



TRAFFORD
COUNCIL

ACCOUNTS

2015

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foreword by the director of finance

Introduction

The Accounts 2015 contains a summary of the Council's financial performance for the financial year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.

The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011. The regulations require the accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices and these primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom in 2014/15 (the Code) and the Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP) 2014/15, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Major Changes Reflected in the Accounts

Changes affecting the Primary Statements:

There have been a number of changes affecting the accounting for local authority maintained schools which emanate from work undertaken by CIPFA/LASAAC on new accounting standards for group accounts and consolidation.

The updated Code confirmed that all maintained schools are capable of being treated as entities for control and financial reporting purposes. As such where control exists, then all income, expenditure, assets, liabilities, reserves and cash-flows are recognised in the Council's single entity accounts.

As a result of this the land and buildings used by schools have been reviewed to determine whether they are controlled by the school. This exercise has identified that a number of foundation schools need to be brought back on to the Council's balance sheet, whilst those assets used by Voluntary aided/controlled schools remain off balance sheet.

In addition other non-current assets such as school funds have been assessed but are not considered of material value for inclusion in the Council's financial statements.

In respect of academy schools they continue to be treated as off balance sheet as they are controlled usually by a charitable trust. When a school converts to

academy status the resulting gain or loss on transfer is recognised within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES).

The Local Authority Accounting Panel (LAAP) Bulletin 103 has confirmed this amount should now be included under the Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure rather than Other Operating Expenditure section within the CIES. The Council's core statements have been restated to reflect this change in accounting policy and as a result three Foundation Schools have been included on the balance sheet and a further two schools have converted to academy status during the year.

Brief Guide to Accounts Contents:

Please note that a glossary of terms can be found on page 128.

A description of the responsibilities of the Council regarding the Accounts 2015 is provided at page 9, and the Audit certificate can be found on page 10.

The Accounts are drawn from systems which in themselves must operate satisfactorily in order for the figures to be true and dependable. More information on the effective operation of the Council's systems, governance arrangements and control environment can be found in the Annual Governance Statement (AGS). The AGS does not form part of the Accounts, but it is published alongside so that it can be read in conjunction.

There can be choices in accounting conventions and/or treatment that would be more practical for a given organisation in order for it to show a truer reflection of economic activity or value. The Council's choices are outlined in detail in the Accounting Policies (note 1) on pages 18 to 31.

The main financial statements that make up the Accounts (pages 11-17) are: the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES); Balance Sheet; Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS) and, Cash Flow Statement. These are explained in summary below, with a full explanation included with each statement in the main accounts.

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (page 11-12) shows the Council's financial performance

for the year, measured in terms of the resources consumed and generated, as defined in the Code, over the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015. However, the Council is required to set its budget and raise Council Tax on a different accounting basis than the Code, the main differences being:

- Capital investment is accounted for as it is financed, rather than when the assets are consumed (e.g. cash is paid out when an asset is purchased, however it is charged to CIES as it depreciates);
- Regulation and the Council's management accounts make distinction between capital and revenue income. Under the Code all income is treated the same and is accounted for in the CIES where required;
- Retirement benefits are charged as amounts become payable to pension funds and pensioners, rather than as future benefits are earned and become committed.

The variations in accounting treatment between the Council's management accounts and (financial) Accounts 2015 are adjusted for within the Movement in Reserves Statement on pages 15 to 16, with more detail in note 7 on pages 36 to 44. A summary reconciliation between the CIES net gain and the management accounts net declared underspend position is provided later in this foreword.

The MiRS (pages 15-16) also shows the movements in resources of the Council for the year split between usable and unusable reserves. Unusable reserves relate to accounting adjustments for the differences between management and financial accounting treatment and are not 'cash backed' and cannot be used to support service activity.

The total net worth of the Council, total assets less total liabilities, as a statement of value is listed on the Balance Sheet on pages 13 to 14.

The Cash Flow statement (page 17) provides summary figures on the total movements in cash for the year and how it has been applied on three types of financial activity: inflows and outflows caused by core business operations, changes in equipment, assets or

investments related to investing activities and changes in debt, loans or dividends from financing activities.

Explanatory notes to the primary statements are provided on pages 18 to 122. These notes expand on the figures, providing greater detail and information as prescribed or as necessary. Included within these notes is a statement on 2014/15 capital expenditure and how this was financed on pages 98 to 99.

The Council has the responsibility for collecting all Council Tax due in the Borough on behalf of itself, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Greater Manchester, the GM Fire and Rescue Authority and Partington Town Council. It also has the responsibility for collecting all National Non-Domestic Rates (Business Rates) on behalf of itself, the GMFRA and the Government. The financial activity relating to local taxation is contained in the Collection Fund statement, pages 123 to 127.

Key Features in the Accounts

The following key matters are listed to quickly identify and summarise the salient features of the Accounts.

Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (CIES):

- the deficit on the provision of services on the CIES is £21.2m (2013/14 at £20.7m). However, the management accounts declare an outturn underspend of £(5.5)m (2013/14 £(3.7)m). The differences between these two statements of financial performance relate to the differences in accounting practices applied, which are adjusted for in the MiRS, and a summary reconciliation between the two outturns is provided later in the foreword;
- the total balance on the CIES has moved from a £(16.8)m surplus to a £71.4m deficit. The movement in the CIES of £88.2m primarily relates to:
- changes in the valuation of net pension liability of £95.7m.
- loss on the disposals of non-current assets £6.0m (£9.9m in 2014/15) compared to £3.9m in 2013/14).
- revaluation of property, plant and equipment (PPE) assets £(11.1)m

(£2.0)m in 2013/14 compared to £(13.1)m in 2014/15).

- a reduced one-off benefit from the revaluation of Manchester Airport Shares of £3.1m (£7.4m in 2013/14 compared to £4.3m in 2014/15).
- plus the change in management accounts' outturn of £(1.8)m and other net movements of £(3.7)m.

Balance Sheet:

There has been a net £(71.4)m or 32% reduction in the value of the balance sheet, with the key movements being:

- Increase in pension liability £(77.8)m.
- Increase valuation in the Manchester Airport Group shareholding of £4.3m
- Increase in net current assets £6.6m, including a reduction in provisions (mainly in respect of the Council's share of business rate appeals and equal pay).
- A net reduction in the value of assets of £(3.4)m relating to new capital expenditure, depreciation, revaluation adjustments and disposals.
- £(1.1)m other net movements.

Collection Fund – Council Tax:

- Council Tax collection rates were strong and for the sixth year running the Council has the highest collection rate in Greater Manchester. In year collection rates were marginally better than expected at 97.84% compared to a target of 97.8%. However the collection of older debt has not been as successful as in previous years and as a consequence there has been a prudent increase in the provision for doubtful debts of £0.193m.
- The introduction of the Council Tax Support Scheme, now in its second year continues to progress well, with a significant drop in the number of claimants resulting in costs being lower than budget by £(1.1)m.
- The benefit of reduced CTSS, has been offset to some extent by on-going successful council tax property valuation appeals resulting in reduced council tax of £0.231m.

- After taking into account the brought forward collection fund surplus of £(0.458)m, the net impact of the above has resulted in a year end surplus of £(0.773)m. Of this £0.357m is committed to support the 2015/16 budgets of all precepting authorities.

Collection Fund - Business Rates

- The level of business rate income for the year after discounts, reliefs, cost of collection and provisions was £(158.111)m; which is £(3.524)m in excess of the baseline target of £(154.587)m. The figure for 2013/14 was £(119.936)m
- The major adjustment in 2013/14 included a provision for current and future rating valuation appeals of £36.8m and this has reduced to £28.6m at the end of 2014/15.
- The surplus on the collection fund for the year was £(19.4m), giving an accumulated deficit carried forward of £12.1m and this will be charged to the relevant precepting bodies (Central Government 50%, GM Fire and Rescue Authority 1%) in 2015/16 (the Council's share (49%) was £5.9m.) See page 127.

General Fund

The budget was set by the Council on 19 February 2014 in the sum of £154.552m. In September 2014 the Council agreed a revised budget of £156.134m following a major budget monitoring investigation when it became apparent that the adult social care budget was insufficient to meet the demands being placed upon the Council. Additional in-year savings and other resources, including a temporary use of the general reserve were used to meet the in-year pressure of £6.95m. The on-going budget implications have been addressed when setting the 2015/16 budget.

There was no increase in Council Tax for Trafford services, keeping the Band D Council Tax at £1,105.23 for the fourth consecutive year. This Band D Council Tax increased to £1,315.17 when precepts for the Police and Crime Commissioner for Greater Manchester and Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Authority are included, making Trafford the 19th lowest in the country.

Outturn of Financial Performance

Reference is made to the Council Revenue Outturn, available on the Council's web site, which contains more detail on financial performance against budget which was an overall underspend of £(5.5)m, and also to the reconciliation between the revenue outturn, or management accounts, and the statutory accounts in the next section:

- The budget was based on the delivery of £(13.7)m of budget savings, of which £(12.6)m were delivered in year, the shortfall being met by Directorate carry forward reserves.
- The Learning Disability Pooled budget released £(1.6)m of provision, previously set up for additional costs arising as children transition into Adult Services between the ages of 18 and 25, which was not required during the year.
- Investment interest rates continued to remain low. This was mitigated by increased cash balances, and additional dividend from Manchester Airport of £(1.0)m.
- Vacancy management and cost control as part of general austerity measures generated £(0.9)m.
- New and increased income was £(1.1)m above budget and additional Government grants received was another £(0.9)m.

The budget of £156.134m was financed as follows:-

	£m
Government RSG	40.3
Redistributed Business Rates	32.3
Council Tax	79.9
Reserves	3.6
	156.1

Monitoring against actual activity was conducted on a monthly basis from June 2014. The actual spending in the year was £150.626m, representing an underspend on overall planned activity of £(5.508)m:

	Budget £m	Actual £m
Trafford provided services:		
- Children, Families & Wellbeing	84.8	83.7
- Economic Growth, Environment & Infrastructure	18.9	17.8
- Transformation & Resources	17.5	16.9
- Council-Wide	2.5	(0.1)
Levies to other organisations:		
- Combined Authority (Transport)	16.8	16.8
- Waste Disposal	14.6	14.5
- Other levies	1.0	1.0
Total	156.1	150.6

Reconciliation between Statutory Accounts and Management Accounts

The Council's management accounts outturn position is an underspend of £(5.5)m (analysed above), whereas the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES on pages 11 to 12 shows an overspend of £21.2m.

The differences between the CIES and the Council's management accounts are adjusted for in the Movement in Reserves Statement (pages 15-16). This statement reconciles the surplus on provision of services in the CIES to the movement in the General Fund Balance (first column of the MiRS, with detail in note 7). The General Fund Balance reflects the overall financial activity of the Council on the same basis on which the budget was set and taxation planned to be raised.

The decrease in the General Fund Balance is £(3.0)m, as detailed below, and also contained in the Revenue Budget Outturn report available on the Council's website.

CIES account reconciled to outturn	£m
CIES Account Deficit on Service Provision	21.2
Accounting adjustments in MiRS:	
- Capital charges	(22.4)
- Capital Grants	15.3
- Pensions	(10.2)
- Collection Fund	9.6
- Net transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves to revenue	(8.8)
- Net transfer from schools reserves	(1.2)
- Other	(0.5)
Total adjustments	(18.2)
(Increase)/Decrease in GF Balance	3.0
Add back:	
Budgeted support for GF	(3.6)
Write-off of Learning Disability historical deficit	(3.0)
Transfers (to)/from earmarked reserves to General Reserve	(0.1)
Transfer from service reserves*	(1.8)
Outturn Variance	(5.5)

* The transfer to service reserves is the net underspend for EG&I and T&R Directorates only in 2014/15 (Table 1 of the Revenue Budget Outturn report) and will be carried forward into 2015/16. The CFW net underspend of £(1.067)m has been transferred back to the General Reserve.

General Reserve

The General Reserve represents the aggregate of net under spends from past financial years of monies that have not been specifically allocated to reserves for specific future purposes. It is used as a working balance and to allow for a cushion against unforeseen or emergency expenditure.

The balance at the start of the year was £(10.980)m and following a number of authorised transfers to support projects and initiatives (see Table 6 of the Revenue Budget Outturn Report – the Management Accounts), and including the 2014/15 net underspend, the balance at the end of the year is £(7.871)m.

On 18 February 2015 the Council agreed to maintain a minimum reserve of £6m for the year 2015/16, and £1.000m is planned to support the 2015/16 base budget, plus a further £0.200m committed to support one-off projects. This leaves an uncommitted balance at 31 March 2015 of £(6.671)m.

Trading Operations

The Council maintains a number of trading operations (see note 31 page 82), which made a surplus in the year on normal activity of £(0.400)m.

Capital Investment

Capital expenditure for the year amounted to £26.5m, details of which can be found on pages 98 to 99:

Expenditure	£m
Schools investment	13.2
Supporting infrastructure	0.6
Regeneration Projects	1.5
Highways improvements	6.6
Social Services	3.0
ICT Investment	0.7
Recreation & Culture	0.9
	26.5

Major projects included the completion of major school basic need schemes to address capacity and condition issues, investment in highways and regeneration projects.

The expenditure was financed by:

	£m
Grants and Contributions	20.2
Capital Receipts	6.0
Earmarked Reserves	0.3
	26.5

The Council has approved a Capital Strategy and an Asset Management Plan which are in place to identify priorities for capital investment. The strategy and plan are supported by the three year capital programme, which is the budget year plus two additional years of proposed spend. The programme is reviewed every year in the light of available resources, and during the year schemes can be moved (deferred or accelerated) in the programme dependent upon the progress to either maximise capital investment spend or avoid overspending.

During the year a number of surplus assets were disposed of which were written out of the Council's asset register, with net proceeds of £10.1m, of which

£6.0m was used to support capital expenditure in 2014/15. The unused balance will support capital expenditure in future years or applied to the repayment of debt.

Treasury Management

The Council proactively manages long term loans and both long and short term investments to minimise the interest payable on external borrowing, and to generate as high an income level as possible on cash deposits commensurate with the risk to the principal invested.

Throughout 2014/15 the Council complied with its legislative and regulatory requirements, including compliance with all treasury management prudential indicators.

Debt Summary

At 1 April 2014 the Council's total level of debt was £97.4m and as a result of planned debt repayments of £2.4m to the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) this decreased to £95.0m as at 31 March 2015. The Council continues to remain in a deliberate position of being under borrowed in order to counteract the continuing uncertain economic climate and as a result of this action debt interest has been saved.

The average external rate of interest payable during the year was 6.07%, which compares with 5.22% in 2013/14. This increase reflects the full year effect of a proportion of the Council's debt switching from fixed to variable rates of interest and low debt maturing. The following table provides further details, including the interest loan rate at 31 March 2014 and 2015.

	as at 01.04.14	as at 31.03.15
Average weighted maturity of long term loans (in years)	26.0	25.6
Number of loans	34	32
Value of loans	£97.4m	£95.0m
Loan rate	5.95%	6.05%

Further details can be found in note 51 on page 111.

Investments Summary

The Council operates its own trading function for the investment of surplus cash deposits. The Council's money market

investments, excluding cash at bank, totalled £77.6m as at 31 March 2015 and this compares to £50.9m as at 31 March 2014. In 2014/15 an average investment rate of 0.70%, 0.36% above the market benchmark (London Inter-bank BID 7day rate), was achieved. This compares with an average return of 0.74%, in 2013/14 which was 0.38% above the LIBID 7day rate. Further details can be found in note 16 page 60.

Collection of Council Tax and Business Rates

The Council collects Council Tax on behalf of itself, the Police and Crime Commissioner for GM, the GM Fire and Rescue Authority, and Partington Town Council. It also collects business rates and shares this revenue in a prescribed manner with the Government and GMFRA.

A total of £94m of Council Tax was collected in respect of 2014/15, a performance of 97.8% (97.7% in 2013/14). Details of the Collection Fund can be found on page 123, which shows an overall surplus of £(0.772)m. This surplus is apportioned to the Council, the Police and Crime Commissioner for GM and the GM Fire and Rescue Authority on a proportionate basis. Trafford's share of the surplus is £(0.649)m which is shown in note 25 (vi) (page 75).

