

DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Statement of Accounts

2012/2013

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2012/13 OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

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EXPLANATORY FOREWORD OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

1 Introduction

This Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with the 'Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom' (the code) which defines proper accounting practices for local authorities in England and also complies with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011. The code is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

This is the third year that the Council has prepared its Statement of Accounts on the basis of a full adoption of IFRS. There are no significant changes to the content of the accounts in 2012/13 so this years accounts will appear in essentially the same format as 2011/12.

The purpose of this Foreword is to provide a clear and concise guide to the most significant matters reported in the accounts. It explains the purpose of the financial statements that follow and provides a summary of the Council's financial activities during 2012/13 and its financial position as at 31 March 2013.

2 Information and Financial Statements

Darlington Borough Council's (the Council) Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2013 are set out in the following pages and a glossary of terms is provided on pages 72 to 81.

The information and financial statements are as follows:

Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts (page 8)

Sets out the responsibilities of the Council and the Director of Resources.

Movement in Reserves Statement (page 9)

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The (Deficit)/Surplus on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the authority's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account for council tax setting and dwellings rent setting purposes. The Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers (from)/to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (page 10)

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

Balance Sheet (page 11)

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

Cash Flow Statement (page 12)

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 (i.e. borrowing) to the authority.

Notes to the Financial Statements (page 13 - 60)

These notes provide further information on the more significant items in the Core Statements. The Core Statements comprise the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Balance Sheet and the Cash Flow Statement.

Housing Revenue Account (page 61)

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) reflects a statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for local authority housing provision in accordance with Part 6 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (England and Wales).

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Collection Fund (page 66)

The Collection Fund Statement is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund in accordance with section 89 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended by the Local Government Finance Act 1992). The Collection Fund shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local authorities and the Government of council tax and non-domestic rates.

Group Accounts

There are a number of criteria by which the Council must determine whether its interests in associates, joint ventures and joint arrangements are significant enough to be included in the Council's consolidated accounts. After consideration of these criteria the Council has determined that it does not have any material interests and consequently no group accounts have been prepared.

Independent Auditors' Report (page 69)

The Auditors' opinion gives an independent view on the Council's accounts for the year ended 31 March 2013.

3 Comparison of Actual with Budget - Revenue

Net Expenditure 2012/13	Budget £000	Actual £000	Variance £000
Departmental Resources			
People Group	43,515	43,426	(89)
Place Group	19,461	18,372	(1,089)
Resources Group	13,742	13,175	(567)
Council Wide	(629)	(67)	562
Total Departmental Resources	76,089	74,906	(1,183)
Corporate Resources			
Financing Costs	3,410	3,356	(54)
Contingencies Budget	400	402	2
Virements approved by Cabinet	(500)	0	500
Mid-year Savings	1,054	0	(1,054)
Release from Contingencies	1,286	0	(1,286)
Youth Offending Service Grant	279	0	(279)
Unused LSSG grant	(288)	(420)	(132)
Council Tax Scheme	(84)	(84)	0
Adults Grant and Accrual release	0	(877)	(877)
Parking Fines VAT refund	0	(182)	(182)
Unallocated Grant Income	0	(22)	(22)
Net Expenditure	5,557	2,173	(3,384)
Reserves			
Planned Use of General Reserve	(3)	(3)	0
Departmental Balances b/fwd	(1,033)	(1,033)	0
Departmental Balances c/fwd	0	1,198	1,198
Balance to Reserves	0	3,369	3,369
Total Reserves	(1,036)	3,531	4,567
Total Resources	80,610	80,610	0

Of the £1.183M departmental underspend, £0.898M is being carried forward and £0.285M is being returned to general reserves. The £3.384M corporate underspend includes £0.300M being carried forward and £3.084M being returned to general reserves. There is a planned use of reserves of £3.991M as set out in the 2013-17 Medium Term Financial Plan.

At 31 March 2013, the Council had general reserves of £17.030M available to fund general revenue expenditure.

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

4 Where The Money Comes From and How It Was Spent

Where the money comes from:

2011/12 £000	Gross Income	2012/13 £000	%
(17,094)	Gross Council Rents	(18,432)	7.1
(11,557)	General Government Grants	(1,802)	0.7
(31,527)	Non Domestic Rate Grant	(38,327)	14.9
(52,731)	Dedicated Schools Grant	(26,117)	10.1
(39,834)	Demand on Collection Fund	(41,288)	16.0
(57,165)	Specific Government Grants	(66,138)	25.7
(9,781)	Capital Grants	(9,572)	3.7
(82,582)	Income from Fees & Charges	(56,314)	21.8
(302,271)		(257,990)	100.0

How it was spent:

2011/12 £000	Gross Expenditure	2012/13 £000	%
53,921	Central Services to the Public	55,317	23.3
19,320	Cultural and Related Services	14,644	6.2
10,140	Environmental and Regulatory Services	10,076	4.2
7,836	Planning Services	5,425	2.3
101,795	Education and Children's Services	62,246	26.2
15,073	Highways and Transport Services	16,845	7.1
95,693	Housing Services	31,073	13.0
41,037	Adult Social Care	39,588	16.6
(3,620)	Other Services	2,630	1.1
341,195	Net Cost of Services	237,844	100.0
162	Precepts & Levies	169	
3,906	Interest payable	4,920	
(422)	Interest receivable	(343)	
2,960	IAS 19 Pension cost adjustment	4,330	
51,685	Losses on disposal of fixed assets	46,365	
1,674	Other	(348)	
59,965		55,093	
401,160	Total Expenditure	292,937	
98,889	Deficit for year	34,947	

Note:

Central Services to the Public includes such services as Registrars, Customer Services, Local Taxation, Support Services, Democratic, Consultancy Services & Youth Training, Building Control, Economic Regeneration, Community Safety, Library, Railway Museum, Trading Standards, Central Arts & Community Partnerships. This list is not exhaustive.

What it was spent on:

2011/12 £000	Type of Expenditure	2012/13 £000	%
100,131	Employees	71,175	29.9%
206,615	Running Expenses	149,233	62.8%
34,449	Capital Financing	17,436	7.3%
341,195		237,844	100.0%

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

5 Local Government Pension Scheme

Following the implementation of IAS 19, the accounts show the benefit entitlement earned by employees of the Local Government Pension Scheme in the relevant year rather than the charges to revenue based on employers' contributions payable and payments to pensioners in the year. The effect on the Balance Sheet is to reduce the net worth of the Council by the IAS 19 pension liability of £143.770M from £133.602M to (£10.168M) (in 2011/12 the IAS 19 pension liability of £131.620M reduced the net worth from £170.880M to £39.260M). However, from the last full actuarial valuation date of 31 March 2010 the deficit is to be recovered over a period of 19 years, as agreed by the Pension Fund Administering Authority with the Actuary. Further information is available in **Note 40 (page 52)** in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

6 Material and Unusual Charge or Credit in the Accounts

In the current economic climate the Council is continuing to face its most significant financial challenge since becoming a Unitary Council in 1997 due to significant reductions in Government funding. It is estimated that the Council will need to save in the region of £18.000M over the next four years. In light of this the Council will earmark £1.500M from general reserves to the Redundancy and Decommissioning Reserve in 2013/14 with an additional £0.690M of redundancy costs being charged to revenue in 2012/13 which will ultimately be funded from that Reserve.

There are a number of schools previously included in the Council's balance sheet that have converted to academy status over the accounting period, namely The Education Village, Dodmire School, Firthmoor Primary School, Gurney Pease Primary School, Hurworth Primary School, Heathfield Primary School, Mowden Federation, Skerne Park Primary, St Georges C of E Primary, St Johns C of E Primary School and St Bede's RC Primary School.

The effect of these changes in status has been the removal of these Schools from the Council's asset register and a subsequent reduction in value in the Property, Plant & Equipment line within Long Term Assets as the said Academies become responsible for their own buildings. The loss on disposal of these Schools amount to £48.000m and have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account below the Net Cost of Services. This loss is then reversed out of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account through the Movement in Reserves Statements to the Capital Adjustment Account as part of the adjustment between accounting basis and funding basis under regulation. Additional schools have applied for academy status which, if approved, are likely to occur during 2013/14.

The number of Schools converting to Academy status has had an effect on the Council's pension liability as they each became a separate entity in the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and this was treated as a negative settlement cost of £2.540M in the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account. This has the effect of reducing the Council's liability on the balance sheet by £2.540M.

7 Changes in Accounting Policy

There are no changes in Accounting Policy that needs to be reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

8 Current Borrowing Facilities and Capital Borrowing

Under the Prudential Code for Capital the Council sets two limits relating to the Prudential Code: the Authorised Limit (which the Council does not have power to borrow above), and the Operational Boundary (which is the Council's expected borrowing position). The limits for 2012/13 were as follows:

- Revised Authorised Limit for External Debt for 2012/13 of £148.390M; and
- Revised Operational Boundary for External Debt for 2012/13 of £134.900M.

As part of the Council's Treasury Management function these two Prudential Indicators are monitored on a regular basis and neither of these limits were breached during 2012/13. The maximum gross borrowing position during 2012/13 was £134.026M with a closing gross borrowing position of £132.456M. This included £20.295M for PFI and Finance Leases. (see **Note 8 in the Notes to the Financial Statements page 33**).

In order to ensure that borrowing levels are prudent, over the medium term the Council's external borrowing net of investments must only be for capital purposes. Net borrowing should therefore not exceed the Council's underlying need to borrow (Capital Financing Requirement). The Council has complied with this requirement.

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

9 Changes to the Statement of Accounts

The 2012/13 Code clarifies requirements in a number of areas where uncertainty was identified in the 2011/12 Code.

10 Sources of Funds to meet Capital Expenditure Plans

Capital expenditure 2012/13	Capital Spend Available £'000	Planned Spending 2012/13 £'000	Actual £'000	Approved Capital Spend C/Fwd £'000
People	9,779	6,748	5,524	4,255
Place	36,273	17,374	12,861	23,412
Resources	766	469	25	741
Leased Assets	898	898	898	0
Total	47,716	25,489	19,308	28,408
Financed by				
*Supported Borrowing			829	
**Corporate Unsupported Borrowing			371	
Departmental Unsupported Borrowing			1,107	
Capital Grants			11,000	
Major Repairs Allowance- Housing Grant			0	
Capital Contributions			256	
Housing Revenue Account Capital Receipts			280	
General Fund Capital Receipts			0	
Revenue Contributions			5,465	
Total			19,308	

* Supported Borrowing is supported through the Revenue Support Grant

** Unsupported Borrowing has no support through the Revenue Support Grant

The total resources available for capital schemes during 2012/13 totalled £47.716M; however not all of the resources were planned to be expended during 2012/13. Some schemes have a build life of longer than one year so the actual planned spend for 2012/13 was £25.489M with an actual spend of £19.308M. The majority of the slippage relates to the Schools, Housing and Transport capital programmes. The slippage into 2013/14 will be financed by supported and unsupported borrowing, grants carried forward, Usable Capital Receipts and Revenue and Capital Contributions.

The Council is also committed to make payments estimated at £73.610M over the remaining term of the 25 year contract in respect of its PFI scheme (the Education Village and Harrowgate Hill Primary School). These became operational in March 2006 and August 2005 respectively. Both are part of the approved funding of £34.900M by the Department for Education. A recognition of the long-term contract entered into with partners Kajima Darlington Schools Limited can be found in **Note 32 (page 46)** in the Notes to the Financial Statements and the liability relating to this contract can be found on the Balance Sheet.

11 Material Assets Acquired or Liabilities Incurred

The Council has not made any major acquisitions of either land or property during 2012/13.

The following major items of capital expenditure were incurred during the year:

	£'000
Operational Buildings - Improvements	1,063
Children's Services Improvements to Schools	362
Housing Stock - Improvements	5,816
Highways & Transport Infrastructure	5,067
Community Assets Improvements	107
Investment Properties	195
Development Services	238
Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	1,494
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute	4,966
Self Financing	0
Total	19,308

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

12 Significant Provisions, Contingencies and Material Write-Off's

Equal Pay

The Council has received, both prior to and during 2012/13, a number of equal pay claims from individuals seeking financial redress in respect of periods when unequal pay is alleged to have been paid by the Council. Following the receipt of legal advice, offers have been made to achieve settlement of those claims where appropriate, and also made to other employees in a similar position who were potential claimants. Whilst the majority of claims have been settled, a number of other claims, where the legal advice is that offers of settlement should not be made, remain outstanding. These claims will be defended and periodically reviewed to ensure the Council takes appropriate and timely action where necessary. Under IAS 37 the Council is obliged to create a provision for the potential liability as it does meet all of the necessary criteria and consequently a provision has been included in the accounts but under Regulation 30A of the Capital Finance and Accounting Regulations 2003/3146 the Council has elected to defer the charge to the General Fund pending actual payment of the claims. (Note 21 on page 39 and Note 23 on page 40).

Impairments

Impairment charges occur where there is a material reduction in the value of a fixed asset during an accounting period. Impairment charges of £9.198M were incurred in 2012/13 of which £8.200M was charged to Income and Expenditure. This represents £0.900M of capital expenditure incurred in the year that did not add value to the current asset valuation and £7.300M following a re-valuation exercise carried out during the year, the other £1.000M was charged to the Revaluation Reserve.

13 Material Events after the Reporting Date

There are no material events that have happened after the reporting date that need to be reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

14 Current Economic Climate

The Council has a business model that has an agreed approach to delivering a sustainable Council. The business model sets out the key objectives for the Council:

- a) Championing the interests of citizens and business;
- b) Supporting strong partnership to set a vision and direction for the Borough and its services;
- c) Promoting the Borough to secure investment and support; and
- d) Ensuring the provision of good quality services.

In agreeing this the future Council was described as:

- a) Strongly focussed on ensuring good overall outcomes for the public and the place rather than managing day to day service issued;
- b) Providing clear and acknowledged leadership of 'Place' and facilitator of partnerships concerned with delivering the Sustainable Community Strategy - One Darlington: Perfectly Placed;
- c) Significantly smaller in terms of directly employed staff; and
- d) Many of its big budgets linked to contracts, or service level agreements or partnership delivery vehicles.

Whilst embracing the Business Model the following principles were applied in the development of the proposals to ensure the Council had a sustainable 4 year Medium Term Financial Plan:

- a) Support the vulnerable as far as possible;
- b) Continue to promote Darlington as a good place to invest and live as far as possible;
- c) Look to deliver the same outcomes by different means;
- d) Look at ways to save money quickly - this is key to match the level and speed of grant reductions; and
- e) Be fair.

In terms of implementing the new business model, the authority will need to operate in different ways to enable the transformation to happen. Strategically the Council is moving to expand the commissioning of services. This will mean that services will be provided by a variety of providers as well as the Council including the voluntary sector, the private sector and partnerships with other Councils. The required savings over the next 4 years amount to approximately £18.000M.

15 Future Financial Issues - 2013/14 Onwards

a) Public Health Transfer

The Health and Social Care Act 2012 has initiated the most radical restructuring of the NHS since its inception. As part of the implementation Primary Care Trusts (PCT's) have been abolished and replaced with Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG). One of the key outcomes of this move has been to transfer Public Health responsibilities to Local Authorities from 1 April 2013.

This places a responsibility on the Council to secure services to prevent disease, prolong life and promote health. To support the commissioning of Public Health services the Council will receive £6.989M as a ring-fenced grant in 2013/14, rising to £7.184M in 2014/15.

b) National Non Domestic Rates (NNDR)

From 1 April 2013 the funding regime for local authorities has changed, whereby the Council no longer collects NNDR on behalf of Central Government as from now on the income is shared between Central Government (50%), the Council (49%) and the major precepting authority (Durham & Darlington Fire and Rescue) (1%). This change affects the retention of that income collected and also carries a risk to the Council for failure to collect rates in comparison with a pre-determined 'start-up' funding assessment. The Council has estimated that there are £1.700M worth of appeals outstanding as at the 1 April 2013.

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

c) Council Tax Localisation

The Comprehensive Spending Review 2010 included proposals to localise support for council tax from 1 April 2013. Various consultation papers have been issued with the final one outlining the intention to introduce the requirement that billing authorities introduce a Council Tax Discount Scheme to replace Council Tax Benefit. The main change will be that a grant will be paid to the General Fund to replace the current Council Tax Benefit paid in to the Collection Fund. The major change for recipients is that the grant will only cover around 90% of the current benefits and the Council has introduced a local scheme whereby some current benefit recipients will be required to pay a higher contribution towards their council tax bill. Not all previous council tax benefit recipients will be required to contribute as pensioners are legally excluded from the reduction.

d) Technical Reforms of Council Tax

The Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) issued a consultation paper in October 2011 outlining some reforms to Council Tax. These changes were included in the Local Government Finance Bill and will give the Council local discretion from 1 April 2013 to introduce an empty homes premium and also to abolish the second homes discount. The Council approved its local scheme to apply from 1 April 2013 to take advantage of these changes which will increase the level of council tax that is raised and also mitigate some of the potential effects of the localisation changes explained in c) above.

