payable in respect of other services provided by the external auditors are for the certification of the Housing Benefits Return £9,500 and the Housing Pooling Return certification £4,500. All fees for other services were paid to KPMG.

34. GRANT INCOME

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. In accordance with correct accounting practice a number of grants, contributions and donations that have yet to be applied (and there are no conditions attached) have been transferred to Earmarked Reserves.

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Credited to Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income and Expenditure:		
Grants:		
Revenue Support Grant	1,169	732
Capital Grants	2,218	3,960
New Homes Bonus	1,448	948
Business Rates - Small business rate relief	914	1,048
Total	5,749	6,688
Credited to Services:		
Grants:		
Housing Benefits and Council Tax Subsidy	31,488	30,449
NDR Cost of Collection	139	128
Department for Works and Pensions (DWP)	168	123
Other Grants	1,299	913
Contributions:		
Nottinghamshire County Council - Contributions	228	243
Other Contributions	3,752	2,962
Total	37,074	34,818

The Council has received a number of grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them which will require the

monies to be returned to the giver if the conditions are not met. The balance at the year end is as follows:

LONG TERM LIABILITIES	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
Grants Receipts in Advance (Capital Grants):		
Developers (Section 106) contributions – revenue	4	0
Developers (Section 106) contributions – capital	763	578
Total	767	578

35. RELATED PARTIES

The Council is required to disclose any material transactions with related parties, that is bodies or individuals that have the potential to either control or influence the Council or be controlled or influenced by the Council. Disclosure of these transactions allows the reader to assess the extent to which the Council might be 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 has significant control over the general operations of the Council. It is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, providing 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 (for example, Housing Benefits).

Nottinghamshire County Council, Nottinghamshire Police Authority and Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service issue precepts on the Council; these are shown on the face of the Collection Fund Account.

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. In accordance with the Elected Members' Code of Conduct, Council Members are obliged to disclose pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests in their Register of Interests form, within 28 days of being elected or the interest arising. In addition Members are required to disclose any transactions with parties related to the Council on an annual basis in their Related Party Transaction forms. The Monitoring Officer has checked each of these forms against the Registers of Interests to ensure that no discrepancies arose. The disclosures were found to be consistent.

Chief Officers were also asked to disclose any relevant interests; no matters of undue influence were identified in respect of related party transactions. The Related Party Transaction forms of the Chief Officers were also checked by the Monitoring Officer for any apparent conflicts and none were identified.

Shared Service Arrangements:

- During 2012/2013 the Council entered into two shared service arrangements with Ashfield District Council; Regeneration took place in May 2012 with Mansfield District Council being the host Council; and Legal Services in November 2012 with Ashfield District Council being the host Council.
- During 2013/2014 the Council entered into a shared service arrangement with Ashfield District Council, for Human Resources in December 2013 with Mansfield District Council being the host Council.
- In April 2014 the Council entered into a shared service arrangement with Bassetlaw District Council for Health and Safety.

- Procurement was delivered in 2018/19 by Nottingham City Council.

During 2012/2013 the Council entered into a 10 year contract for the management of the Council's four leisure centres from the 1 May 2012. Serco Leisure is the Managing Agents for the Council's leisure centres to the Mansfield District Leisure Trust. One Councillor from Mansfield District Council is on the Board of Trustees, along with five other independent trustees (who have no relationship to the Council). Mansfield District Council paid Serco Leisure £740,846 for the contract management of the Council's leisure centres during 2018/2019 and £789,864 during 2017/2018.

Since April 2013, the Council has offered the provision of the Green Waste service to residents in the Newark and Sherwood District.

Interest in Subsidiaries or associated companies:

Mansfield District Council is jointly responsible for the operation of the Mansfield and District Joint Crematorium Committee along with Ashfield District Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council. Note 37 provides additional information as to the amounts relating to the Mansfield and District Joint Crematorium which have been disclosed.

In August 2015, Mansfield District Council set up a Housing Company (Mansfield Homes Ltd) which will be responsible for building housing within the District. Mansfield District Council is the sole shareholder of this company. The board of the Housing Company consists of Directors, of which 3 are made up of appointed elected Members or Officers of Mansfield District Council. During the 2018/2019 financial year, the Housing Company started building homes, with these expected to be completed in September 2019. Mansfield District Council has loaned Mansfield Homes Ltd £4.029m during 2018/2019 (the total loan to date amounts to £4.564m, this figure is included within Note 19 Long Term Debtors). The Group Accounts section of these financial statements shows the consolidated position of Mansfield District Council and Mansfield Homes Ltd.

36. MANSFIELD AND DISTRICT JOINT CREMATORIUM

The Council, along with Ashfield District Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council, operates the Mansfield and District Joint Crematorium.

The Mansfield and District Crematorium accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019 have been included in the Mansfield District Council's accounts; the basis for this inclusion is on usage. The Balance Sheet figures and the Income and Expenditure Statement are based on the usage within the year.

The table below shows the percentages which have been applied in 2018/2019 and 2017/2018 for comparison:

	Balance Sheet		Income & Expenditure Statement	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
	%	%	%	%
Mansfield District Council	48.91	47.33	48.91	47.33
Ashfield District Council	42.92	45.51	42.92	45.51
Newark and Sherwood District Council	8.17	7.16	8.17	7.16
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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The figures below show the Council's 'share' of the Mansfield and District Joint Crematorium income and expenditure, assets and liabilities which have been included in the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Balance Sheet based on the proportions stated above.

2017/2018			Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement			2018/2019		
Gross Cost	Gross Income	Net Cost				Gross Cost	Gross Income	Net Cost
£000	£000	£000				£000	£000	£000
566	-863	-297	General Fund continuing operations			494	-798	-304
566	-863	-297	Net Cost of Service			494	-798	-304
			-2 Investment income					-3
			17 Pension Interest					14
		-282	Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services					-293
			-116 Impairment					13
			-52 Reverse Depreciation					-60
			-36 Remeasurement of Pension					-31
		-204	Other Income and Expenditure					-78
		-486	Total Income and Expenditure					-371
			117 Transferred to general reserve					-7
		-369	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure					-378

2017/2018	Balance Sheet	2018/2019
£000		£000
847	Property, Plant and Equipment	982
847	Long Term Assets	982
104	Short term Debtors	95
0	Short Term Investments	0
702	Cash and Cash Equivalents	742
806	Current Assets	837
-400	Creditors	-428
-400	Current Liabilities	-428
-534	Pension	-580
-534	Long Term Liabilities	-580
719	Net Assets	811
	Financed By:	
293	Capital Fund	310
133	General Reserve	108
-554	Pension Reserve	-589
804	Capital Adjustment Account	766
43	Revaluation Reserve	216
719	Total Reserves	811

37. ANALYSIS OF THE COLLECTION FUND BALANCE

The total carry forward balance on the Collection Fund has been disaggregated to show the balance belonging to the Council and the amounts owed to / or by the other precepting bodies for whom the Council collects on behalf of. The following table shows the breakdown of the Collection Fund Balance for 2017/2018 and 2018/2019:

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Debtor:		
Central Government	1,082	1,404
Nottinghamshire County Council	340	253
Nottinghamshire Police Authority	20	0
Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service	30	28
Creditor:		
Central Government	0	0
Nottinghamshire County Council	0	-433
Nottinghamshire Police Authority	0	-60
Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service	0	-24
Financing:		
Mansfield District Council	884	1,068
Total	2,356	2,236

The amount retained by the Council is shown in the Balance Sheet within the Financing section (unusable reserves), whilst the amounts owing to/from the other precepting authorities have been included within the debtor/creditor figures.

38. TRUST FUNDS AND LEGACIES

The Council acts as a sole trustee for minor legacies left behind by inhabitants of the District; the current value of these is £3,101.

The Council acts as trustees for three charitable trusts:

- Yeoman Hill Park
- Warsop Vale Miners Welfare Recreation Ground and Institute
- Racecourse Park

With the exception of the Racecourse Park, these charitable trusts have no significant assets at 31 March 2019.

Racecourse Trust

The Council acts as sole trustee for the charity known as the Allotment for Exercise in the Ancient Parish of Mansfield. The purpose of the trust is to provide facilities for leisure in the interests of social welfare for the inhabitants of Mansfield.

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Total expenditure	60	55
Total Income	-2	-3
Total	58	52

The Trust also invests its permanent endowment with the Council. At 31 March 2019 the value of this investment was £134,936 (£134,104 at 31 March 2018).

39. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL FINANCING

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown below, together with the resources that have been used to finance it.

	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement:	112,467	109,437
Capital investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment	12,209	7,164
Investment Property	4	38,734
Intangible Assets	6	110
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	1,240	1,407
Other	535	4,028
Sourcing of Financing:		
Capital Receipts	-6,995	-1,151
Grants and Other Contributions	-2,040	-3,675
Revenue Contributions	0	-447
Major Repairs Reserve	-3,304	-2,895
Earmarked Reserves	-1,155	-580
Un-earmarked Reserves	0	0
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	-3,530	-2,009
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	109,437	150,123
Explanation of movements in year:		
Increase in underlying need to borrowing (supported by Government financial assistance)	0	0
Increase in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by Government financial assistance)	500	42,695
Less set aside	-3,530	-2,009
Increase / (-) Decrease in Capital Financing Requirement	-3,030	40,686

40. LEASES**Assets Held under Finance Lease, the Council as a Lessee**

At 31 March 2019, the Council had no finance leasing arrangements and none at 31 March 2018.