£160m of NNDR was collected, at an in-year collection performance of 97.4% (97.6% in 2013/14).

Net Pensions Asset / Liability

The Council participates in three pension schemes: the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council; the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by the Department for Education (DfE) and; the NHS Pension Scheme (since 1 April 2013), administered by NHS Pensions. At 31 March 2015 the Council had a net liability for pensions of £284.2m, which compares with £206.4m at 31 March 2014. This increase in net liability of £77.8m is mainly due to less favourable financial assumptions, particularly relating to a lower real net discount rate, 3.2% compared to 4.3% in 2013/14. The impact of this change has partly been offset by a greater than expected return on assets in the same period.

Further details on the Council's overall net pensions asset/liability are included in notes 47 and 48 on pages 102 to 107.

Provisions and write-offs

Total income due to the Council which was written off as uncollectable during 2014/15 included, £1.6m of NNDR, £0.4m of Council Tax and £0.1m of other debts. These were within expectations and the Council continues to review and provide for bad and doubtful debts as appropriate.

The Provision to settle Equal Pay and related legislation claims which had an opening balance of £(2.9)m, was reduced during the year by £1.0m following a reassessment of outstanding obligations and a number of claims were settled at a total of £1.4m, leaving a balance at year end of £(0.5)m. (see note 23 on page 68).

The Public Liability Insurance provision has been reduced by £0.4m reflecting a number of high value claims being successfully repudiated.

Contingent Liabilities

There are a number of changes in the Council's contingency liabilities which are discussed on page 108:

- In November 2014 an Employment Appeal Tribunal ruled that non-guaranteed overtime must now be included when calculating an employee's holiday pay. However, at the time of writing the scope of any potential claim cannot be determined with any certainty or if the ruling will be overturned at appeal, and has therefore been included as a contingent liability;
- It is recognised that there remains a potential for further claw-back on the settlement of insurance claims relating to the period that the Council was covered by Municipal Mutual Insurance.

Events after the Balance Sheet Date

The Council has entered into a contract with Amey to commence on 4 July 2015 for the provision of a range of Council services including maintenance of highways and professional property services over the next 15 years.

With effect from 1 October 2015 the responsibility for the management and running of the Council's leisure facilities

will return to the Council for a temporary period until such time that a new operator can be identified.

Future Budgets

Information on the planned future expenditure and the financial environment of the Council can be found in the Council's 2015/16 Revenue Budget and 2015/18 Capital Programme Report, which can be found on the Council's website. The Council has also launched a web site dedicated to the Reshaping Trafford project agenda which endeavours to creatively review the Council's business operations to identify future savings in an ever more challenging environment.

Future Developments

The main issue facing the Council into the medium term will be to find ways of delivering essential public services whilst meeting the continuing austerity demand. In addition:

- The Greater Manchester area is successfully developing programmes of work around reforming the delivery of services through a wide ranging Public Sector Reform Programme. This, coupled with the GM devolution programme will have far reaching implications on the way public services are delivered and financed in future years.
- From April 2016, the Care Act 2014 will introduce a cap on care costs and an extended means test for people in receipt of care, which will have significant implications on costs from 2016/17 and beyond.
- Under the Greater Manchester Devolution agreement, a memorandum of understanding for Health and Social Care devolution has been signed by CCGs and Councils in Greater Manchester, which will take control of combined health and social care resources of £6bn on an integrated basis across the area from April 2016.
- The Health and Social Care Act introduces substantial changes to the way the NHS in England is organised and run, with responsibility for public health having transferred to Local Authorities including the Better Care Fund. With the new accounting standards (IFRS 10, 11 and 12)

pooled budgets may meet the definition of a joint operation.

- In response to these many changes to services, funding, and overarching environment, and the requirements of the Localism Act 2011, the Council will continue to review how it will organise itself and how it will work with partners and all relevant agencies to commission and deliver public services into the future.
- The Government continues to encourage schools to become academies, after which such schools become independent of the Council. Furthermore, Schools funding is also more restricted than it has been in the past causing schools to identify cost saving measures. A mix of Academies and a harder trading market with schools could have a consequential impact on service delivery and the recovery of overheads with non-schools trading services, as well as changes to funding distribution.

Ian Duncan CPFA
Director of Finance
24th September 2015

statement of responsibilities for the statement of accounts

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required to:

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

Responsibilities of the Director of Finance

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

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

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with the local authority Code.

The Director of Finance has also:

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

Certification

By the Director of Finance

I certify that the Statement of Accounts set out on the following pages gives a true and fair view of the financial position of Trafford Borough Council at 31 March 2015, and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2015.

Ian Duncan CPFA
Director of Finance
24th September 2015

audit opinion

These accounts have been audited and the External Auditor's Certificate and Opinion is shown on the following pages.

comprehensive income and expenditure statement

About this Statement

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. A restated position is shown for 2013/14 due to changes in accounting policies relating to accounting for schools detailed in Note 53, page 119.

Restated 2013/14			Year ended 31 March		2014/15		
Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000	Service	Note	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000
4,400	(1,532)	2,868	Central services to the public		6,963	(2,390)	4,573
13,459	(1,050)	12,409	Cultural & Related Services		9,256	(1,156)	8,100
15,899	(4,296)	11,603	Environmental & Regulatory Services		14,362	(3,851)	10,511
7,330	(1,711)	5,619	Planning Services		4,247	(2,122)	2,125
181,763	(143,116)	38,647	Children's and Education Services		193,581	(146,957)	46,624
13,455	(2,605)	10,850	Highways and Transport Services		13,649	(3,651)	9,998
72,812	(67,672)	5,140	Housing Services		72,966	(68,931)	4,035
72,802	(14,648)	58,154	Adult social care		74,908	(18,172)	56,736
10,360	(10,247)	113	Public Health		9,913	(10,555)	(642)
6,889	(3,195)	3,694	Corporate and Democratic Core		5,231	(2,605)	2,626
8,606	0	8,606	Non Distributed Costs		7,803	(71)	7,732
407,775	(250,072)	157,703	Cost of Services		412,879	(260,461)	152,418
30,418	0	30,418	Other operating expenditure	9/53	32,971	0	32,971
44,635	(30,462)	14,173	Financing and investment income and expenditure	10/53	45,061	(29,448)	15,613
0	0	0	Surplus or deficit of discontinued operations				
0	(181,631)	(181,631)	Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure	11/39		(179,802)	(179,802)
		20,663	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services				21,200

comprehensive income and expenditure statement (continued)

Restated 2013/14			Year ended 31 March		2014/15		
Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000	Service	Note	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000
		20,663	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services				21,200
		(2,035)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment assets	12			(13,051)
		(7,400)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of available for sale financial assets	25(ii)			(4,300)
		(28,077)	Re-measurement of net defined benefit / liability	25(v)/53			67,584
		(37,512)	Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure	53			50,233
		(16,849)	Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure				71,433

balance sheet

About this Statement

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 is 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 that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category is those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes those 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'. A restated position is shown for 2013/14 due to changes in accounting policies relating to accounting for schools detailed in Note 53, page 119.

Restated 1 April 2013 £000	Restated 31 March 2014 £000		Notes	31 March 2015 £000
437,814	436,513	Property, Plant & Equipment	12	428,933
1,011	1,025	Heritage Assets	13	1,019
28,707	28,341	Investment Property	14	30,497
2,398	2,067	Intangible Assets	15	2,159
0	0	Assets Held for Sale	21	0
29,300	41,700	Long Term Investments	16	46,000
13,903	14,733	Long Term Debtors	19	14,637
513,133	524,379	Long Term Assets		523,245
32,513	21,918	Short Term Investments	16	34,954
990	3,242	Assets Held for Sale	21	5,198
370	398	Inventories	17	338
24,318	34,250	Short Term Debtors	19	21,614
28,351	34,017	Cash and Cash Equivalents	20	46,593
86,542	93,825	Current Assets		108,697
(4,110)	(3,260)	Short Term Borrowing	16	(2,689)
(37,222)	(41,677)	Short Term Creditors	22	(54,723)
(5,425)	(17,861)	Short Term Provisions	23	(12,582)
(1,210)	(886)	Grants Receipts in Advance (Revenue)	39	(1,941)
(3,897)	(2,888)	Grants Receipts in Advance (Capital)	39	(2,926)
(51,864)	(66,572)	Current Liabilities		(74,861)

balance sheet (continued)

Restated 1 April 2013 £000	Restated 31 March 2014 £000		Notes	31 March 2015 £000
(36)	(36)	Long Term Creditors	22	(36)
(2,544)	(7,316)	Provisions	23	(6,286)
(99,330)	(97,439)	Long Term Borrowing	16	(95,647)
(2,754)	(3,580)	Revenue Grants & Contributions – Long-Term Receipts in Advance (REFCUS)	39	(2,725)
(7,095)	(6,268)	Grant Receipts in Advance (Capital)	39	(9,335)
(222,381)	(206,405)	Other Long Term Liabilities – Pensions	25/48	(284,188)
(10,214)	(10,280)	Other long-term liabilities – Deferred	22	(9,990)
(344,354)	(331,324)	Long Term Liabilities		(408,207)
203,457	220,308	Net assets		148,874
(10,644)	(10,980)	General Fund Balance	7/8	(7,871)
(32,580)	(45,782)	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	7/8/24	(35,780)
(10,011)	(7,526)	Capital Receipts Reserve	7/24	(11,540)
(271)	(9)	Revenue Grants Unapplied (REFCUS)	7	(36)
(24,916)	(16,999)	Capital Grants Unapplied	7	(17,389)
(78,422)	(81,296)	Usable Reserves	24	(72,616)
(18,119)	(18,170)	Revaluation Reserve	25	(29,050)
(19,086)	(26,486)	Available For Sale Financial Instruments Reserve	25	(30,786)
(319,773)	(325,255)	Capital Adjustment Account	25	(315,874)
6,180	5,934	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	25	5,670
222,381	206,405	Pensions Reserve	25/48	284,188
(5)	15,003	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	25	5,296
3,387	3,557	Accumulated Absences Account	25	4,298
(125,035)	(139,012)	Unusable Reserves		(76,258)
(203,457)	(220,308)	Total Reserves		(148,874)

These financial statements replace the unaudited financial statements approved at the meeting of the Accounts and Audit Committee on 30th June 2015

Ian Duncan CPFA
Director of Finance
24 September 2015

movement in reserves statement

About this 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 economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for council tax setting. The Net Increase/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.

Movement in Reserves during 2014/15

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied £000	Capital Grants unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Council Reserves £000
Balance as at 31 March 2014	(10,980)	(45,781)	(7,527)	(8)	(17,000)	(81,296)	(139,011)	(220,307)
Movement in reserves during 2014/15								
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	21,201	0	0	0	0	21,201	0	21,201
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,233	50,233
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	21,201	0	0	0	0	21,201	50,233	71,434
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 7) *	(8,089)	0	(4,013)	(28)	(390)	(12,520)	12,518	(2)
Net Increase/(Decrease) before transfers to Earmarked Reserves	13,112	0	(4,013)	(28)	(390)	8,681	62,751	71,432
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves (note 8) **	(10,003)	10,003	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase/(Decrease) in 2014/15	3,109	10,003	(4,013)	(28)	(390)	8,681	62,751	71,432
Balance as at 31 March 2015	(7,871)	(35,778)	(11,540)	(36)	(17,390)	(72,615)	(76,260)	(148,875)

* lines in notes 7 & 8 do not sum in total due to accumulated roundings.

movement in reserves statement (continued)

Movement in Reserves during 2013/14 - Comparative Statement (Restated)

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied £000	Capital Grants unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Council Reserves £000
Restated Balance as at 1 April 2013	(10,643)	(32,579)	(10,012)	(271)	(24,917)	(78,422)	(125,035)	(203,457)
Movement in reserves during 2013/14								
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	20,662	0	0	0	0	20,662	0	20,662
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	(37,512)	(37,512)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	20,662	0	0	0	0	20,662	(37,512)	(16,850)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 7) *	(30,702)	(3,499)	2,485	263	7,917	(23,536)	23,536	0
Net Increase/(Decrease) before transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(10,040)	(3,499)	2,485	263	7,917	(2,874)	(13,976)	(16,850)
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves (note 8) **	9,703	(9,703)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase/(Decrease) in 2013/14	(337)	(13,202)	2,485	263	7,917	(2,874)	(13,976)	(16,850)
Balance as at 31 March 2014	(10,980)	(45,781)	(7,527)	(8)	(17,000)	(81,296)	(139,011)	(220,307)

* lines in notes 7 & 8 do not sum in total due to accumulated roundings.

** Includes movement in Capital Receipts Reserve of £3.499m which is not included in Note 8 which shows a net movement of £(13.201)m.

cash flow statement

About this Statement

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

2013/14	Year Ended 31 March	2014/15
£000		£000
20,663	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	21,201
(41,472)	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements (note 26a)	(57,545)
21,035	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities (note 26b)	25,613
226	Net cash flows from Operating Activities (note 26c)	(10,731)
(157)	Investing Activities (note 27)	4,030
(5,735)	Financing Activities (note 28)	(5,875)
(5,666)	Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(12,576)
(28,351)	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	(34,017)
(34,017)	Cash & cash equivalents at the end of reporting period (note 20)	(46,593)

notes to the accounts

1. Accounting Policies

(a) General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2014/15 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2015. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011, and those regulations require them to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom in 2014/15 (the Code) and the Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP) for Local Authorities 2014/15, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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

(b) Accruals of Income and Expenditure

Economic activity is accounted for in the year that it relates, 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 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.

(c) Accounting for Non Domestic Rates (NDR) and Council Tax

Non Domestic Rates (NDR)

- Retained Business Rate income included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for the year will be treated as accrued income.
- Tariff Payments included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for the year will be treated as accrued expenditure.

Council Tax

- Council Tax income included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for the year will be treated as accrued income. Both NDR and Council Tax income will be recognised in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement in the line Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income. As a billing authority the difference between the NDR and Council Tax included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund shall be taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and reported in the Movement in Reserve Statement. Each major preceptor's share of the accrued NDR and Council Tax income will be available from the information that is required to be produced in order to prepare the Collection Fund Statement. The income for Council Tax and NDR is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the authority, and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.
- Revenue relating to such things as Council Tax and NDR shall be measured at the full amount receivable (net of any impairment losses) as they are non-contractual, non-exchange transactions and there can be no difference between the delivery and payment dates.

(d) Acquisitions and Discontinued Operations

There are no acquisitions or discontinued operations to report.

(e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and demand deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Demand deposits will include accounts where additional funds may be deposited and withdrawn at any time without prior notice e.g. a bank current account.

Cash equivalents are investments instantly repayable to the Council on demand which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value. These will be balances held in Call Accounts and Money Market Funds with associated accrued interest.

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.

(f) Exceptional Items

When exceptional 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 due to an understanding of the Council's financial performance.

(g) 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.

(h) 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 non-current assets attributable to the service.

Charges are based on the opening balance sheet value of the asset. Where assets are revalued during the year charges are based on the revaluation amount.

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

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy. Termination Benefits are charged on an accrual's basis to the appropriate service line within Cost of Services 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 Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year end.

Post Employment Benefits

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

- the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered nationally by Capita Teachers' Pensions;
- the NHS Pension Scheme, administered by NHS Pensions;

- the Greater Manchester Pensions Fund (part of the Local Government Pension Scheme), administered by Tameside MBC.

These schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees working for the Council.

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

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

The liabilities of the Greater Manchester 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 future earnings for current employees.

Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 3.2% (based on the indicative rate of return on a basket of high quality corporate bonds, Government gilts and other factors).

The assets of the Greater Manchester Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

- quoted securities – current bid price
- unquoted securities – professional estimate
- unitised securities – current bid price
- property – market value.

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

Service cost comprising:

- current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked
- past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years - debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs
- net interest on the net defined benefit liability i.e. net interest expense for the Council - the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement - this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability at the beginning of the period - taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

Re-measurements comprising:

- the return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
- actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

Contributions paid to the Greater Manchester 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.

(j) 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 event can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events;
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts are 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.

(k) Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities (Debt and Interest Charges)

Financial Liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. For many of the borrowings that the Council has this means that the annual charges to the 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 Interest Rate.