16 Further Information

The Statement of Accounts is intended to provide readers with useful detail on the Council's affairs. If you require further information please contact Peter Carrick of the Finance Division on (01325) 388326.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

The Authority's Responsibilities

The authority is required to:

- make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this authority that officer is the Director of Resources;
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and to safeguard its assets; and
- approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Director of Resources Responsibilities

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

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Director of Resources 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 Director of Resources has also:

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

Director's Statement

I certify that this Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with the statutory requirements and proper accounting practices. It presents a true and fair view of the Council's financial position as at 31 March 2013 and the income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2013.



Dated: 30/9/2013

Paul Wildsmith
Director of Resources

Signed 27 June 2013

Recertified 30 September 2013

Certification of the Statement of Accounts

As Chair of the Audit Committee meeting held on 30 September 2013, I hereby acknowledge that the Statement of Accounts for 2012/13 has been considered and approved by this Committee, in accordance with the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011, Regulation 8(3).



Dated: 30/9/13

Councillor Paul Baldwin - Chair of Audit Committee

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The Deficit/(Surplus) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account for council tax setting and dwellings rent setting purposes. The Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers (from)/to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Earmarked HRA Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Authority Reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2011	(10,678)	(10,341)	(4,583)	0	(94)	(17,325)	(43,021)	(120,692)	(163,713)
Movement in reserves during 2011/12									
Deficit on the Provision of Services	47,293	0	51,596	0	0	0	98,889	0	98,889
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (page 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,564	25,564
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	47,293	0	51,596	0	0	0	98,889	25,564	124,453
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	(47,023)	0	(51,907)	0	(124)	6,731	(92,323)	92,323	0
Net Decrease/(Increase) before Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	270	0	(311)	0	(124)	6,731	6,566	117,887	124,453
Transfers (from)/to Earmarked Reserves (Note 2)	(3,258)	2,656	600	0	0	0	(2)	2	0
(Increase)/Decrease in 2011/12	(2,988)	2,656	289	0	(124)	6,731	6,564	117,889	124,453
Balance at 31 March 2012 carried forward	(13,666)	(7,685)	(4,294)	0	(218)	(10,594)	(36,457)	(2,803)	(39,260)
Movement in reserves during 2012/13									
Deficit/(Surplus) on the Provision of Services	35,750	0	(803)	0	0	0	34,947	0	34,947
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (page 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,481	14,481
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	35,750	0	(803)	0	0	0	34,947	14,481	49,428
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	(38,829)	0	(3,257)	0	(2,220)	1,684	(42,622)	42,622	0
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers (from)/to Earmarked Reserves	(3,079)	0	(4,060)	0	(2,220)	1,684	(7,675)	57,103	49,428
Transfers (from)/to Earmarked Reserves (Note 2)	(285)	286	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	0
(Increase)/Decrease in 2012/13	(3,364)	286	(4,060)	0	(2,220)	1,683	(7,675)	57,103	49,428
Balance at 31 March 2013 carried forward	(17,030)	(7,399)	(8,354)	0	(2,438)	(8,911)	(44,132)	54,300	10,168

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

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

2011/12			2012/13		
Restated Gross Expenditure £000	Restated Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000
53,921	(50,561)	3,360	55,317	(51,322)	3,995
19,320	(9,180)	10,140	14,644	(8,641)	6,003
10,140	(4,672)	5,468	10,076	(4,820)	5,256
7,836	(3,435)	4,401	5,425	(2,462)	2,963
101,795	(78,453)	23,342	62,246	(44,718)	17,528
15,073	(7,475)	7,598	16,845	(9,487)	7,358
38,233	(19,938)	18,295	18,328	(21,440)	(3,112)
33,300	0	33,300	0	0	0
24,160	(21,026)	3,134	12,745	(9,214)	3,531
41,037	(14,713)	26,324	39,588	(14,749)	24,839
4,900	(119)	4,781	4,620	(147)	4,473
0	0	0	0	0	0
(8,960)	0	(8,960)	(2,540)	0	(2,540)
440	0	440	550	0	550
341,195	(209,572)	131,623	237,844	(167,000)	70,844
564	0	564	629	0	629
52,137	(452)	51,685	46,365	0	46,365
8,411	(695)	7,716	8,798	(699)	8,099
0	(92,699)	(92,699)	0	(90,990)	(90,990)
402,307	(303,418)	98,889	293,636	(258,689)	34,947
		(5,103)			3,342
		1,490			(63)
		29,120			11,160
		57			42
		25,564			14,481
402,307	(303,418)	124,453	293,636	(258,689)	49,428

N.B. The prior year balances have been restated due to an amendment to a reclassification within Education and Children's Services of £52.096m. This restatement is purely presentation and has no impact on the previously reported net cost of services.

BALANCE SHEET OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL AS AT 31 MARCH 2013

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the authority. The net assets/(liabilities) of the authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the authority. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the authority may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use. The second category of reserves is those that the authority is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses, 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 under regulations'.

As at 31 March 2012 £000		As at 31 March 2013 £000	Notes
291,927	Property, Plant and Equipment	240,243	5
18,289	Investment Properties	19,519	17
3,318	Heritage Assets	3,468	42
97	Long Term Investments	160	8
286	Long Term Debtors	232	8
313,917	Total Long Term Assets	263,622	
7,641	Short Term Investments	7,606	8
662	Inventories	380	4
12,422	Short Term Debtors	12,543	18
1,303	Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,733	19
22,028	Total Current Assets	27,262	
(6,249)	Short Term Borrowing	(8,329)	8
(27,149)	Short Term Creditors	(21,026)	20
(208)	Short Term Provisions	(105)	
(33,606)	Total Current Liabilities	(29,460)	
(20,298)	Long Term Creditors	(18,780)	8
(3,635)	Long Term Provisions	(3,182)	21
(106,611)	Long Term Borrowing	(105,113)	8
(131,620)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(143,770)	40
(915)	Capital Grants Receipts In Advance	(747)	33
(263,079)	Total Long Term Liabilities	(271,592)	
39,260	Net Assets / (Liabilities)	(10,168)	
36,456	Usable Reserves	44,132	22
2,804	Unusable Reserves	(54,300)	23
39,260	Total Reserves	(10,168)	

CASH FLOW STATEMENT OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

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

2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
(98,889) Deficit on the provision of services	(34,947)
83,541 Adjustments to net deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	57,472
Adjustments for items included in the net deficit on the provision of services that are (10,481) investing and financing activities	(12,451)
<hr/> (25,829) Net cash flows from Operating Activities (Note 24)	<hr/> 10,074
(14,280) Investing Activities (Note 25)	(1,869)
32,587 Financing Activities (Note 26)	(2,775)
<hr/> (7,522) Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	<hr/> 5,430
8,825 Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	1,303
<hr/> 1,303 Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (Note 19)	<hr/> 6,733

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

1 STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2012/13 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2013. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011, which those Regulations require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. The principle accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year.

These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2012/13 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2012/13 (SeRCOP), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the 2003 Act.

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

b) Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

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

The only exceptions to these principles where costs are not apportioned between years are:

- housing rents are shown in whole weeks
- quarterly accounts e.g. electricity are reflected on the basis of four payments per year

This policy is consistently applied each year and does not materially affect the accounts.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions, including 'on-call accounts and deposits with Money Market Funds, repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours held to meet short-term cash commitments. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in no more than three months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts that form an integral part of daily cash management are classified as cash and cash equivalents.

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

d) Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

e) Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding 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 fixed assets attributable to the service.

The Council is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the authority in accordance with statutory guidance.

Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisation are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance (MRP), by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

f) Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council.

An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. flexi time or 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 accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit.

The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

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

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund 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 although it is the Council's policy not to award any such enhancements.

Post Employment Benefits

Employees of the Authority are members of two separate pension schemes:

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

Both schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions) earned as employees of the Council.

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

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

- The liabilities of the Durham County Council pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method - i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc., and projections of projected earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 4.5% (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bond).
- The assets of Durham County Council pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - quoted securities – current bid price
 - unquoted securities – professional estimate
 - unlisted securities – current bid price

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

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

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

Discretionary Benefits

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

g) 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; and
- 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.

h) Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

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

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

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into two types:

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

Loans and Receivables

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

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

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

Available-for-Sale Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Instruments entered into before 1st April 2006

The Council has one financial guarantee that is not required to be accounted for as a financial instrument. This guarantee is reflected in the Statement of Accounts to the extent that there is a contingent liability note on page 45.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

i) Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

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

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

Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

j) Interests in Companies and Other Entities

In accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2012/13, the Council is required to identify interests in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and, if that interest is considered material, prepare consolidated Group Accounts. The Council does not have any interests that are classed as material. The Council holds a minority of the share values in the following companies but does not have the ability to exert control over those companies and therefore no Group accounts have been prepared.

The Council holds investments and they are included in the Balance Sheet as Long Term Investments (see Note 8 page 33).

The Council has a number of minority interests in other entities:

Northern Arts

Darlington Business Venture

Darlington Partnership

Business Link Tees Valley

Tees Valley Unlimited

Shopmobility

Age Concern Darlington

Safe in Tees Valley

North East Museums, Libraries and Archives Council

Northern Grid for Learning

k) Inventories and Long Term Contracts

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value, with the exception of stores held at Hundens Depot, which are valued at last price paid. This is a departure from the Code of Practice but the effect of the different treatment is not material. Work in progress is subject to an interim valuation at the year-end and recorded in the balance sheet at cost plus any profit reasonably attributable to the works.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

l) Investment Properties

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

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

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

m) 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 upon the use of specific assets.

The Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs of the 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 and revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

Operating Leases

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

The Authority as Lessor

Finance Leases

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

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 (e.g. there is a premium paid at the commencement of the lease). Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease are added to the carrying amount of the relevant asset and charged as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

n) Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principles of the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2012/13 (SeRCOP). The total absorption costing principle is used - the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of:

- Corporate and Democratic Core - costs relating to the Council's status as a multi-functional, democratic organisation.
- Non Distributed Costs - the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early and impairment losses chargeable on Assets Held for Sale.

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

o) Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rentals 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.

Capital expenditure under £5,000 is classified as de-minimis and is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The de-minimis expenditure is financed using existing capital resources or by borrowing, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement so there is no impact on the levels of Council Tax.

Recognition

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

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Impairment

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

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- dwellings and other buildings - straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer,
- vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment - a percentage of the value of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer,
- infrastructure - straight-line allocation over 30 years.

The 2012/13 IFRS based Code requires that component accounting principles are followed from 01/04/2010. The Codes prospective requirements are applicable to all items of PPE acquired, enhanced or revalued with effect from 01/04/2010. Authorities are not required to apply these principles retrospectively. 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. Assets valued higher than £1M that are made up from different components and whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item are depreciated on a component by component basis. The components used are structure & externals, internal fixtures & fittings and services. Once separated, depreciation is charged across each components useful life as appropriate.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

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

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

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

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

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

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

p) Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar Contracts

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

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

Non current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as property, plant and equipment owned by the Council.

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

- fair value of the services received during the year - debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement,
- finance cost - an interest charge of 4.77% on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement,
- payment towards liability - applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator (the profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease).

q) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

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

Provision for Back Pay Arising from Unequal Pay Claims

The Council has made a provision for the costs of settling claims for back pay arising from discriminatory payments incurred before the Council implemented its equal pay strategy. However, statutory arrangements allow settlements to be financed from the General Fund in the year that payments actually take place, not when the provision is established. The provision is therefore balanced by an Equal Pay Back Pay Account created from amounts credited to the General Fund balance in the year the provision was made or modified. The balance on the Equal Pay Back Pay Account will be debited back to the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement in future financial years as payments are made.

Landfill Allowance Schemes

Landfill allowances, whether allocated by DEFRA or purchased from another Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) are recognised as current assets and are initially measured at fair value. Landfill allowances allocated by DEFRA are accounted for as a government grant.

After initial recognition, allowances are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

As landfill is used, a liability and an expense are recognised. The liability is discharged either by surrendering allowances or by payment of a cash penalty to DEFRA (or by a combination). The liability is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to meet the obligation, normally the market price of the number of allowances required to meet the liability at the reporting date. However, where some of the obligation will be met by paying a cash penalty to DEFRA, that part of its liability is measured at the cost of the penalty.

Contingent Liabilities

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

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

Contingent Assets

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

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

r) Reserves

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

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

s) Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

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

t) Value Added Tax (VAT)

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

u) Carbon Reduction Commitment Allowances

The Council is required to participate in the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme. This scheme is currently in its introductory phase which will last until 31 March 2014. The Council is required to purchase and surrender allowances, currently retrospectively, on the basis of emissions i.e. carbon dioxide produced as energy is used. As carbon dioxide is emitted (i.e. as energy is used), a liability and an expense are recognised. The liability will be discharged by surrendering allowances. The liability is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to meet the obligation, normally at the current market price of the number of allowances required to meet the liability at the reporting date. The cost to the Council is recognised and reported in the costs of the Council's services and is apportioned to services on the basis of energy consumption.

v) Heritage Assets

A heritage asset is defined as an asset with 'historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture.'

Heritage assets are accounted for in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment except 'where it is not practical to obtain a valuation at a cost which is commensurate with the benefits to users of the financial statements, heritage assets shall be measured at historic cost.' Valuations may also be made by any method that is appropriate and relevant.

The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment e.g. where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment (see note 1 on page 20). If any heritage assets are disposed of then 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.

w) Exceptional Items

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

2 TRANSFERS TO / FROM EARMARKED RESERVES

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and HRA balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back to earmarked reserves to meet General Fund and HRA expenditure in 2013/14.

	Balance at 31 March 2011 £000	Transfers Out 2011/12 £000	Transfers In 2011/12 £000	Balance at 31 March 2012 £000	Transfers Out 2012/13 £000	Transfers In 2012/13 £000	Balance at 31 March 2013 £000
General Fund	10,678	(1,033)	4,021	13,666	(1,198)	4,562	17,030
	10,678	(1,033)	4,021	13,666	(1,198)	4,562	17,030
Earmarked Reserves							
Earmarked Departmental Reserves	1,202	(1,202)	1,033	1,033	(1,033)	1,198	1,198
Balances held by schools under a scheme of delegation	2,605	(2,603)	2,310	2,312	(2,312)	1,142	1,142
Faverdale Maintenance Fund	6	(6)	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Contribution to Capital Outlay	501	(501)	577	577	(577)	616	616
PFI Reserve	(222)	(101)	0	(323)	0	0	(323)
Insurance Fund	778	0	84	862	0	320	1,182
Mercury Abatement Fund	153	0	82	235	0	79	314
Crematorium Refurbishment Fund	77	(36)	11	52	(113)	59	(2)
Building Control	(159)	(121)	0	(280)	(23)	0	(303)
LPSA Reserve	504	0	0	504	(93)	0	411
Redundancy & Decommissioning Reserve	2,111	(1,797)	76	390	(690)	0	(300)
Land Charges Reserve	105	0	0	105	0	0	105
LDF Public Enquiry	0	0	80	80	0	0	80
Revenue Grants Unapplied	2,680	(2,680)	2,137	2,137	(2,137)	3,279	3,279
	10,341	(9,047)	6,390	7,684	(6,978)	6,693	7,399
Housing Revenue Account	4,583	(289)	0	4,294	0	4,060	8,354
	4,583	(289)	0	4,294	0	4,060	8,354

3 AMOUNTS REPORTED FOR RESOURCE ALLOCATION DECISIONS

The analysis of income and expenditure by service on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is that specified by the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2012-13 (SeRCOP). However, decisions about resource allocation are taken by the Authority's Cabinet on the basis of budget reports analysed across directorates. These reports are prepared on a different basis from the accounting policies used in the financial statements. In particular:

- no charges are made in relation to capital expenditure (whereas depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses in excess of the balance on the Revaluation Reserve and amortisation are charged to services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement); and
- the cost of retirement benefits is based on cash flows (payment of employer's pensions contributions) rather than current service cost of benefits accrued in the year.