Assets held under Operating Leases

The Council has several operating leases for computer equipment and a warden intercom system. In 2018/2019, the Council paid £86,000 in respect of these leasing arrangements. The Council is also the lessee of the Clumber Street and Walkden Street car parks and units 1 to 8 at Kings Mill Way. During 2018/2019 the Council paid £551,000 in respect of these leasing arrangements. The contract for the lease of Walkden Street Car Park has 55 years to run and expires in 2074 the annual rental is £338,000, the lease of Clumber Street Car Park expires in 2022 and the lease of the units at King Mill Way in 2019.

The following table shows the outstanding commitment in respect of the IT equipment and warden intercom system operating leases held by the Council at 31 March 2019, analysed by maturity of the contract:

	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
Lease expiring within a year	1	1
Expires between two and five years	152	338
Expires over five years	0	0
Total	153	339

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

	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
Internal Support Service Accounts	7	9
Housing Revenue Account	76	76
Total	83	85

The following table shows the outstanding commitment in respect of property operating leases held by the Council at 31 March 2019, analysed by maturity of the contract:

	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
Property leases expiring within a year	0	51
Property leases expires between two and five years	594	331
Property lease expire over five years	19,122	18,784
Total	19,716	19,166

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

	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
Property leases in internal Support Service Accounts	551	551

The following table shows the outstanding commitment in respect of all operating leases held by the Council at 31 March 2019, analysed by maturity of the contract:

	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
Lease expiring within a year	1	52
Expires between two and five years	746	669
Expires over five years	19,122	18,784
Total	19,869	19,505

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

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Internal Support Service Accounts	558	560
Housing Revenue Account	76	76
Total	634	636

The Council as a Lessor

Operating Leases

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

- For the provision of community services
- For economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses

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

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Not later than one year	4,840	6,630
Later than one year and not later than five years	17,671	25,259
Later than five years	247,488	209,956
Total	269,999	241,845

41. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

During 2018/2019 and 2017/2018 the Council had not recognised any impairment losses and therefore no disclosure is required.

42. RETIREMENT BENEFITS

This note refers to the Council's employees and excludes employees of the Mansfield and District Joint Crematorium Committee

a. Participation in Pensions Schemes

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

The Council participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered locally by Nottinghamshire County Council. This is a funded defined benefit statutory scheme, meaning that the Council and the employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension's liabilities with investment assets.

In April 2017, Mansfield District Council was given the opportunity to pay three years lump sum payment over to Nottinghamshire County Council in advance for the financial years 2017/2018, 2018/2019 and 2019/2020, which would generate a saving to the Council of £363,157 over the same period. The accounts for 2018/2019 show one year's lump sum pension payment of £2.232million, with the remaining £2.232million being carried forward as a prepayment for the following year. Due to the lump sum being paid during the 2017/2018 financial year, the Pension Reserve and Pension Liability in the Council's Balance Sheet will vary by the prepayment, however, by the end of 2019/2020, the two will realign.

The pension scheme is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the pensions committee of Nottinghamshire County Council. Day to day administration of the fund is undertaken by a team within the County Council. Where appropriate some functions are delegated to the Fund's professional advisors.

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

The latest available membership data is shown in the table below:

	Number	Salaries / Pensions £000	Average Age
Active members	715	14,932	50
Deferred pensioners	922	1,586	46
Pensioners	1,004	4,970	72
Unfunded pensioners	260	347	78

b. Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits

The costs of retirement benefits are recognised in the Net Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge made against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

Transactions Relating to Post-Employment	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure - Statement		
Cost of Services:		
Current Service cost	6,361	6,104
Past Service costs	462	1,996
(gain)/loss from settlements	0	0
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:		
Net interest expense	3,068	2,807
Administration expenses	51	58
Total charged to the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	9,942	10,965
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Return on plan assets	-27	8,362
Changes in demographic assumptions	0	14,353
Changes in financial assumptions	6,734	-8,865
Other gains and (-)losses	0	0
Total charged to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	6,707	13,850
Total charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	16,649	24,815
Movement in Reserves Statement -		
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-9,942	-10,965
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions:		
Employers' contributions payable to the Scheme	5,356	5,539

c. Assets and Liabilities in Relation to Post-Employment Benefits

The following table provides a reconciliation of present values of the scheme's liabilities for the Council during the 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 financial year:

Reconciliation of the Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
Opening Balance	250,164	250,558
Current service cost	6,361	6,104
Interest cost	6,677	6,317
Contribution from scheme participants	1,007	1,017
Re-measurement gain/(-)loss:		
Change in demographic assumptions	0	-14,353
Change in financial assumptions	-6,734	8,865
Experience loss / (-) gain on defined benefit obligation	0	0
Past service costs, including curtailments	462	1996
Liabilities assumed / (-) Extinguished on settlements	0	0
Estimated benefits paid (net of transfer in)	-7,107	-6,615
Unfunded pension payments	-272	-270
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	250,558	253,619

The following table provides a reconciliation of fair values of the scheme's assets during 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 financial years:

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme Assets	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	131,948	138,927
Interest income	3,609	3,510
Re-measurement gain/(-)loss:		
Return on assets less interest	-27	8,362
Other actuarial gains / (-) losses	0	0
Administration expenses	-51	-58
Contributions by employer	9,820	3,307
Contributions by employees into the scheme	1,007	1,017
Benefits paid	-7,379	-6,885
Closing fair value of scheme assets	138,927	148,180

The interest income on scheme assets and interest expense on scheme liabilities is determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are based on gross redemption yields as at the Balance Sheet date (31 March 2019). Expected returns on equity investments reflect long term rates of return experienced in the respective markets.

The total return on the fund for the year to 31 March 2019 was £13.801million (£3.582million in 2017/2018).

d. Scheme History

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

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Fair value of plan assets	138,927	148,180
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	-250,558	-253,619
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	-111,631	-105,439

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay for post-employment (retirement) benefits. The total liability of £101.819million in 2018/19 has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the Balance Sheet.

However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains healthy; the deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary.

The total contributions expected to be made to the Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2019 are £3.307million (2017/2018 being £9.820million). The total contribution of £9.820million in 2017/2018 included £4.464million prepayment in respect of the Council paying a three year lump sum payment, starting in 2017/2018 (£2.232million carried forward in respect of both the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 financial years).

e. Projected Pension Expenditure

The projected pension expenses for the year to 31 March 2020 are:

Projections for the year to March 2020	£000
Service Cost	6,105
Interest Cost	2,495
Administration Expenses	62
Total	8,662
Employer Contributions	2,681

These figures exclude the capitalised cost of any early retirements or augmentations which may occur after 31st March 2019. These projections are based on the assumptions as at 31st March 2019, as described in the actuary's report.

f. Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years is dependent on assumptions about mortality rates and salary levels.

The Nottinghamshire County Council Fund liabilities have been assessed by Barnett Waddingham, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the County Council Fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme at 31 March 2016.

Under the projected unit method, the current service cost will increase as the Members of the scheme approach retirement. The main assumptions used by the Actuary in their calculations have been:

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	%	%
Mortality assumptions:		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:		
Men	22.6	21.6
Women	25.6	24.4
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:		
Men	24.8	23.3
Women	27.9	26.2
Financial Assumptions:		
Rate of increase in retail price index (RPI)	3.35	3.40
Rate of increase in consumer price index (CPI)	2.35	2.40
Rate of increase in salaries	3.85	3.90
Rate of increase in pensions	2.35	2.40
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.55	2.40

Assets

The return on the Fund for the year to 31 March 2019 is estimated to be 3% (3% for 2017/18). The estimated asset allocation for the Council as at 31 March 2019 is as follows:

Asset Share	31 March 2018		31 March 2019	
	£000	%	£000	%
Equities	91,348	66	91,969	62
Gilts	3,183	2	4,826	3
Other Bonds	16,229	12	13,731	9
Property	17,452	13	20,052	14
Cash	2,745	2	3,580	2
Inflation - Linked Pooled Fund	3,437	2	5,385	4
Infrastructure	4,533	3	7,134	5
Unit trust	n/a	n/a	1,503	1

Additional Assumptions:

- Members will exchange half of their commutable pension for cash at retirement.
- Members will retire at one retirement age for all tranches of benefit, which will be the pension weighted average tranche retirement age.
- The proportion of the membership that had taken up the 50:50 option at the previous valuation date will remain the same.

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the Actuarial assumptions set out in the tables above. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes, while all other assumption 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, which is on an Actuarial basis using the projected unit method. The methods 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 £000
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	249,165	258,158
Rate of increase in salaries (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	254,031	253,209
Rate of increase in pensions (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	257,741	249,570
Adjustment to mortality age (longevity) (increase or decrease in 1 year)	263,228	244,372

g. Mansfield Joint Crematorium Committee

The Council along with Ashfield District Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council operates the Mansfield and District Joint Crematorium. The Joint Committee has 13 (FTE) members of staff who are employees of Mansfield District Council. The details of post-employment benefits in this note exclude those staff however they are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme. The legal position, assumptions and risks are similar to those that apply to the Council's other employees and are detailed above.

The amounts included in the Joint Crematorium Committee financial statements are set out in summary below. The actual amounts incurred by Mansfield District Council are set out in notes 26 and 36.