For stepped Lender Option Borrower Option loans the effective interest rate has been calculated over the life of the loan. This is an average and differs from the amounts actually paid in the year. The difference between the calculated interest charge and the interest paid has been adjusted in the carrying amount of the loan and the amount charged in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the effective interest rate for the life of the loan rather than the amount payable per the loan agreement.

Gains or losses arising on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing are required to be recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with the Code in the period during which the repurchase or early settlement is made. Statutory guidance, effective from 1 April 2007 allows for the spreading of premium/discount to be taken over the unexpired life of the original loan or the life of the replacement loan.

However, where the repurchase of borrowing was coupled with a refinancing or restructuring of borrowing with substantially the same overall economic effect when viewed as a whole, gains or losses have been reflected in the amortised cost of the new or modified loan and the write-down to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement over the life of the loan using the Effective Interest Rate.

Premiums incurred in various debt restructuring exercises undertaken before 1 April 2007 are charged to the revenue account over the life of the replacement loan, in accordance with DCLG regulations (SI2007/573).

Financial Assets

Financial Assets are classified into three types:

- Loans and Receivables – these are assets that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market, examples being direct investments and trade debtors.

Accounting treatment: these assets are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost, where any interest receivable is spread evenly over the life of the investment. Credits to the CIES for interest receivable up to and including 31 March are based on the balance sheet amount multiplied by the effective interest rate. For most of the investments that the Council has made, the amount shown in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal plus the accrued interest up to and including 31 March.

- Available for Sale Assets – are those which have a quoted market price and/or do not have fixed or determinable payments, the primary example being the Council's shares in Manchester Airport Group.

Accounting treatment: assets that have a quoted market price are shown at that price, and those assets that do not have a fixed or determinable payment are initially measured and carried at fair value. Where dividends are received rather than a fixed amount of interest, income is credited to the CIES when it becomes receivable by the Council, i.e. the dividend is declared.

Changes in fair value are balanced by an entry in the Available for Sale Reserve and the gain or loss is recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Revaluation of Available for Sale Financial Assets. The exception is where impairment losses are incurred, in which case these are debited to the CIES along with any net gain or loss for the asset accumulated in the Available for Sale Reserve. Any gains and losses that arise on derecognition of the asset are credited or debited to the CIES, along with any accumulated gains or losses previously recognised in the Available for Sale Reserve.

- Unquoted Equity Instruments – are those assets not quoted at a market price, the Council currently has no such assets.

Accounting treatment: such assets would generally be carried at cost less impairment.

(l) Foreign Currency Translation

Where the Council has entered into a transaction denominated in a foreign currency, the transaction is converted into sterling at the exchange rate applicable on the date the transaction was effective. Where amounts in foreign currency are outstanding at the year-end, they are re-converted at the spot exchange rate at 31 March. Resulting gains or losses are recognised in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

(m) Government Grants and Contributions

Government grants and other contributions are accounted for on an accruals basis and are recognised 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.

The grants are recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement once any conditions, which stipulate how the grant is to be used to avoid repayment, are satisfied. Where they have not been satisfied they are carried on the Balance Sheet as creditors. Where grants are recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where a grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve, or Revenue Grants Reserve where they support revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute. Where it has been applied it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Where capital expenditure is classified as Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute then any related grants or contributions are transferred to the service account in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

New Homes Bonus and Education Services Grant are general grants allocated by central government directly to local authorities as additional revenue funding. They are all non-ringfenced and are credited to Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

(n) Heritage Assets

In accordance with FRS 30, the Council is required to recognise and measure Heritage Assets at fair valuation in the accounts. Heritage assets are assets that are intended to be preserved in trust for future generations because of their cultural, environmental or historical value. They are therefore held by the Council in relation to the maintenance of heritage. The Council's separate policy on Heritage Assets includes details of the records maintained by the Authority of its collection of assets.

Heritage Assets are recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. However, some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to heritage assets as detailed below. The de-minimis threshold for a heritage asset is set at £10,000 in order to remain consistent with the Council's capitalisation policy. Where valuations or historic cost figures are available, the assets will be recognised on the Balance Sheet.

As there are no council-owned museums or galleries, the majority of the Council's heritage assets are retained for historical and cultural importance but not for public display. The heritage assets held by the Council include silver, paintings, furniture, statues, civic regalia, artefacts, sculptures and historic buildings. Where it is disproportionately expensive to obtain valuations, the Code allows authorities to exclude such items from the Balance Sheet. Many of the assets are therefore not recognised on the Balance Sheet as valuations are not cost effective.

Trafford Town Hall Collection

The collection of silver, statues, paintings, furniture and other miscellaneous items are held at Trafford Town Hall due to their historical and cultural importance. These items are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuations provided by Vivienne Milburn FRICS (Independent Antiques Valuer and Auctioneer) in July 2011. These assets are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value; hence the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

Historic Buildings

The historic buildings were valued by the Council's Asset Manager – Estates and Valuations who is a member of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors as part of the five year rolling programme. These buildings are non-operational and held for their cultural and historical value.

Depreciation on historic buildings will be charged in accordance with the Council's policy on property, plant and equipment.

The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment for heritage assets, e.g. where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment. Proceeds from the disposal of such items are accounted for in accordance with the Council's general provisions relating to the disposal of property, plant and equipment. Disposal proceeds are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements and are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts.

Heritage Assets not reported on the balance sheet

Trafford owns 25 listed assets that have heritage status per the National Planning Framework, e.g. Trafford Town Hall, Stretford Public Hall and numerous war memorials. Listed buildings like the Town Hall are used in the delivery of services and as such are included in the balance sheet as Property Plant and Equipment. In respect of other listed assets e.g. war memorials no valuation is available and cannot be obtained at a cost which is commensurate with the benefits to users of the financial statements; those assets have not been included on the balance sheet.

(o) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Council, for example software licences. Intangible assets are capitalised when it is expected that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Council.

(p) Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The Council owns minority interests in a small number of companies, mainly arising from the dissolution of the former Greater Manchester County Council. In the Council's accounts, the interest in companies and other entities are recorded as financial assets at cost, less any provisions for losses.

(q) Inventories and Long-Term Contracts

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost or net realisable value. The cost of inventories is assigned using the weighted average costing formula.

Work in progress on capital projects is included in the Balance Sheet within Assets Under Construction at historic cost.

(r) Investment Property

Investment property assets are held solely for revenue gain or capital appreciation and are not held to facilitate the delivery of Council services.

They are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable parties in an arm's length transaction. These properties are not depreciated but assessed annually for changes in fair value with any change being recognised in the Financing and Investment section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Statutory arrangements do not allow any gains or losses to have an impact on the General Fund Balance and are therefore reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement to the Capital Adjustment Account.

(s) Jointly Controlled Operations and Jointly Controlled Assets

The Council does not have any joint venture arrangements with third parties.

(t) Leases

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

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

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

Leases and lease-type arrangements have been reviewed. No reclassification has been required under the Code. The Council has no finance leases.

The Council as Lessee

Operating Leases

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

The Council as Lessor

Operating Leases

Where the Council grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained on 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.

(u) 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 2014/15 (SeRCOP). The main basis of apportionment is by estimation of time spent on the various services. The cost of administrative buildings has been recharged on the basis of floor area occupied. 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.

(v) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

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

Recognition

All expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis. Expenditure on assets is capitalised, provided that the item yields benefits to the Council for a period of more than one year and can be measured reliably. Routine repairs and maintenance of PPE are charged direct to service revenue accounts.

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

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

- infrastructure, community and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost;
- all other assets – fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use.

Depreciated replacement cost is used as an estimate of fair value when there is no market based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of the asset.

Assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at year end and as a minimum at least every five years. Increases in asset value are matched by a credit to the Revaluation Reserve to represent the unrealised gain. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for a particular asset where the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement have previously been charged with an impairment loss for that

asset. Losses on revaluation are written off to the Revaluation Reserve, or if no Revaluation Reserve exists for that asset, charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account.

These revaluations are undertaken by a qualified internal valuer, with the exception of land relating to Manchester Airport, which is included in the accounts from a valuation provided by Manchester City Council's Valuer in 2012/13, based on the market value of the land.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment with a finite useful life, which can be determined at the time of acquisition or revaluation, according to the following policies :-

- Freehold land, Investment Properties and Assets Held For Sale are not depreciated;
- newly acquired assets are not depreciated in the year of acquisition, and assets in the course of construction are not depreciated until they are brought into use.

For all other assets depreciation is calculated using the straight line method over the estimated useful life of the asset and are as follows:

- vehicles, plant and equipment between 3 and 8 years;
- all other property, including infrastructure and community assets between 10 and 55 years;
- intangible assets 20 years.

Where an asset value exceeds £1m a review is undertaken to determine whether any major components comprising plant, equipment and services exist and these components are depreciated separately.

The capitalised costs of organisational pay restructuring are written down over 20 years.

Revaluation and Impairment Losses

Assets are reviewed annually at each year end for any impairment or revaluation loss. Where a loss has occurred on an asset used by the service these are written off to the Revaluation Reserve, where a balance exists, or charged to the service revenue account where there is no remaining balance on the Revaluation Reserve.

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

Any charges for the use of Property, Plant and Equipment with the exception of external interest payments have a neutral impact on the amount to be raised from local taxation and are reversed from service revenue accounts through the Movement in Reserves Statement to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that an asset will be sold then it is reclassified as an Asset Held For Sale. These assets are then carried at a value of the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

When assets are disposed of or decommissioned the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet 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 and matched against any capital receipt from the disposal. Any revaluation gains on the asset held in the

revaluation reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account. Resultant gains or losses following the transfer of schools to academy status are included under financing and investment income and expenditure.

Individual asset disposal proceeds in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts.

Capital Receipts

Capital receipts from the disposal of assets are treated in accordance with provisions of the Local Government Act 2003. They can be used to fund capital expenditure in the year, to meet debts or other liabilities, or used to cover payments to the Secretary of State under receipts pooling arrangements. Changes to the capital finance regulations were made during 2012/13 and regulations were introduced allowing the use of capital receipts raised from 2012/13 to fund outstanding equal pay claims.

Minimum Revenue Provision

In accordance with the Capital Finance & Accounting Regulations 2008, the Council is required to set aside a prudent Minimum Revenue Provision for repayment of debt. This is based on a prescribed formula and charged to the General Fund Balance in accordance with Council policy. This includes the amortisation of capitalisation directions for pay restructuring from the Secretary of State over 20 years.

(w) Schools

In accordance with the Code of Practice the Council includes all maintained schools under its control in the single entity accounts and where control exists includes all income, expenditure, assets, liabilities, reserves and cash-flows is recognised in the Council's single entity accounts. Other assets and funds under the control of the school such as school funds are also included in the Council's accounts where material.

Community and Foundation schools are owned by the Council and are recognised on the balance sheet.

Voluntary aided and controlled schools are owned by the respective diocese with no formal rights to use the assets passed onto the school or governing body, therefore these are not included on the balance sheet.

(x) Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar Contracts

PFI contracts are agreements to receive services where the responsibility for making available the assets 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 the Council controls the residual interest in the asset at the end of the contract, the Council carries the assets used under the contract on the Balance Sheet.

The Council has entered into a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) contract for the provision of new office and community facilities in Sale Town Centre. The contract commenced in October 2003 with the initial period ending in 2028/29.

The original recognition of these assets was balanced by the recognition of a liability for the amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the assets.

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

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

- fair value of the services received during the year - debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- finance cost - an interest charge on the outstanding Balance Sheet Liability, debited to Interest Payable and Similar Charges in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- contingent rent - increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to Interest Payable and Similar Charges in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- payment towards liability - applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator;
- lifecycle replacement costs - recognised as Property, Plant and Equipment on the Balance Sheet.

(y) 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, but where the timing of the transfer is uncertain. Provisions are charged to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation, based on the best estimate of the likely settlement. When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision set up on the balance sheet. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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.

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 in the future by events not wholly within the control of the Council. Contingent liabilities can also arise where it is either not probable economic benefits will flow out from the Council or the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are 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 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 there will be an inflow of benefits or service potential to the Council.

(z) Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. In line with the Code, expenditure is charged to revenue and not directly to any reserve.

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.

Insurance

The Council essentially self-insures on its major risk areas and operates with significant excess levels, for example liability insurance policies carry an excess of £275,000 and property insurance £250,000. A provision is maintained to cover costs for which it is responsible for liability claims and a reserve is maintained for property related costs. Further details can be found in note 8 and 23.

(aa) Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute (REFCUS)

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 is made. This reverses out the amounts charged so there is no impact on the level of Council Tax.

(ab) VAT

VAT payable is included as an expense only to the extent that it is irrecoverable from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. VAT receivable is excluded from income.

2. Accounting Standards that have been issued but have not yet been adopted

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) requires the disclosure of information relating to the expected impact of an accounting change as a result of a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. The 2015/16 Code includes:-

- **IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.** This standard provides a consistent definition of fair value and enhanced disclosure requirements. It is designed to apply to assets and liabilities covered by those IFRS standards that currently permit or require measurement at fair value (with some exceptions). The adoption of this standard will require surplus assets (assets that are not being used to deliver services, but which do not meet the criteria to be classified as either investment properties or non-current assets held for sale) to be revalued to market value rather than value in existing use as at present. Operational property, plant and equipment assets are outside the scope of IFRS 13. Overall this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Statement of Accounts, due to the low value of surplus assets held by the Council.
- **IFRIC 21 Levies.** This standard provides guidance on levies imposed by government in the financial statements of entities paying the levy. The IFRIC specifies the obligating event as the activity that triggers the timing of the payment of the levy. The amount payable may be based on information relating to a period before the obligation to pay arises or the levy is payable only if a threshold is reached, or both. This standard will not have a material impact on the Statement of Accounts.
- **Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2011 – 2013 Cycle).** These improvements are minor, principally providing clarification and will not have a material impact on the Statement of Accounts. The Code requires implementation from 1 April 2015 and there is therefore no impact on the 2014/15 Statement of Accounts.

3. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

- There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Council has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Council might be impaired as a result of future changes in levels of service provision;
- Leases - lease agreements have been reviewed and a determination made on whether these are finance or operating leases. This judgement has been based upon the degree to which the lease transfers the risks and rewards of ownership to the Council in accordance with IAS 17. It has been determined that all current lease arrangements are operating leases, with the exception of the PFI for Sale Waterside;
- Group accounts - arrangements with partners and third party bodies have been reviewed to assess the extent to which the Council is able to influence decisions or exert control over their operations. It has been determined that no group relationships exist with such bodies;
- Liabilities – liabilities have been reviewed and the appropriate accounting treatment applied based on a determination on the ability to estimate the amount, and also the level of certainty. Liabilities have been included accordingly in the accounting statements as either accruals, provisions or contingent liabilities;
- Transfer of Schools to Academy Schools - When a school that is held on the Council's balance sheet transfers to Academy status the Council accounts for this as a disposal for nil consideration, on the date that the school converts to Academy

status, rather than as an impairment on the date approval was granted. Where the Council has entered into construction contracts for replacement schools on behalf of an Academy, the Council charges the cost of construction against Revenue Financed from Capital Under Statute (REFCUS) in the year in which costs are incurred.

- Component assets - where an asset value exceeds £1m a review is undertaken to determine whether any major components comprising plant, equipment and services exist and these components are depreciated separately.
- Accounting for Schools – Balance Sheet Recognition of Schools - The Council recognises schools in line with the provisions of 'the Code'. It states that property used by local authority maintained schools should be recognised in accordance with the asset recognition tests relevant to the arrangements that prevail for the property. The Council recognises the schools land and buildings on its Balance Sheet where it directly owns the assets, the school or school Governing Body own the assets or rights to use the assets have been transferred from another entity.

Where the land and building assets used by the school are owned by an entity other than the Council, school or school Governing Body then it is not included on the Council's Balance Sheet.

The Council has completed a school by school assessment across the different types of schools it controls within the Borough. Judgements have been made to determine the arrangements in place and the accounting treatment of the land and building assets. The types of schools that have been assessed are shown below:

Type	Number
Community schools	45
Voluntary Controlled (VC) schools	1
Voluntary Aided (VA) schools	23
Foundation schools	3
Sub-Total Maintained Schools	72
Academies	19
Total Number of Schools	91

All Community schools are owned by the Council and the land and buildings used by the schools are included on the Council's Balance Sheet.