The income and expenditure of the Authority's principal directorates recorded in the budget reports for the year is as follows:

Directorate Income and Expenditure 2012/13	People Group £000	Place Group £000	Resources Group £000	Council Wide £000	Total £000
Fees, charges and other service income	(36,883)	(114,493)	(4,728)	(159)	(156,263)
Government Grants	(21,949)	(1,576)	(32)	0	(23,557)
Total Income	(58,832)	(116,069)	(4,760)	(159)	(179,820)
Employee Expenses	36,855	26,096	8,224	402	71,577
Other service expenses	63,040	98,396	9,829	92	171,357
Support service recharges	3,265	3,866	(5,951)	0	1,180
Total Expenditure	103,160	128,358	12,102	494	244,114
Net expenditure	44,328	12,289	7,342	335	64,294

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Directorate Income and Expenditure Comparative Figures	2011/12	People Group £000	Place Group £000	Resources Group £000	Council Wide £000	Total £000
Fees, charges and other service income		(29,433)	(63,902)	(4,307)	(184)	(97,826)
Government Grants		(106,701)	(889)	(192)	0	(107,782)
Total Income		(136,134)	(64,791)	(4,499)	(184)	(205,608)
Employee Expenses		64,792	26,853	7,671	311	99,627
Other service expenses		111,136	52,746	8,285	196	172,363
Support service recharges		2,575	4,679	281	0	7,535
Total Expenditure		178,503	84,278	16,237	507	279,525
Net expenditure		42,369	19,487	11,738	323	73,917

Reconciliation of Directorate Income and Expenditure to Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

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

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Net expenditure in the Directorate Analysis	73,917	64,294
Amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement not reported to management in the Analysis	55,516	12,806
Amounts included in the Analysis not included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2,190	(6,256)
Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	131,623	70,844

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis

This reconciliation shows how the figures in the analysis of directorate income and expenditure relate to a subjective analysis of the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2012/13	Directorate Analysis £000	Services and Support Services not in Analysis £000	Amounts not reported to management for decision making £000	Amounts not included in I&E £000	Cost of Services £000	Corporate Amounts £000	Total £000
Fees, charges and other service income	(156,263)	0	(1,059)	345	(156,977)	0	(156,977)
Interest and investment income	0	0	0	0	0	(343)	(343)
Income from Council Tax	0	0	0	0	0	(41,288)	(41,288)
Government grants and contributions	(23,557)	0	0	(1,190)	(24,747)	(49,701)	(74,448)
Total Income	(179,820)	0	(1,059)	(845)	(181,724)	(91,332)	(273,056)
Employee Expenses	71,577	0	(3,341)	(739)	67,497	4,455	71,952
Other service expenses	171,357	0	0	(4,584)	166,773	(809)	166,964
Support service recharges	1,180	0	0	(88)	1,092	0	1,092
Depreciation and impairment	0	0	17,206	0	17,206	0	17,206
Interest Payments	0	0	0	0	0	4,920	4,920
Precepts and Levies	0	0	0	0	0	169	169
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	0	0	0	335	335
Loss on disposal of Non-Current Assets	0	0	0	0	0	46,365	46,365
Total Expenditure	244,114	0	13,865	(5,411)	252,568	55,435	308,003
Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	64,294	0	12,806	(6,256)	70,844	(35,897)	34,947

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

2011/12 Comparative Figures	Directorate Analysis £000	Services and Support Services not in Analysis £000	Amounts not reported to management for decision making £000	Amounts not included in I&E £000	Cost of Services £000	Corporate Amounts £000	Total £000
Fees, charges and other service income	(97,826)	0	(13,988)	0	(111,814)	0	(111,814)
Interest and investment income	0	0	0	0	0	(422)	(422)
Income from Council Tax	0	0	0	0	0	(39,834)	(39,834)
Government grants and contributions	(107,782)	0	(10)	0	(107,792)	(52,865)	(160,657)
Total Income	(205,608)	0	(13,998)	0	(219,606)	(93,121)	(312,727)
Employee Expenses	99,627	0	(8,470)	986	92,143	2,960	95,103
Other service expenses	172,363	0	62,316	1,204	235,883	1,405	237,288
Support service recharges	7,535	0	876	0	8,411	0	8,411
Depreciation and impairment	0	0	14,792	0	14,792	0	14,792
Interest Payments	0	0	0	0	0	3,906	3,906
Precepts and Levies	0	0	0	0	0	162	162
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	0	0	0	269	269
Loss on disposal of Non-Current Assets	0	0	0	0	0	51,685	51,685
Total Expenditure	279,525	0	69,514	2,190	351,229	60,387	411,616
Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	73,917	0	55,516	2,190	131,623	(32,734)	98,889

4 INVENTORIES

	Consumable Stores		Maintenance Materials		Client Services Work In Progress		Total	
	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	130	148	267	256	11	257	408	661
Purchases	1,072	929	1,068	1,077	269	0	2,409	2,006
Recognised as an expense in the year	(1,054)	(975)	(1,094)	(1,051)	(23)	(262)	(2,171)	(2,288)
Written off balances	0	0	15	1	0	0	15	1
Balance outstanding at year-end	148	102	256	283	257	(5)	661	380

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movement on Balances

Movements in 2012/13:

	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant & Equipment	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant & Equipment
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation								
At 1 April 2012	118,034	114,692	44,418	55,340	8,982	0	341,466	25,536
Additions	5,818	673	1,608	5,044	106	765	14,014	19
Revaluation increases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(4)	(3,488)	0	0	0	0	(3,492)	0
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Deficit on the Provision of Services	(4,869)	(2,786)	0	0	0	0	(7,655)	0
Derecognition - disposals	(628)	(30,763)	(21,245)	0	0	0	(52,636)	(21,053)
Assets reclassified to Investment Properties	0	(634)	0	0	0	0	(634)	0
Other movements in cost or valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2013	118,351	77,694	24,781	60,384	9,088	765	291,063	4,502
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
At 1 April 2012	18,942	6,326	13,280	10,785	206	0	49,539	642
Depreciation charge	4,356	1,652	1,725	1,531	0	0	9,264	90
Depreciation written out to the Deficit on the Provision of Services	(3)	(3,764)	0	0	0	0	(3,767)	0
Impairment losses recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	42	0	0	0	0	42	0
Impairment reversals recognised in the Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(768)	0	0	0	0	(768)	0
Derecognition - disposals	0	(134)	(3,341)	0	0	0	(3,475)	(237)
Derecognition - other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	0	(15)	0	0	0	0	(15)	0
At 31 March 2013	23,295	3,339	11,664	12,316	206	0	50,820	495
Net book value								
at 31 March 2013	95,056	74,355	13,117	48,068	8,882	765	240,243	4,007
at 31 March 2012	99,092	108,366	31,138	44,555	8,776	0	291,927	24,894

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Comparative Movements in 2011/12

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant & Equipment £000
Cost or Valuation								
At 1 April 2011	127,100	191,213	19,151	51,123	8,211	3,931	400,729	24,253
Additions	12,593	5,552	3,225	4,217	771	0	26,358	825
Revaluation increases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	71	5,032	0	0	0	0	5,103	458
	(25,278)	(5,057)	0	0	0	0	(30,335)	0
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Deficit on the Provision of Services								
Derecognition - disposals	(383)	(56,382)	(1,924)	0	0	0	(58,689)	0
Assets reclassified (to) Investment Properties	0	(1,700)	0	0	0	0	(1,700)	0
Other movements in cost or valuation	3,931	(23,966)	23,966	0	0	(3,931)	0	0
At 31 March 2012	118,034	114,692	44,418	55,340	8,982	0	341,466	25,536
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
At 1 April 2011	17,259	8,675	12,517	9,393	206	0	48,050	39
Depreciation charge	3,802	2,493	2,561	1,392	0	0	10,248	525
Depreciation written out to the Deficit on the Provision of Services	(5)	(462)	0	0	0	0	(467)	0
Impairment losses recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	58	0	0	0	0	58	0
Impairment (reversals)/losses recognised in the Deficit on the Provision of Services	(2,098)	250	0	0	0	0	(1,848)	78
Derecognition - disposals	(16)	(4,684)	(1,802)	0	0	0	(6,502)	0
Derecognition - other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	0	(4)	4	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2012	18,942	6,326	13,280	10,785	206	0	49,539	642
Net book value								
at 31 March 2012	99,092	108,366	31,138	44,555	8,776	0	291,927	24,894
at 31 March 2011	109,841	182,538	6,634	41,730	8,005	3,931	352,679	24,214

Depreciation

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

- Council Dwellings - the Major Repairs Allowance is used as a proxy for depreciation
- Other Land and Buildings - over the life of the property as estimated by the valuer. As an indication the majority of buildings are depreciated over 60 years, car parks for 20 years and Community Assets 999 years
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment - between 3 and 12 years
- Infrastructure Assets - 30 years

There are no major capital commitments in future years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Revaluations

The Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years. All valuations were carried out internally with input from external valuers as and when required. 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. Valuations of vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment are based on current prices where there is an active second-hand market or latest list prices adjusted for the condition of the asset.

The significant assumptions applied in estimating the fair values are:

- The estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation;
- Completion is not unduly delayed with vacant possession;
- The transaction is between a willing buyer and a willing seller;
- The transaction is at arms length with the parties acting knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion;
- Prior to exchange the property was the subject of proper marketing; and
- The potential for an increase in value as a result of an alternative use is recognised (not applicable for assets valued by Existing Use).

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant & Equipment £000
Carried at historical cost	0	1,890	13,117	48,068	8,882	765	72,722	1,543
valued at fair value as at:								
31 March 2013	95,056	26,627	0	0	0	0	121,683	0
31 March 2012	0	13,867	0	0	0	0	13,867	2,464
31 March 2011	0	3,091	0	0	0	0	3,091	0
31 March 2010	0	5,333	0	0	0	0	5,333	0
31 March 2009	0	23,547	0	0	0	0	23,547	0
Total Cost or Valuation	95,056	74,355	13,117	48,068	8,882	765	240,243	4,007

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

6 OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

6 a) Officer Remuneration in Bands

The number of employees in each salary band whose remuneration was £50,000 or more are set out below. Calculations are based on all sums paid to or receivable by an employee and sums due by way of taxable expenses, allowances and the monetary value of any other benefits received other than in cash. Pension contributions payable by either employee or employer are excluded.

Remuneration band	2011/12			Number of redundancies included in total	2012/13			Number of redundancies included in total
	Number of employees				Number of employees			
	Schools	Non-schools	Total		Schools	Non-schools	Total	
£50,000 - £54,999	28	6	34	3	6	7	13	2
£55,000 - £59,999	10	3	13	2	7	3	10	3
£60,000 - £64,999	3	2	5	1	2	2	4	1
£65,000 - £69,999	10	7	17	2	1	1	2	0
£70,000 - £74,999	4	4	8	1	2	2	4	0
£75,000 - £79,999	1	2	3	3	0	2	2	0
£80,000 - £84,999	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0
£85,000 - £89,999	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
£90,000 - £94,999	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0
£95,000 - £99,999	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
£100,000 - £104,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£105,000 - £109,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£110,000 - £114,999	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
£115,000 - £119,999	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0
£120,000 - £124,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£125,000 - £129,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£130,000 - £134,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£135,000 - £139,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£140,000 - £144,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£145,000 - £149,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£150,000 +	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
	58	35	93	15	18	26	44	6

N.B. The reduction in the number of school employees is down to the amount of Academy conversions in year. Senior employees are included above and have been shown in detail below.

6 b) Disclosure of Remuneration for Senior Employees 2012/13

Post Title	Post Holder (Required if salary exceeds £150,000)	Salary	Expenses Allowances	Redundancy Pay	Total Remuneration (excl. pension contributions)	Employer pension contributions	Total Remuneration (incl. pension contributions)
		£	£		£	£	£
Chief Executive	Ada Burns	156,720	0	0	156,720	28,993	185,713
Director of People		115,725	0	0	115,725	21,409	137,134
Director of Resources		115,725	0	0	115,725	21,409	137,134
Director of Place		92,607	0	0	92,607	17,132	109,739

Disclosure of Remuneration for Senior Employees 2011/12

Post Title	Post Holder (Required if salary exceeds £150,000)	Salary	Expenses Allowances	Redundancy Pay	Total Remuneration (excl. pension contributions)	Employer pension contributions	Total Remuneration (incl. pension contributions)
		£	£		£	£	£
Chief Executive	Ada Burns	156,720	227	0	156,947	28,993	185,940
Director of People		115,725	227	0	115,952	21,409	137,361
Director of Resources		115,725	227	0	115,952	21,409	137,361
Director of Place		92,607	0	0	92,607	17,132	109,739

6 c) Exit Packages

The costs included within the exit packages table below include termination benefits, all relevant redundancy costs including compulsory and voluntary redundancy costs, pension contributions in respect of added years, ex gratia payments and other departure costs.

The numbers of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below:

Exit package cost band	Number of compulsory		Number of other		Total number of exit		Total cost of exit packages	
	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13
							£	£
£0 - £20,000	78	31	31	16	109	47	638,772	433,485
£20,001 - £40,000	12	3	13	6	25	9	732,516	372,091
£40,001 - £60,000	2	3	7	0	9	3	446,057	157,600
£60,001 - £80,000	1	0	3	1	4	1	276,661	68,409
£80,001 - £100,000	0	0	4	0	4	0	359,685	0
£100,001 - £150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£150,001 - £200,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	151,711
Total	93	37	58	24	151	61	2,453,691	1,183,296

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

7 ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

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

	General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
2012/13						
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	(4,897)	(4,350)	0	0	0	9,247
Charges for impairment of non-current assets	(44)	(859)	0	0	0	903
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,104)	(5,307)	0	0	0	6,411
Revaluation gains used to reverse previous revaluation losses	2,893	1,300	0	0	0	(4,193)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	484	0	0	0	0	(484)
Capital Grants and Contributions Applied	4,731	329	0	0	0	(5,060)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(4,562)	(404)	0	0	0	4,966
Neutralise the impact on the HRA in respect of the depreciation transfer required under the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011 (Regulation 7(5)(a))	0	(4,350)	0	0	0	4,350
De-minimis Capital Expenditure	(105)	3	0	0	0	102
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(49,261)	0	0	0	0	49,261
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	5,295	626	0	0	0	(5,921)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	25	5,440	0	0	0	(5,465)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:						
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	4,512	0	0	0	(4,512)	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	0	0	0	0	6,196	(6,196)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2,977	0	(2,977)	0	0	0
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	280	0	0	(280)
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	(357)	0	357	0	0	0
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	23	0	(23)	0	0	0
Other adjustments involving the Capital Receipts Reserve	(143)	0	143	0	0	0
Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(15)	0	0	0	0	15
Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:						
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	0	4,350	0	(4,350)	0	0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	4,350	0	(4,350)
Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in year in accordance with statutory requirements	17	103	0	0	0	(120)
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (See Note 40)	(8,740)	(460)	0	0	0	9,200
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	7,888	322	0	0	0	(8,210)
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	250	0	0	0	0	(250)
Adjustments primarily involving the Unequal Pay Back Pay Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which amounts charged for Equal Pay claims to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from the cost of settlements chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	270	0	0	0	0	(270)
Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:						
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	1,034	0	0	0	0	(1,034)
Total Adjustments	(38,829)	(3,257)	(2,220)	0	1,684	42,622

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

2011/12 Comparative Figures

Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:

Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

	General Fund £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	(6,431)	(3,817)	0	0	0	10,248
Charges for impairment of non-current assets	(321)	(3,904)	0	0	0	4,225
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(4,498)	(19,271)	0	0	0	23,769
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	(1,595)	0	0	0	0	1,595
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Grants and Contributions Applied	3,954	333	0	0	0	(4,287)
Movement in the Donated Assets Account	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(3,850)	(333)	0	0	0	4,183
HRA Self Financing	0	(33,300)	0	0	0	33,300
De-minimis Capital Expenditure	(76)	(5)	0	0	0	81
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(52,069)	(368)	0	0	0	52,437

Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	5,638	491	0	0	0	(6,129)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	207	3,988	0	0	0	(4,195)

Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:

Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	5,496	0	0	0	(5,496)	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	0	0	0	0	12,227	(12,227)

Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:

Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	382	368	(750)	0	0	0
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	361	0	0	(361)
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	0	(275)	275	0	0	0
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	10	0	(10)	0	0	0
Other adjustments involving the Capital Receipts Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0

Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:

Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	0	(10)	0	0	0	10
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Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:

Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	0	3,796	0	(3,796)	0	0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	3,796	0	(3,796)

Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:

Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in year in accordance with statutory requirements	17	104	0	0	0	(121)
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Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:

Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (See Note 40)	(1,750)	0	0	0	0	1,750
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	9,084	296	0	0	0	(9,380)

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	(90)	0	0	0	0	90
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Adjustments primarily involving the Unequal Pay Back Pay Adjustment Account:

Amount by which amounts charged for Equal Pay claims to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from the cost of settlements chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(1,615)	0	0	0	0	1,615
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Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:

Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	484	0	0	0	0	(484)
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Total Adjustments	(47,023)	(51,907)	(124)	0	6,731	92,323
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