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
i Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits		
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Current Service cost	108	103
Net interest expense	34	31
Total charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	142	134
Reversal of net charge in the Movement in Reserves Statement made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-142	-134
Actual amount charged for employers contributions	70	70
ii Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised the Balance Sheet		
Opening Value of Scheme	1,273	1,223
Increase/ Reduction in Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)	72	64
Increase/ Reduction in Fair value of assets	-122	-62
Closing Value of Scheme	1,223	1,225

43. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Council has continued to recognise the contingent assets and liabilities disclosed below:

The Council has identified that remedial works are required at one of its investment properties; however the extent and potential costs at this time are unknown. The net present value of income received by the Council is not materially affected by any remedial works that could be required therefore the value of the asset has not materially changed. The Council will continue to monitor the situation as it develops during 2019/20.

In February 2015, PSTAX (the Council's VAT advisors), advised the Council of an opportunity to recover VAT from Royal Mail and HMRC. The Council agreed to pursue the claim: On 28 April 2015, following the matter being litigated, it further agreed that Mishcon De Reya, Solicitors, would act on the council's behalf. The Council is one of 285 named Claimants in the Action. The claim against Royal Mail is that postage charges were charged as exempt, which should have been standard rated for recovery of VAT paid over many years. A consequence of this is that the recipients of such supplies have been prevented from reclaiming input VAT that should have been properly included in the charge. There is a potential refund opportunity for recipients of Royal Mail postage services for the VAT that would have been included in the consideration paid on services treated as exempt that should actually have been taxable; and HMRC for the input VAT "embedded" within past payments made for supplies received from the Royal Mail. The Council has paid £9,735.08 plus VAT in various fees to date; The Council's claim, being net of VAT is £2.8m from 1990 to 2015, which covers different VAT rates; it is therefore difficult with any great accuracy to determine the amount the Council might be refunded from Royal Mail (RM) if it wins the Court Case, but a 10% estimate has been placed, namely £280,000.

44. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Council's management of treasury risks actively works to minimise the Council's exposure to the unpredictability of financial markets and to protect the financial resources available to fund services. The Council has fully adopted CIPFA's Code of Treasury Management Practices and has written principles for overall risk management as well as written policies and procedures covering specific areas such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Credit Risk - Credit risk arises from the short-term lending of surplus funds to banks, building societies and other local authorities as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers.

It is the policy of the Council to place deposits only with a limited number of high quality banks and building societies whose credit rating is independently assessed as sufficiently secure by the Council's treasury advisers and to restrict lending to a prudent maximum amount for each institution. The Council also has a policy of limiting deposits with institutions to a maximum of £7million. Each year the Council is required to approve a Treasury Management and Annual Investment Strategy which sets out the Council's policies for managing its investments and for giving priority to the security and liquidity of those investments; the Treasury Management and Annual Investment Strategy for the 2018/2019 financial year was approved on the 6 March 2018.

The following analysis summarises the Council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based on past experience and current market conditions. No credit limits were exceeded during the financial year and the Council expects full repayment on the due date of deposits placed with its counterparties.

	Amounts as at 31 March	Historical experience of default	Historical experience adjusted for market conditions as at 31 March	Estimated maximum exposure to default and uncollectability
	£000	%	%	£000
2018/2019				
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	15,211	0.00	0.00	0
Customers	4,645	8.00	8.00	372
Total	19,856			372
2017/2018				
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	24,506	0.00	0.00	0
Customers	4,258	9.00	9.00	383
Total	28,764			383

The Council does not generally allow extended credit for customers, but £2.874million of the £4.645million balance relating to 2018/2019 is past its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	At 31 March 2018 £000	At 31 March 2019 £000
Less than 3 months	1,146	1,771
3 to 6 months	331	289
6 months to 1 year	319	409
More than 1 year	2,462	2,176
Total	4,258	4,645

Liquidity Risk - The Council has access to a facility to borrow from the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB). As a result there is no significant risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments. The Council has safeguards in place to ensure that a significant proportion of its borrowing does not mature for repayment at any one time in the future to reduce the financial impact of re-borrowing at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Council's policy is to ensure that not more than 20% of loans are due to mature within any financial year and 20% within any rolling five-year period through a combination of prudent planning of new loans taken out and where it is economic to do so, making early repayments.

The maturity structure of financial liabilities is as follows (at nominal value):

	At 31 March 2018 £000	At 31 March 2019 £000
Public Works Loans Board	71,186	89,630
Market Debt	4,500	4,500
Temporary borrowing	514	653
Total	76,200	94,783

Less than 1 year	2,071	4,210
Between 1 and 2 years	3,557	6,057
Between 2 and 5 years	18,671	20,143
Between 5 and 10 years	34,729	33,373
More than 10 years	17,172	31,000
Total	76,200	94,783

Market Risk - The Council is exposed to interest rate risk in two different ways; the first being the uncertainty of interest paid/received on variable rate instruments, and the second being the effect of fluctuations in interest rates on the fair value of an instrument.

The current interest rate risk for the authority is summarised below:

- decreases in interest rates will affect interest earned on variable rate investments, potentially reducing income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

- increases in interest rates will affect interest paid on variable rate borrowings, potentially increasing interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- the fair value of fixed rate financial assets will fall if interest rates rise. This will not impact on the Balance Sheet for the majority of assets held at amortised cost, but will impact on the disclosure note for fair value. It would have a negative effect on the Balance Sheet for those assets held at fair value in the Balance Sheet, which would also be reflected in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- the fair value of fixed rate financial liabilities will rise if interest rates fall. This will not impact on the Balance Sheet for the majority of liabilities held at amortised cost, but will impact on the disclosure note for fair value

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. Policy is to aim to keep a maximum of 20% of its borrowings in variable rate loans. During periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate loans will be repaid early to limit exposure to losses. The risk of loss is ameliorated by the fact that a proportion of government grant payable on financing costs will normally move with prevailing interest rates or the authority's cost of borrowing and provides compensation for a proportion of any higher costs.

The Council's treasury management team has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget and which is used to update the budget quarterly during the year. This allows any adverse changes to be accommodated. The analysis will also advise whether new borrowing taken out is fixed or variable.

According to this assessment strategy, at 31 March 2019, if interest rates had been 1% higher with all other variables held constant, the financial effect would be:

	At 31 March 2018 £000	At 31 March 2019 £000
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	16	14
Increase in interest receivable on fixed rate investments that mature within 12 months	-275	-199
Increase in government grant receivable for financing costs	0	0
Impact on (-) Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	-259	-185
Decrease in fair value of 'available for sale' investment assets	0	0
Impact on Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate investment assets (no impact on the surplus / deficit on the Provision of Services or other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account)	0	0
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowing liabilities (no impact on the surplus / deficit on the Provision of Services or other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account)	5,794	10,354

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

Foreign Exchange Risk

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

45. AUTHORISATION OF ACCOUNTS FOR APPROVAL

The Statement of Accounts for Mansfield District Council was signed by the responsible financial officer on the 30 May 2019.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) summarises the transactions relating to the provision, maintenance and management of the Council's housing stock. The account has to be self-financing and cannot be subsidised by the General Fund.

The HRA income and expenditure statement below 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.

The Council charge rents to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The increase or decrease in the year, on the basis of which rents are raised, is shown in the Movement on the HRA Statement.

2017/2018 £000	Income and Expenditure Statement	Note	2018/2019 £000
Income			
-25,557	Dwelling rents		-24,895
-573	Non-dwelling rents		-606
-1,193	Charges for services and facilities	3	-1,067
-835	Contribution towards expenditure	4,5	-1,570
-28,158	Total Income		-28,138
Expenditure			
7,316	Repairs and maintenance		7,954
7,391	Supervision and management		7,379
180	Rents, rates, taxes and other charges		137
7,991	Depreciation, impairment and revaluation losses of non-current assets	6,7	16,322
37	Debt Management costs		32
237	Increase in bad debt provision		150
23,152	Total Expenditure		31,974
Net cost of HRA Services as included in the			
-5,006	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)		3,836
526	HRA services' share of Corporate and Democratic Core		347
-4,480	Net Expenditure or (-) Income for HRA Services		4,183
HRA share of operating income and expenditure included in the CIES			
-392	(-) Gain / loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	9	53
2,951	Interest payable and similar charges	10	2,797
-43	Revaluation and impairment of investment property	8	211
-83	Interest and investment income	10	-292
-2,047	(-) Surplus / Deficit for the year on HRA Services		6,952

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2017/2018 £000	Movement on the Housing Revenue Account	Note	2018/2019 £000
-23,474	Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year		-24,760
-2,047	(-) Surplus / deficit for the year on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement		6,952
761	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	9	-9,243
-1,286	Net (-) increase / decrease before transfers to or from reserves		-2,291
0	Transfer to / from reserves		0
-1,286	(-) Increase / decrease in year on the HRA		-2,291
-24,760	Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year		-27,051

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)**1. DWELLING RENTS**

This represents the total rent due from council tenants excluding any empty properties:

- The average weekly rent during 2018/2019 was £72.78 (£73.45 in 2017/2018).
- Voids (empty properties) accounted for 1.18% of the total stock as at 31 March 2019 (1.44% at the 31 March 2018).