Foundation schools were created to give greater freedom to the Governing Body responsible for school staff appointments and who also set the admission criteria. For a Foundation school, the school Governing Body has legal ownership of the land and buildings and thus are included on the Council's Balance Sheet.

The legal ownership of Voluntary Controlled, Voluntary Aided and Academy schools buildings belong to a charity, normally a religious body or Trust in the case of Academy schools, therefore the Council does not recognise these non-current assets on the Balance Sheet, however the adjoining school playing fields remain in Council ownership and are therefore included on the Council's Balance Sheet.

- Accounting for Schools **Consolidation** – Recognition of Income and Expenditure, Current Assets, Current Liabilities and Reserves – all maintained schools (Community schools, Voluntary Controlled, Voluntary Aided and Foundation schools) are all funded by the DSG and fall under the umbrella of Trafford's Scheme for Financing Schools in the same way. The financial relationship between the Council and these schools is the same across all types. Transactions for all of these schools are recorded in the Income and Expenditure Account in line with the Council's Accounting Policies applied to other service areas. Year end balances for current assets, liabilities and revenue reserves are also recorded on the Council's Balance Sheet.

4. Assumptions Made about the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Council about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates. Treasury management risk is considered in note 51.

There are no items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2015 for which there is considered a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year. The following items are considered in further detail as potential risk:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Business Rates	Following the introduction of the Business Rate Retention Scheme in April 2013, the Council is now responsible for a share of the cost of successful appeals by businesses against their rateable value. A provision has therefore been included for the cost of appeals as at 31 March 2015 based on VOA office data on appeals.	If the cost of appeals settled exceeds the provision then this will be charged against future business rate income and the cost of which will be financed, in part, 49% by the Council.
Provisions	<p>Equal Pay: The Council has made a provision of £0.5m for the settlement of claims relating to equal pay. There is some certainty over the payments required on current claims as negotiations with the legal representatives for most claimants are at an advanced stage. However, there remains the potential for future claims, particularly as this area of law is new and could allow for claims on grounds not yet foreseen. The legislation is retrospective covering employment going back to 2001, however, the Council has taken steps to limit liability and a senior team of officers maintain a careful watching brief.</p> <p>Insurance Claims: Annually the Council reassesses the amount to be set aside to cover the cost of outstanding liability claims. As at 31 March 2015 the provision stands at £3.624m.</p>	<p>Based on the experience of other Councils it is anticipated that the current provision should prove sufficient.</p> <p>In the event that the cost of insurance claims exceeds this amount then the excess will be met from the insurance reserve.</p>
Pensions liability	The pensions liability is based on assumptions relating to discount rates used, future changes in salaries, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. These assumptions are reviewed regularly. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	Changes in liability are actuarially measured every three years, and increases in contributions spread over the following three years. The pension contribution is a key financial assumption in the medium term financial plan.

Arrears	At 31 March 2015, the Council had a balance on trade debtors of £3.6m. Impairment of doubtful debts was reviewed and an appropriate provision determined.	If collection rates were to deteriorate by 5%, this would require an estimated additional provision of £0.2m
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5. Material Items of Income and Expense (Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement page 11)

During 2012/13, Manchester Airport Group acquired Stansted Airport, resulting in a change of structure. The Council's shareholding in Manchester Airport Group (MAG) reduced from a 5% holding to 3.22% capital as a result of the restructure. This change in structure has enabled the shareholding to be subject to a valuation using the earnings based and discounted cash flow methods and the figure as at 31 March 2015 is shown at fair value. The Council at this point in time is to retain these shares. The value of the shareholding as at 31 March 2015 is £41.0m representing an increase of £4.3m and this increase is reflected in the Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve. The valuation provided is based on estimations and assumptions and therefore should the Council sell its shareholding, the value held in these statements may not be realised. In addition a share dividend of £2.484m was received (£(2.323)m in 2013/14).

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement includes a net loss of £9.917m on the sale of assets. This comprises gains on the sale of a number of assets of £(3.617)m and losses of £13.354m. Included in this figure is a loss of £8.4m relating to the disposal of two schools that transferred to academy status during the year.

There are some significant items in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement related to revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (REFCUS); these items are detailed within Note 41 Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing.

There are no material items of income and expense not otherwise disclosed in the financial statements or accompanying notes.

6. Events After the reporting Period

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Director of Finance on 24th September 2015. 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 2015, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

The financial statements and notes have not been adjusted for the following events which took place after 31 March 2015 as they provide information that is relevant to an understanding of the Authority's financial position but do not relate to conditions at that date:

- The Greater Manchester Devolution Agreement provides for a Housing Investment Fund of £300m over a 10 year lifetime, to be invested in the form of recoverable loans and equity into property investments to deliver the growth ambitions of Greater Manchester (GM). The Fund was set-up on 1st April 2015 and will be administered by Manchester City Council as accountable body. In return for GM receiving this Fund it must guarantee that 80% (£240m) of the Fund will be repaid to Her Majesty's Treasury (HMT) at the end of the Fund life. The Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) will underwrite the first £60m of the Fund. Each GM District will indemnify a proportion of the Fund based on its percentage of GM population. For Trafford Council the maximum indemnity will be £20.348m which is 8.48% of the total indemnity. This will be disclosed as a contingent liability in the Council's 2015/16 Financial Statements.
- The Council has entered into a contract with Amey to commence on 4 July 2015 for the provision of a range of Council services including maintenance of highways and professional property services over the next 15 years.
- With effect from 1 October 2015 the responsibility for the management and running of the Council's leisure facilities will return to the Council for a temporary period until such time that a new operator can be identified.

7. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

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

7. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

2014/15	Usable Reserves 2014/15						2014/15
	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movements in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:							
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:							
Charges for depreciation, impairment and downward revaluations of non-current assets.	(13,145)	0	0	0	0	0	13,145
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant & Equipment.	(4,675)	0	0	0	0	0	4,675
Movements in the fair value of Investment Properties.	2,114	0	0	0	0	0	(2,114)
Amortisation of intangible assets.	(330)	0	0	0	0	0	330
Capital grants and contributions applied.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Movement in the Donated Assets Account.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute.	(1,452)	0	0	0	0	0	1,452
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.	(9,917)	0	(10,048)	0	0	0	19,965
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:							
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment.	4,776	0	0	0	0	0	(4,776)
Voluntary provision above MRP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund balance.	249	0	0	0	0	0	(249)

7. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations (continued)

2014/15	Usable Reserves 2014/15 (continued)						2014/15 Movements in Unusable Reserves £000
	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.	15,262	0	0	0	0	(15,262)	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.	0	0	0	0	(28)	14,872	(14,844)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:							
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure.	0	0	6,031	0	0	0	(6,031)
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool.	(4)	0	4	0	0	0	0
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:							
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations (continued)

2014/15	Usable Reserves 2014/15 (continued)						2014/15 Movements in Unusable Reserves £000
	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	
Adjustment primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:							
Reversal of Notional Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustment primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:							
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements.	264	0	0	0	0	0	(264)
Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve:							
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see note 48).	(27,043)	0	0	0	0	0	27,043
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year.	16,845	0	0	0	0	0	(16,845)
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:							
Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rating income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and non-domestic rating income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements:							
Council Tax	265	0	0	0	0	0	(265)
NDR	9,443	0	0	0	0	0	(9,443)

Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations (continued)

2014/15	Usable Reserves 2014/15 (continued)						2014/15 Movements in Unusable Reserves £000
	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	
Adjustments primarily involving the Equal 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.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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.	(740)	0	0	0	0	0	740
Total Adjustments	(8,088)	0	(4,013)	0	(28)	(390)	12,519

7. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations (continued)

2013/14	Usable Reserves 2013/14						2013/14
	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movements in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:							
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:							
Charges for depreciation, impairment and downward revaluations of non-current assets.	(12,520)	0	0	0	0	0	12,520
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant & Equipment.	(5,844)	0	0	0	0	0	5,844
Movements in the fair value of Investment Properties.	(436)	0	0	0	0	0	436
Amortisation of intangible assets.	(331)	0	0	0	0	0	331
Capital grants and contributions applied.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Movement in the Donated Assets Account.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute.	(3,603)	0	0	0	0	0	3,603
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.	(3,902)	0	(5,245)	0	0	0	9,147
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:							
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment.	4,964	0	0	0	0	0	(4,964)
Voluntary provision above MRP	1,899	(1,899)	1,899	0	0	0	(1,899)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances.	161	0	0	0	0	0	(161)

7. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations (continued)

2013/14	Usable Reserves 2013/14 (continued)						2013/14 Movements in Unusable Reserves £000
	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account: Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.	15,963	0	0	0	0	(15,963)	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.	0	0	0	0	263	23,880	(24,143)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve: Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure.	0	(1,600)	5,814	0	0	0	(4,214)
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool.	(17)	0	17	0	0	0	0
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve: Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations (continued)

2013/14	Usable Reserves 2013/14 (continued)						2013/14 Movements in Unusable Reserves £000
	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	
Adjustment primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:							
Reversal of Notional Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustment primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:							
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements.	245	0	0	0	0	0	(245)
Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve:							
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see note 48).	(27,568)	0	0	0	0	0	27,568
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year.	15,466	0	0	0	0	0	(15,466)
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:							
Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rating income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and non-domestic rating income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements:							
Council Tax	379	0	0	0	0	0	(379)
NDR	(15,388)	0	0	0	0	0	15,388

Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations (continued)

2013/14	Usable Reserves 2013/14 (continued)						2013/14 Movements in Unusable Reserves £000
	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	
Adjustments primarily involving the Equal 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.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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.	(170)	0	0	0	0	0	170
Total Adjustments	(30,702)	(3,499)	2,485	0	263	7,917	23,536

8. Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (Balance Sheet page 13)

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund expenditure in 2014/15.

	Balance as at 1 April 2013 £000	Movements Out 2013/14 £000	Movements In 2013/14 £000	Balance at 31 March 2014 £000	Movements Out 2014/15 £000	Movements In 2014/15 £000	Balance at 31 March 2015 £000
General Fund	(10,644)	3,879	(4,215)	(10,980)	7,691	(4,582)	(7,871)
Earmarked Reserves:							
Balances held by schools under a scheme of delegation	(8,979)	6,911	(8,406)	(10,474)	9,169	(7,960)	(9,265)
Other Earmarked Reserves:							
Synthetic Pitch Replacement Reserve This will be used towards replacing one synthetic pitch within the Borough.	(105)	0	(15)	(120)	0	(15)	(135)
Training Reserve To undertake corporate training across the Council.	(512)	98	(67)	(481)	0	(106)	(587)
Insurance Reserve Funds earmarked for future claims and to carry out various risk management initiatives.	(3,922)	507	(5)	(3,420)	736	(385)	(3,069)

Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (continued)

	Balance as at 1 April 2013 £000	Movements Out 2013/14 £000	Movements In 2013/14 £000	Balance at 31 March 2014 £000	Movements Out 2014/15 £000	Movements In 2014/15 £000	Balance at 31 March 2015 £000
Delegated Service Budgets Revenue budget under/overspends to be carried forward as part of the Council's Medium Term Financial Plans.	(2,096)	3,592	(2,480)	(984)	2,079	(4,739)	(3,644)
ICT Development Investment in new ICT to improve efficiency Council-wide.	(911)	134	0	(777)	35	0	(742)
Community Safety Investment in Community Safety initiatives.	(22)	0	0	(22)	0	0	(22)
Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) Government grant specifically for the funding of schools and schools' related services.	(2,305)	2,305	(2,777)	(2,777)	2,777	(1,326)	(1,326)

	Balance as at 1 April 2013 £000	Movements Out 2013/14 £000	Movements In 2013/14 £000	Balance at 31 March 2014 £000	Movements Out 2014/15 £000	Movements In 2014/15 £000	Balance at 31 March 2015 £000
Economy Contingency Reserve To cover potential adverse effects of economic conditions on the Council's finances, such as reduced income streams.	(53)	33	0	(20)	0	0	(20)
Elections Reserve To smooth the elections budget across the 4 year Municipal cycle.	0	0	(187)	(187)	0	(37)	(224)
Transformation Reserve Money set aside to pump prime the achievement of the next stage of efficiencies through the Transformation Programme.	(1,820)	347	0	(1,473)	613	0	(860)
Communities Families and Wellbeing Money set aside to pump prime to manage the delivery of savings programme within CFW	0	0	0	0	39	(500)	(461)
Interest Rate Reserve To smooth the effect on the Council's budget of volatile movements in interest rates.	(1,108)	1,001	(48)	(155)	32	(27)	(150)
Waste Levy Reserve To smooth the effects on the Council's budget of movements in the waste levy over the medium term	(3,365)	1,086	0	(2,279)	1,276	0	(1,003)
Long Term Accommodation Decant Reserve To cover the cost of accommodation changes arising from the Long Term Accommodation Project	(673)	586	(244)	(331)	116	(139)	(354)
Employment Rationalisation Reserve To cover the cost of rationalising the employment of staff by the Council	(2,155)	586	(846)	(2,415)	873	(1,564)	(3,106)

Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (continued)

	Balance as at 1 April 2013 £000	Movements Out 2013/14 £000	Movements In 2013/14 £000	Balance at 31 March 2014 £000	Movements Out 2014/15 £000	Movements In 2014/15 £000	Balance at 31 March 2015 £000
Capital Reserve Investment in disabled facility schemes	(2,106)	435	0	(1,671)	1,486	0	(185)
LAA Performance Reward Grant Reserve Revenue element of grant to be allocated to schemes via the Trafford Partnership	(915)	250	0	(665)	255	0	(410)
Manchester Airport Debt Restructure Reserve Smoothing of airport debt restructure costs over the medium term	(708)	0	(213)	(921)	921	0	0
Prepaid Revenue Grants Reserve To hold revenue grants included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement which are paid in advance and which no conditions for	(289)	289	(400)	(400)	0	(354)	(754)
Winter Maintenance Reserve To provide emergency funds to cover the costs of highway & footway maintenance during periods of adverse weather conditions.	(120)	0	0	(120)	0	0	(120)
NDR Deficit Reserve Reserve established towards meeting Trafford's share of the NDR Deficit	0	0	(15,461)	(15,461)	7,860	(71)	(7,672)

Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (continued)

	Balance as at 1 April 2013 £000	Movements Out 2013/14 £000	Movements In 2013/14 £000	Balance at 31 March 2014 £000	Movements Out 2014/15 £000	Movements In 2014/15 £000	Balance at 31 March 2015 £000
NDR Levy Reserve Reserve established to manage the timing differences between accounting for and payment of NDR Levy on business rates growth (Levy is payable immediately, however growth is only released based on prior year estimate)	0	0	0	0	863	0	863
Local Welfare Assistance Reserve Smoothing reserve established from prior year under commitments of Local Welfare Assistance grant ring fenced to meet future costs.	0	0	(238)	(238)	0	(165)	(403)
Economic Development Reserve Reserve set aside to earmarked specifically for economic development related projects (previously held within Service Earmarked Reserve)	0	0	0	0	0	(444)	(444)
Troubled Families Reserve Reserve set aside to strengthen the team and provide an opportunity for Partner agencies to develop integrated services.	0	0	0	0	0	(468)	(468)
Better Care Fund Reserve established to accommodate potential financial risks within the Better Care Fund	0	0	0	0	0	(400)	(400)
Other Reserves Other amounts earmarked for specific purposes.	(416)	91	(64)	(389)	28	(457)	(818)
Total Earmarked Reserves (incl. Schools)	(32,579)	18,250	(31,451)	(45,780)	29,158	(19,158)	(35,780)
Total Reserves	(43,223)	22,129	(35,666)	(56,760)	36,849	(23,740)	(43,651)

9. Other Operating Expenditure (Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement page 11)

2013/14 £000	2014/15 £000
57 Parish council precepts (i)	58
30,956 Levies (ii)	31,393
17 Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool (iii)	4
4,633 Amount written off on disposal of non-current assets (iv)	11,564
(5,245) Sale proceeds from disposal of non-current assets (iv)	(10,048)
30,418 Total	32,971

(i) Partington Town Council at its meeting on 12 November 2013 elected to keep the level of Band D Council Tax at £42.50, the same as in 2013/14. With a 2014/15 Parish Tax Base of 1,354 (1,331 in 2013/14) the precept was £57,545 (£56,568 in 2013/14). The Council also agreed to provide grant of £10,000 to support the 2014/15 precept, in addition to the Council grant of £24,792, both of which are contained within the Cost of Services.