8 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of Financial Instruments

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

	Long-term		Current	
	31 March 2012 £000	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000	31 March 2013 £000
Cash Equivalents Short Term Deposits (See Note 19)	0	0	3,095	8,434
Short Term Investments (Per Balance Sheet)	0	0	7,641	7,606
Loans and Receivables at amortised cost	0	0	10,736	16,040
Available for Sale assets	97	160	0	0
Total Investments	97	160	10,736	16,040
Debtors				
Loans and Receivables	286	232	0	0
Financial assets carried at contract amounts (Debtors)	0	0	6,862	7,037
Total Debtors	286	232	6,862	7,037
Borrowings				
Financial liabilities(principal amount)	106,661	105,161	5,500	7,000
+ Accrued Interest	0	0	749	1,329
- Other accounting adjustments	(50)	(48)	0	0
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost	106,611	105,113	6,249	8,329
Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	0	0	0	0
Total Borrowings (Per Balance Sheet)	106,611	105,113	6,249	8,329
PFI and finance lease liabilities	20,298	18,780	1,566	1,515
Total other long term creditors (Per Balance Sheet)	20,298	18,780	1,566	1,515
Financial liabilities carried at contract amount	0	0	889	2,588
Total Creditors	0	0	889	2,588

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

	2012/13				
	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost £000	Financial Assets: Loans and receivables £000	Financial Assets: Available-for- sale £000	Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit and Loss £000	Total £000
Interest expense	4,920	0	0	0	4,920
Total expense in Deficit on the Provision of Services	4,920	0	0	0	4,920
Interest income	0	(343)	0	0	(343)
Total income in Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(343)	0	0	(343)
Gains on revaluation	0	0	63	0	63
Surplus arising on revaluation of financial assets in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	63	0	63
Net gain/(loss) for the year	4,920	(343)	63	0	4,640

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

	2011/12				
	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost £000	Financial Assets: Loans and receivables £000	Financial Assets: Available for sale £000	Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit and Loss £000	Total £000
Interest expense	3,906	0	0	0	3,906
Total expense in Deficit on the Provision of Services	3,906	0	0	0	3,906
Interest income	0	(422)	0	0	(422)
Total income in Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(422)	0	0	(422)
Losses on revaluation	0	0	(1,490)	0	(1,490)
Deficit arising on revaluation of financial assets in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	(1,490)	0	(1,490)
Net gain/(loss) for the year	3,906	(422)	(1,490)	0	1,994

- Available for Sale Assets - The Council holds the following investments, and during the year the following adjustments were made:

	Balance Sheet Value	Balance Sheet Value	Reduction in Value
	2011/12 £	2012/13 £	£
Newcastle International Airport	97,000	0	(97,000)
Durham Tees Valley	0	160,350	160,350
	<u>97,000</u>	<u>160,350</u>	<u>63,350</u>

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

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

- For loans from PWLB and other loans payable, borrowing rates from PWLB have been applied to provide the fair value under PWLB debt redemption procedures;
- no early repayment or impairment is recognised;
- where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months, carrying amount is assumed to approximate to fair value; and
- the fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

The fair values calculated are as follows:

	31 March 2012		31 March 2013	
	Carrying amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying amount £000	Fair Value £000
Financial Liabilities				
PWLB Debt	72,778	81,874	69,788	81,581
Non PWLB debt	40,082	40,104	43,702	49,645
Total Debt	112,860	121,978	113,490	131,226
Creditors	889	889	2,588	2,588

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

	31 March 2012		31 March 2013	
	Carrying amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying amount £000	Fair Value £000
Money Market Loans less than 1 year	11,095	11,095	16,434	16,434
Money market loans more than 1 year	0	0	0	0
Debtors	6,862	6,862	7,037	7,037

The fair value of the assets is equal to the carrying amount. The fair value assumes no difference in interest rates to comparable market rates.

Available for sale assets and assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the Balance Sheet at their fair value. These fair values are based on public price quotations where there is an active market for the instrument.

Short term debtors and creditors are carried at cost as this is a fair approximation of their value.

9 CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

- In the current economic climate that there is a high degree of uncertainty about the future levels of funding for local government. However the Council has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that assets of the Council might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.
- The Council continues to assess the degree of componentisation within its non-current asset portfolio, as part of the five year rolling programme of non-current asset valuations. On an annual basis the Council will review capital expenditure to assess if any new material components have been added to the Council's non-current asset portfolio.
- Judgement is required to determine whether the Council can be reasonably assured that the conditions of grant and contribution income received have been met before recognising them as income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Where conditions require specified expenditure to have taken place, the grant monies will not be recognised until this has happened. Equally where conditions specify that a grant or contribution must be re-paid in the event of non-expenditure, the income is not recognised until the conditions of the grant have been met.
- A number of schools transferred to academy status in 2011/12 and 2012/13 and more will convert in 2013/14. It is the Council's policy to exclude academy schools from its Balance Sheet as it does not retain sufficient control over the schools service provision to warrant recognition of the school as an asset. As at 31 March 2013, the land and building assets relating to the schools that transferred in 2012/13 have been removed from the Council's Balance Sheet.
- The Council is deemed to control the education services provided under the agreement in the schools and also to control the residual value of the schools at the end of the agreement. The accounting policies for PFI schemes and similar contracts have been applied to the Education Village and Harrowgate Hill Primary School which became operational in March 2006 and August 2005 respectively. The Education Village transferred to academy status on 01 April 2012 so has therefore been removed from the Council's Balance Sheet. Harrowgate Hill Primary School is recognised as Property, Plant and Equipment on the Council's Balance Sheet at a value of £4M.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

10 ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT HAVE BEEN ISSUED BUT HAVE NOT YET BEEN ADOPTED

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2012/13 (the Code) has introduced several changes in accounting policies which will be required from 1 April 2013, the following changes are not considered to have a significant impact on the Statement of Accounts as demonstrated below:

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - The changes require the Council to disclose separately the gains or losses reclassifiable into the Surplus of Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account, but this is already done so no further disclosure will be necessary.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits - This standard was amended in 2011 and the changes which relate to the creation of some new classes of components of defined benefit costs and the re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability are likely to have a material impact on the accounts. The pension fund actuaries have calculated that if the revised standard had been in place for 2012/13 then the expenses recognised for funded benefits would have increased from £8.660M to £10.750M. As this expense is notional and is reversed out via the movement in reserves statement it would have no effect on the balance sheet.

IAS 12 Income Taxes - This change in the accounting policy particularly affects investment properties. It is not considered that this change will have any effect on the Statement of Accounts.

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - The change in accounting policy is in relation to the offsetting of financial assets and liabilities.

11 MATERIAL ITEMS OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

The only material item of expense which is not disclosed on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is as follows:

- In the current economic climate the Council is facing its most significant financial challenge since becoming a Unitary Council due to significant reductions in Government funding. It is estimated that the Council will need to save in the region of £18.000M over the next four years and in light of this the Redundancy and Decommissioning Reserve established in 2010/11 has been increased by £1.500M. £0.690M has been charged to revenue in 2012/13 which will be funded from the Redundancy and Decommissioning Reserve.

12 EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Director of Resources on 27 June 2013. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2013, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

There are no significant post balance sheet events to be disclosed.

13 OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Parish Council precepts	77	80
Levies	85	89
Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	269	335
Losses on the disposal of non-current assets	51,685	46,365
Deficit on trading activities	133	125
Total	52,249	46,994

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

14 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 2013 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, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the asset falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by £0.041M for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.
Provisions	The Council has made a provision of £2.059M for the settlement of claims for back pay arising from the Equal Pay initiative, based on the number of claims received and an average settlement amount. It is not certain that all valid claims have yet been received by the Council or that precedents set by other authorities in the settlement of claims will be applicable.	An increase over the forthcoming year of 10% in either the total number of claims or the estimated average settlement would each have the effect of adding £0.206M to the provision needed.
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pensions 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 £34.020M for funded LGPS benefits. However, the assumptions interact in complex ways. During 2012/13, the Council's actuaries advised that the net pensions liability had decreased by £0.500M as a result of estimates being corrected as a result of experience and increased by £21.910M attributable to updating of these assumptions.
Arrears	At 31 March 2013, the Council had a balance of sundry debtors for £7.037M. A review of significant balances suggested that an impairment of doubtful debts of 10.36% (£0.729M) was appropriate. However, in the current economic climate it is not certain that such an allowance would be sufficient.	If collection rates were to deteriorate, a doubling of the amount of the impairment of doubtful debts wouldn't require a substantial additional amount to be set aside as an allowance due to the current policy in place.

15 FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Interest payable and similar charges	3,906	4,920
Pensions interest cost and expected return on pensions assets (Note 40)	2,960	4,330
Interest receivable and similar income	(422)	(343)
Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value (Note 17)	1,272	(808)
Total	7,716	8,099

16 TAXATION AND NON SPECIFIC GRANT INCOMES

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Council tax income	(39,834)	(41,289)
Non domestic rates	(31,527)	(38,327)
Non-ringfenced government grants	(11,557)	(1,802)
Capital grants and contributions	(9,781)	(9,572)
Total	(92,699)	(90,990)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

17 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

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

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Rental income from investment property	336	345
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	(39)	(22)
Net gain	297	323

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:

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance at start of the year	18,134	18,289
Additions:		
Purchases	0	0
Subsequent Expenditure	275	227
Disposals	(250)	(100)
Net (losses)/gains from fair value adjustments	(1,595)	484
Transfers:		
from Property, Plant and Equipment	1,700	619
Other changes	25	0
Balance at end of the year	18,289	19,519

18 DEBTORS

	As at 31 March 2012 £000	As at 31 March 2013 £000
Central government bodies	3,485	4,894
Other local authorities	294	388
NHS bodies	372	136
General Debtors	7,024	5,980
Payments in Advance	1,247	1,145
	12,422	12,543

19 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

	As at 31 March 2012 £000	As at 31 March 2013 £000
Cash held by the Authority	157	123
Bank current accounts	(1,949)	(1,824)
Short-term deposits	3,095	8,434
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,303	6,733

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

20 CREDITORS

	As at 31 March 2012 £000	As at 31 March 2013 £000
Central government bodies	(1,924)	(1,368)
Other local authorities	(2,480)	(1,999)
NHS bodies	(222)	(88)
Other entities and individuals	(22,523)	(17,571)
Total	(27,149)	(21,026)

21 PROVISIONS

	Other Provisions £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2012	(3,635)	(3,635)
Additional provisions made in 2012/13	0	0
Amounts used in 2012/13	0	0
Unused amounts reversed in 2012/13	453	453
Balance at 31 March 2013	(3,182)	(3,182)

Equal Pay - A provision of £2,059,000 has been created for potential costs related to payments due as a result of the job evaluation exercise that had a start date of 1 July 2005.

Land Reclamation - A provision of £300,000 has been made in the accounts as at 31 March 2013 for the repayment of reclamation grant.

Section 117 - A provision of £178,000 is held for the potential repayment of charges made under s117 of the Mental Health Act 1983. The Council are likely to be making payments for a number of years.

Insurance Provision - The Council insures against the risk of claims in respect of personal injury and property loss. These risks are insured externally, however there is a £5,000 excess in respect of each and every claim on the liability policy. The balance of £639,000 on this account represents claims made and still outstanding as at 31 March 2013 which are within these excesses.

22 USABLE RESERVES

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
General Fund (Note 2)	13,666	17,030
Earmarked Reserves (Note 2)	3,235	2,978
Housing Revenue Account (Note 2)	4,294	8,354
Schools Revenue Balances (Note 2)	2,312	1,142
Revenue Grant Unapplied (Note 2)	2,137	3,279
Capital Receipts Reserve	218	2,438
Capital Grants Unapplied	10,594	8,911
Total Usable Reserves	36,456	44,132

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

23 UNUSABLE RESERVES

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Revaluation Reserve	28,599	19,688
Capital Adjustment Account	110,188	72,423
Available-for-Sale Financial Instruments Reserve	97	160
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(277)	(157)
Pensions Reserve	(131,620)	(143,770)
Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	23	8
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(208)	42
Unequal Pay Back Pay Account	(2,329)	(2,059)
Accumulated Absences Account	(1,669)	(635)
Total Unusable Reserves	2,804	(54,300)

Revaluation Reserve

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

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

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

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance at 1st April	26,509	28,599
Upward revaluation of assets	5,103	150
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Deficit on the Provision of Services	(58)	(3,537)
Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Deficit on the Provision of Services	5,045	(3,387)
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(331)	(241)
Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	(2,624)	(5,283)
Amount written off to the CAA	(2,955)	(5,524)
Balance at 31st March	28,599	19,688

Capital Adjustment Account (CAA)

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets for financing and acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The CAA is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisation 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 CAA is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement. The CAA contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Council. The CAA also contains revaluation gains on accumulated Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains. Note 7 provides details of the source of all transactions posted to the CAA, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance at 1st April	206,076	110,188
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(14,473)	(10,151)
Neutralise the impact on the HRA in respect of the depreciation transfer required under the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011 (Regulation 7(5)(a))	0	(4,350)
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(23,769)	(6,411)
Revaluation gains used to reverse previous revaluation losses	0	4,193
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(4,183)	(4,966)
HRA Settlement Determination	(33,300)	0
Capital Expenditure classed as De-minimis	(81)	(102)
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.	(52,437)	(49,261)
	(128,243)	(71,048)
Adjusting amount written out of the Revaluation Reserve	2,955	5,527
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year.	(125,288)	(65,521)
Capital financing applied in the year:		
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	361	280
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	3,796	4,350
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure that have been applied to capital financing	4,287	5,060
Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	12,227	6,196
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	6,129	5,921
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	4,195	5,465
	30,995	27,272
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(1,595)	484
Balance at 31st March	110,188	72,423

Available-for-Sale Financial Instruments Reserve

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

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

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance at 1st April	1,587	97
Upward revaluation of investments not charged to the Deficit on the Provision of Services	(1,490)	63
Balance at 31st March	97	160

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions. The Council uses the Account to manage premiums paid on the early redemption of loans. Premiums are debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are incurred, but reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Over time, the expense is posted back to the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the burden on council tax. In the Council's case, this period is the unexpired term that is outstanding on the loans when they were redeemed. As a result, the balance on the Account at 31 March 2013 will be charged to the General Fund over the next 10 years.

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance at 1st April	(398)	(277)
Premiums incurred in the year and charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	0	0
Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund in accordance with statutory requirements	121	120
Balance at 31st March	<u>(277)</u>	<u>(157)</u>

Pensions Reserve

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

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance at 1st April	(110,130)	(131,620)
Actuarial losses on pensions assets and liabilities	(29,120)	(11,160)
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(1,750)	(9,200)
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	9,380	8,210
Balance at 31st March	<u>(131,620)</u>	<u>(143,770)</u>

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.

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance at 1st April	33	23
Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	(10)	(15)
Balance at 31st March	<u>23</u>	<u>8</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance at 1st April	(118)	(208)
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	(90)	250
Balance at 31st March	<u>(208)</u>	<u>42</u>

Unequal Pay Back Pay Account

The Unequal Pay Back Pay Account compensates for the differences between the rate at which the Council provides for the potential costs of back pay settlements in relation to Equal Pay cases and the ability under statutory provisions to defer the impact on the General Fund Balance until such times as cash might be paid out to claimants.

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance at 1st April	(714)	(2,329)
Increase in provision for back pay in relation to Equal Pay cases	(1,615)	270
Amount by which amounts charged for Equal Pay claims to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from the cost of settlements chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(2,329)	(2,059)
Balance at 31st March	<u>(2,329)</u>	<u>(2,059)</u>

Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, 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.

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance at 1st April	(2,153)	(1,669)
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	2,153	1,669
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(1,669)	(635)
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(1,669)	(635)
Balance at 31st March	<u>(1,669)</u>	<u>(635)</u>

24 CASH FLOW STATEMENT - OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Interest received	397	326
Interest paid	(3,871)	(4,340)
Dividends received	0	0

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

25 CASH FLOW STATEMENT - INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and investment property	(26,633)	(14,259)
Purchase of short term and long term investments	0	(15)
Other payments for investing activities	0	0
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment and investment property	760	901
Proceeds from short term and long term investments	1,996	0
Other receipts from investing activities	9,597	11,504
Net cash flows from investing activities	(14,280)	(1,869)

26 CASH FLOW STATEMENT - FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Cash receipts of short and long term borrowing	38,004	5,502
Other receipts from financing activities	0	0
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-Balance Sheet PFI contracts	(1,979)	(1,571)
Repayments of short and long term borrowing	(6,750)	(5,500)
Other payments for financing activities	3,312	(1,206)
Net cash flows from financing activities	32,587	(2,775)

27 MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

Details of the amounts paid to each Member of the Council are published annually and can be viewed on the Darlington Borough Council website. The total amount paid to Members in respect of basic, special responsibility and travel and subsistence allowance was £644,815 (2011/12 £634,400).