Since August 2014, the Council has managed properties on behalf of the ASRA Housing Association. In 2018/2019, 100 properties were managed (100 in 2017/2018). Included in dwelling rents for 2018/2019 is income of £164,000, which under the terms of agreement the Council received a management fee of £150,000 (£150,000 in 2017/2018) and £14,000 which was a 50% share of rents collected by the Council in excess of 90% (£21,000 in 2017/2018).

During 2018/2019, the Council raised rent charges on the ASRA properties totalling £390,000, and collected £379,000 (97.19%). In 2017/2018 the rent charges for ASRA properties were £396,000 and collected £398,000 (100.47%).

2. NON-DWELLING RENTS

This represents rent received from the other HRA non-current assets which are not defined dwellings, for example shops and garages.

3. CHARGES FOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES

This includes charges for services provided by the Council in connection with the provision of property for occupancy, and comprises:

	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
District heating	845	403
Sheltered accommodation / warden aided	179	494
Service charges on leased flats	169	170
Total	1,193	1,067

4. CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS EXPENDITURE

This represents charges for services to vulnerable people such as homeless provision and care of the elderly. In 2018/2019 £108,000 was charged for providing these services. (In 2017/2018 the charge was £111,000). Included within contributions towards expenditure are recharges to the HRA for the Housing Repairs service of £290,000 and Housing Needs income of £437,000.

5. TRANSFERS FROM GENERAL FUND FOR SHARED SERVICES

This income relates to services provided by the HRA for the General Fund.

	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
Tenants and residents participation	12	1
Grass cutting in communal areas	117	125
Warden services	130	20
Homeless and housing advice	465	589
Total	724	735

6. DEPRECIATION

Depreciation calculated for HRA non-current assets during 2018/2019 was:

	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
Council Dwellings	4,148	4,208
Non-Current Assets (Other land and buildings)	297	279
Equipment	6	6
Amortisation of intangible assets	19	19
Total	4,470	4,512

7. IMPAIRMENT

During 2018/2019 £11.819million was charged to the Housing Revenue Account for impairment and revaluation losses where there had either been a general fall in the value of the asset or whereby the Council incurred spend on assets for which the value of that expenditure did not lead to a pound for pound increase in that asset. Previous revaluation losses on non dwelling land and buildings was reversed of £9,000.

The following table shows how impairment and revaluation losses were split between Council dwellings, assets under construction and other HRA non-current assets.

	2017/2018 £000	2018/2019 £000
Council dwellings	3,536	11,403
Assets Under Construction	0	0
Non-Current Assets (Other land and buildings)	-21	297
Intangible Assets	6	110
Total	3,521	11,810

Impairment and revaluation losses on HRA assets are charged directly to services within the Net cost of HRA services where there is no balance or an insufficient balance of accumulated gains on the Revaluation Reserve for the relevant assets.

8. REVALUATION AND IMPAIRMENT OF INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Revaluation gains and losses and impairment specific to investment property is shown on the face of the HRA Income and Expenditure Account separate to depreciation and impairment on council dwellings and other land and buildings (non-current assets).

The following table shows the revaluation and impairment amounts charges to the Income and Expenditure Accounts in respect of investment properties:

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Revaluation (-) gains / losses	-43	211
Impairment	0	0
Total	-43	211

Revaluation gains and losses and impairment on investment properties are charged under “HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement,” and included within the surplus or deficit on the HRA for the year.

Both the revaluation amounts and impairment are reversed out of the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement through the Movement on the HRA Statement so that it does not impact on the rent chargeable for dwellings.

9. NOTES TO THE MOVEMENT ON THE HRA STATEMENT

2017/2018	2018/2019
£000	£000
Items included in the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement but excluded from the movement on HRA Statement for the Year	
Difference between any other item of income and expenditure determined in accordance with the SORP and determined in accordance with statutory requirement	
-3,478	-12,020
392 Gains / (-) loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	-53
-372 Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with the Code	-234
-3,458	-12,307
Items not included in the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement but included within the movement on HRA Statement for the Year	
3,000 Voluntary set aside for debt repayment	1,500
1,219 Capital expenditure funded by the HRA	1,564
4,219	3,064
761	-9,243
Net additional amount required by statute to be debited / (-) credited to the HRA Statement for the year	

10. CAPITAL CHARGES

The HRA receives a proportion of the interest received by the Council in respect of its cash management. There is a statutory calculation (Item 8 Credit) which determines the amount received.

Conversely, the HRA also pays a proportion of the interest owed by the Council for loans that have been taken out, which forms part of the Item 8 Debit.

From 1 April 2012, Local Authorities are allowed to determine how they calculate the level of interest charged to the Housing Revenue Account for pooled loans (that is, all loans prior to the Housing Self Financing Reform which were held in the General Fund and for which there was a year-end charge for interest payable). Under the new arrangements, Local Authorities are required to ensure that the methodology for charging the Housing Revenue is fair and equitable. The Council has based the calculation on the average debt interest rate for all pooled loans against the HRA Capital Financing Requirement (loans which have been taken out in the past for HRA capital schemes, which are still outstanding).

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Interest Payable:		
Item 8 Debit	1,564	1,410
Self-financing loan fees	0	0
Self-financing loan interest payable	1,387	1,387
Total	2,951	2,797
Interest Receivable:		
Item 8 Credit	-83	-292

The Council does not hold any premiums or discounts in relation to the rescheduling of HRA debt.

11. RENT ARREARS

The arrears outstanding at the 31 March 2019 for rent not paid to the Council are shown in the table below. The figures in respect of rent due are shown separately to the debts outstanding in respect of the charges for the provision of services and facilities.

	31 March 2018	31 March 2019
	£000	£000
Rent Arrears		
Former Tenants	285	113
Current Tenants	776	902
Service and Facilities Arrears		
Former Tenants	1	0
Current Tenants	4	4
Total	1,066	1,019
Outstanding debts as a proportion of gross rent due (rent only)		
Former tenants	1.12%	0.45%
Current tenants	3.04%	3.62%

Bad debts written off in the year amounted to £189,000. The total provision in respect of the £1.019million outstanding debts is £349,000. In 2017/2018 bad debts of £240,000 were written off and the total provision in respect of the £1.066million outstanding debts was £452,000.

12. CONTRIBUTION TO PENSION RESERVES

In order to reconcile the actual payments made to the Nottinghamshire County Council pension scheme to the reduced charges shown within the Housing Revenue Account in respect of the assessed value of employer's contributions, it is necessary for a contribution to be made from the HRA to the Pensions reserve. In 2018/2019 the contribution was £234,000 (£392,000 in 2017/2018). This cost is reversed out due to statutory regulations and has no effect on the HRA balances.

13. HOUSING STOCK

At the 31 March 2019 the Council's housing stock consisted of the following:

Number of Dwellings	Houses	Bungalows	Flats and maisonettes	Total
Bedsits	0	0	47	47
1 bedroom	4	1,286	1,105	2,395
2 bedroom	835	627	630	2,092
3 bedroom	1,802	25	20	1,847
4 or more bedrooms	116	3	1	120
Total Dwellings	2,757	1,941	1,803	6,501
Hostel properties				44
Garages				887
Total				7,432
The movement in housing stock during the year is analysed as follow:				
Stock at 31 March 2018				7,447
Additions to housing stock				65
Sales, demolitions and disposals				-80
Stock at 31 March 2019				7,432

14. ASSET VALUES

The value of the non-current assets held by the HRA at the start of the year and at 31 March 2019 is:

	Value at 31 March 2018 £000	Value at 31 March 2019 £000
Council Dwellings*	190,574	202,816
Operational land and buildings	13,797	10,163
Investment Properties	1,332	1,122
Assets Under Construction	7,226	110
Assets Held for Sale	2,069	1,900
Surplus Assets	681	846
Equipment	11	5
Community Assets	253	2
Closing Balance	215,943	216,964

* The value of Council Dwellings assuming vacant possession is £482,859,368 at 31 March 2019 (£455,374,692 at 31 March 2018). This is reduced by 58% in 2018/2019 (58% in 2017/2018) to reflect the economic cost to Government of providing council housing as dwellings are tenanted and therefore are valued at less than open market value. Included in this figure are 12 dwellings with a total market value of £0.962million which are expected to be sold in 2018/2019 under the right to buy scheme.

15. MAJOR REPAIRS RESERVE

The following table shows the movement on the Major Repairs Reserve during the 2018/2019 financial year:

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Opening Balance	-12,358	-13,679
Depreciation charged to HRA	-4,470	-4,512
Revenue contribution to Capital	-155	-1,117
Financing of capital expenditure	3,304	2,895
Closing Balance	-13,679	-16,413

16. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING OF HRA NON-CURRENT ASSETS

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below, together with the resources that have been used to finance it:

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Expenditure:		
Land and other property	50	556
Council Dwellings	3,536	2,209
Assets Under Construction	4,968	3,005
Intangible asset	6	110
Equipment	0	0
Financed By:		
Capital Receipts	-4,159	-1,101
Major Repairs Reserve	-3,304	-2,895
Revenue contribution to Capital	-1,064	-447
Grants and contributions	-33	-1,437
Borrowing	0	0
Earmarked reserves	0	0
Total	0	0

17. CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Capital Receipts received from the sale of HRA non-current assets were as follows:

	2017/2018	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Sale of council dwellings*	1,626	2,588
Repayment of mortgages	1	1
Disposal of land and other property	81	1,143
Total	1,708	3,732

* Not all of these receipts are available for use by the Council; in 2018/2019, £474,000 (£474,000 in 2017/2018) was paid across to the Government in respect of HRA capital receipts.

