

## Appendix B (118/2016)

### Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

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. Councils 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.

Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (CIES)	Notes	Gross Expend £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expend £000
Adult Social Care		14,294	(3,091)	11,203
Central Services		2,996	(1,022)	1,974
Education & Children's Services		20,318	(11,338)	8,980
Cultural & Related Services		2,063	(627)	1,436
Environmental & Regulatory Services		4,541	(333)	4,208
Highway & Transport Services		6,268	(848)	5,420
Housing Services		5,948	(5,805)	143
Planning Services		3,344	(1,347)	1,997
Public Health		1,466	(1,195)	271
<b>Cost of Services</b>		<b>61,238</b>	<b>(25,606)</b>	<b>35,632</b>
Other Operating Expenditure	9	8,663	(1,523)	7,140
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	10	2,397	(254)	2,143

These service costs will include cash payments to employees and for services, as well as non-cash expenditure such as depreciation, impairments and accruals. It also show all sources of income received and accrued in year. Accrued expenditure represents the value of goods or services received by the authority by 31st March which have been paid. Similarly accrued income represents income due, but not yet received.

This is the accounting cost for delivering the Councils services. This is shown in a standard format across all councils following guidance issued from CIPFA.

This shows the Other Operational Expenditure for Parish Council precepts, external levies and the transfer of our assets to Academies.

This shows the net interest on the pension liability, borrowing costs and other similar charges.

<b>Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement (CIES)</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Gross Expend £000</b>	<b>Gross Income £000</b>	<b>Net Expend £000</b>
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	11	125	(40,334)	(40,209)
<b>(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services</b>		<b>72,423</b>	<b>(67,717)</b>	<b>4,706</b>
Surplus on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets				(1,394)
Actuarial (Gains) / Losses on pension Assets / Liabilities				(13,127)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure</b>				<b>(14,521)</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure</b>				<b>(9,815)</b>

This shows the income received from Council Tax (£21m), Business Rates (£4m) and Non Ring Fenced Grants (e.g. Revenue Support Grant (4m))

This shows that the Council has made a deficit, after all statutory accounting adjustments have been made, for providing its services.

This shows the Council has made an accounting surplus on the revaluation of the Councils assets. Changes in valuations are matched by changes in the revaluation reserve.

This shows that the value of our pension fund has increased.

This statement shows the true accounting position in the year before any statutory overrides are applied (See Movement in Reserves Statement)

## Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into ‘usable reserves’ (i.e.. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services line shows the true 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 for council tax setting purposes. The Net Increase or Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council, for more detailed movements.

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grant Unapplied £000	Total Useable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Council Reserves £000
Balance 1 April 2014	9,675	7,769	0	3,748	21,192	10,635	31,827
Surplus / (Deficit) on Provision of Services	(4,706)	0	0	0	(4,706)	0	(4,706)

This is the accounting cost for delivering the Councils services. This is shown in a standard format across all councils following guidance issued from CIPFA. (Taken from the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement)

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grant Unapplied £000	Total Useable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Council Reserves £000
Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	14,521	<b>14,521</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive</b>	<b>(4,706)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(4,706)</b>	<b>14,521</b>	<b>9,815</b>
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 13)	4,556	1,580	1,471	113	7,720	(7,720)	<b>0</b>

This shows that the council has made a net gain on its revaluation gains of assets and a gain in pensions and liabilities (Taken from the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement)

This is used to remove accounting entries required by accounting standards (Depreciation etc.) and add transactions required by statute (MRP). This is done to ensure the Impact to tax payers is based on the true cost of delivering services and does not include any accounting adjustment (e.g. depreciation)

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grant Unapplied £000	Total Useable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Council Reserves £000
Net Increase before Transfer to Earmarked Reserves	(150)	1,580	1,471	113	3,014	6,801	9,815
Transfers to / (from) Reserves	620	(620)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Inc/(Decrease) in 2015/16</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>3,014</b>	<b>6,801</b>	<b>9,815</b>
<b>Balance 31 March 2016</b>	<b>10,145</b>	<b>8,729</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>24,206</b>	<b>17,436</b>	<b>41,642</b>

These are transfers to specific reserves, approved by members based on an underlying requirement to earmark the funds for a specific need.

This is the closing balance on the different reserve type, and agrees to the closing reserves balance on the Balance Sheet

# Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserve are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category of reserves is those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes the 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’.

Balance Sheet	Notes	31st March 2016
		£000
Property, Plant & Equipment	17	70,047
Long Term Debtors	22	423
Long Term Assets		70,470
Assets Held for Sale	23	0
Inventories		92
Short Term Investments	15	21,065

The value is largely based on the market value of Land & Buildings, Vehicles Plant & Equipment, Infrastructure, Assets Under Construction and Surplus Assets with any accumulated depreciation and impairment taken off. These are assets that will have a life of more than 1 year.

The long term debtors represent the amount owed to the Council by individual organisations for services provided, grant payments etc. These debtors are expected to take longer than 12 months to realise.

At 31st March 2016 the Council didn't have any assets which would qualify as Assets Held for Sale.

This is the balance for the council's inventories e.g. Salt Stocks

These are the Council's short term investments that are expected to be turned into cash within 12 months

Balance Sheet	Notes	31st March 2016
		£000
Short Term Debtors	22	4,530
Cash & Cash Equivalents	29	4,930
<b>Current Assets</b>		<b>30,617</b>
Short Term Creditors	24	(6,415)
Provisions	25	(247)
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		<b>(6,662)</b>
Long Term Borrowing	15	(21,935)
Other Long Term Liabilities	31	(30,848)
<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>		<b>(52,783)</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>41,642</b>
Usable Reserves	13	(24,206)

The short term debtors represent the amount owed to the council by individual organisations for services provided, grant payments etc. These debtors are expected to take less than 12 months to realise.

Cash and Cash equivalents represents cash in the bank and short term (less than 3 months) investments that can be easily converted into known amounts of cash.

Short term creditors represent the amount owed by the council to individual organisations for services provided, grant payments etc.

The Council's provisions are future liabilities where there is uncertainty about how much or when it will have to pay. These include Land Chargers and NDR (appeals against the rateable valuation set by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA)).

These are the councils long term borrowing. This has been used to support the Councils Capital programme.

This shows the councils pension Liabilities. (e.g. This would be the amount the Council would pay if we had to pay everything out as at 31st March 2016)

Those reserves that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation e.g. General Fund Balance, School Balances, Specific Reserves and Capital Grants.



Balance Sheet	Notes	31st March 2016
		£000
Unusable Reserves	13	(17,436)
<b>Total Reserves</b>		<b>(41,642)</b>



Those reserves that absorb the timing difference arising from different accounting arrangements we have to apply. e.g. Revaluation Reserve, Capital Adjustment Account, Deferred Capital Receipts, Pension Fund Reserves, Collection Fund Adjustment Account and Absence Adjustment Accounts

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