(ii) Included are levies as follows:

2013/14 Expenditure £000	2014/15 Expenditure £000
133 Flood Defence	134
14,071 Waste Disposal Authority	14,511
16,752 GM Combined Authority	16,748
30,956 Total	31,393

(iii) In accordance with the Local Authority (Capital Finance and Accounting) Regulations 2003, from 1 April 2004 75% of capital receipts from the sale of council houses, after costs and mortgage repayments, are required to be paid to the Department for Communities and Local Government. This replaces the previous regulations whereby 75% of such receipts were required to be set aside by the Local Authority for the repayment of its own debt.

CIPFA guidance requires any amount paid to the pool to be disclosed as expenditure in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement within Net Operating Expenditure, but wholly offset in the Statement of Movement on the General Fund Balance.

The amount paid to the pool in 2014/15 was £0.004m (£0.017m in 2013/14), and has a neutral effect on the Council's General Fund Balance.

(iv) This note has been restated in 2014/15 as result of the profit and loss on disposal of academy school non-current assets now being required to be shown within Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (see Note 10 and Note 53 for further details). During 2014/15 a net loss on the disposal of assets was realised of £1.516m (£0.612m gain in 2013/14). This arises where the value of proceeds received is less than the value of those assets held on the balance sheet.

Gains and losses on the disposal of assets are reflected in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and cancelled out in the Movement in Reserves Statement as there is no impact on the General Fund Balance of the Council.

10. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement page 11)

2013/14	2014/15
£000	£000
6,116 Interest payable and similar charges	6,183
(22,965) Interest income on plan assets (pensions)	(22,566)
33,029 Interest cost on defined benefit obligation (pensions)	31,491
(2,556) Interest receivable and similar income (i)	(1,757)
(1,458) Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value (ii)	(3,255)
(185) Residual (Surplus)/deficit on trading undertakings (iii)	(400)
(2,323) Other investment income (iv)	(2,484)
4,514 (Profit)/Loss on Disposal of Academy non-current assets (v)	8,401
14,172 Total	15,613

(i) During 2014/15 the average amount invested in the money market was £79.3m, at an average interest rate of 0.70%. Investment interest generated for the year was £(1.757)m, including £(1.043)m of interest receivable from Manchester International Airport following the renegotiation of loan debt held by each of the Greater Manchester Authorities in February 2010. For 2013/14 the average amount invested was £71.5m at an average rate of 0.74%, producing £(2.556)m of investment interest, including £(1.043)m from the Airport.

(ii) Includes increase/(decrease) in the fair value of investment properties £(2.114)m (£0.436m in 2013/14). Net expenditure/(income) on investment properties is £(1.141)m, £(1.894)m in 2013/14, also included in note 14.

(iii) Details on the financial activity of trading operations are included in note 31.

(iv) During 2014/15 a share dividend of £(2.484)m was received from Manchester International Airport (£(2.323)m in 2013/14).

(v) This note has been restated in 2014/15 as result of the profit and loss on disposal of academy school non-current assets now being required to be shown within Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (see Note 9 and Note 53 for further details). During 2014/15 a net loss on the disposal of assets was realised of £8.401m (£4.514m loss in 2013/14). This arises where the value of proceeds received, which is zero in the case of school academy transfers, is less than the value of those assets held on the balance sheet.

11. Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement page 11)

2013/14	2014/15
£000	£000
(78,897) Council Tax income	(80,133)
(29,502) Non domestic rates*	(34,505)
(57,269) Non ring-fenced government grants*	(49,902)
(15,963) Capital grants and contributions*	(15,262)
(181,631) Total	(179,802)

* Further detail on grants is shown in note 39.

12. Property, Plant and Equipment (Balance Sheet page 13)
Movements on Balances 2014/15:

	Other land & buildings £000	Vehicles, plant & equipment assets £000	Infrastructure assets £000	Community assets £000	Surplus assets £000	Assets under construction £000	Total £000
Cost or Valuation:							
As at 1 April 2014	304,806	21,747	191,668	19,902	15,971	6,018	560,112
Additions	8,813	487	4,885	872	432	3,356	18,845
Disposals (incl. adj. for academy school transfers)	(15,536)	(1,617)			(4,724)		(21,877)
Reclassification to Assets Held for Sale					(3,500)		(3,500)
Other Reclassifications	3,927	30	602	53	(31)	(4,628)	(47)
Accumulated depreciation and impairment written out on revaluation adjustment	(12,021)				(1,797)		(13,818)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the revaluation reserve	8,575				4,476		13,051
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the surplus/deficit on the provision of services							
As at 31 March 2015	298,564	20,647	197,155	20,827	10,827	4,746	552,766
Depreciation and Impairments:							
As at 1 April 2014	(52,336)	(17,351)	(47,175)	(3,755)	(2,982)		(123,599)
Depreciation charged to CIES (ii)	(7,488)	(1,279)	(3,961)	(405)			(13,133)
Revaluation downwards charged to CIES	(4,425)				(250)		(4,675)
Impairment written off to Revaluation Reserve							
Revaluation Reserve							
Disposals	2,338	1,418					3,756
Reclassifications							
Accumulated depreciation and impairment written out on revaluation adj.	12,021				1,797		13,818
Revaluations							
As at 31 March 2015	(49,890)	(17,212)	(51,136)	(4,160)	(1,435)		(123,833)
Net Book Value:							
Balance Sheet amount as at 31 March 2015*	248,674	3,435	146,019	16,667	9,392	4,746	428,933
Balance Sheet amount as at 1 April 2014*	252,470	4,396	144,493	16,147	12,989	6,018	436,513
Nature of Asset Holding							
Owned	236,408	3,435	146,019	16,667	9,392	4,746	416,667
Finance Lease PFI (i)	12,266						12,266
Total	248,674	3,435	146,019	16,667	9,392	4,746	428,933

(i) Analysis of movement in the value of the PFI asset is as follows:

Movement in PFI Asset Value	£000
Opening Value 1 April 2014	12,403
Additions	50
Less Depreciation	(187)
Less Impairment	-
Closing Value 31 March 2015	12,266

(ii) Depreciation is provided for on all non-current assets, with the exception of freehold land, investment property and assets held for sale. New assets are not depreciated in the year of acquisition and assets under construction are not depreciated until they become operational.

All other assets, including components, are written down using the straight line method over the estimated useful life of the asset, or in the case of intangible assets (software licences), the length of the licence.

The estimated useful lives of the assets are shown below:-

Asset Category	Useful Life
Vehicles, plant and equipment	Between 3 and 8 years
Intangibles	20 years
Infrastructure and Community assets	Between 10 and 40 years
Buildings	Between 15 and 60 years

There are no changes to depreciation methods used between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

Comparative Movements in 2013/14:

	Other land & buildings £000	Vehicles, plant & equipment assets £000	Infra - structure assets (ii) £000	Community assets (iv) £000	Surplus assets £000	Assets under construc- tion £000	Total £000
Cost or Valuation:							
As at 31 March 2013	255,280	20,078	185,561	19,428	15,804	31,733	527,884
Restatement for Foundation Schools	27,810						27,810
Restatement Opening Balances as at 1 April 2013	283,090	20,078	185,561	19,428	15,804	31,733	555,694
Additions	14,853	863	5,470	388	15	4,914	26,503
Disposals	(10,961)				(480)		(11,441)
Accumulated depreciation and impairment written out on revaluation	(10,145)						(10,145)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the revaluation reserve	725				1,310		2,035
Reclassification to Assets Held for Sale					(2,197)		(2,197)
Other Reclassifications	27,242	806	637	86	1,519	(30,629)	(337)
Revaluations							
As at 31 March 2014	304,804	21,747	191,668	19,902	15,971	6,018	560,110
Depreciation and Impairments:							
As at 31 March 2013	(51,560)	(15,965)	(43,412)	(3,363)	(2,946)		(117,246)
Restatement for Foundation Schools	(634)						(634)
Restated Opening Balances as at 1 April 2013	(52,194)	(15,965)	(43,412)	(3,363)	(2,946)		(117,880)
Accumulated depreciation and impairment written out on revaluation							
Accumulated depreciation and impairment adjustment	10,087						10,087
Depreciation charged to CIES	(6,960)	(1,386)	(3,763)	(392)			(12,501)
Impairment charged to CIES	(5,808)				(36)		(5,844)
Impairment written off to Revaluation Reserve							
Revaluation Reserve							
Disposals	2,539						2,539
Reclassifications							
Revaluations							
As at 31 March 2014	(52,336)	(17,351)	(47,175)	(3,755)	(2,982)		(123,599)

Comparative Movements in 2013/14 (continued):

	Other land & buildings £000	Vehicles, plant & equipment assets £000	Infra - structure assets (ii) £000	Community assets (iv) £000	Surplus assets £000	Assets under construc- tion £000	Total £000
Net Book Value:							
Restated Balance Sheet amount as at 1 April 2013	230,896	4,113	142,149	16,065	12,858	31,733	437,814
Balance Sheet amount as at 31 March 2014*	252,468	4,396	144,493	16,147	12,989	6,018	436,511
Nature of Asset Holding							
Owned	240,065	4,396	144,493	16,147	12,989	6,018	424,108
Finance Lease PFI(i)	12,403						12,403
Total	252,468	4,396	144,493	16,147	12,989	6,018	436,511

Valuation of Non-Current Assets held at fair value

This statement shows the progress of the Council's rolling programme for the revaluation of non-current assets. The valuations are carried out by the Council's own internal valuer - qualified staff working for the Corporate Director of Economic Growth, Environment and Infrastructure. The basis for valuation is set out in the statement of accounting policies.

	Other land & buildings £000	Vehicles, plant & equipment £000	Surplus assets £000	Total £000
Held at historic cost		3,435		3,435
Valued at current value in:				
Current Year (1 April 2014)	92,579	0	1,939	94,518
Previous year (1 April 2013)	70,521	0	2,103	72,624
Two years ago (1 April 2012)	50,365	0	3,542	53,907
Three years ago (1 April 2011)	8,909	0	202	9,111
Four years ago (1 April 2010)	26,300	0	1,606	27,906
Total	248,674	3,435	9,392	261,501

Assets have been revalued within a five year period by the Council's internal valuation service, except for the valuation of land at Manchester Airport which has been provided by the valuation service of Manchester City Council. All assets are reviewed during the year to ensure that the carrying amount of the asset on the balance sheet does not differ materially from that which would be determined using the fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Significant commitments under capital contracts as at 31 March 2015

As at 31 March 2015 the Council was contractually committed to capital expenditure which amounted to approximately £8.5m. Major contracts included the following schemes:

	£000
Oldfield Brow Primary School – Additional Places	3,962
Bowdon CofE Primary School – Additional Places	3,608
Willows Primary School - Additional Places	928
Total at 31 March 2015	8,498

13. Heritage Assets (Balance Sheet page 13)

In accordance with FRS 30, the Council is required to recognise and measure Heritage Assets at fair valuation in the 2014/15 accounts. Heritage assets are assets that are intended to be preserved in trust for future generations because of their cultural, environmental or historical value.

The heritage assets held by the Council include silver, paintings, furniture, statues, civic regalia, artefacts, sculptures and historic buildings. The movement in asset values is shown below:-

Movement in Heritage Asset Value	2013/14 £000	2014/15 £000
Opening Value 1 April	1,011	1,025
Additions	13	
Reclassifications	7	
Disposals		
Less Depreciation	(6)	(6)
Less Impairment		
Closing Value 31 March	1,025	1,019

14. Investment Properties (Balance Sheet page 13)

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

	2013/14 £000	2014/15 £000
Balance at start of year	28,707	28,341
Additions:		
Purchases		
Construction		
Subsequent expenditure		
Disposals	(36)	
Net gains/losses from fair value adjustments	(436)	2,114
Transfers:		
to/from Inventories		
to/from Property, Plant & Equipment	120	48
Other changes	(14)	(6)
Balance at end of year	28,341	30,497

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:

	2013/14 £000	2014/15 £000
Rental income from investment property	(2,433)	(2,241)
Direct operating expenses arising from investment	539	1,100
Net (gain)/loss	(1,894)	(1,141)

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.

15. Intangible Assets (Balance Sheet page 13)

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

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

Useful Life	Other Assets
5 years	Telephony Software System – Voice over IP
7 years	Payroll System
10 years	Easy Software Upgrade
20 years	SAP - Finance System Council Tax System

None of the software are internally generated.

The carrying amounts of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £0.330m charged to revenue in 2014/15 was charged to the IT Administration cost centre and then absorbed as an overhead across all the service headings in the Net Expenditure of Services. It is not possible to quantify exactly how much of the amortisation is attributable to each service heading.

The movement on Intangible Asset balances during the year is as follows:

	2013/14			2014/15		
	Internally Generated Assets £000	Other Assets £000	Total £000	Internally Generated Assets £000	Other Assets £000	Total £000
Balance at start of year:						
Gross carrying amounts	-	3,299	3,299	-	3,300	3,300
Accumulated amortisation	-	(902)	(902)	-	(1,233)	(1,233)
Net carrying amount at start of year	0	2,397	2,397	0	2,067	2,067
Additions:						
Internal development	-	(5)	(5)	-	-	0
Purchases	-	-	0	-	722	722
Acquired through business combinations	-	-	0	-	-	0
Assets reclassified as held for sale	-	-	0	-	-	0
Other disposals	-	-	0	-	(299)	(299)
Revaluations increases or decreases	-	-	0	-	-	0
Impairment losses recognised or reversed directly in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	0	-	-	0
Impairment losses recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	0	-	-	0
Amortisation for the period	-	(331)	(331)	-	(331)	(331)
Other changes	-	6	6	-	-	0
Net carrying amount at end of year	0	2,067	2,067	0	2,159	2,159
Comprising:						
Gross carrying amounts	-	3,300	3,300	-	3,456	3,456
Accumulated amortisation	-	(1,233)	(1,233)	-	(1,297)	(1,297)
	0	2,067	2,067	0	2,159	2,159

Intangible assets relate to software licences acquired as part of the development of the Council's Integrated Business Information System (IBIS) and HR/Payroll System.

There are no items of capitalised software that are individually material to the financial statements.

16. Financial Instruments

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

	Long Term 31 March 2014 £000	Short Term 31 March 2014 £000	Long Term 31 March 2015 £000	Short Term 31 March 2015 £000
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Available For Sale Financial Assets				
Manchester Airport Group (MAG) Shareholding (See note on "Interest in Companies" on page 62)	36,700	0	41,000	0
Loans & Receivables – Other Investments				
Principal	5,000	21,900	5,000	34,900
Accrued Interest	0	18	0	54
Sub-total – Other Investments	5,000	21,918	5,000	34,954
Sub-Total Investments	41,700	21,918	46,000	34,954
Loans & Receivables - Cash and cash equivalent:				
Cash at Bank	0	9,903	0	8,886
Principal	0	24,040	0	37,690
Accrued interest	0	74	0	17
Sub-total Cash and Cash equivalent	0	34,017	0	46,593
Loans & Receivables – Other Financial Instruments				
MAG Loans (included within Long term debtors)	8,693	0	8,693	0
Homestep Loans (included within Long term debtors)	1,268	0	1,226	0
Local Authority Mortgage Scheme (included within Long term debtors)	3,019	0	3,073	39
Section 106 debtors (included within Short term debtors)	0	1,413	0	1,015
Trade Debtors (included within Short term debtors)	0	4,412	0	3,609
Sub-total	12,980	5,825	12,992	4,663
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	54,680	61,760	58,992	86,210
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost - Borrowings				
Principal	(94,992)	(2,424)	(93,222)	(1,769)
Accrued Interest	0	(836)	0	(920)
Market loans EIR adjustments	(2,447)	0	(2,425)	0
Sub-total	(97,439)	(3,260)	(95,647)	(2,689)
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost - Other Financial Instruments				
Trade Creditors (included within short term creditors)	0	(6,067)	0	(3,576)
Sub-total	0	(6,067)	0	(3,576)
Other Long Term Liabilities				
PFI and finance lease liabilities	(6,183)	(184)	(5,987)	(196)
Sub-total	(6,183)	(184)	(5,987)	(196)
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	(103,622)	(9,511)	(101,634)	(6,461)

Under accounting requirements the carrying value of the financial instrument value is shown in the balance sheet which includes the principal amount borrowed or lent and further adjustments for breakage costs or stepped interest loans (measured by an effective interest rate calculation) including accrued interest. Accrued interest is shown separately in current assets and/or liabilities where the payments and/or receipts are due within one year. The effective interest rate is effectively accrued interest receivable under the instrument, adjusted for the amortisation of any premiums or discounts reflected in the purchase price.