THE COLLECTION FUND

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

The Collection Fund is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation of billing authorities, such as Mansfield District Council to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers of Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) and its distribution to local government bodies and the Government.

The Council has a statutory requirement to operate a Collection fund as a separate account to the General Fund. The purpose of the Collection Fund therefore, is to isolate the income and expenditure relating to Council Tax and Non-Domestic Business Rates. The administration costs associated with the collection process are charged to the General Fund.

With effect from 1 April 2013, the local government finance regime was revised with the introduction of the retained business rates scheme. The main aim of the scheme is to give Councils a greater incentive to grow businesses in the District. It does, however, also increase the financial risk due to non-collection and the volatility of the NDR tax base.

All local authorities were given the opportunity to work with neighbouring and partner authorities to develop a bid to become a local authority business rate "pool". Mansfield District Council is part of a Nottinghamshire business rates pool which is administered by Nottinghamshire County Council. Member authorities are treated as a single authority for the purpose of certain calculations under the business rates retention scheme. The advantage of a pool is to potentially generate additional business growth through collaborative working and to smooth out the impact of volatility in business rates income across a wider economic area.

This new arrangement provides a direct link between business rates growth and the amount of money local authorities have to spend on services. Local authorities can keep a proportion of their NDR collected in their area after certain contributions to (levy payments) and from (safety net payments) the Government have been made. The Council's share is 40% with the remainder paid to precepting bodies. For Mansfield District Council the NDR precepting bodies are Central Government (50% share), Nottinghamshire County Council (9% share) and Nottinghamshire Fire Authority (1% share).

The national code of practice followed by Local Authorities in England stipulates that a Collection Fund Income and Expenditure account is included in the Council's accounts. The Collection Fund balance sheet meanwhile is incorporated into the Council's consolidated balance sheet. The balance of the Collection Fund is disaggregated at the year-end to attribute relevant amounts to the precepting authorities (shown as debtors or creditors in the Balance Sheet) and the billing Council (Mansfield District Council).

COLLECTION FUND STATEMENT

2017/18			COLLECTION FUND			2018/19		
Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Total £000		Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Total £000		
INCOME								
0	-52,450	-52,450	Council Tax Receivable	0	-55,350	-55,350		
-26,974	0	-26,974	Business Rates Receivable	-29,362	0	-29,362		
-26,974	-52,450	-79,424		-29,362	-55,350	-84,712		
EXPENDITURE								
Apportionment of Previous Year Surplus or (Deficit)								
643	0	643	Central Government	-1,080	0	-1,080		
515	288	803	Mansfield District Council	-864	0	-864		
116	2,013	2,129	Nottinghamshire County Council	-194	0	-194		
13	115	128	Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service	-22	0	-22		
0	281	281	Nottinghamshire Police Authority	0	0	0		
1,287	2,697	3,984	Surplus or (-) Deficit balance carried forward	-2,160	0	-2,160		
PRECEPTS, DEMANDS AND SHARES								
14,101	0	14,101	Central Government	13,800	0	13,800		
11,282	5,338	16,620	Mansfield District Council	11,041	5,339	16,380		
2,538	39,065	41,603	Nottinghamshire County Council	2,484	41,029	43,513		
282	2,176	2,458	Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service	276	2,241	2,517		
0	5,300	5,300	Nottinghamshire Police Authority	0	5,648	5,648		
0	89	89	Warsop Parish Council	0	104	104		
28,203	51,968	80,171		27,601	54,361	81,962		
CHARGES TO COLLECTION FUND								
0	0	0	Write offs of uncollectable amounts	0	0	0		
257	295	552	Increase/(-) Decrease in Bad Debt Provision	429	247	676		
396	0	396	Increase/(-) Decrease in Provision for Appeals	3,964	0	3,964		
0	-8	-8	Hardship relief	0	-8	-8		
0	0	0	Care Leavers relief	0	-15	-15		
66	0	66	Renewable energy	78	0	78		
127	0	127	Cost of Collection	128	0	128		
394	0	394	Transitional Protection Payments	-33	0	-33		
1,240	287	1,527		4,566	224	4,790		
3,756	2,502	6,258	(-) Surplus or Deficit in year	645	-765	-120		
-1,592	-2,310	-3,902	(-) Surplus or Deficit balance brought forward	2,164	192	2,356		
2,164	192	2,356	(-) Surplus or Deficit balance carried forward	2,809	-573	2,236		

INCOME FROM BUSINESS RATEPAYERS

Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) or Business Rates are paid by businesses. Central Government specifies an annual rate in the pound 49.3p in 2018/2019 (47.9p in 2017/2018) and local businesses pay an annual bill calculated by multiplying the rateable value of their premises by this annual rate; there are a number of reliefs available, for example to small businesses and charities.

The Council collects and distributes business rates from rate-payers to the main preceptors and central government. Previously the government received all of the income due under Non Domestic Rates (NDR) and distributed this back to authorities by mainstream funding through the formula grant system.

The NDR income collectable in 2018/2019 after reliefs was £29.4million (£27.0million in 2017/2018).

The Council receives an allowance from the Collection Fund towards the collection of Business Rates, for 2018/2019 this was £127,686 (£126,789 in 2017/2018).

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019
Total Rateable Value (£000)	74,503	74,983
Non Domestic Rating Multiplier	47.9p	49.3p
Small Business Multiplier	46.6p	48.0p

As a result of being in the Nottinghamshire pool, for 2018/2019 the Council is forecasted to receive a returned levy of £104,717 (2017/2018 £117,370).

The surplus in Business Rates of £2.809million (Surplus of £2.164million as at 31 March 2018) will be carried forward into the 2019/2020 financial year to be recovered by Central Government and the major preceptors.

Business Rates Appeals (NDR – Non-Domestic Rates)

Under the Business Rates Retention Scheme, local authorities are required to provide for the potential loss of business rates as a result of businesses successfully appealing against the rateable valuation of property occupied. The provision is funded from the Collection Fund and the cost shared between the Members of the Business Rates pool. The total of the appeals provisions is £6.6million (2017/2018 £2.7million) with the Council being responsible for £2.6million (2017/2018 £1.1million).

The £2.6million provision for appeals is included within the Council's disaggregated share of the collection fund balances held in the consolidated balance sheet.

COUNCIL TAX

Council Tax derives from charges raised according to the value of residential properties, which have been classified into 9 valuation bands (A-H) for this specific purpose. Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to be

taken from the Collection Fund by the Council for the forthcoming year and dividing this by the Council Tax base (i.e. the equivalent number of band D dwellings.)

The Council Tax Base for the 2018/2019 financial year was 28,905.51 and was calculated as shown below:

Band	Number of Chargeable Properties	Ratio to Band D	Number of Band D Equivalents
A*	44.5	5/9	24.7
A	17,890.6	6/9	11,927.1
B	8,082.3	7/9	6,286.2
C	5,786.9	8/9	5,143.9
D	3,449.5	9/9	3,449.5
E	1,335.2	11/9	1,631.9
F	382.2	13/9	552.1
G	179.0	15/9	298.3
H	16.0	18/9	32.0
Total	37,166.2		29,345.7

Less adjustment for collection rate -440.2

Council Tax Base 2018/2019 28,905.5

The basic amount of Council Tax for a Band D property was £1,911.33 in 2018/2019. (£1,824.68 in 2017/2018).

GROUP ACCOUNTS

Introduction

The Council is required under the Local Government Act 2003 to produce a set of Group accounts where it has subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates. The criteria for deciding if the Council has such relationships is laid down by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2018/19 based on International Financial Reporting Standards (referred to within these accounts as “the Code”). The Code has been developed to bring Council accounts in line with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) which other reporting bodies have to comply with and to assist users of the accounts to understand better the Council's overall financial position. A Council with interests in subsidiaries, associates and/or joint ventures is required to produce Group Accounts in addition to their single entity financial statements unless these interests are not considered to be material.

Group Accounts are the financial statements of a group in which the assets, liabilities, reserves, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent (reporting authority) and its subsidiaries plus the investment in associates and interests in joint ventures are presented as those of a single economic entity.

The Council has undertaken a review of all its relationships with other bodies and is required to consolidate its accounts with Mansfield Homes Ltd. The Council is the sole shareholder in Mansfield Homes Ltd, which is a development company set up to build new homes in the Mansfield district to meet the demands in the draft Local plan. Group Accounts show the consolidated position of the Group entity of Mansfield District Council and Mansfield Homes.

The company accounts for Mansfield Homes Ltd have been produced by their external accountant, with a year end of 31 March. The accounts for 2018/2019, which have been consolidated here, have been audited by Mansfield Homes Ltd's auditors and have been given an unqualified audit opinion. Consolidation adjustments have been made to align these accounts with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2018/2019.

Accounting Policies

The notes which follow the main statements detail any variations from the accounting policies used by the Council and should be read in conjunction with the relevant notes in the Council's accounts. The consolidation has been done on a merger basis as Mansfield Homes Ltd is wholly owned by the Council.

Taxation

Mansfield Homes Ltd is subject to a charge for taxation which is based upon the results for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Except where otherwise required, full provision is made without discounting in respect of all timing differences which have arisen but are not reversed at the balance sheet date.