28 TRADING OPERATIONS

The Council operates a number of trading operations, details of which are:

	2011/12		2012/13	
	Turnover £000	Surplus / (Deficit) £000	Turnover £000	Surplus / (Deficit) £000
Building Cleaning	1,484	145	1,145	(15)
Construction	16,783	760	5,047	668
Catering	1,466	(49)	1,221	6
Grounds Maintenance	352	9	436	8
Highways and Sewerage	3,484	446	4,296	429
Maintenance	4,555	452	4,151	329
School Meals-Best Value	1,329	(43)	1,174	28
	29,453	1,720	17,470	1,453
Adjustments:				
IAS 19		126		(58)
Other		329		145
Prudential Borrowing		3		3
Surplus on Trading Accounts		2,178		1,543

Building Cleaning - The service covers the internal cleaning of both the Council's property portfolio as well as a number of schools and academies.

Construction - Construction deals with all major building works carried out by the direct labour organisation (DLO). Works carried out is for both internal and external clients

Catering - The catering service operates from the Dolphin Centre and Stressholme Golf Course and provides catering and bar provision for the general public at these venues.

Grounds Maintenance - Surplus bedding plant stock grown at the Council's Nursery is sold to various external clients including local authorities and other public bodies.

Highways and Sewerage - Routine road and street lighting maintenance and other scheme works to the road network are carried out by the direct labour organisation in liaison with engineering services.

Maintenance - Day to day repairs and cyclical maintenance carried out to the Council's housing stock.

School Meals - This service provides school meals for a number of schools and academies throughout the borough as well as providing meals for extra care homes operated by Housing Services.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

29 EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

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

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Fees payable to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	202	123
Fees payable to PwC for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year	31	32
Fees payable in respect of other services provided by PwC during the year.	6	4
Total	239	159
Fees payable to the Audit Commission in respect of statutory inspection	0	0
Total	239	159

N.B. The other services amount of £4,000 in 2012/13 is in respect of VAT consultancy work, whilst the £6,000 in 2011/12 is in respect of additional work on a planning query raised by an elector.

30 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At 31 March 2013, the Authority had two material contingent liabilities:

During 1992/93 Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) ceased accepting new business. MMI and its policyholders, including local authorities, have established a Scheme of Arrangement for the orderly run down of the company. MMI's future liabilities under its old policies cannot be fully quantified until all of the claims, current and yet to be made, have been settled. There is a Scheme of Arrangement in place that if MMI does not have enough assets to meet the claims and liabilities it can clawback from major policy holders part of the claims paid from October 1993. This scheme was triggered in November 2012 and Darlington Borough Council has been told that £115,000 is due for payment during 2013/14, representing 15% of claims paid by MMI excluding the first £50,000 of claims. This amount is now held within the Insurance Provision (see note 21). During 2012/13 the Council commissioned an Actuarial Report from a firm of insurance brokers, independent of MMI, who estimate at this time that the clawback amount could be as much as 50% of all claims excluding the first £50,000. As a result, in addition to the provision, the Council has a contingent liability of £0.270M.

Furthermore, the Council will be liable for 15% of all new claims that have incurred but not yet been reported but this could increase to 50% of all new claims, therefore, a figure for this contingent liability is unknown at this time.

The Association of North East Councils (ANEC), of which Darlington Borough Council is a constituent member, has agreed to guarantee the liabilities relating to the admission of employees of the North East Assembly to the Tyne and Wear Pension Fund. The total potential liability of the 12 constituent authorities is £1.580M of which Darlington has stood guarantor for £0.0610M

31 DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT

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

Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2012/13 are as follows:

	Central Expenditure £000's	ISB £000's	Total £000's
Final DSG for 2012/13 before Academy recoupment			70,677
Academy figure recouped 2012/13			(44,560)
Total DSG after academy recoupment for 2012/13			26,117
Plus Brought Forward from 2011/12			144
Carry Forward to 2013/14 agreed in advance			0
Agreed initial budget distribution in 2012/13	8,450	62,371	70,821
In Year Adjustments	82	(44,400)	(44,318)
Final budget distribution for 2012/13	8,532	17,971	26,503
Less actual central expenditure	(8,086)	0	(8,086)
Less Actual ISB deployed to Schools	0	(17,971)	(17,971)
Plus Local Authority contribution for 2012/13	0	0	0
Carry Forward to 2013/14	446	0	446

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

32 PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVES

Education PFI Scheme

2012/13 was the eighth year of the Council's 25 year PFI scheme for the construction, maintenance and operation of five schools, the Education Village (a federation of schools comprising Springfield, Beaumont Hill and Haughton Schools) and Harrowgate Hill Primary School, which became operational in March 2006 and August 2005 respectively. The Education Village Schools converted to Academy status on 1 April 2012 under the provisions of the Academies Act 2010.

(1) Harrowgate Hill

The Council has certain exclusive use rights for the use of the school during specific times during school terms. The contract specifies minimum standards for the services to be provided by the contractor, with deductions from the fee payable being made if facilities are unavailable or performance is below the minimum standards. The contractor took on the obligation to construct the centres and maintain them in a minimum acceptable condition and to procure and maintain the plant and equipment needed to operate the centres. The buildings and any plant and equipment installed in them at the end of the contract will be transferred to the Council for nil consideration. The Council only has rights to terminate the contract if it compensates the contractor in full for costs incurred and future profits that would have been generated over the remaining term of the contract.

(2) Education Village

The Education Village Academy trust has certain exclusive use rights for the use of the centres by schools during specific times during school terms. The contract specifies minimum standards for the services to be provided by the contractor, with deductions from the fee payable being made if facilities are unavailable or performance is below the minimum standards. The contractor took on the obligation to construct the centres and maintain them in a minimum acceptable condition and to procure and maintain the plant and equipment needed to operate the centres. The buildings and any plant and equipment installed in them at the end of the contract will be transferred to the Academy Trust for nil consideration. The Council continues to be the primary contracting party with the contractor but the Academy Trust has taken over a large part of the monitoring responsibilities for the three schools it serves. The payment arrangements are that the Council makes the payment to the contractor and receives the PFI credits and contributions from the schools involved to cover the majority of the costs with the remainder being topsliced from the Dedicated Schools Grant.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The assets used to provide services at the schools are recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet. Movements in their value over the year are detailed in the analysis of the movement on the Property, Plant and Equipment balance in Note 5.

Payments

The Council makes an agreed payment each year part of which is increased each year by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year but which is otherwise fixed. Payments remaining to be made under the PFI contract at 31 March 2013 (excluding any estimation of inflation and availability/performance deductions) are as follows:

	Payment for Services £000	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £000	Interest £000	Total £000
Payable in 2013/14	2,095	1,291	956	4,342
Payable within two to five years	8,916	4,905	3,220	17,041
Payable within six to ten years	12,457	5,708	2,749	20,914
Payable within eleven to fifteen years	14,093	5,483	1,411	20,987
Payable within sixteen to twenty years	7,471	2,634	221	10,326
Total	45,032	20,021	8,557	73,610

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

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	22,698	21,343
Payments during the year	(1,355)	(1,322)
Balance Outstanding at end of year	21,343	20,021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

33 GRANT INCOME

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and expenditure Statement in 2012/13:

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income		
Revenue Support Grant	9,745	743
Non Domestic Rates	31,527	37,326
Council Tax Freeze Grant	1,001	1,001
New Homes Bonus	321	533
Local Services Support Grant	454	420
Capital Grants and Contributions	9,781	9,572
Other	36	106
Sub-total	52,865	49,701
Credited to Services		
Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)	52,731	26,117
Rent Allowance	23,832	24,066
Rent Rebates	12,380	13,388
Council tax benefit	8,774	8,976
Early Intervention Grant	5,390	5,966
The Private Finance Initiative (PFI)	3,200	3,200
Learning Disability & Health Reform Grant	0	2,689
Social Care Funding	0	1,308
Skills Funding Agency	777	1,268
Pupil Premium	1,159	1,117
Housing Benefit Admin	1,015	959
Local Sustainable Transport Fund (DfT)	516	645
EFA 16-19 Funding	1,006	521
Youth Justice Board	371	351
Tackling Troubled Families	0	321
TVBNI - Smart Choices (DfT)	0	230
Winter Pressures Funding	0	168
High Street Innovation Fund	0	100
Music Grant	202	61
Exceptional Funding for Highways Maintenance - Winter Damage 2010/11	376	0
Future Jobs Fund	100	0
Housing & Planning Delivery	110	0
Core Funding Grant	124	0
Social Work Improvement Fund	128	0
Other	673	804
Sub-total	112,864	92,255
Total	165,729	141,956

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

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance		
Developer Contribution	716	580
Fair Share Trust	50	50
Friends of North Park	7	0
Safer & Stronger Communities Fund	42	42
Tees Valley Regeneration	100	75
	915	747

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

34 TRUST FUNDS

The Council acts as custodian trustee for a number of Trusts which operate for the benefit of Students attending or who have attended Secondary Schools in Darlington Borough (including Queen Elizabeth 6th Form College). It also acts as trustee for a further 18 funds and as in neither case do they represent assets of the Council, they have not been included in the Balance Sheet.

Funds for which Darlington Borough Council are sole or custodian trustee.

	Balance at 1 April 2012 £000's	Receipts £000's	Payments £000's	Balance at 31 March 2013 £000's	Assets £000's	Liabilities £000's
James Barningham Fellowship	29	2	0	31	52	0
Lady Dale Scholarship	14	1	(1)	14	29	0
Darlington Education Fund	110	23	(14)	119	541	0
W.Draffon Scholarship	8	1	0	9	25	0
Others	28	2	(15)	15	26	0
	189	29	(30)	188	673	0

All of the above investments are held by the Charities Official Investment Fund (COIF) and the latest COIF Charity Fund shares are valued at £673,322.15 as per valuation date 31 March 2013 (£628,170.89 as per valuation date 31 March 2012).

Purpose of the Trust Funds:

James Barningham Fellowship

Scholarships to pupils proceeding from any of the schools to institutions of further education, such scholarships to be awarded to the best essay on the subject "The rise and downfall of nations".

Lady Dale Scholarship

Scholarships to female pupils proceeding from any of the secondary schools to institutions of further education.

Darlington Education Fund

Promoting the education, including social and physical training, of persons under the age of 25 years who attend or have attended any of the secondary schools in Darlington.

W.Draffan Scholarship

Scholarships to pupils from any of the secondary schools proceeding to the University of Edinburgh.

Other Trust Funds administered by Darlington Borough Council are as follows :

	Balance at 1 April 2012 £000's	Receipts £000's	Payments £000's	Balance at 31 March 2013 £000's
Stainsby Murray Fund	85	0	0	85
E.M.Corner Bequest	66	0	(1)	65
Criminal Injuries Compensation	29	0	(8)	21
BAT Legacy	183	0	(21)	162
Other	74	1	(6)	69
	437	1	(36)	402

Purpose of the Trust Funds:

Stainsby Murray Fund

Provision of christmas comforts for aged persons in Darlington.

E.M.Corner Bequest

Provision of the Arts by Darlington Library.

Criminal Injuries Compensation

Provision of funds for compensation to minors.

BAT Legacy

British American Tobacco (BAT) closed its Darlington plant in 2004. A legacy was left to the town to support business growth and economic development.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

35 RELATED PARTIES

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

Central Government

Central government has effective control over the general operations of the Council - it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from government departments are set out in the subjective analysis in Note 3 on amounts reported for resources allocation decisions. Grant receipts outstanding at 31 March 2013 are shown in Note 33.

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2012/13 is shown in Note 27. During 2012/13, the Council had transactions totalling approximately £528,027 (£701,695 in 2011/12) with charitable bodies and companies in which Members or close members of the families of Members had interests. Councillors are subject to the Council's Member Code of Conduct. The Register of Members Interests and declarations of interests relating to specific items of discussion at meetings are available for inspection.

Senior Officers

The Council's senior managers may influence financial and operating policies through the professional advice to elected Members and through the management decisions they make under delegated powers. Such officers are subject to the Council's Employee Code of Conduct and professional bodies' standards. There are no related party transactions between the Council and its senior managers that require disclosure in 2012/13.

Other Organisations

The Council paid £0.983M to 21 other organisations (£0.921M to 22 in 2011/12) on which it has Member representation and which share educational, economic development, social and culture objectives, those being:

Organisation	2011/12 £000's	2012/13 £000's
Groundwork North East Board	303.60	203.99
Evolution	138.15	128.56
Darlington & District Youth and Community Association	114.72	121.26
Durham Police Authority	66.97	90.86
Family Help Organisation	0.00	90.00
Darlington Credit Union	0.00	85.33
Darlington Citizens Advice Bureau	91.70	59.36
YMCA	24.34	58.77
Association of North East Councils (ANEC)	33.99	30.16
Local Government Association	25.70	22.59
Firthmoor & District Community Association	35.38	22.54
North East Regional Employers Organisation	23.21	21.56
Darlington College Board	25.04	16.45
Parking and Traffic Regulations Outside London (PATROL)	13.93	9.78
Tees Valley Limited	0.00	7.08
Darlington Community Carnival Committee	3.14	5.40
Northern Housing Consortium	4.21	4.64
Darlington Town Twinning Association	1.00	1.65
North East Highways Training Centre - Management Committee	2.00	1.19
Association of Councillors	0.83	0.83
Skerne Park Youth & Community Centre	5.36	0.51
Cruse Bereavement	6.78	0.00
Maidendale Nature and Fishing Reserve	0.42	0.00
National Society for Clean Air	0.00	0.00
Sadberge Village Hall Association	0.14	0.00
Willow Road Community Centre	0.50	0.00
	921.11	982.51

Other Public Bodies

The Council received £471,872 (£592,616 in 2011/12) from the NHS and £3,991,749 (£3,935,490 in 2011/12) from the PCT. The Council paid £566,875 (£6 2011/12) to the NHS and £303,722 (£337,111 in 2011/12) to the PCT.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

36 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL FINANCING

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

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	141,561	174,787
Capital Investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment	26,440	14,147
Investment Properties	275	195
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	4,183	4,966
HRA Self Financing	33,300	0
Sources of Finance		
Capital receipts	(361)	(280)
Government grants and other contributions	(20,310)	(11,256)
Sums set aside from revenue:		
Direct revenue contributions	(4,195)	(5,465)
MRP/loans fund principal	(3,905)	(4,351)
Deferred liabilities movement	(2,224)	(1,570)
Other movements	23	0
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	174,787	171,173
Explanation of movements in year		
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	(6,129)	(5,921)
Increase in underlying need to borrowing (supported by government financial assistance)	1,002	829
Increase in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by government financial assistance)	38,353	1,478
Increase in Capital Financing Requirement	33,226	(3,614)

37 LEASES

Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

The Council has acquired vehicles, furniture and equipment under finance leases.

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

	31 March 2012 £000	31 March 2013 £000
Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	506	264

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

	31 March 2012 £000	31 March 2013 £000
Finance lease		
• current	245	224
• non-current	276	49
Finance costs payable in future years	6	1
Minimum lease payments	527	274

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

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

	Minimum Lease Payments		Finance Lease Liabilities	
	31 March 2012 £000	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000	31 March 2013 £000
Not later than one year	250	225	245	224
Later than one year and not later than five years	277	49	276	49
	527	274	521	273

There are no contingent rents payable in respect of the leases.

The Council has not sub-let any of the vehicles, furniture and equipment under these finance leases.

Operating Leases

The Council has also acquired vehicles, furniture and equipment under operating leases. Payments made during the year in respect of these leases amount to £0.510M (£0.627M in 2011/12).

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

	31 March 2012 £000	31 March 2013 £000
Not later than one year	496	350
Later than one year and not later than five years	468	198
Later than five years	0	0
	964	548

There are no contingent rents payable in respect of the leases.

The Council has not sub-let any of the vehicles, furniture and equipment under these operating leases.

Authority as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Council does not have any leases categorised as Finance Leases in its capacity as Lessor.

Operating Leases

The Council leases various Land and Buildings to third parties under operating leases. The leases are primarily to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses but also includes the lease of buildings that enable the delivery of community services such as Community Centres. During 2012/13 £0.733M (£0.718M in 2011/12) was received by the Council in relation to these leases.

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

	31 March 2012 £000	31 March 2013 £000
Not later than one year	754	733
Later than one year and not later than five years	800	799
Later than five years	5,221	5,074
	6,775	6,606

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

38 IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

During 2012/13, the Council has recognised revaluation and impairment losses of £9.200M in relation to its land and buildings, mainly due to a reduction in value following the revaluation of the Council's Housing Dwellings.

Where impairment losses are identified, they are initially set against any accumulated gains for each assets held in the Revaluation Reserve. Losses arising from impairments that cannot be absorbed by accumulated revaluation gains are charged to service lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Impairments have been charged as follows:

	31 March 2012 £000	31 March 2013 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
- Central Services to the public	0	560
- Planning Services	1,603	335
- Environmental and Regulatory Services	56	0
- Education and children's services	3,185	0
- Local authority housing	23,175	6,352
- Recreation and Sport	0	67
- Financing and investment income and expenditure (for investment properties)	1,595	888
Revaluation Reserve	58	996
	29,672	9,198

Revaluation gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service. Where 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.