During 2014/15, the Council advanced £106k of soft loans in accordance with its Town Centre Regeneration scheme at an interest rate of 0% repayable over a maximum period of 3 years.

Fair value of Assets and Liabilities carried at Amortised Cost

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

- For loans from the PWLB and other loans payable, premature repayment rates from the PWLB have been applied to provide the fair value under PWLB debt redemption procedures;
- For investments the prevailing benchmark market rates have been used to provide the fair value;
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised;
- Where an instrument has a maturity of less than 12 months or is a trade or other receivable the fair value is taken to be the principal outstanding or the billed amount;
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair values calculated are as follows:

Liabilities

	31 March 2014		31 March 2015				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Principal	Add EIR adjustment	Add accrued Interest	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial Liabilities (Long and Short Term) – Measured at amortised cost							
PWLB	42,009	53,519	38,991	0	550	39,541	54,424
Market	58,690	64,622	56,000	2,425	370	58,795	84,370
Trade creditors (included within short term creditors)	6,067	6,067	3,576	0	0	3,576	3,576
Sub total	106,766	124,208	98,567	2,425	920	101,912	142,370
Other Long and Short Term Liabilities							
PFI & finance lease	6,367	8,364	6,183	0	0	6,183	8,662
Sub total	6,367	8,364	6,183	0	0	6,183	8,662
Total	113,133	132,572	104,750	2,425	920	108,095	151,032

Assets

	31 March 2014		Principal	31 March 2015		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value		Add accrued Interest	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Loans & Receivables						
Cash & Cash equivalents						
- Cash at bank	9,903	9,903	8,886	0	8,886	8,886
- Deposits	24,114	24,114	37,690	17	37,707	37,707
Sub total	34,017	34,017	46,576	17	46,593	46,593
Deposits over 1 year	5,000	5,005	5,000	0	5,000	5,172
Deposits under 1 year	21,918	21,949	34,900	54	34,954	34,991
MAG Loans (included within Long term debtors)	8,693	8,693	8,693	0	8,693	8,693
Homestep Loans (included within Long term debtors)	1,268	1,268	1,226	0	1,226	1,226
Local Authority Mortgage Scheme & Town Centre loans (included within Long term debtors)	3,019	3,019	3,073	0	3,073	3,073
Section 106 debtors (included within Short term debtors)	1,413	1,413	1,015	0	1,015	1,015
Trade Debtors (included within Short term debtors)	4,412	4,412	3,609	0	3,609	3,609
Sub total	45,723	45,759	57,516	54	57,570	57,779
Available For Sale Financial Assets						
MAG Shareholding	36,700	36,700	41,000	0	41,000	41,000
Sub total	36,700	36,700	41,000	0	41,000	41,000
Total	116,440	116,476	145,092	71	145,163	145,372

The fair value is greater than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of liabilities and assets includes a number of fixed rate instruments where the interest rate payable and receivable are higher than the rates available for similar transactions in the market at the balance sheet date. This increases the fair value of financial liabilities and raises the value of Investments.

The fair values for both financial liabilities and assets have been determined by reference to the Public Works Loan Board (PWL) redemption rules which provide a good approximation for the fair value of a financial instrument and includes accrued interest. The comparator market rates have been taken from indicative investment rates at each balance sheet date. In

practice rates will be determined by the size of the transaction and counterparty, but it is impractical to use these figures, and the differences are immaterial.

The Authority's shareholding in Manchester Airport Group are not traded in an active market and fair value of £41.0m has been made on an analysis of the assets and liabilities in the Company's latest audited accounts by an independent accountancy firm BDO.

Gains and Losses

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in relation to financial instruments and referred to in note 10 are made up as follows;

	2013/14			2014/15		
	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost £000	Financial Assets: Loan & Receivables £000	Total £000	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost £000	Financial Assets: Loan & Receivables £000	Total £000
Interest Expense	6,116		6,116	6,182		6,182
Total expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	6,116		6,116	6,182		6,182
Interest income		(4,879)	(4,879)		(4,241)	(4,241)
Total income on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services		(4,879)	(4,879)		(4,241)	(4,241)
Net gain/(loss) for the year	6,116	(4,879)	1,237	6,182	(4,241)	1,941

Note – The share dividend received from Manchester Airport Group is included within interest income.

In addition to the above Gains and Losses, in 2014/15 the Council revalued its shareholding in Manchester Airport which resulted in an increase in value from £36.7m to £41.0m (£19.1m to £26.5m in 2013/14), the increase of £4.3m (£7.4m 2013/14) has been included in the CIES within Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure.

- (i) The Council has the following financial instruments that are classed as Available for Sale

31.03.13 £000	31.03.14 £000		31.03.15 £000
29,300	36,700	Shareholdings in MAG	41,000
29,300	36,700	Total	41,000

17. Inventories (Balance Sheet page 13)

The Council held the following inventories at 31 March 2014 and 2015. All are related to consumable stores.

	Consumable Stores	
	31.3.14 £000	31.3.15 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	370	398
Purchases	2,470	2,573
Recognised as an expense in the year	(2,435)	(2,631)
Written off balances	(7)	(2)

Balance outstanding at year-end	398	338
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18. Work in Progress (Construction Contracts)

This refers to work in progress, but not yet complete, that the Council is undertaking on behalf of other organisations on a fee basis. There are no such contracts to report.

19. Debtors (Balance Sheet page 13)

Long Term Debtors & Prepayments

Restated 31.3.14 £000		31.3.15 £000	(i) The
30	Council Houses (Mortgages)	20	
983	Probation Service (i)	916	
8,693	Manchester Airport Plc. (ii)	8,693	
608	Sale PFI – lifecycle replacement (iii)	649	
120	MUFC Deferred Debtor (iv)	60	
1,280	Homestep Loans (v)	1,226	
3,019	Local Authority Mortgage Scheme (vi)	3,073	
14,733	Total	14,637	

Council acts as 'lead' authority in providing loans to the Greater Manchester Probation Service (GMPS) to assist in the financing of their capital programme. These advances are repaid with interest over varying periods finishing in 2031/32.

- (ii) The Council together with the other nine Greater Manchester authorities is a shareholder in Manchester Airport plc. During 2009/10, in exchange for a greater level of coupon rate receivable, all ten councils agreed to restructure the long term loans that had previously been made to the Airport to finance capital expenditure. As a result of this, these loans which were previously classed as secure loans have become unsecured loans. The revised loan agreement is due to expire in 2055.
- (iii) Private Finance Initiative (PFI) – The Council has a PFI scheme for the provision of new office and community facilities in Sale Town Centre. Amounts payable under the arrangement to the PFI operator in respect of lifecycle costs are included as prepayments. These amounts will be written down to the asset when lifecycle works are undertaken.
- (iv) MUFC Deferred Debtor – A Section 106 agreement was entered into with Manchester United Football Club in March 2005 relating to stadium improvements completed in 2006. The agreement provides for the funding of works on transport infrastructure improvements, match day improvements measures and improvements to sporting facilities in the borough. In addition to £0.400m received in 2006/07, an amount of £0.600m is due over the next ten years in annual instalments of £0.060m per year. The £0.060m instalment due in 2015/16 is included within short-term debtors in the Balance Sheet.
- (v) Homestep Loans – these are loans provided to first time buyers to assist key workers to purchase a home. The amount advanced has been included as a long term debtor and is repayable when the property is sold.

- (vi) Local Authority Mortgage Scheme – as part of the scheme launched in May 2012, the Council provides an indemnity to Lloyds TSB to allow suitable first time buyers to access the housing market with a 5% deposit instead of a usual 25% deposit. In effect, the Council provides a 'cash backed' indemnity to Lloyds TSB to cover the 20% of the mortgage price in the event of a default within the first 5 years of the mortgage period. Following the success of the original £2m advanced in 2012/13, a further £1m was provided to Lloyds TSB in 2013/14. The fair value of the debtor remains at £3m due to no defaults occurring in 2014/15.

Short Term Debtors and Payments in Advance

Restated 31 March 2014 £000	Amounts falling due within one year	31 March 2015 £000
8,315	Council Tax	8,363
3,076	Business Rates	4,545
13,245	Other Government Departments	5,729
3,107	Payments in advance	2,120
21,813	Other	20,205
49,556	Sub Total	40,962
(15,307)	Less Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	(19,348)
34,249	Total	21,614

Short-term debtors are also analysed by the party to which they relate, in accordance with the Code:

Restated 31 March 2014 £000		31 March 2015 £000
13,245	Central Government Bodies	1,408
462	Other Local Authorities	741
1,539	National Health Service Bodies	5,077
41	Public Corporations and Trading Funds	0
18,962	Bodies External to General Government	14,388
34,249	Total	21,614

20. Cash and Cash Equivalents (Balance Sheet page 13)

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

31 March 2014 £000		31 March 2015 £000
9,903	Cash held by the Council/Bank current accounts	8,886
24,114	Short-term deposits	37,707
34,017	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	46,593

21 Assets Held for Sale (Balance Sheet page 13)

All assets held for sale are classified as current as they are expected to be sold within the next financial year; there are no long term assets held for sale.

	Current assets	
	2013/14 £000	2014/15 £000
Balance at start of year	990	3,242
Assets newly classified as held for sale:		
Property, Plant and Equipment	2,403	3,500
Intangible Assets		
Other assets/liabilities in disposal group		
Revaluation losses		
Revaluation gains		
Impairment losses		
Assets held as declassified for sale:		
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Intangible Assets		
Other assets/liabilities in disposal group		
Assets sold	(210)	(1,544)
Transfers from non-current to current (Other movements)	59	
Balance at year-end	3,242	5,198

Strict criteria restricts what assets can be classed as held for sale and the Council's surplus property included within Property, Plant and Equipment (note 12) has been reviewed by the Council's valuers and reclassified where necessary to this category.

22 Creditors and Receipts in Advance (Balance Sheet page 13)

Long Term Creditors

This includes £(0.036)m (£(0.036)m in 2013/14) for the maintenance of graves at cemeteries.

Long-Term Liabilities – Deferred

31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2015 £000
(6,181) Sale PFI – Finance Lease liability (i)	(5,986)
(1,377) Sale PFI liability (ii)	(1,423)
(87) Environmental Surcharge Crematoria (iii)	(183)
(919) Greater Manchester Debt Administration Fund – MIA (iv)	(807)
(18) Council house mortgages (v)	(10)
(175) Trafford Park Development Corporation (vi)	(100)
(1,523) Commuted sums/S106 agreements (vii)	(1,481)
(10,280) Total	(9,990)

- (i) This relates to the lease liability on the Sale Waterside PFI scheme (note 43).
- (ii) Sale PFI liability – amount set aside to cover the final bullet payments due at the end of the PFI contract (note 43).

- (iii) Since 2007 the Council has included an Environmental Surcharge within its Crematoria fees associated with works required to comply with statutory mercury abatement guidance issued by DEFRA at that time. The sum is either spent on essential works in-year or carried forward as a liability to fund works in future years as required.
- (iv) This is the deferred long term liability relating to Manchester Airport debt (see note 49b).
- (v) £(0.010)m is due from the sale of council houses and other dwellings where buyers have entered into a mortgage agreement with the Council. Therefore the repayments will be received in instalments over a number of years.
- (vi) Prior to its wind up on 31 March 1998 the Trafford Park Urban Development Corporation paid the sum of £1.3m in recognition of the Council agreeing to pay some of the corporation's outstanding liabilities and carrying out certain works. There is a remaining balance of £(0.100)m as at 31 March 2015.
- (vii) The Council has also received commuted sums from developers, in particular for the development and maintenance of open spaces. This will be released to the revenue account when the cost of providing these services falls due.

Short Term Creditors

31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2015 £000
(3,535) HM Revenue and Customs	(3,406)
(5,069) Other Government Departments	(15,810)
(21,678) Sundry Creditors	(23,696)
(267) Carbon Reduction Commitment *	0
(3,557) Employees – accumulated absences	(4,298)
(3,462) Receipts in Advance – Council Tax	(3,463)
(2,415) Receipts in Advance – NDR	(2,517)
(1,694) Other Receipts in Advance	(1,533)
(41,677) Total	(54,723)

* The Council was required to participate in the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme but since 1 April 2014 is no longer part of the scheme.

Short-term creditors and receipts in advance are also analysed by the party to which they relate, in accordance with the Code:

31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2015 £000
(8,604) Central Government Bodies	(19,216)
(886) Other Local Authorities	(1,338)
(1,522) National Health Service Bodies	(205)
(134) Public Corporations and Trading Funds	(183)
(30,531) Bodies External to General Government	(33,781)
(41,677) Total	(54,723)

23 Provisions (Balance Sheet page 13)

The Council has the following total provisions at 31 March 2015:

	Balance 1 April 2013 £000	Net Movement in Year £000	Balance 1 April 2014 £000	Net Movement in Year £000	Balance 31 March 2015 £000
Total Provision					
Insurance (i)	(3,306)	(453)	(3,759)	135	(3,624)
Equal Pay (ii)	(3,835)	979	(2,856)	2,364	(492)
S117 Mental Health Act (iii)	(118)	118	0	0	0
VAT on Parking income (iv)	(135)	(37)	(172)	0	(172)
Employee Rationalisation (v)	(156)	(190)	(346)	(233)	(579)
MMI Clawback	(419)	419	0	0	0
NDR Appeals (vi)	0	(18,043)	(18,043)	4,042	(14,001)
Total	(7,969)	(17,207)	(25,176)	6,308	(18,868)

- (i) Insurance £(3.624)m – The Council is effectively self-insured with high excesses on most insurance policies. The Council mitigates its insurance risk with the use of reserves, provisions and catastrophe cover from an insurance company, which for 2014/15 was primarily Zurich Municipal. The Council is therefore obliged to make a provision each year in respect of potential claims, most of which are received in future years. The level of provision is assessed annually. In 2014/15, from a starting balance of £(3.759)m contributions of £(0.612)m were made to the provision, £0.747m of claims were paid, leaving a balance on the provision of £(3.624)m which is deemed an appropriate balance to cover any outstanding liabilities. This balance includes the outstanding claims estimate under Municipal Mutual Insurance Scheme of Arrangement, as shown in note 49(a)
- (ii) Liabilities arising from claims under Equal Pay legislation from employees who may have been disadvantaged under the Council's previous pay scheme operating up to 31 December 2008 have been estimated at £(0.492)m. The movements in year have been £2.364m comprising payments of £1.364m in respect of 183 settled claims and a decrease in the provision of £1.000m following a reassessment of outstanding obligations. The Council is actively engaged in trying to settle the majority of claims in the next period.
- (iii) The Provision of £(0.118)m in respect of charges which were incorrectly levied under S117 of the Mental Health Act 1983 which were due for repayment with accumulated interest has been fully written back to the revenue account as it is now considered unlikely that any future payments will be made. The remaining small risk of a payment being required is recognised in the Contingent Liabilities note 49, with the expectation that any such payment will be made from the existing budgets and/or the General Reserve.
- (iv) VAT on car parking of £(0.172)m (£(0.172)m in 2013/14). These monies are held pending the outcome of outstanding litigation affecting all local authorities in respect of the VAT liability for off-street car parking.
- (v) Employee Rationalisation – the Council has severance agreements with a number of staff which may or may not be taken up pending the rationalisation of employment within the Council. The estimated cost of these agreements is £0.579m (£0.346m in 2013/14).