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CIES)

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation (or rents). Authorities raise taxation (and rents) to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) and the Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS).

2017/2018			Portfolio	Note	2018/2019		
Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000			Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000
6,369	-2,274	4,095	Corporate		7,016	-900	6,116
6,451	-3,953	2,498	Regeneration and Growth		6,487	-3,940	2,547
10,575	-4,522	6,053	Environment and Wellbeing		11,037	-3,673	7,364
3,922	-1,281	2,641	Safer Communities		2,774	-345	2,429
40,651	-37,958	2,693	Finance		39,173	-35,865	3,308
2,579	-636	1,943	Housing Services		2,815	-748	2,067
0	0	0	Housing Services - Mansfield Homes Ltd	1	138	-209	-71
23,677	-28,157	-4,480	Housing Revenue Account		29,672	-28,138	1,534
94,224	-78,781	15,443	Cost of Services		99,112	-73,818	25,294
		-34	Other Operating Expenditure				220
		3,503	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	1			3,846
		-14,709	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income				-15,341
		4,203	(-) Surplus / Deficit on Provision of Services				14,019
		-9,298	(-) Surplus / Deficit on revaluation of non-current assets				-15,311
		-6,746	Re-measurement on Pension assets and liabilities				-13,850
		0	Other Income				-130
		-16,044	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				-29,291
		-11,841	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				-15,272

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Group. The net assets of the Group (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Group. Reserves are reported in two categories:

- 3) **Usable reserves**, that is, those reserves that the Group may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt).
- 4) **Unusable reserves**, that is, those that the Group is not able to use to provide services. This category includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations.

2017/2018	Balance Sheet	Note	MDC	Mansfield Homes LTD	Inter comp Adj	Group
£000	31 March 2019		2018/2019 £000	2018/2019 £000	2018/2019 £000	2018/2019 £000
319,153	Property, Plant and Equipment		318,332	1	0	318,333
378	Heritage Assets		378	0	0	378
28,642	Investment Property		65,471	0	0	65,471
72	Intangible Assets		36	0	0	36
1,645	Long Term Debtors	3	5,571	0	-4,564	1,007
349,890	Long Term Assets		389,788	1	-4,564	385,225
20,530	Short Term Investments		14,043	0	0	14,043
322	Inventories	2	415	5,810	0	6,225
6,545	Short Term Debtors	4	8,938	7	-857	8,088
4,600	Assets Held for Sale		1,967	0	0	1,967
2,852	Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	586	80	0	666
34,849	Current Assets		25,949	5,897	-857	30,989
-2,071	Short Term Borrowing		-4,210	0	0	-4,210
-6,379	Short Term Creditors	6	-8,345	-5,898	5,420	-8,823
-1,061	Provisions		-2,646	0	0	-2,646
-9,511	Current Liabilities		-15,201	-5,898	5,420	-15,679
-74,130	Long Term Borrowing		-90,573	0	0	-90,573
-112,165	Pensions Liability		-106,019	0	0	-106,019
-4	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance		0	0	0	0
-763	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance		-578	0	0	-578
-187,062	Long Term Liabilities		-197,170	0	0	-197,170
188,166	Net Assets		203,366	0	0	203,366
60,990	Usable Reserves		71,738	0	0	71,738
127,176	Unusable Reserves		131,628	0	0	131,628
188,166	Total Reserves		203,366	0	0	203,366

GROUP CASHFLOW STATEMENT

The Cash Flow statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Group during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Group generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities.

The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Group are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from recipients of services provided by the Group.

Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Group's future service delivery.

Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (that is, borrowing) to the Group.

2017/2018	Cash Flow Statement	2018/2019
£000		£000
-4,203	Net surplus or (-) deficit on the provision of services	-14,090
15,858	Adjustments to net surplus / (-) deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	34,945
1,735	Adjustments for items in the net surplus / (-) deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	-3,934
13,390	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	16,921
-8,042	Investing Activities	-39,572
-5,827	Financing Activities	20,465
-479	Net Increase or (-)decrease in cash and cash equivalents	-2,186
3,331	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	2,852
2,852	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	666

GROUP ACCOUNT NOTES

Introduction

The following notes have been prepared on an exception basis with only those items that have changed from Mansfield District Council's Accounts being included. For all other items reference should be made to the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement and Balance Sheet and the appropriate Note.

1. INTER-COMPANY TRANSACTIONS

The Group Accounts exclude transactions between the two organisations; this ensures that expenditure and income is only reflected once within the accounts. The elements of the accounts adjusted for intercompany transactions are detailed below.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	MDC £000	Mansfield Homes Ltd £000	Group £000
Cost of Services	25,365	-71	25,294
Other Operating Expenditure	220	0	220
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	3,846	71	3,917
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	-15,341	0	-15,341
(-) Surplus / Deficit on Provision of Services	14,090	0	14,090

2. INVENTORIES

The following table shows the breakdown of inventories (stock) carried in the Balance Sheet.

Location	MDC £000	Mansfield Homes Ltd £000	Group £000
Hermitage Lane Depot	85	0	85
Vale Road Depot	322	0	322
Museum & Theatre	8	0	8
Work in Progress - Development Properties	0	5,810	5,810
Total	415	5,810	6,225

3. LONG TERM DEBTORS

The amounts due to the Group were:

	MDC	Mansfield Homes Ltd	Group Total
	£000	£000	£000
Sundry Debtors	478	0	478
Car loans	80	0	80
NCC transferred debt	406	0	406
Council mortgages	31	0	31
Warsop Parish Council	12	0	12
Service Company	4,564	0	4,564
Inter-company transactions	-4,564	0	-4,564
	1,007	0	1,007

4. SHORT TERM DEBTORS

The amounts due to the Group were:

	MDC	Mansfield Homes Ltd	Group Total
	£000	£000	£000
Central Government Bodies	877	0	877
Other local authorities	1,828	0	1,828
Inter-company transactions	-857	0	-857
Public Corporations and Trading Funds:			
Other public bodies	58	0	58
Customs and Excise	0	0	0
Other Entities and Individuals:			
Housing rent arrears	1,019	0	1,019
Collection Fund	974	0	974
Car loans to employees	61	0	61
Service prepayments	1,184	0	1,184
Sundry debtors	4,759	7	4,766
Sub-Total	9,903	7	9,910
Less provision for bad debt:			
Housing rent arrears	-735	0	-735
Sundry debtors	-1,087	0	-1,087
Total	8,081	7	8,088

5. CASH and CASH EQUIVALENTS

The balance of cash and cash equivalents held by the Group is made up of the following:

	MDC	Mansfield Homes Ltd	Group
	£000	£000	£000
Cash Equivalents	1,200	0	1,200
Cash held by the Council	6	0	6
Joint Crematorium Committee	800	0	800
Bank current accounts	-1,420	80	-1,340
Total	586	80	666

6. CREDITORS

The amounts owed by the Group were:

	MDC	Mansfield Homes Ltd	Group
	£000	£000	£000
Central Government Bodies	-562	0	-562
Other local authorities	-1,317	0	-1,317
Public Corporations and Trading Funds	0	0	0
Inter-company transactions	-5,898	5,420	-478
Other Entities and Individuals:			
Council tax prepayment	0	0	0
Housing rent prepayment	-532	0	-532
Collection Fund	-2,738	0	-2,738
Sundry creditors	-3,196	0	-3,196
Total	-14,243	5,420	-8,823

Mansfield District Council

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (AGS)

2018/2019

1. Scope of Responsibility

- 1.1 Mansfield District Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively. Mansfield District Council also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.
- 1.2 In discharging this overall responsibility, Mansfield District Council is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, and which includes arrangements for the management of risk.
- 1.3 Mansfield District Council has approved and adopted a code of corporate governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government 2016 Edition*. A copy of the code is on our website or can be obtained from the Civic Centre, Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield, NG19 7BH. This statement explains how Mansfield District Council has complied with the code and also meets the requirements of Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, Regulation 6(1) which requires all relevant bodies to prepare an AGS.

2. The Purpose of the Governance Framework

- 2.1 The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values, by which the authority is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads its communities. It enables the authority to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate services and value for money.
- 2.2 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 Mansfield District

Council's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood and potential impact of those risks being realised and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

- 2.3 The governance framework has been in place at Mansfield District Council for the year ended 31 March 2019 and up to the date of approval of the statement of accounts.

3. **Statement of Overall Opinion**

- 3.1 It is our opinion, based upon the content of this AGS, that the Council's governance framework is robust and that the governance arrangements have proved to be highly effective during 2018/2019.
- 3.2 The Governance and Ethics Committee is satisfied that the Corporate Governance Action Plan enclosed as Table 2 in Section 5 of this AGS includes all the improvements identified from the effectiveness reviews carried out of the Council's governance arrangements and that the actions to address them are adequate.
- 3.3 The Council is committed to fully implement, during 2019/2020, the improvements detailed in the Corporate Governance Action Plan, with the Governance and Ethics Committee being responsible for monitoring implementation.