Impairments have been reversed as follows:-

	31 March 2012 £000	31 March 2013 £000
- Education and children's services	0	(849)
- Cultural and related services	0	(1,858)
- Local authority housing	0	(1,486)
	0	(4,193)

39 PENSION SCHEMES ACCOUNTED FOR AS DEFINED CONTRIBUTION SCHEMES

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by the Department for Education. The Scheme provides teachers with specified benefits upon their retirement, and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries.

The Scheme is technically a defined benefit scheme. However, the Scheme is unfunded and the Department for Education uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local authorities. The Council is not able to identify its share of underlying financial position and performance of the Scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of this Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2012/13, the Council paid £1.075M to Teachers' Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits, representing 14.1% of pensionable pay. The figures for 2011/12 were £2.886M and 14.1%. There were no contributions remaining payable at the year-end.

The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. These costs are accounted for on a defined benefit basis and detailed in **Note 40 on page 52**.

40 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

Participation in Pension Schemes

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

The Council participates in two post employment schemes:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered locally by Durham County Council – this is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.
- Arrangements for the award of discretionary post retirement benefits upon early retirement – this is an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. However, there are no investment assets built up to meet these pensions liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pensions payments as they eventually fall due.

Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits

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

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Discretionary Benefits Arrangements	
	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement				
Cost of Services:				
• current service cost	(7,750)	(7,410)	0	0
• past service costs	0	0	0	0
• settlements and curtailments	8,960	2,540	0	0
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure				
• interest cost	(17,050)	(16,200)	(620)	(540)
• expected return on scheme assets	14,710	12,410	0	0
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Deficit on the Provision of Services	(1,130)	(8,660)	(620)	(540)
Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement				
• actuarial gains and losses	(28,140)	(10,490)	(980)	(670)
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(29,270)	(19,150)	(1,600)	(1,210)
Movement in Reserves Statement				
• reversal of net charges made to the Deficit on the Provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	1,130	8,660	620	540
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:				
• employers' contributions payable to the scheme	8,390	7,200		
• retirement benefits payable to pensioners			990	1,010

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2013 is a loss of £16.710M (to 31 March 12 a loss of £5.550M).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Assets and Liabilities in Relation to Post Employment Benefits

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

	Funded Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme		Unfunded Liabilities: Discretionary Benefits	
	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Opening balance at 1 April	(315,310)	(336,890)	(11,810)	(12,420)
Current service cost	(7,750)	(7,410)	0	0
Interest cost	(17,050)	(16,200)	(620)	(540)
Contributions by scheme participants	(2,840)	(2,380)	0	0
Actuarial losses	(25,780)	(21,410)	(980)	(670)
Benefits paid	9,830	10,690	990	1,010
Past service costs	0	0	0	0
Settlements	22,010	5,850	0	0
Closing balance at 31 March	<u>(336,890)</u>	<u>(367,750)</u>	<u>(12,420)</u>	<u>(12,620)</u>

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

Local Government Pension Scheme		Local Government Pension Scheme		Unfunded Liabilities
2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000	2012/13 £000	
216,990	Opening balance at 1 April	217,690	0	
14,710	Expected rate of return	12,410	0	
(2,360)	Actuarial (Losses)/Gains	10,920	0	
9,380	Employer contributions	7,200	1,010	
2,840	Contributions by scheme participants	2,380	0	
(10,820)	Benefits paid	(10,690)	(1,010)	
(13,050)	Settlements	(3,310)	0	
<u>217,690</u>	Closing balance at 31 March	<u>236,600</u>	<u>0</u>	

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

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

The actual return on scheme assets in the year was £23.330M (2011/12: £12.350M).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Scheme History

	2008/09 £000	2009/10 £000	2010/11 £000	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Present value of liabilities:					
Local Government Pension Scheme	(247,340)	(345,130)	(315,310)	(336,890)	(367,750)
Discretionary Benefits	(12,550)	(13,100)	(11,810)	(12,420)	(12,620)
Sub-total Liabilities	(259,890)	(358,230)	(327,120)	(349,310)	(380,370)
Fair value of assets in the Local Government Pension Scheme	146,850	201,280	216,990	217,690	236,600
Deficit in the scheme	(113,040)	(156,950)	(110,130)	(131,620)	(143,770)
Split of Surplus/(Deficit) in the scheme:					
Local Government Pension Scheme	(100,490)	(143,850)	(98,320)	(119,200)	(131,150)
Discretionary Benefits	(12,550)	(13,100)	(11,810)	(12,420)	(12,620)
Total	(113,040)	(156,950)	(110,130)	(131,620)	(143,770)

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay post employment (retirement) benefits. The total liability of £143.770M has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the Balance Sheet, resulting in a reduction in the net worth from £133.602M to (£10.168M). However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains healthy:

- the deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees (i.e. before payments fall due), as assessed by the scheme actuary
- finance is only required to be raised to cover discretionary benefits when the pensions are actually paid.

The total contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2014 is £7.610M. Expected contributions for the Discretionary Benefits scheme in the year to 31 March 2014 are £1.020M.

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. Both the Local Government Pension Scheme and Discretionary Benefits liabilities have been assessed by AonHewitt Limited, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the County Council Fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 1 April 2010.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Discretionary Benefits	
	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000
Long term expected rate of return on assets in the scheme:				
Equity Investments	8.10%	7.80%	0%	0%
Government Bonds	3.10%	2.80%	0%	0%
Corporate Bonds	3.70%	3.80%	0%	0%
Property	7.60%	7.30%	0%	0%
Cash	1.80%	0.90%	0%	0%
Other	8.10%	7.80%	0%	0%
Mortality assumptions:				
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:				
• Men	22.0	22.1	22.0	22.1
• Women	24.1	24.3	24.1	24.3
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:				
• Men	23.8	23.9	23.8	23.9
• Women	26.1	26.2	26.1	26.1
Rate of inflation (RPI)	3.6%	3.7%	3.4%	3.5%
Rate of Inflation (CPI)	2.6%	2.8%	2.4%	2.6%
Rate of increase in salaries	5.1%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.6%	2.8%	2.4%	2.6%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.8%	4.5%	4.6%	4.1%
Take up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum - Pre 1 April 2008	60%	60%	0%	0%
Take up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum - Post 1 April 2008	80%	80%	0%	0%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

The Discretionary Benefits arrangements have no assets to cover its liabilities. The Local Government Pension Scheme's assets consist of the following categories, by proportion of the total assets held:

	31 March 2012 %	31 March 2013 %
Equity investments	45.8	52.7
Debt Instruments	45.5	37.3
Other assets	8.7	10.0
	100.0	100.0

History of Experience Gains and Losses

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

	2008/09 %	2009/10 %	2010/11 %	2011/12 %	2012/13 %
Differences between the expected and actual return on assets	(24.32)	20.42	(0.40)	(1.10)	4.62
Experience losses on liabilities	0.25	0.76	3.41	4.30	0.60

41 NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Key Risks

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

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

Overall Procedures for Managing Risk

The Council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. The procedures for risk management are set out in a legal framework in the Local Government Act 2003 and associated regulations. These require the Council to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management in the Public Services and investment guidance issued through the Act. Overall these procedures require the Council to manage risks in the following ways:

- by formally adopting the requirements of the code of Practice;
- by the adoption of a treasury policy statement and treasury management clauses within the Constitution;
- by approving annually in advance prudential indicators for the following three years limiting the Council's overall borrowing including:
 - it's maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates;
 - it's maximum annual exposure to investments maturing beyond 1 year
- by approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with Government Guidance.

These are required to be reported and approved at or before the Council's annual Council Tax setting budget. These items are reported with the annual treasury management strategy which outlines the detailed approach to managing risks in relation to the Council's financial instrument exposure. Actual performance is also reported half-yearly to Members.

The annual treasury management strategy which incorporates the prudential indicators was approved by Council on 01/03/2012 and is available on the Council's website. The key issues within the strategy were:

- The Authorised Limit for 2012/13 was set at £148.390M. This was the maximum amount of external borrowings and other long term liabilities allowed.
- The operational Boundary was expected to be £134.900M. This is the expected level of borrowing and other long term liabilities during the year.
- The maximum amounts of fixed and variable interest rate exposure were set at 100% and 40% based on the council's net debt.
- The maximum and minimum exposure to the maturity structure of debt are shown in the note relating to refinancing and maturity risk.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the authority's customers. Deposits are not made with banks and institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of investment criteria outlined below.

This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, as laid down by Credit Ratings Services. The Annual Investment Strategy also imposes a maximum sum to be invested with a financial institution located within each category. Additional selection criteria are also applied after these initial criteria are applied. Full details of the Investment Strategy can be found on the Council's website. The key areas of the Investment Strategy are the minimum criteria for investment counterparties which include:

- UK institutions only.
- Credit ratings of Short term F1, Long Term A, Support C and Individual 3 (Fitch or equivalent rating), with the lowest rating being applied to the criteria.
- UK institutions provided with support from the UK Government.

The full Investment Strategy for 2012/13 was approved by full Council on 1 March 2012 and is available on the Council's website.

The following analysis summarises the Council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based on experience of default assessed by the ratings agencies and the Council's experience of its customer collection levels over the last five financial years, adjusted to reflect current market conditions

	Amount at 31 March 2013 £000	Historical experience of default %	Historical experience adjusted for market conditions at 31 March 2013 %	Estimated maximum exposure to default and uncollectability at 31 March 2012 £000	Estimated maximum exposure at 31 March 2013 £000
Deposits with banks and Financial Institutions					
AAA rated counterparties	1,434	0.000	0.000	0	0
AA Rated Counterparties					
Less than 1 year	0	0	0	1	0
1 to 2 years	0	0	0	0	0
A rated counterparties	15,000	0.077	0.025	2	4
Trade debtors	7,037	0	12.5	781	879

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

The Council does not generally allow credit for customers, such that £5.449M of the £7.037M balance shown in the balance sheet as part of short term debtors is past its due date for payment. The past due but not impaired amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	31 March 2012 £000	31 March 2013 £000
Debts on Payment plans	3,686	3,774
Less than three months	358	537
Three to six months	247	264
Six months to one year	167	208
More than one year	664	666
	5,122	5,449

Liquidity Risk

The Council has ready access to borrowings from the money markets to cover any day to day cash flow need, and the PWLB and money markets for access to longer term funds. The Council is also required to provide a balanced budget through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

	31 March 2012 £000	31 March 2013 £000
Less than one year	11,095	16,434
Between one and two years	0	0
	11,095	16,434

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

Refinancing and Maturity Risk

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

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

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

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

	Approved Maximum Limits	31 March 2013	31 March 2012 £'000	31 March 2013 £'000
Less than 1 year	25%	3%	5,500	3,500
Between 1 and 2 years	40%	3%	3,500	3,500
Between 2 and 5 years	60%	6%	0	6,750
Between 5 and 10 years	80%	0%	4,750	0
More than 10 years	100%	88%	98,411	98,411
Total		100%	112,161	112,161

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

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

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

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

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

The risk of interest rate loss is partially mitigated by Government grant payable on financing costs for the Housing Revenue Account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

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

	£000
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	(125)
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(112)
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(237)
Share of overall impact debited to the HRA	(81)
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities (no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure)	14,765

The impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed. These assumptions are based on the same methodology as used in the note Fair value of Assets and Liabilities carried at Amortised Cost.

Price Risk

The Council, excluding the Pension Fund, does not generally invest in equity shares or marketable bonds and therefore does not have exposure to price risk in its investments.

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.

42 HERITAGE ASSETS

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

	Art Collection £000	Civic Regalia £000	Railway Museum £000	Total Assets £000
Cost or Valuation				
1 April 2010	743	565	2,010	3,318
Additions	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0
Revaluations	0	0	0	0
Impairment Losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0
Impairment Losses/(reversals) recognised in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0
31 March 2011	743	565	2,010	3,318
Cost or Valuation				
1 April 2011	743	565	2,010	3,318
Additions	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0
Revaluations	0	0	0	0
Impairment Losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0
Impairment Losses/(reversals) recognised in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0
31 March 2012	743	565	2,010	3,318
Cost or Valuation				
1 April 2012	743	565	2,010	3,318
Additions	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0
Revaluations	0	0	150	150
Impairment Losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0
Impairment Losses/(reversals) recognised in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0
31 March 2013	743	565	2,160	3,468

The Council holds a range of heritage assets comprising the Borough Art Collection, the Railway Museum Collection and various pieces of Civic Regalia. The Art Collection has been valued by an external valuer (the majority being valued in 2008) at £0.743M. The Civic Regalia was valued by an external valuer in 2011 at £0.565M. External valuations are reviewed periodically. The Museum Collection is reported in the balance sheet at insurance valuation (based on market values) at £2.160M and is updated annually. In addition, the Council loans certain items from the National Railway Museum with an insurance valuation of £1.500M. Because of the nature of the loan agreement these assets are not included within the Council's Balance Sheet. The Council's heritage asset holdings are substantially static with low numbers of acquisitions or donations and no recent disposals.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Heritage Assets: Five Year Summary of Transactions

Paragraph 4.10.4.5 of the Accounting Code of Practice requires a five year summary of transactions in respect of heritage assets but states that information need not be given for any period before 1 April 2010 where it is not practicable to do so. As there have been no changes in the period before 01 April 2010, the Council do not believe it practicable to repeat the information shown above for the preceding years.

Further information

Darlington Borough Art Collection is a collection of artworks with a large variety of subject matter, medium and style. The collection spans over 150 years and features work by local, national and international artists and it has been acquired over many years through donation, bequest and purchase. More details can be found on the Council's website.

The Council owns over 140 items of Civic Regalia ranging from dinner and silverware to the Chains of Office.

The Railway Museum's existing collections are mostly limited to material illustrating the development and operation of railways in North East England. Although regional in scope, in some areas they are of national importance because of their association with the Stockton & Darlington Railway. Exhibits include a locomotive, wagons, archives, maps, photographs and models/toys. Further information about the collection can be obtained from the Council's website.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

AS AT 31 MARCH 2012		AS AT 31 MARCH 2013	Notes
£000		£000	
	<u>Expenditure</u>		
(3,497)	Repairs and maintenance	(3,666)	
(4,945)	Supervision and management	(4,913)	
(14)	Rent, rates, taxes and other charges	(9)	
(2,388)	HRA Subsidy Payable (including MRA)	16	8
(98)	Increased provision for bad and doubtful debts	(142)	9
	Depreciation of fixed assets		
(3,796)	On dwellings (= MRA)	(4,350)	7
(21)	On other assets	(16)	7
(33,300)	Self financing settlement payment made to Secretary of State	0	
(23,175)	Impairment of Fixed Assets	(4,866)	3
(333)	Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute	(404)	4
(18)	Debt management costs	(9)	
(71,585)	Total Expenditure	(18,359)	
	<u>Income</u>		
16,726	Dwelling rents	18,042	
368	Non-dwelling rents	390	
2,261	Charges for services & facilities	2,441	
583	Contribution towards Expenditure	567	
19,938	Total Income	21,440	
(51,647)	Net (Cost)/income of HRA Services as included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	3,081	
0	HRA Services Share of Corporate and Democratic Core	0	
52	HRA Share of other amounts included in the whole Authority net costs of services but not allocated to specific services	31	
(51,595)	Net (cost)/income for HRA Services	3,112	
	HRA Share of Operating income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
0	(Gain) / Loss on Sale of HRA Fixed Assets	0	
(948)	Interest Payable and Similar Charges	(2,514)	
53	Interest and Investment Income	46	
(93)	Pension Interest Cost and Expected Return on Pension Assets	(170)	
0	Capital Grants and Contributions Receivable	329	
(52,583)	(Deficit)/surplus for the Year on HRA Services	803	

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

MOVEMENT ON THE HRA STATEMENT

AS AT 31 MARCH 2012		AS AT 31 MARCH 2013	AS AT 31 MARCH 2013
£000		£000	£000
4,583	Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year		4,294
(52,583)	(Deficit)/surplus for the year on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement	803	
	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute:		
(104)	Difference between amounts charged to Income and Expenditure for amortisations of premiums and discounts and the charge for the year determined in accordance with statute	(103)	
23,514	Difference between any other item of income and expenditure determined in accordance with the Code and determined in accordance with statutory HRA requirements	9,288	
33,300	Self financing settlement payment made to Secretary of State	0	
(491)	Voluntary set aside for debt repayment	(626)	
(3,988)	Capital expenditure funded by the HRA	(5,440)	
(352)	Net (Decrease)/increase before transfers to reserves	3,922	
	Transfers (to) or from reserves:		
338	Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS 19	460	
21	Transfer from Major Repairs Reserve	0	
(296)	Employer's contributions payable to the Durham County Council Pension Fund and retirement benefits payable direct	(322)	
63	Transfers from reserves	138	
(289)	(Decrease)/surplus in year on the HRA		4,060
4,294	Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year		8,354

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

1 Housing Stock

1 April 2012		31 March 2013
	<u>Number and types of dwellings</u>	
2,828	Houses	2,807
2,283	Flats	2,227
344	Bungalows	344
3	Non HRA	3
<u>5,458</u>	Total dwellings	<u>5,381</u>
	<u>Balance Sheet values</u>	
<u>£000</u>		<u>£000</u>
87	Land	83
98,327	Houses	94,464
678	Other property	509
<u>99,092</u>	Total net Balance Sheet value	<u>95,056</u>
	<u>Operational Assets</u>	
98,327	Dwellings	94,464
0	Other land & buildings	0
<u>98,327</u>		<u>94,464</u>
765	Non-operational assets	592
<u>99,092</u>	Total net Balance Sheet value	<u>95,056</u>

2 Vacant Possession Values

The vacant possession value of dwellings as at 1 April in the financial year is £314.000M (£310.000M in 2011/12)

The vacant possession value of a property is defined as an opinion of the best price at which the sale of an interest in the property would have been completed unconditionally for cash consideration on the date of the valuation.