- (vi) In 2013/14, the administration of NNDR changed following the introduction of a business rates retention scheme which aims to give Councils a greater incentive to grow businesses but also increases the financial risk due to volatility, caused by for example new appeals and changes in reliefs, and non-collection of rates. Authorities are expected to finance an element of appeals made in respect of rateable values as defined by VOA as at 31 March 2015. As such, authorities are required to make a provision for these amounts. Appeals are charged and provided for in proportion of the precepting shares. The total provision charged to the collection fund for 2014/15 has been calculated at £(28.573)m, of which Trafford's share at 49% is £(14.001)m.

Movement in provisions at 31 March 2015 is summarised as follows:

	Outstanding Legal Cases £000	Injury and Damage Compensation Claims £000	Other Provisions £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2014	(3,028)	(3,759)	(18,389)	(25,176)
Additional provisions made		(612)	(1,412)	(2,024)
Amounts used	2,364	747	5,178	8,289
Unused amounts reversed			43	43
Unwinding of discounting				
Balance as at 31 March 2015	(664)	(3,624)	(14,580)	(18,868)

An element of the above provisions have been classified as short-term on the balance sheet based on the assumption that there is a high likelihood that they will be used within 12 months of the balance sheet date:

Balance 31 March 2014 £000	Provisions	Balance 31 March 2015 £000
(1,127)	Insurance	(1,010)
(2,856)	Equal Pay	(492)
(346)	Employee Rationalisation	(579)
(13,532)	NDR Appeals	(10,501)
(17,861)	Total Short Term	(12,582)
(2,632)	Insurance	(2,614)
(172)	VAT on Parking income	(172)
(4,511)	NDR Appeals	(3,500)
(7,315)	Total Long Term	(6,286)
(25,176)	Total	(18,868)

24. Usable Reserves (Balance Sheet page 13)

Movement in the Council's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement and in note 7. The following additional information is provided relating to reserves held by schools.

(i) Reserves & Balances held by Schools under Delegated Schemes

In accordance with the Council's approved scheme for delegating budgets to schools, the amount of any budget not spent in the year is carried forward. These reserves are not available to the Council for general use, it is for each school to determine how they are spent. The surplus balances at 31 March 2015 were £(9.105)m (£(10.401)m at 31 March 2014), which includes £(9.232)m of revenue balances and £0.127m of capital balances.

The capital balance overdrawn of £0.127m relates to one school and is a one off arrangement. Templemoor Infants School have borrowed money from the Council in order to finance a capital scheme which is expected to cost £0.150m in total, £0.023m to be spent in 2015/16. This will be repaid by the school over a 3 year period and will simultaneously enable this deficit to be written down.

At 31 March 2015 there were 3 schools with a deficit balance on their revenue reserves, amounting to £0.163m, whilst 69 schools had surplus balances amounting to £(9.395)m.

In addition, there are unspent devolved formula capital balances of £(0.623)m, which are included within Capital Grants and Contributions on the balance sheet (note 39).

(ii) Capital Receipts Reserve

The Local Government Act 2003 requires that a percentage of housing capital receipts be paid over to the Government under the pooling regulations. The balance, is held in the Capital Receipts Reserve to meet new capital expenditure, debts or other liabilities.

2014 £000	2015 £000
(10,011) Balance carried forward at 1 April	(7,526)
(5,244) Capital receipts in the year from sale of assets(net of disposal costs)	(10,049)
(15,255) Sub-total	(17,575)
16 Less amount payable to Government re pooling liability	4
4,214 Amount used to finance capital expenditure in year	6,031
1,899 Amount used to repay debt	
1,600 Amounts used to cover the increase in the Equal Pay provision	
(7,526) Balance carried forward at 31 March	(11,540)

25. Unusable Reserves (Balance Sheet page 13)

Total unusable reserves balances and movements are shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement and in note 7. The following notes give an explanation by individual reserve.

Restated 31 March 2014 £000	Unusable Reserves	31 March 2015 £000
(18,170)	Revaluation Reserve (i)	(29,050)
(26,486)	Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve (ii)	(30,786)
(325,255)	Capital Adjustment Account (iii)	(315,874)
5,934	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account (iv)	5,670
206,405	Pensions Reserve (v)	284,188
15,003	Collection Fund Adjustment Account (vi)	5,296
3,557	Accumulated Absences Account (vii)	4,298
(111,835)	Total Unusable Reserves	(76,258)

(i) Revaluation Reserve

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

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
(18,119)	Balance as at 1 April	(18,170)
(4,528)	Upward revaluation of assets	(13,050)
2,493	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	
(2,035)	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(13,050)
513	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	734
1,471	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	1,436
1,984	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	2,170
(18,170)	Balance as at 31 March	(29,050)

(ii) Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve

The Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from the 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 investments with accumulated gains are:-

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

In 2014/15 the Council revalued its shareholding in Manchester Airport which resulted in an increase in value from £36.7m to £41.0m, the increase of £4.3m is reflected in the Available for Sale Financial Instruments reserve and the original investment of £36.7m forms part of the Capital Adjustment Account balance.

2013/14		2014/15
£000		£000
(19,086)	Balance as at 1 April	(26,486)
(7,400)	Upward revaluation of investment	(4,300)
0	Downward revaluation of investments not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	
(7,400)		(4,300)
0	Accumulated gains on assets sold and maturing assets written out to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Other Investment Income	
(26,486)	Balance as at 31 March	(30,786)

(iii) Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Capital Adjustment Account contains amounts required by statute to be set aside from capital receipts and Government grants together with the amount set aside from revenue accounts for the repayment of debt. It also contains the amounts used from revenue, capital receipts and grants to finance the capital programme. The reserve is not available to supplement spending programmes of the Council. A credit balance on this account reflects that capital finance has been set aside at a faster rate than non-current assets have been consumed.

2013/14		2014/15
£000		£000
(292,597)	Balance as at 1 April	(325,255)
(27,176)	Restatement for Foundation Schools included on Balance Sheet	
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:	
12,520	- Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	13,145
5,844	- Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	4,675
331	- Amortisation of intangible assets	330
3,603	- Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	1,452
9,148	- 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	19,965
<u>31,446</u>		<u>39,567</u>
(1,984)	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	(2,170)
-	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	
	Capital financing applied in the year:	
(4,214)	- Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(6,031)
(24,142)	- Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(14,845)
(1,898)	- Voluntary provision for debt repayment	-
(4,964)	- Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund Balance	(4,774)
(160)	- Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund Balance	(249)
<u>(35,378)</u>		<u>(25,899)</u>
436	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(2,114)
	- Movement in the Donated Assets Account credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
(2)	Other Adjustments	(3)
(325,255)	Balance as at 31 March	(315,874)

(iv) **Financial Instruments Adjustment Account**

2013/14		2014/15
£000		£000
6,180	Balance as at 1 April	5,934
0	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 Balance in accordance with Statutory requirements	0
(246)	Less annual charge for premiums incurred in previous financial years and stepped loan EIR adjustment	(264)
0	Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	
5,934	Balance at 31 March	5,670

The above table details the transactions generated in accordance with the Code and includes outstanding premium incurred from past debt restructuring exercises on which the replacement loan does not meet one of following criteria;

- Replaced on same day;
- Replaced with same lender;
- Net Present Value of future cash flows of the repaid loan compared to the replacement loan does not produce a saving of less than 10%.

In addition to this, the equalisation of interest on the two stepped interest rate market loans calculated over their full life was transferred into this account with the annual recharge to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement changing from that actually incurred to one calculated on an Effective Interest Rate basis. The balance on the account at 31 March 2015 will be charged to the General Fund in accordance with statutory arrangements over the next 28 years.

(v) **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.

2013/14		2014/15
£000		£000
(222,381)	Balance as at 1 April	(206,406)
28,077	Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(67,584)
(27,568)	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	(27,043)
15,466	Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	16,845
(206,406)	Balance as at 31 March	(284,188)

(vi) Collection Fund Adjustment Account

Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax and national non domestic rates income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from tax payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund. As a result of the introduction of the business rates retention scheme, the Collection Fund Adjustment Account includes adjustments for national non domestic rate from 2013/14.

2013/14		2014/15
£000		£000
(5)	Balance as at 1 April	15,003
(379)	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	(265)
15,387	Amount by which non domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from non-domestic rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(9,442)
15,003	Balance as at 31 March	5,296

(vii) 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, e.g. 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.

2013/14		2014/15
£000		£000
3,387	Balance as at 1 April	3,557
(3,387)	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(3,557)
3,557	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	4,298
170	Amount by which amounts 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	741
3,557	Balance as at 31 March	4,298

26. Cash Flow Statement – Operating Activities (page 17)

The cash flow from Operating Activities includes the following:

26a - Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
(12,520)	Depreciation/Impairment charged to I and E	(13,145)
(331)	Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(330)
113	(Increase)/Decrease in Creditors	(4,951)
16,146	Increase/(Decrease) in Debtors	(12,666)
28	Increase/(Decrease) in Inventories	(60)
(12,102)	Pensions Liability	(10,198)
(17,207)	Contributions to/(from) Provisions	6,309
(5,844)	Revaluation Losses	(4,675)
	Carrying value on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment,	
(9,131)	Investment Property and Intangible Assets	(19,965)
(435)	Investment Properties Losses (Gains)	2,114
(188)	Other non-cash adjustments	22
(41,472)		(57,545)

26b - Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
15,963	Capital Grants credited to the surplus or deficit on the provisions of services	15,553
5,072	Proceeds from the sale of non-current assets	10,060
21,035		25,613

26c - The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
(1,628)	Interest received	(2,657)
5,408	Interest paid	5,688
(2,323)	Dividends received	(2,484)

27. Cash Flow Statement – Investing Activities (page 17)

The cash flows for investing activities include the following items:

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
28,533	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	18,633
(5,595)	Purchase / (proceeds) of short-term and long-term investments	13,035
0	Other payments for investing activities	(66)
(5,245)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(10,060)
(17,850)	Other receipts from investing activities – Capital Grants Received	(17,512)
(157)	Net cash flows from investing activities	4,030

28. Cash Flow Statement – Financing Activities (page 17)

The cash flows for financing activities include the following items:

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
0	Cash receipts of short and long-term borrowing	0
0	Other receipts from financing activities	0
173	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI contracts	184
4,110	Repayments of short and long-term borrowing	2,424
(10,018)	Other payments for financing activities – Net Cash inflow from NDR Agency arrangements	(8,483)
(5,735)	Net cash flows from investing activities	(5,875)

29 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. However, decisions about resource allocation are taken by the Council's Executive 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 amortisations are charged to services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement);
- 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;
- expenditure on support services is reported in the directorate in which the direct costs and income relate, and not on a recharged basis.

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

Directorate Income and Expenditure 2014/15	Children's Services £000	Adult Services £000	Economic Growth, Environment & Infrastructure £000	Transformation & Resources £000	Council Wide £000	Total £000
Fees, charges & other service income	(23,106)	(12,267)	(15,307)	(8,484)	(15,176)	(74,340)
Government grants	(132,841)	(16,567)	(1,176)	(4,703)	(75,923)	(231,210)
Total income	(155,947)	(28,834)	(16,483)	(13,187)	(91,099)	(305,550)
Employee expenses	112,083	14,224	9,118	18,603	3,803	157,831
Other service expenses	73,726	67,818	39,657	11,474	104,980	297,655
Support service recharges	688					688
Total expenditure	186,497	82,042	48,775	30,077	108,783	456,174
Net expenditure	30,550	53,208	32,292	16,890	17,684	150,624

Directorate Income and Expenditure 2013/14	Children's Services £000	Adult Services £000	Economic Growth, Environment & Infrastructure £000	Transformation & Resources £000	Council Wide £000	Total £000
Fees, charges & other service income	(18,375)*	(12,510)	(16,564)	(9,730)	(14,943)	(72,122)
Government grants	(131,449)	(15,181)	(866)	(3,203)	(87,370)	(238,069)
Total income	(149,824)	(27,691)	(17,430)	(12,933)	(102,313)	(310,191)
Employee expenses	110,846*	14,177	9,637	18,959	4,856	158,475
Other service expenses	68,975*	66,989	39,949	13,393	117,071	306,376
Support service recharges	666	0	0	0	0	666
Total expenditure	180,486	81,166	49,586	32,352	121,927	465,517
Net expenditure	30,662	53,475	32,156	19,419	19,614	155,326

* Figures relating to budget shares allocated to fully advanced cheque book schools have been re-aligned to the appropriate subjective heading, previously included under 'other service expenses'

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 the directorate income and expenditure relate to the amounts included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	2013/14 £000	2014/15 £000
Net expenditure in the Directorate Analysis	155,326	150,624
Net expenditure of services and support services not included in the Analysis	0	0
Amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement not reported to management in the Analysis	17,398	16,649
Amounts included in the Analysis not included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(11,636)	(14,854)
Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	161,088	152,419

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis

This reconciliation shows how the figures in the analysis of the 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.

2014/15	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	Allocation of recharges £000	Cost of services £000	Corporate Amounts £000	Total £000
Fees, charges and other service income	(71,039)			10,166	(20,552)	(81,425)	(2,641)	(84,066)
Surplus or deficit on associates and joint ventures						0		0
Interest and investment income	(3,301)			4,241		940	(4,241)	(3,301)
Income from council tax Government grants and contributions	(231,210)		(5,281)	11,291		(225,200)	(80,133) (99,670)	(80,133) (324,870)
Total income	(305,550)	0	(5,281)	25,698	(20,552)	(305,685)	(186,685)	(492,370)
Employee expenses	157,832		2,014			159,846	8,925	168,771
Other service expenses	258,452		6,542	(1,349)		263,645	(1,014)	262,631
Support Service recharges	688	20,552				21,240		21,240
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment			13,374			13,374		13,374
Interest Payments	6,182			(6,182)		0	6,182	6,182
Precepts & Levies	33,021			(33,021)		0	31,450	31,450
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool						0	4	4
Gain or loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets						0	9,917	9,917
Total expenditure	456,175	20,552	21,930	(40,552)	0	458,105	55,464	513,569
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	150,625	20,552	16,649	(14,854)	(20,552)	152,420	(131,221)	21,200

2013/14	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	Allocation of recharges £000	Cost of services £000	Corporate Amounts £000	Total £000
Fees, charges and other service income	(67,243)*			(4,539)	(22,450)	(94,232)	(2,619)	(96,851)
Surplus or deficit on associates and joint ventures						0		0
Interest and investment income	(4,879)			4,879		0	(4,879)	(4,879)
Income from council tax						0	(78,897)	(78,897)
Government grants and contributions	(238,069)		(2,366)	22,411		(218,024)	(102,734)	(320,758)
Total income	(310,191)	0	(2,366)	22,751	(22,450)	(312,256)	(189,129)	(501,385)
Employee expenses	158,475*		2,208			160,683	10,065	170,748
Other service expenses	269,304*		5,724	(700)		274,328	975	275,303
Support Service recharges	666	22,450	0	0		23,116	0	23,116
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment			11,832	0		11,832	0	11,832
Interest Payments	6,116			(6,116)		0	6,116	6,116
Precepts & Levies	30,956			(30,956)		0	31,013	31,013
Payments to Housing						0	17	17
Capital Receipts Pool						0		
Gain or loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets						0	3,903	3,903
Total expenditure	465,517	22,450	19,764	(37,772)	0	469,959	52,089	522,048
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	155,326	22,450	17,398	(15,021)	(22,450)	157,703	(137,040)	20,663

* Figures relating to budget shares allocated to Fully Advanced cheque book Schools have been re-aligned to the appropriate subjective heading, previously included under 'other service expenses'

30. Acquired and Discontinued Operations

None to report.

31 Trading Operations (See also note 10)

		2012/13 £000	2013/14 £000	2014/15 £000
Building Cleaning	Turnover	(2,247)	(2,154)	(2,094)
	Expenditure	2,102	2,074	2,072
	(Surplus)/Deficit	(145)	(80)	(22)
Cumulative Surplus over last three financial years was £(247)k				
Education Catering	Turnover	(5,735)	(5,762)	(6,720)
	Expenditure	5,617	5,657	6,342
	(Surplus)/Deficit	(118)	(105)	(378)
Cumulative Surplus over last three financial years was £(601)k				
Net (surplus)/deficit on trading operations		(263)	(185)	(400)

All the above figures are inclusive of depreciation.