Executive Mayor

Date

Chief Executive Officer

Date

4. **Implementation of Corporate Governance Action Plan – 2017/2018**

- 4.1 Table 1 below provides the position in respect of implementing the actions from the effectiveness reviews carried out to inform the 2017/2018 AGS:

Table 1 - Corporate Governance 2017/2018 Action Plan – Position Statement as at 31 March 2019

Ref	Action	Lead officer	Target Completion Date	Position as at 31 March 2019
1	To produce contract management guidance as part of the financial decision making procedures review	Adrian Pullen	31 December 2018	Implemented
2	To evaluate the draft budgeting guidance and related protocols as part of the financial decision making procedures review prior to final issue	Eve Allsop	30 June 2018	Revised target completion date of 30 September 2019
3	To ensure that the overarching objective of embedding the Corporate Risk & Opportunity Management Strategy is achieved	Adrian Pullen	30 September 2018	An action plan to ensure that the Council has effective and proportionate corporate risk and opportunity management arrangements was endorsed by the Audit Committee in January 2019

Mansfield District Council – Statement of Accounts 2018/2019

Ref	Action	Lead officer	Target Completion Date	Position as at 31 March 2019
4	Refresher training will be undertaken on the Council's counter fraud and corruption arrangements for employees and Members	Adrian Pullen	30 September 2018	Revised counter fraud testing arrangements have been introduced which will inform a programme of promotional initiatives and training during 2019/2020
5	The extended use of data analytical tools by the Council will be considered	Adrian Pullen	30 September 2018	Initial research has been undertaken with a briefing note to be presented to the Head of Law and Governance during 2019/2020
6	The recommended practice of counter fraud staff being consulted in respect of fraud proofing new policies, strategies and initiatives will be considered as part of the review of financial decision making procedures and reporting template	Adrian Pullen	30 September 2018	Implemented
7	To produce a long term financial strategy	Mick Andrews	30 September 2018	Implemented

Ref	Action	Lead officer	Target Completion Date	Position as at 31 March 2019
8	To implement the agreed actions from Internal Audit's review of performance management particularly in respect of service planning	As detailed in the performance management implementation plan		Implemented
9	To implement the agreed actions from the External Quality Assessment (EQA) of Internal Audit	Adrian Pullen	As detailed in the EQA action plan	Implemented
10	To implement agreed actions from the review of financial decision making procedures	As detailed in the action plan produced at the end of the project		Revised Financial Regulations to be presented to the Governance and Ethics Committee in July 2019 for scrutiny prior to formal approval

5. **Significant Governance Issues / Areas for Improvement – 2018/2019**

5.1 No significant governance issues have been identified during 2018/2019

5.2 Table 2 below details the actions required to deliver the improvements identified from the reviews carried out during 2018/2019 of the effectiveness of the Council's governance arrangements:

Table 2 – Corporate Governance Action Plan – 2018/2019

Ref	Source	Action	Lead officer	Target Completion Date
1	Corporate Governance Action Plan – 2017/2018	To produce and issue budget management guidance and related protocols	Eve Allsop	30 September 2019
2	Corporate Governance Action Plan – 2017/2018	The extended use of data analytical tools by the Council will be considered	Adrian Pullen	30 September 2019
3	Corporate Governance Action Plan – 2017/2018	To present the Council's revised Financial Regulations to the Governance and Ethics Committee in July 2019 for scrutiny prior to formal approval	Adrian Pullen	31 July 2019
4	Review of the Council's Corporate Risk and Opportunity Management Arrangements	To implement the action plan endorsed by the Audit Committee in January 2019	Adrian Pullen	31 August 2019

Ref	Source	Action	Lead officer	Target Completion Date
4	Review of the Council's Counter Fraud & Corruption Arrangements	To deliver a programme of promotional counter fraud initiatives and training during 2019/2020	Adrian Pullen	31 March 2020
5	Review of the Council's Ethical Governance Arrangements	To review the effectiveness of the Council's overview and scrutiny arrangements	Sarah Hall	30 September 2019
6	Review of the Council's Ethical Governance Arrangements	To support the new Governance and Ethics Committee and deliver a comprehensive training programme to its members	Adrian Pullen / Sarah Hall	31 March 2020
7	Review of the Council's Ethical Governance Arrangements	To deliver training on the Officer Code of Conduct	Karen Barke	31 October 2019
8	Corporate Governance Review	To finalise supporting guidance relevant to the revised Financial Regulations	Adrian Pullen / Eve Allsop	30 September 2019

6. The Governance Framework

Vision and Priorities

- 6.1 The Council's vision and priorities are contained in its Corporate Plan. All departments are required to develop service delivery plans which link to the Corporate Plan.

The vision of Mansfield District Council as stated in its Corporate Plan is to:

“maintain a safe and caring district where everybody can succeed”

The Council's vision will be realised through a set of priority areas around economic prosperity, quality of life and community safety.

The Council's key priorities until 2019 are:

- A thriving, vibrant and sustainable district
- Strong, safe and resilient communities
- Clean and welcoming environment

- 6.2 The Council's Corporate Values of Excellence, Integrity, Teamwork, Empower and Involve, and Passion and Pride summarise its way of thinking to deliver positive outcomes for its customers.

Underpinning the Corporate Values is its commitment to equality as it aims to treat everyone fairly and strives to achieve equality for its diverse communities.

- 6.3 The Council's Long Term Financial Strategy (LTFS) for 2019/2020 to 2028/2029 supports the Corporate Plan and identifies its financial implications. It shows the approach the Council will take in order to deliver its services and priorities within its financial constraints and in doing so how it will look to provide value for money.

- 6.4 The Council is currently delivering its Transformation Plan which sets out how it will become an innovative, efficient, customer focussed, high performing 21st Century Authority.

- 6.5 A key element of the Transformation Plan is the purchase of commercial assets to help resource the LTFS. This initiative is overseen by the Council's Asset Acquisition Board.

- 6.6 The Council is the sole shareholder in Mansfield Homes Ltd which is a development company set up to build new homes in the Mansfield district to meet the demands in the draft Local Plan.

Quality of Services

- 6.7 The Council has an ongoing commitment to community engagement and empowerment and has a Community Involvement Strategy and toolkit to accompany the Customer Insight and Journey Mapping toolkits.
- 6.8 The Council has a performance management software package which brings together all the Council's performance data in one place and enables effective monitoring of performance in respect of key indicators.
- 6.9 The Council in accordance with its Contract Procedure Rules and Procurement Guidance aims to promote effective procurement practices across the whole organisation to support delivery of its Corporate Plan.
- 6.10 The Council's Data Protection Officer and the Shared Legal Service have lead on the implementation of the new General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR)
- 6.11 The Council has in place a corporate complaints system which ensures effective monitoring and action is taken where appropriate.

Constitutional Matters

- 6.12 The Council has adopted a Constitution, which sets out how the Council operates, how decisions are made and the procedures which are followed to ensure that these are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people
- 6.13 The facilitation of policy and decision making is through the Executive Mayor and Cabinet. Meetings are open to the public except where exempt or confidential matters are being discussed. In addition portfolio holders and senior officers can make decisions under delegated powers. The Council publishes a "Notice of Key Decisions" which contains details of all key decisions to be made by the Council.
- 6.14 The Chief Executive as Head of Paid Service has a duty to monitor and review the operation of the Council's Constitution to ensure its aims and principles are given full effect.

Codes of Conduct

- 6.15 The Council has adopted codes of conduct for both Members and employees and also has a protocol for member/employee/partner relations. The codes include reference to the need to declare any interest which may conflict with the individual's role at the Council, with registers maintained for any such interest to be recorded and monitored.
- 6.16 Compliance with the member and employee codes of conduct is currently monitored by the Council's Standards and Personnel Committees respectively but will be the responsibility of the new Governance and Ethics Committee from May 2019.

- 6.17 The Council has in place a whistle-blowing code which ensures that any referrals under the code are fully investigated, with findings reported to the Statutory Officers, senior managers and the Governance & Ethics Committee as appropriate.

Policies, Procedures, Laws and Regulations

- 6.18 The Assistant Chief Executive Officer is designated as the Council's Monitoring Officer. It is the function of the Monitoring Officer to ensure compliance with established policies, procedures, laws and regulations.
- 6.19 The financial management of the authority is conducted in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the Council's Financial Regulations. The Council has designated the Head of Finance as the Chief Finance Officer in accordance with Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972.
- 6.20 The Council's Local Code of Corporate Governance fully conforms with the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the *Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government*.
- 6.21 The Council maintains an Internal Audit Service, which operates in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS) and CIPFA's Local Government Application Note (2019).
- 6.22 The Council has robust policies and procedures relating to the use of resources and the corporate governance framework, including Financial Regulations and Contract Procedure Rules, Scheme of Delegation, IT Strategy, Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy and Whistle-blowing Code.

Risk and Opportunity Management

- 6.23 The Council recognises that it has a responsibility to identify, evaluate and manage risks whilst still creating a fertile climate for innovation. It therefore supports a structured approach through the implementation of its Corporate Risk and Opportunity Management Strategy with an annual report on its effectiveness.
- 6.24 The Council has a Risk and Opportunity Monitoring Group which has defined terms of reference to monitor the effective delivery of the Council's Corporate Risk and Opportunity Management Strategy across the authority. In addition the Council's Governance & Ethics Committee is responsible for monitoring the effective development and operation of risk and opportunity management.

Audit Committee

- 6.25 The Council has a Governance & Ethics Committee which is fully compliant with the guidance provided in CIPFA's *Audit Committees – Practical Guidance for Local Authorities 2018 edition*.
- 6.26 The Council has approved the merger of the Audit and Standards Committees into a new Governance and Ethics Committee from May 2019.