The vacant possession value most naturally relates to sale of a single owner-occupied dwelling. Therefore it must be adjusted to obtain the balance sheet or social housing value. The social value housing value reflects a valuation for a property if it were disposed of with sitting tenants enjoying sub-market rents and tenants' rights. Rents in the private sector reflect capital values quite well since they are market rents. Rents set by local authorities are unlikely to reflect the market position as they have been arrived at through a combination of historic practice and current policy.

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

3 Impairment of fixed assets

These charges occur where there is a material reduction in the value of a fixed asset during an accounting period. Impairment charges of £6.352M (£23.508M in 2011/12) were charged to the HRA Income and Expenditure in 2012-13. This represents £0.859M (£4.237M in 2011/12) of capital expenditure incurred in the year that did not add value to the current housing stock valuation and £5.494M (£19.271M in 2011/12) following a re-valuation exercise carried out during the year.

Revaluation gains are credited to the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to the HRA, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised. Losses reversed in 2012/13 amount to £1.486M.

4 Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute

Capital expenditure in 2012/13 included expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but does not result in the creation of fixed assets and has been charged as expenditure to the HRA Income and Expenditure Account. Grants received towards the cost of this expenditure can be regarded as revenue grants despite their classification as capital. In 2012/13 Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute totalled £0.404M (£0.333M in 2011/12), capital grants treated as revenue totalled £0.326M (£0.333M in 2011/12).

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

5 Major Repairs Reserve

An analysis of the movement on the Major Repairs Reserve (MRR) is as follows :-

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
0	Balance as at 1 April	0
	Transfer to MRR during the financial year	
(3,796)	Depreciation on HRA dwellings	(4,350)
(21)	Depreciation on other HRA assets	(16)
0	2011/2012 MRA b/fwd	0
	Transfer to HRA during the financial year	
21	Depreciation on other HRA assets	16
	Transfer from MRR during the financial year	
	in respect of capital expenditure on	
0	Land	0
3,796	Houses	4,350
<u>0</u>	Balance as at 31 March	<u>0</u>

6 Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure within the HRA during 2012/13 was as follows :-

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
33,300	Self Financing	0
301	Land	97
9,484	Houses	5,197
3,147	Other property	926
<u>46,232</u>	Total capital expenditure	<u>6,220</u>

Total capital expenditure on land, houses and other property within the HRA during 2012/13 was funded via the following sources:

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
37,083	Borrowing	171
110	Usable capital receipts	280
3,796	Major Repairs Reserve	0
3,988	Revenue	5,440
1,255	Other Grant Funding	329
<u>46,233</u>	Total capital expenditure	<u>6,220</u>

A summary of total capital receipts from disposals is as follows :-

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
0	Land	0
360	Houses	628
<u>360</u>	Total capital receipts	<u>628</u>

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

7 Depreciation of Fixed Assets

Depreciation charges also form part of the New Financial Framework. They reflect the consumption of HRA assets over their useful life and are as follows:

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
0	Land	0
3,796	Houses (= Major Repairs Allowance)	4,350
21	Other property	16
<u>3,817</u>	Total charge for depreciation	<u>4,366</u>
3,796	Operational Assets	
21	Dwellings	4,350
<u>3,817</u>	Other land and buildings	<u>16</u>
		4,366
0	Non-operational assets	0
<u>3,817</u>	Total charge for depreciation	<u>4,366</u>

8 HRA Subsidy

The amount of HRA subsidy payable to the authority for the financial year is as follows:

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
3,252	Management allowance	0
5,912	Maintenance allowance	0
3,796	Major Repairs Allowance (MRA)	0
955	Charges for capital	0
0	MRA b/fwd	0
<u>13,915</u>		<u>0</u>
	<i>less</i>	
(16,315)	Rent	0
(1)	Interest on receipts	0
13	Adjustment to prior year HRA Subsidy	16
<u>(2,388)</u>	Total HRA subsidy (Transfer to Communities)/receivable	<u>16</u>

9 Rent Arrears

Details of gross rent arrears, which include garages, heating and water charges are:

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
1,099	Gross rent arrears as at 31 March	1,175

A provision in respect of uncollectable rent debts is included in the consolidated balance sheet.

Year Ended 31 March 2012 £000		Year Ended 31 March 2013 £000
315	Opening provision for uncollectable debts	352
(61)	Amounts written off in the year	(194)
98	Increase in provision for the year	142
<u>352</u>	Closing provision for uncollectable debts	<u>300</u>

COLLECTION FUND OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

2011/12		2012/13	NOTES
£000	<u>Income</u>	£000	
(39,629)	Income from Council Tax	(41,214)	3
	Transfers from General Fund		
(8,667)	Council Tax benefits	(8,858)	3
1	Transitional relief	0	3
(31,634)	Income collectable from business ratepayers	(32,536)	2
	Contributions		
(242)	Towards previous year's Collection Fund deficit	(713)	
(80,171)	Total Income	(83,321)	
	<u>Expenditure</u>		
48,518	Precepts and demands	50,088	4
	Business rate		
31,485	Payment to national pool	32,388	
148	Costs of collection	149	
	Bad and doubtful debts		
192	Write offs	158	
(63)	Movement in net provision	192	
80,280	Total Expenditure	82,975	
109	Collection Fund deficit/(surplus) for the year	(346)	
187	Collection Fund balance brought forward	296	
109	Collection Fund deficit/(surplus) for the year	(346)	
296	Collection Fund deficit/(surplus) balance c/forward	(50)	5

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

1 Collection Fund

In order to comply with the terms of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (as amended by the Local Government and Housing Act 1992), local authorities must maintain a separate Collection Fund.

Transactions relating to income from Council Tax payers, non-domestic ratepayers and government grants are shown together with the Borough Council's demand, Police Authority precept and Fire & Rescue Authority precept on the Collection Fund Income and Expenditure Account.

Balances relating to debtors or creditors on this account are included in the Authority's Balance sheet

2 Income Collectable From Business Rate payers

Under the national system for non-domestic rates, the Council collects from local businesses an amount equal to the rateable value of their property multiplied by a uniform rate set by the Government.

This money is paid into a national pool, after making reductions for the relief for charities and transitional arrangements.

The Council receives in return a contribution from the pool based on a standard amount per head of adult local population

The total national non-domestic rateable value at 31st March 2013 was £87.444M (£86.310M in 2011/12). The non-domestic rating multiplier for 2012/13 was 45.8p per £ (43.3p per £ in 2011/12) and the small business non-domestic rating multiplier for 2012/13 was 45.0p per £ (42.6p per £ in 2011/12).

In 2013/14, the NNDR scheme will change following the introduction of a business rates retention scheme where local authorities will retain a proportion of the total amount due. The remainder will be paid to a central pool and redistributed in a similar way to the NNDR scheme currently in operation. The business rates retention scheme aims to give the Council a greater incentive to grow businesses in the Borough but also increases the risk of non-collection of rates.

3 Income From Council Tax

The Council Tax is a tax based on property bandings (A to H).

There is a basic tax for the middle band (Band D) with proportionately higher and lower taxes for the other bands.

The Council's tax base i.e. the number of chargeable dwellings in each band (adjusted for discounts) and converted to an equivalent number of Band D dwellings was calculated as follows:

Band	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Chargeable Dwellings	12,707	6,780	5,396	4,608	3,188	1,544	794	50
Ratio	6/9	7/9	8/9	9/9	11/9	13/9	15/9	18/9

The Council set a basic council tax in 2012/13 of £1,191.28 (£1,151.03 in 2011/12), being the amount payable in respect of properties in Band D for services provided by Darlington Borough Council.

Durham Police Authority set a Band D council tax in 2012/13 of £153.41 (£153.41 in 2011/12) for their services.

County Durham and Darlington Fire & Rescue Service set a Band D council tax in 2012/13 of £90.45 (£90.45 in 2011/12) for their services.

A small additional charge is also payable in respect of parish council services in certain areas of the borough.

Council Tax income is therefore:

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
53,342	Council Tax levied	55,311
(5,047)	Less allowances	(5,239)
48,295		50,072
	Payable from the following sources:	
(39,629)	Billed to Council Tax payers	(41,214)
(8,667)	Council Tax benefits	(8,858)
1	Transitional relief	0
0	Council Tax benefit subsidy limitation	0
(48,295)		(50,072)

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

4 Precepts And Demands

The following precepts and demands were made on the Collection Fund:

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
40,124	Darlington Borough Council	41,591
5,338	Durham Police Authority	5,345
3,056	County Durham and Darlington Fire & Rescue Authority	3,152
<u>48,518</u>		<u>50,088</u>

5 Contribution In Respect Of Previous Year's Deficit

The estimated previous year's deficit was redistributed in proportion to the precepts and demands of the billing and precepting authorities as follows:

2011/12 £000		2012/13 £000
208	Darlington Borough Council	(42)
56	Durham Police Authority	(5)
32	County Durham and Darlington Fire & Rescue Authority	(3)
<u>296</u>		<u>(50)</u>

Independent auditors' report to the Members of Darlington Borough Council

Report on Statement of Accounts

We have audited the Statement of Accounts of Darlington Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2013 which comprise the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement, the Statement of Movement on the HRA Statement, the Collection Fund, the statement of accounting policies and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in its preparation is the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2012/13 supported by the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2012/13.

Respective responsibilities of the Director of Resources and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts set out on page 8, the Director of Resources is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts and for being satisfied that it gives a true and fair view in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2012/13 and the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2012/13. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the Statement of Accounts in accordance with Part II of the Audit Commission Act 1998, the Code of Audit Practice 2010 – Local Government Bodies issued by the Audit Commission and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Authority's members as a body in accordance with Part II of the Audit Commission Act 1998 and for no other purpose, as set out in paragraph 48 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and of Audited Bodies – Local Government, published by the Audit Commission in March 2010. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Scope of the audit of the Statement of Accounts

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

Opinion on Statement of Accounts

In our opinion the Statement of Accounts:

- gives a true and fair view of the state of the Authority's affairs as at 31 March 2013 and of the Authority's income and expenditure and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- has been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2012/13 and the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2012/13.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Code of Audit Practice

In our opinion, the information given in the explanatory foreword for the financial year for which the Statement of Accounts is prepared is consistent with the Statement of Accounts.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Code of Audit Practice issued by the Audit Commission requires us to report to you if:

- in our opinion, the Annual Governance Statement does not comply with 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: a Framework' published by CIPFA/SOLACE in June 2007 (updated as at December 2012) or is misleading or inconsistent with information of which we are aware from our audit;
- we issue a report in the public interest under section 8 of the Audit Commission Act 1998;
- we make any recommendations under section 11 of the Audit Commission Act 1998 that requires the Authority to consider it at a public meeting and to decide what action to take in response ; or
- we exercise any other special powers of the auditor under the Audit Commission Act 1998.

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

Authority's responsibilities

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

Auditors' responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conclusion

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

Certificate

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



Greg Wilson
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Appointed auditors
Newcastle upon Tyne

30 September 2013

Notes:

- (a) The maintenance and integrity of the Darlington Borough Council website is the responsibility of the council; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the Statement of Accounts since it was initially presented on the website.
- (b) Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of the Statement of Accounts may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

GLOSSARY OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

ACCOUNTING PERIOD

The period of time covered by the accounts, normally a period of twelve months commencing on 1 April and ending as at the balance sheet date, 31 March.

ACCRUALS

The concept that income and expenditure is accounted for as it is earned or incurred, not as money is received or paid.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Those principles, bases conventions, rules and practice applied by an entity that specify how the effects of transactions and other events are to be reflected in its financial statements through:

- recognising
- selecting measurement bases for, and
- presenting assets, liabilities, gains, losses and changes to reserves.

Accounting policies do not include estimation techniques.

Accounting policies define the process whereby transactions and other events are reflected in financial statements.

ACTUARIAL GAINS AND LOSSES

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because:

- events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains or losses)
- the actuarial assumptions have changed.

AGENCY

The provision of a service by an authority on behalf of another authority, which is legally responsible for providing that service. The responsible authority reimburses the authority providing the service in the first instance.

ASSET

An item owned by the authority, which has a monetary value. Assets are defined as current or fixed.

- Current assets will be consumed or cease to have value within the next financial year, e.g. stocks and debtors;
- Fixed assets provide benefits to the authority and to services it provides for a period of more than one year, for example, land, buildings, vehicles and equipment;
- Intangible assets are non-financial fixed assets, such as software licences, that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and are controlled through custody or legal rights.

ASSOCIATE

An entity other than a subsidiary or joint venture in which the reporting authority has a participating interest and over whose operating and financial policies the reporting authority is able to exercise significant influence.

AUDIT

An independent examination of the Authority's activities, either by internal audit or the Authority's external auditor, who are PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

BALANCE SHEET

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

BALANCES

The capital or revenue reserves of the Authority made up of the accumulated surplus of income over expenditure on the General fund or any other fund.

BUDGET

The forecast of the net revenue and capital expenditure over the accounting period. Members approve budgets, based on policies, linked to the corporate plan.

CAPITAL CHARGES

A charge to services for the use of fixed assets, which comprises:

- a capital financing charge equivalent to notional interest on the net value of the assets; and
- a depreciation charge based on the remaining finite life of the asset.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on the acquisition of a fixed asset, which will be used in providing services beyond the current accounting period or, expenditure which adds to an existing fixed asset.

GLOSSARY OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

CAPITAL FINANCING

The raising of money to pay for capital expenditure. There are various methods of financing capital expenditure including borrowing, leasing, direct revenue financing, usable capital receipts, capital grants, capital contribution, revenue reserves and earmarked reserves.

CAPITAL FINANCING REQUIREMENT

The capital financing requirement is one of the indicators that must be produced as part of the CIPFA prudential code. This measures the authority's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose. In order to ensure that over the medium term net borrowing will only be for a capital purpose, the local authority should ensure that net external borrowing does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of capital financing requirement in the preceding year plus the estimate of any additional capital financing requirement for the current and the next two financial years.

CAPITAL GRANTS

Grants received toward capital expenditure on a particular service or project.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

The proceeds from the disposal of land or other assets. Proportions of capital receipts can be used to finance new capital expenditure, within rules set down by the Government, but they cannot be used for revenue purposes.

CARRY-FORWARDS

Unspent revenue budgets which, upon approval, services can use in future years.

CIPFA

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. This is the professional institute governing how public money is used and how it has to be reported.

COLLECTION FUND

The Collection Fund records transactions in respect of council tax and non-domestic rates and illustrates the way in which these have been distributed.

COMMUNITY ASSETS

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

CONSISTENCY

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

CONTINGENCY

A condition which exists at the balance sheet date, where the outcome will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events.

CONTINGENT ASSET

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

CONTINGENT LIABILITY

A condition which exists at the balance sheet date, which may arise in the future but where the outcome will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events.

CORPORATE AND DEMOCRATIC CORE (CDC)

The corporate and democratic core comprises all activities which local authorities engage in specifically because they are elected, multi-purpose authorities. The cost of these activities are thus over and above those which would be incurred by a series of independent, single purpose, nominated bodies managing the same services. There is therefore no logical basis for apportioning these costs to services.

COUNCIL TAX

This is a banded property tax which is levied on domestic properties throughout the Borough. The banding is based on estimated property values as at 1 April 1991.

CREDITOR

Amounts owed by the Authority for works done, goods received or services rendered before the end of the accounting period but for which payments have not been made by the end of that accounting period.

GLOSSARY OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

CURRENT SERVICE COST (PENSIONS)

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

DEBT OUTSTANDING

Amounts borrowed to finance capital expenditure that are still to be repaid.