Development and Training Needs

- 6.27 There is an induction programme in place for newly appointed officers and Members, with their ongoing training needs being determined by means of one to one discussions with Members and annual interviews of employees in accordance with the Council's personal development scheme.
- 6.28 There are opportunities for Members and officers to update their knowledge on a regular basis by using the Council's training and development programme, which includes training on corporate governance.
- 6.29 The Council also has a peer coaching and mentoring programme for Members and has a management development programme for officers based upon its competency framework.
- 6.30 In accordance with the Member Development Charter for the East Midlands, the Council has a comprehensive member development programme in place.

7. Review of Effectiveness

- 7.1 Mansfield District Council has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of the senior managers within the authority who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Audit and Assurance Manager's annual report, and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.
- 7.2 The process that has been applied in reviewing the effectiveness of the Council's governance framework includes:
- The Council has carried out a self assessment of its compliance with the CIPFA Statement on the *Role of the Head of Internal Audit in Public Service Organisations (2019 edition)* with no areas of non-compliance being identified
 - The Audit and Assurance Manager's review of the Council's level of compliance with its adopted Local Code of Corporate Governance concluded that the overall level of compliance is high, although areas were identified where it was considered that there was an opportunity for further improvement.
 - The Audit and Assurance Manager has completed a review of the Council's ethical governance arrangements with an overall excellent assurance level being achieved
 - The Standards Committee monitors Members' compliance with the Code of Conduct and considers any action required from this monitoring. No significant issues have been identified

- The Council's counter fraud and corruption arrangements have been reviewed during 2018/2019 to ensure that they continue to be effective and are fully compliant with both the Local Government Counter Fraud and Corruption strategy 2016-2019 and CIPFA's Code of Practice on "managing the risk of fraud and corruption". Areas for improvement identified have been included in Table 2 of this statement
- An action plan to ensure that the Council continues to have effective and proportionate corporate risk and opportunity management arrangements was endorsed by the Audit Committee in January 2019.
- The Council has a number of Overview and Scrutiny Committees which provide an overview and scrutiny role. They can "call in" a decision which has been made by the Executive or an officer (where the decision is a key decision) but not yet implemented, to enable them to consider whether they consider the decision is appropriate. They also enquire into issues which are of local concern
- The Audit Committee received a variety of reports during 2018/2019 both from internal assurance providers and from external audit in accordance with its terms of reference as detailed in the Council's constitution
- Internal Audit is responsible for monitoring the quality and effectiveness of systems of internal control in line with its Charter
- The Audit and Assurance Manager's Annual Report for 2018/2019 gave an unqualified opinion
- External Audit's Annual Governance report, which summarises the findings from their 2017/2018 audit work gave an unqualified opinion on the financial statements and did not identify any material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control
- The Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman's annual report was presented to the Audit Committee which detailed their findings in respect of complaints received by them in 2017/2018 with only two being upheld



Glossary of Financial and Accounting Terms

PLEASE NOTE: *This glossary provides an explanation of terms, not precise definitions. It should not be used as a substitute for the more detailed and specific definitions given in statute, codes of practice and technical guidance. It should be used in conjunction with explanations provided within and supporting the accounting statements.*

ACCOUNTING PERIOD The period of time covered by the statement of accounts, normally 12 months commencing on 1 April and finishing on 31 March the following year. The end of the accounting period is the Balance Sheet date.

ACCRUAL An amount included in the accounts to cover income or expenditure relating to an accounting period but for which payment has not been received or made. This means that income and expenditure is recognised in the accounts when they are earned or incurred, not when money is exchanged.

AGENCY SERVICES Services, which are performed by a local authority, where the authority legally responsible for the service reimburses the agent (the authority doing the work) for the cost of the work carried out.

BALANCE SHEET A statement of the recorded assets, liabilities and other balances in monetary terms, at the end of an accounting period.

BILLING AUTHORITY A local authority responsible for collecting the council tax and business rates from within its district (Mansfield is a billing authority).

BUDGET A statement defining the Council's policies over a specified period of time (usually an accounting period) in terms of finance.

BUSINESS RATES The business rate retention scheme was introduced from 1 April 2014 which provided a direct link between business rates growth and the amount of money local authorities have to spend on services. Local authorities can keep a proportion of their business rates collected in their area after certain contributions to and from the Government have been made.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS The proceeds from the sale of council houses, buildings, land and other assets. Capital receipts can be used to finance new capital expenditure, within rules set down by central government, but they cannot be used to finance revenue expenditure.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE This includes expenditure on the acquisition of, or major enhancement of fixed assets such as land, property and other structures.

COMMUNITY ASSETS The assets that a local council holds that may have restrictions on their use and disposal which include playing fields and parks.

COUNCIL TAX The main source of local taxation for councils. It is levied on households within the council's area by the billing authority and distributed to the County Council, Police and Fire Authorities, and to meet the cost of the Council's own general fund services.

COUNCIL TAX BANDS Each property in a local authority's area is valued by Central Government's Valuation Office Agency, and placed in one of 8 bands ranging from A to H. Each Band is averaged out in relation to **Band D**, bands A to C paying less, and bands E to H paying more on an increasing scale.

COUNCIL TAX SUPPORT The assistance provided by billing authorities to adults on low incomes to help them pay their council tax bill.

CREDITORS An amount owed by a council for work done, goods received or services rendered relating to the accounting period, but for which payment has not yet been made.

CURRENT ASSETS An amount held at the balance sheet date, which will be used within the following accounting period; for example, stock, cash and debtors.

CURRENT LIABILITY An amount owing at the balance sheet date, which will be paid in the next accounting period; for example, creditors, cash and loan repayments.

DEBTORS An amount owing to a council relating to the accounting period, but for which money has not yet been received.

DEPRECIATION The reduction in value of a fixed asset due to age or deterioration through usage.

EARMARKED RESERVES The amounts put aside to meet specific liabilities in the future. The main Council reserves are its Capital and Insurance Funds.

EIP – Equal Instalments of Principal, a type of loan where each payment includes an equal amount in respect of loan principal, therefore the interest due with each payment reduces as the principal is eroded, and so the total amount reduces with each instalment.

FINANCE LEASE A form of borrowing, usually for land and buildings, where the ownership of the fixed asset eventually passes over to the Council.

GENERAL FUND The main revenue fund of the Council that is used for day-to-day spending on services. Mansfield's general fund is split between its main service such as Leisure and Regulatory Services. Expenditure on the provision of Housing, however, must be charged to a separate Housing Revenue Account (HRA).

GENERAL RESERVES The amounts put aside, but not allocated to meet, any future spending commitments. The Council's main general reserves are its General Fund and Housing Revenue Account Balances.

HERITAGE ASSETS A tangible asset with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained for its contribution to knowledge and culture.

HOUSING BENEFIT The allowance to persons on low income to meet, in whole or part, their rent. Local authorities pay benefit but central government refunds most of the cost of the benefits and of the running costs of administering the service. Benefit paid to the authority's own tenants is known as **rent rebate** and that paid to private sector tenants as **rent allowance**.

HOUSING SUBSIDY A government grant paid to housing authorities towards the cost of providing, managing and maintaining council dwellings.

IMPAIRMENT The reduction in the market value of a fixed asset due to significant changes in the market (i.e. introduction of new technology), obsolescence, or damage, etc.

LOBO - Lender Option Borrower Option The interest rate is initially fixed, but the *lender* has the “**option**” to propose or impose, on pre-determined future dates, such as every 5 years, a new fixed rate. The *borrower* has the “**option**” to either accept the new rate or repay the entire loan.

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION The minimum amount that must be charged against the Council's revenue accounts each year to repay borrowing and finance leases.

NET BOOK VALUE The amount at which fixed assets are included (valued) in the balance sheet, i.e. their historic value or current valuation less depreciation.

NET CURRENT REPLACEMENT COST The cost of replacing or recreating a fixed asset in its existing condition or existing use.

NET REALISABLE VALUE The open market value of the asset in its existing use.

NON-CURRENT ASSETS An asset, that has a value (usually large) to the Council over a number of years; for example, land, buildings and equipment. Such assets result from capital expenditure.

OPERATING LEASE A type of rental agreement, usually for computer equipment, office furniture and equipment, where the Council never owns the asset.

PRECEPT The levy made by precepting authorities on billing authorities, requiring the latter to collect income from council taxpayers on their behalf, for services they provide in the billing authorities area.

PRECEPTING AUTHORITIES Those authorities who are not billing authorities, e.g. “major” authorities such as the County Council and Police and Fire Authorities and “local precepting authorities” such as Parish, Town or Community Councils.

PROVISIONS The pre-determined amounts put aside in the accounts for liabilities or losses which are certain or very likely to occur, but the amounts involved or the date when they need to be settled are uncertain.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLb) The central government agency, which provides loans to local authorities.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE The running costs of services, which include employees, premises, transport, interest, supplies and services.

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT The main general grant paid by central government to aid general fund services.

WORK IN PROGRESS The cost of work done on an uncompleted project at the balance sheet date.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

HOW TO CONTACT US

If you need any help communicating with us or require any further explanation of any aspect of the Statement of Accounts please contact the Council's Finance department either by:



Telephone 01623 463463



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Visit our Web Site www.mansfield.gov.uk.



Or by writing to:

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Although the Statement of Accounts must contain statutory information, the Council would be pleased to receive any comments or suggestions for improvement.

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