DEBTOR

Amounts due to the Authority for works done, goods received or services rendered before the end of the accounting period but for which payments have not been received by the end of that accounting period.

DEFERRED CHARGES

Expenditure of a capital nature, met from borrowing, but where there is no tangible asset, e.g. improvement grants. This includes loans outstanding on assets sold in cases where the sale proceeds were used for new capital investment.

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEME

Pension schemes in which the benefits received by the participants are independent of the contributions paid and are not directly related to the investment of the scheme.

DEPRECIATION

The measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful economic life of a fixed asset, whether arising from use, the passage of time or obsolescence through technological or other changes.

DISCRETIONARY BENEFITS (PENSIONS)

Retirement benefits which the employer has no legal, contractual or constructive obligation to award and are awarded under the authority's discretionary powers such as The Local Government (Discretionary Payments) Regulations 1996.

ENTITY

A body that is delivering a service, or carrying on a trade or business, with or without a view to profit.

ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES

The methods adopted by an entity to arrive at estimated monetary amounts, corresponding to the measurement bases selected, for assets, liabilities, gains, losses and changes to reserves.

Estimation techniques implement the measurement aspects of accounting policies. An accountancy policy will specify the basis on which an item is to be measured; where there is uncertainty over the monetary amount corresponding to that basis, the amount will be arrived at by using an estimation technique. Estimation techniques include, for example:

- methods of depreciation, such as straight line and reducing balance, applied in the context of a particular measurement basis, used to estimate the proportion of the economic benefits of a tangible fixed asset consumed in a period; and
- different methods used to estimate the proportion of debts that will not be recovered, particularly where such methods consider a population as a whole rather than individual balances.

EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

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

EXPECTED RETURN ON PENSION ASSETS

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

EXPENDITURE

Amounts paid by the Council for goods received or services rendered of either a capital or revenue nature. This does not necessarily involve a cash payment, as expenditure is deemed to have been incurred once the goods or services have been received, even if they have not yet been paid for.

EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS

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

GLOSSARY OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Events after the balance sheet date are those events, favourable or unfavourable, that occur between the balance sheet date and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue.

FAIR VALUE

The fair value of an asset is the price at which it could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction less, where applicable, any grants receivable towards the purchase or use of the asset.

FINANCE LEASE

A lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset to the lessee.

FIXED ASSETS

Tangible assets that yield benefits to the local authority and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

GOING CONCERN

The concept that the statement of accounts are prepared on the assumption that the authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Grants made by the Government towards either revenue or capital expenditure to support the cost of the provision of the Authority's services. These grants may be specifically towards the cost of particular schemes or to support the revenue spend of the Authority.

HERITAGE ASSETS

An asset with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture.

HOUSING ACT ADVANCES

Loans made by an authority to individuals or Housing Associations towards the cost of constructing, acquiring or improving dwellings. Loans to individuals are termed mortgages.

HOUSING BENEFITS

A system of financial assistance to individuals toward certain housing costs administered by authorities and subsidised by Central Government.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

A statutory account maintained separately to the General Fund. It includes all revenue expenditure and income relating to the provision, maintenance and administration of council housing and associated areas.

IFRS

Defined Accounting Standards that must be applied by all reporting entities to all financial statements in order to provide a true and fair view of the entity's financial position, and a standardised method of comparison with financial statements of the other entities.

IMPAIRMENT

A reduction in the value of a fixed asset, below its carrying amount on the balance sheet.

INCOME

Amounts which the Authority receives or expects to receive from any source, including fees, charges, sales and grants.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

The revenue account of the Authority that reports the net cost for the year of the functions for which it is responsible, and demonstrates how that cost has been financed from precepts, grants and other income.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

A class of fixed assets belonging to the Authority whose life is of indefinite length and which are not usually capable of being sold. Examples include roads and highway works.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

These are non-financial fixed assets, such as software licences, that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and are controlled by custody or legal rights.

GLOSSARY OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

INTEREST COST (PENSIONS)

For a defined benefit scheme, the expected increase during the period in the present value of the scheme liabilities because the benefits are one period closer to the settlement.

IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the basis for presentation of general purpose financial statements, to ensure comparability both with the Council's financial statements of previous periods and with the financial statements of other entities. To achieve this objective, this Standard sets out overall requirements for the presentation of financial statements, guidelines for their structure and minimum requirements for their content.

IAS 7 - Cash Flow Statements

The objective of this standard is to require the provision of information about the historical changes in cash and cash equivalents of an entity by means of a cash flow statement which classifies cash flows during the period from operating, investing and financing activities.

IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the criteria for selecting and changing accounting policies, together with the accounting treatment and disclosure of changes in accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and correction of errors. The Standard is intended to enhance the relevance and reliability of an entity's financial statements, and the comparability of those financial statements over time and with the financial statements of other entities.

Disclosure requirements for accounting policies, except those for changes in accounting policies, are set out in IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment

The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting treatment for property, plant and equipment so that users of the financial statements can discern information about an entity's investment in its property, plant and equipment and the changes in such investment. The principal issues in accounting for property, plant and equipment are the recognition of the assets, the determination of their carrying amounts and the depreciation charges and impairment losses to be recognised in relation to them.

IAS 17 - Leases

The objective of this Standard is to prescribe, for lessees and lessors, the appropriate accounting policies and disclosure to apply in relation to leases.

IAS 19 - Employee Benefits

The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting treatment and disclosure requirements for employee benefits. The Standard requires an entity to recognise:

- (a) a liability when an employee has provided service in exchange for employee benefits to be paid in the future; and
- (b) an expense when the entity consumes the economic benefit arising from service provided by an employee in exchange for employee benefits.

IAS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

The objective of this Standard is to ensure that an entity's financial statements contain the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and profit and loss may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions and outstanding balances with such parties.

IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation

The objective of this Standard is to establish principles for presenting financial instruments as liabilities or equity and for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. It applies to the classification of financial instruments, from the perspective of the issuer, into financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments; the classification of related interest, dividends, losses and gains, and the circumstances in which financial assets and financial liabilities should be offset.

IAS 36 - Impairment of Assets

The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the procedures that an entity applies to ensure that its assets are carried at no more than their recoverable amount. An asset is carried at more than its recoverable amount if its carrying amount exceeds the amount to be recovered through use or sale of the asset. If this is the case, the asset is described as impaired and the Standard requires the entity to recognise an impairment loss. The Standard also specifies when an entity should reverse an impairment loss and prescribes disclosures.

GLOSSARY OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

IAS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The objective of this Standard is to ensure that appropriate recognition criteria and measurement bases are applied to provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets and that sufficient information is disclosed in the notes to enable users to understand their nature, timing and amount.

INVESTMENTS (PENSION FUND)

The investments of the Pension Fund will be accounted for in the statements of that fund. However, authorities are also required to disclose, as part of the disclosures relating to retirement benefits, the attributable share of pension scheme assets associated with their underlying obligations.

INVESTMENTS - LONG TERM

A long-term investment is an investment that is intended to be held for use on a continuing basis in the activities of the authority. Investments should be so classified only where an intention to hold the investment for the long term can be clearly demonstrated or where there are restrictions as to the investors ability to dispose of the investment.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Interest in land and/or buildings in respect of which construction work and development have been completed, and which is held for its investment potential.

JOINT VENTURE

An entity in which the reporting authority has an interest on a long-term basis and is jointly controlled by the reporting authority and one or more other entities under a contractual or other binding arrangement.

LIABILITY

A liability is where an authority owes payment to an individual or another organisation:

- A current liability is an amount which will become payable or could be called in within the next accounting period, e.g. creditors or cash overdrawn.
- A deferred liability is an amount which, by arrangement is payable beyond the next year at some point in the future, or to be paid off by an annual sum over a period of time.

LENDER OPTION BORROWER OPTION LOANS (LOBO)

The common feature of these loans is a reduced interest rate for an initial period and then a stepped increase to the end of the term. The lender can opt to increase the interest rate payable at the end of the initial period. If the lender opts to increase the interest rate payable above the fixed rate then the borrower can either agree to this increase and continue to repay the loan up to the maturity date or can reject the new terms and repay the loan in full (without penalty). The inclusion of options within LOBO's means the loans effectively become variable rate instruments and under FRS 4, interest should be averaged over the period to the earliest date at which the instrument would be redeemed or cancelled on exercise of such an option rather than the original term of the instrument where there is uncertainty over the term of the instrument.

LOANS OUTSTANDING

The total amounts borrowed from external lenders for capital and temporary revenue purposes but not repaid at the balance sheet date.

MATERIALITY

The concept that the Statement of Accounts should include all amounts which, if omitted or mis-stated, could be expected to lead to distortion of the financial statements to a reader of the statements.

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP)

Represents the minimum amount that must be charged to a revenue account in each financial year to repay external borrowings.

NET BOOK VALUE

The amount at which fixed assets are included in the balance sheet, i.e. their historical cost or current value less the cumulative amount provided for depreciation and any impairment losses.

NET CURRENT REPLACEMENT COST

The cost of replacing an asset in its existing condition and use.

NET REALISABLE VALUE

The open market value of the asset in its existing use, less the expenses to be incurred in realising the asset.

GLOSSARY OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATE (NNDR)

NNDR Poundage is set annually by Central Government based on the assessed value of properties used for business purposes and is collected by charging authorities. The proceeds are redistributed by the Government between local authorities based on population.

NET WORTH

The Council's value of total assets less total liabilities.

NON-DISTRIBUTED COSTS

These are overheads for which no user now benefits and as such are not apportioned to services.

NON-OPERATIONAL ASSETS

Fixed assets held by the Council but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services. Examples of Non-Operational Assets are investment properties and assets that are surplus to requirements pending sale or development.

OPERATING LEASE

An agreement in which the Council derives the use of an asset in exchange for rental payments, but where the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred.

OPERATIONAL ASSETS

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

PAST SERVICE COST (PENSIONS)

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

PENSION SCHEME LIABILITIES

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

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

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

PRECEPT

The levy made by precepting authorities on billing authorities, requiring the latter to collect income from council taxpayers on their behalf e.g. Police Authority, Fire Authority and Parish Councils.

PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT

Material adjustments applicable to prior years arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors. This does not include normal recurring corrections or adjustments of accounting estimates made in prior years.

PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVES (PFI)

PFI's are a method of funding/acquiring assets such as schools, but the supplier of the building is usually an agreed contractor or bidder, usually over a 25 year term. The authority pays for the use of the asset by means of a unitary charge and can acquire the asset after the term if included in the terms of the contract. Up until this point the Council does not own the asset and simply pays for the use of the asset. Government grant is available to assist authorities who enter into these agreements, however, known as PFI credits. These have a direct impact upon the level of government grant paid each year to help pay for the schemes.

PROJECTED UNIT METHOD

An accrued benefits valuation method in which the pension scheme liabilities make allowance for projected earnings. The accrued benefits are the benefits for service up to a given point in time, whether vested rights or not.

PROVISION

An amount put aside in the accounts for liabilities or losses which have occurred but uncertainty surrounds the exact amounts involved or the dates on which they will arise.

GLOSSARY OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

PROVISION FOR CREDIT LIABILITIES

This represents the sum set aside for the repayment of debt. This provision is subsumed within the capital financing reserve.

PRUDENCE

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

PRUDENTIAL FRAMEWORK

One of the principal features of the Local Government Act 2003 was to provide the primary legislative requirements to introduce a new prudential regime for the control of Local Authority capital expenditure. The regime relies upon both secondary legislation in the form of regulations, and a prudential code which has been published by CIPFA.

Under the prudential framework local authorities are free to borrow without specific government consent if they can afford to service the debt without extra government support. The basic principle is that authorities will be free to invest as long as their capital spending plans are affordable, sustainable and prudent. As a control mechanism to ensure this occurs all authorities must follow the prudential code published by CIPFA. This involves setting various prudential limits and indicators that must be approved by the Council before the start of the relevant financial year as part of their budget setting process.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLb)

This is a Central Government Agency which provides loans for one year and above to authorities at interest rates only slightly higher than those at which the Government itself can borrow.

RATEABLE VALUE

The annual assumed rental value of a hereditament, (inheritable property), which is used for NDR purposes.

RELATED PARTIES

Two or more parties are related, when at any one time during the financial period:

- one party has direct or indirect control of the other party; or
- the parties are subject to common control from the same source; or
- one party has influence over the financial and operational policies of the other party to an extent that the other party might be inhibited from pursuing at all times its own separate interests; or
- the parties, in entering a transaction, are subject to influence from the same source to such an extent that one of the parties to the transaction has subordinated its own separate interests.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A related party transaction is the transfer of assets or liabilities or the performance of services by, to or for a related party irrespective of whether a charge is made. Examples of related party transactions include:

- the purchase, sale, lease, rental or hire of assets between related parties;
- the provision by a pension fund to a related party of assets or loans, irrespective of any direct economic benefit to the pension fund;
- the provision of a guarantee to a third party in relation to a liability or obligation of a related party;
- the provision of services to a related party, including the provision of pension fund administration services;
- transactions with individuals who are related parties of an authority or a pension fund, except those applicable to other members of the community or the pension fund, such as council tax, rents and payments of benefits.

The materiality of related party transactions is judged not only in terms of their significance to the Council, but also in relation to its related party.

REMUNERATION

Includes taxable salary payments to employees less employees' pensions contributions, together with non-taxable payments when employment ends, taxable expense allowances and any other taxable benefits.

RESERVES - USABLE

The accumulation of surpluses, deficits and appropriations over past years. Useable Reserves of a revenue nature can be released to spend on services or added to for future spending on services.

RESERVES - UNUSABLE

Unuseable reserves are reserves that in simple terms balance the Council's Balance Sheet and cannot be released to spend on services e.g. the Revaluation Reserve records the effect of revaluing fixed assets and is not available for general use in the financing of capital expenditure.

GLOSSARY OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

RESIDUAL VALUE

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

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

All forms of consideration given by an employer in exchange for services rendered by employees that are payable after the completion of employment.

REVENUE BALANCES

These are accumulated surpluses on the General Fund. They can be applied to reduce borrowing, reduce council tax, or held to be applied in future years.

REVENUE CONTRIBUTIONS

The method of financing capital expenditure directly from revenue. The Council may determine that certain capital schemes should be financed in this way or alternatively may include a prescribed sum in the revenue budget for this purpose.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

The day-to-day expenses of providing services. It is usually of a constantly recurring nature and produces no permanent asset, e.g. salaries, wages, supplies and services, and debt charges.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED BY CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE

Items of capital expenditure, which do not result in, or remain matched by, tangible fixed assets. Revenue Expenditure funded by Capital under Statute is charged to revenue in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT

This is a Central Government grant to authorities, contributing towards the cost of their services. It is based on the Government's assessment of how much an authority needs to spend to provide a standard level of service.

SeRCOP

CIPFA's Service Reporting Code of Practice which was developed from the key principles established from the Local Government Act 1999 (sections 5 & 6). It aims to:

- a) Modernise the system of local authority accounting and reporting to meet the changed and changing needs of local government, particularly the duty of to secure and demonstrate Best Value in the provision of services to the community;
- b) Facilitate accurate comparison between both services and authorities;
- c) Strengthen the arrangements for recharging all support costs which may be reasonably charged to front-line services and in so doing bringing efficiency pressures to support services comparable to those of service providers to the community; and
- d) Represent best practice.

SCHEME LIABILITIES

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

SPECIFIC GRANTS

Government grants to Local Authorities in aid of particular services.

SORP – A STATEMENT OF RECOMMENDED PRACTICE

The SORP specifies the principles and practices of accounting required to prepare a Statement of Accounts which 'presents fairly' the financial position and transactions of a local authority.

STOCKS

Items of raw materials and stores an authority has produced to use on a continuing basis and which it has not yet used. Examples are consumable stores, raw materials and components purchased for incorporation into products for sale.

TEMPORARY BORROWING/INVESTMENT

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

GLOSSARY OF DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

TOTAL COST

The total cost of a service or activity includes all costs which relate to the provision of the service (directly or bought in) or to the undertaking of the activity. Gross total cost includes employee costs, expenditure relating to premises and transport, supplies and services, third party payments, support services and overheads, which need to be apportioned.

TRUST FUNDS

Funds administered by the Council for such purposes as prizes, charities, specific projects and on behalf of minors.

UNAPPORTIONABLE CENTRAL OVERHEADS (UCO)

These are overheads for which no user now benefits and should not be apportioned to services.

USEFUL LIFE

The period over which the Local Authority will derive benefits from the use of a fixed asset.

WORK IN PROGRESS

The cost of work done on an uncompleted project at the balance sheet date, which should be accounted for.

A copy of the Statement of Accounts is available on the Council's website on www.darlington.gov.uk

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