Trading operations are incorporated into the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Some are an integral part of one of the Council's services to the public whilst others are support services to the Council's services to the public (e.g. Schools Catering and Cleaning). The expenditure of these operations is allocated or recharged to headings in the Net Operating Expenditure of Continuing Operations. Only a residual amount of the net surplus on trading operations is charged as Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (see note 10):

	2013/14 £000	2014/15 £000
Net surplus on trading operations	(185)	(400)
Services to the public included in Expenditure of Continuing Operations	0	0
Support services recharged to Expenditure of Continuing Operations	0	0
Net surplus credited to Other Operating Expenditure	(185)	(400)

32 Agency Services

The Code determines that billing authorities act as agent when collecting local taxes, as follows:

- Council tax – the billing authority acts as the agent of its major preceptors when collecting council tax on their behalf. In Trafford, the two major preceptors are the Police and Crime Commissioner for Greater Manchester and the Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Authority. No fee is chargeable for this service;
- National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) – the billing authority acts as agent for Central Government and Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Authority in collecting NNDR. The Government paid Trafford an allowance for the cost of this collection in 2014/15 of £0.457m (£0.452m in 2013/14).

The Council has not acted in an agency capacity for any other external bodies in the 2014/15 financial year.

33. Road Charging Schemes

The Council does not operate any such schemes.

34 Pooled Budgets

Trafford has operated a pooled fund for Learning Disability Services in conjunction with Trafford Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) (previously Trafford Primary Care Trust (PCT)) since 1 April 2003. Trafford MBC acts as the lead accounting officer for the pooled fund, which is managed jointly by the Council and the CCG. The pool provides a wide variety of services to Learning Disability adults in Trafford, including a joint community team, extensive specialist residential provision, a range of supported placements, support in the home and external and in-house day care.

The gross 2014/15 budget was £26.181m, which after grant income and fees of £(1.353)m left net planned expenditure of £24.828m to be funded jointly by the Council and the CCG. The net budget was underspent by £(2.234)m in year, which followed the Council's budget rebasing exercise undertaken during 2014/15. The previous year's deficit carried forward of £3.022m left a potential deficit on the fund of £0.788m. A net contribution from General Reserve was made of £(0.788)m which brought the balance carried forward on the fund to £Nil.

	2013/14 £000	2014/15 £000
Funding provided to the pooled budgets: the Council	(20,022)	(22,707)
Trafford CCG	(2,106)	(2,121)
	(22,128)	(24,828)
Expenditure met from the pooled budget: the Council	21,572	20,473
Trafford CCG	2,106	2,121
	23,678	22,594
Net (surplus)/deficit arising on the pooled budget during the year	1,550	(2,234)
Contribution from General Reserve		(788)
Previous year's (surplus)/deficit carried forward	1,472	3,022
Balance to be carried forward	3,022	0

35 Members' Allowances

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

	2013/14	2014/15
	£000	£000
Basic Allowances	399	401
Special Responsibility Allowances	307	288
Expenses	1	2
Total	707	691

The Council consists of 63 elected Members (Councillors) and 7 co-opted/independent Members to whom £0.691m was paid in allowances in the year (£0.707m in 2013/14).

36 Officers' Remuneration

The number of employees whose remuneration, excluding employer's pension contributions, was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 in 2013/14 and 2014/15 was:

2013/14		Remuneration Band	2014/15	
Schools Staff	Other Staff		Schools Staff	Other Staff
-	-	£160,000 - £164,999	-	1
-	-	£155,000 - £159,999	-	-
-	1	£150,000 - £154,999	-	-
-	-	£145,000 - £149,999	-	-
-	-	£140,000 - £144,999	-	-
-	-	£135,000 - £139,999	-	-
-	-	£130,000 - £134,999	-	-
-	-	£125,000 - £129,999	-	-
-	1	£120,000 - £124,999	-	1 (1)
-	-	£115,000 - £119,999	-	-
-	-	£110,000 - £114,999	-	-
-	-	£105,000 - £109,999	-	1
-	2	£100,000 - £104,999	-	1 (1)
-	3	£95,000 - £99,999	-	2 (1)
-	2	£90,000 - £94,999	-	1
2	1	£85,000 - £89,999	2	1
2	4	£80,000 - £84,999	-	2
2	-	£75,000 - £79,999	2	4 (2)
3	-	£70,000 - £74,999	3	-
8 (1)	5 (2)	£65,000 - £69,999	6	5
11	10	£60,000 - £64,999	11 (1)	11 (1)
13	11 (2)	£55,000 - £59,999	17	8 (2)
27	19	£50,000 - £54,999	21 (1)	24 (1)
68 (1)	59 (4)	Total	62 (2)	62 (9)

Note : The number of leavers included in the main figures are shown in (brackets).

Remuneration includes gross taxable pay, including expenses (chargeable to income tax), plus benefits in kind and compensation payments. It excludes employer's pension contributions.

The above table excludes employees from Academy, Foundation and Voluntary Aided Schools as these staff are not employed by the Council.

The numbers of redundancy/early retirement (R&ER) packages with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below:

(a) R&ER package cost band (including special payments)	(b) Number of compulsory redundancies		(c) Number of other departures agreed		(d) Total number of R&ER packages by cost band [(b) + (c)]		(e) Total cost of R&ER packages in each band £		(f) Number of pension strain costs agreed		(g) Total cost of pension strain in each band £	
	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15
£0 - £20,000	21	24	75	92	96	116	667,481	794,851	44	24	307,223	148,493
£20,001 - £40,000	0	1	6	6	6	7	153,300	191,236	5	11	147,825	326,577
£40,001 - £60,000	0	0	1	3	1	3	45,000	134,898	1	4	40,419	208,854
£60,001 - £80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	216,328	0
Total	21	25	82	101	103	126	865,781	1,120,986	53	39	711,795	683,923

Pension Strain costs - occur where an employee is permitted by the employer to take pension benefits without actuarial reduction. This subsequently gives rise to the pension strain cost being met by the employer. The employee derives a benefit from the difference between the pension actually received and what the pension would have been had the actuarial reduction taken effect. The benefit therefore needs to be included in the R&ER packages disclosure above. However, these are **not payments to employees** but are costs written down against the Council's annual allowance for the early payment of pension benefits and are therefore shown separately in the above table. The numbers of pension strain costs agreed above relate to employees already included in the total number of R&ER packages shown in column (d) and are not in addition to them.

Senior Officers Remuneration

The following tables set out the remuneration disclosures for Senior Officers (**excluding** teachers), identified by job title, whose **salary** is:

- (i) £150,000 per year or more; or
- (ii) less than £150,000 but equal to or more than £50,000 per year and who meet at least one of the following criteria:
 - statutory chief officers (per section 2(6) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 as amended), e.g. head of paid service, director of children's services, section 151 officer etc.
 - a person who has responsibility for the management of the authority, to the extent that the person has power to direct or control the major activities of the authority (in particular activities involving expenditure of money), whether solely or collectively, in accordance with accounting regulations.

Senior Officers Salary 2014/15								
Postholder	Note	Salary (incl. fees & allowances)	Compen-sation for loss of office	Bonuses	Expense allowances	Benefits in kind (e.g. Car allowance)	Pension contributions	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive	(1)	162,209	0	0	584	0	25,890	188,683
Corporate Director (Children, Families & Wellbeing)	(2)	120,304	0	0	0	0	22,670	142,974
Corporate Director (Environment, Transport & Operations)	(3)	1,633	0	0	0	(45)	309	1,897
Deputy Chief Executive	(4)	108,239	0	0	290	0	20,419	128,948
Corporate Director (Transformation & Resources)	(5)	57,416	0	0	0	0	11,106	68,522
Director of Finance (Chief Financial Officer)		94,232	0	0	464	1,806	17,753	114,255
Director of Legal & Democratic Services (Monitoring Officer)	(6)	79,534	0	0	0	0	14,982	94,516
Director of Public Health		80,692	0	0	0	0	11,353	92,045
Acting Corporate Director (Transformation & Resources)	(7)	38,088	0	0	0	0	5,991	44,079

Notes :

- (1) The Chief Executive also received fees from the Council as Returning Officer for the May 2014 elections of £6,396 (European) and £5,040 (Local).
- (2) The Corporate Director (Children, Families & Wellbeing) left the authority on 29/3/15.
- (3) The Corporate Director (Environment, Transport & Operations) left the authority on 6/4/14.
- (4) The previous Corporate Director (Economic Growth & Prosperity) was appointed Corporate Director (Economic Growth, Environment & Infrastructure) on 1/8/14 and then Deputy Chief Executive on 1/3/15.
- (5) The Corporate Director (Transformation & Resources) left the authority on 10/11/14.
- (6) The Director of Legal & Democratic Services also received fees from the Council as Deputy Returning Officer for the May 2014 elections of £2,490 (European) and £2,898 (Local).
- (7) The Director of HR was appointed as Acting Corporate Director (Transformation & Resources) on 11/11/14 and also received fees from the Council as Deputy Returning Officer for the May 2014 elections of £2,490 (European) and £2,898 (Local).

Where individual Senior Officers were 'Acting' or 'Interim' during the year, the amounts shown represent the total remuneration received for the period they were acting in that capacity

Senior Officers Salary 2013/14								
Postholder	Note	Salary (incl. fees & allowances)	Compen-sation for loss of office	Bonuses	Expense allowances	Benefits in kind (e.g. Car allowance)	Pension contributions	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive	(1)	147,436	0	0	0	2,463	23,961	173,860
Corporate Director (Children, Families & Wellbeing)	(2)	122,000	0	0	0	2,463	21,838	146,301
Corporate Director (Environment, Transport & Operations)		98,000	0	0	493	2,021	17,542	118,056
Corporate Director (Economic Growth & Prosperity)		99,989	0	0	367	0	17,898	118,254
Corporate Director (Transformation & Resources)		98,000	0	0	0	0	17,542	115,542
Director of Finance (Chief Financial Officer)		94,500	0	0	0	2,067	16,916	113,483
Director of Legal & Democratic Services (Monitoring Officer)	(3)	79,167	0	0	0	963	0	80,130
Director of Public Health	(4)	81,480	0	0	0	6,158	11,323	98,961

Notes :

- (1) The Chief Executive also received fees from the Council of £240 plus £10.50 travel expenses as Returning Officer for the January 2014 Broadheath by-election.
- (2) The previous Corporate Director (Children & Young People's Service) was appointed as the new Corporate Director (Children, Families & Wellbeing) on 1/4/13.
- (3) The previous Acting Director of Legal & Democratic Services was appointed as Director of Legal & Democratic Services on 23/07/2013. The Director of Legal & Democratic Services also received fees from the Council of £120 as Deputy Returning Officer for the January 2014 Broadheath by-election.
- (4) Public Health services were transferred from Primary Care Trusts (PCT) to local authorities on 1/04/13.

Where individual Senior Officers were 'Acting' or 'Interim' during the year, the amounts shown represent the total remuneration received for the period they were acting in that capacity.

37 External Audit Costs

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

	2013/14 £000	2014/15 £000
Fees payable to Grant Thornton with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor	156	158
Fees payable to Grant Thornton for the certification of grant claims and returns	20	27
Fees payable to Grant Thornton in respect of other services provided during the year	2	21*
Fees payable to the Audit Commission in respect of other services provided during the year	2	4
Total	180	210

* The fees for other services payable to Grant Thornton in 2014/15 related to specialist advice on a number of claims to HM Revenue & Customs for the refund of VAT of £11,050 and a forensic review of the Council's investigation report into budget monitoring arrangements of £10,000.

38 Dedicated Schools Grant

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant monies provided by the Department for Education (DfE), the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). An element of DSG is recouped by the DfE to fund academy schools in the Council's area. DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance (England) Regulations 2011. The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget (ISB), which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school. There are also some specific grants (e.g. Pupil Premium Grant) that support schools budgets, but these are excluded as this note is DSG only.

DSG allocations to:-

	Central Expenditure £000	ISB £000	Total £000
Final DSG 2014/15 before Academy recoupment			(173,448)
Academy figure recouped for 2014/15			56,173
Total DSG 2014/15 after Academy recoupment			(117,275)
Brought forward from 2013/14			(2,777)
Early Years late allocation re 2013/14			(111)
Carry forward to 2015/16 agreed in advance			0
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2014/15	(20,190)	(99,973)	(120,163)
In year adjustments	1,737	(1,737)	0
Final budgeted distribution for 2014/15	(18,453)	(101,710)	(120,163)
Less actual central expenditure	16,839	0	16,839
Less actual ISB deployed to schools	0	101,998	101,998
Local authority contribution for 2014/15	0	0	0
Carry forward to 2015/16	(1,614)	288	(1,326)

**39. Grant Income (Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement page 11,
Balance sheet page 13)**

**(i) Grant Income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
Statement**

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

	2013/14 £000	2014/15 £000
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income		
Revenue Grants:		
Revenue Support Grant	(47,821)	(40,301)
New Homes Bonus	(1,616)	(1,880)
Council Tax Compensation Grant	(894)	(899)
Benefits Admin Grant	(1,441)	(1,036)
Education Services Grant	(3,517)	(3,408)
Extended Rights to Travel Grant	(63)	(32)
Local Reform & Community Voices Grant	(166)	(171)
Council Tax New Burdens Grant	(114)	(114)
Higher Education Funding Council Payments Grant	(9)	(84)
NNDR Costs of Collection Grant	(452)	(457)
Local Welfare Assistance Grant	(553)	(554)
New Burdens Zero based review Adult Social Care Grant	(59)	-
Foster Carer Recruitment & Training Grant	(75)	(100)
Capitalisation Grant 13/14	(252)	-
DWP Housing Benefit Reform Grant	(27)	(56)
DWP Housing Welfare Reform Grant	(7)	(135)
NGP Grant from Manchester City Council	-	(101)
Care Bill Implementation Grant	-	(125)
Other	(203)	(449)
Revenue Grants Sub-total	(57,269)	(49,902)
Non Domestic Rates		
Levy payable on 2014/15 business rate growth	-	1,628
Non Domestic Rates Income	(74,301)	(75,748)
NDR Tariff Payment	42,486	43,314
NNDR Safety Net Receipt	(12,136)	(70)
Section 31 Compensation Grants	(939)	(1,898)
Renewable Energy Disregard Amount	(73)	(75)
NDR Collection Fund (Surplus)/Deficit	15,461	(9,516)
Local Share Contribution to Accumulated Deficit	-	7,860
Non-Domestic Rates Sub-total	(29,502)	(34,505)
Capital Grants :		
Primary Capital Programme	(7,989)	(6,573)
Schools Devolved Formula Capital Grant	(671)	(586)
Schools Condition and Modernisation	(1,617)	(2,002)
Social Care Grants	(483)	(499)
Integrated Transport Grant/Highway Structural Maintenance	(2,954)	(3,517)
Other Grants and Contributions	(2,249)	(2,085)
Capital Grants Sub-total	(15,963)	(15,262)
Total Credited to Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	(102,734)	(99,669)

	2013/14 £000	2014/15 £000
Grants Credited to Services		
Revenue Grants Credited to services:-		
Dedicated School Grant (DSG) incl. EY allocation	(120,297)	(117,386)
Rent Allowances, Rent Rebates and Council Tax Benefit Subsidy	(65,138)	(65,527)
Other Education Grants	(6,339)	(6,987)
Send Pathfinder Grant	(150)	(479)
Magistrates Court Grant	(104)	(40)
Public Health Grant	(10,171)	(10,456)
Learning Skills Council Grant	(1,651)	(1,800)
Intensive Fostering Grant	(227)	(148)
Children Services Adoption Grant	(550)	(197)
Sale PFI Grant	(658)	(658)
Tackling Troubled Families Grant	(360)	(1,142)
Arts Grant	(126)	(30)
Section 106 Other Capital Maintenance Grants	(112)	(39)
Adult Social Care Grant	(3,385)	(4,334)
Pothole Funding Grant	-	(149)
Individual Electoral Registration Grant	-	(112)
PE & Sport Grant	-	(566)
Local Council Tax support Admin Grant	-	(258)
Universal Infants Free School Grant	-	(1,569)
Other	(576)	(746)
Revenue Grants Credited to Services Sub-total	(209,844)	(212,623)
Capital Grants Credited to services (REFCUS):-		
BSF One School Pathfinder	(19)	-
Primary Capital Programme	(442)	(3,046)
Disabled Facilities	(749)	(776)
Devolved Formula Capital	(139)	-
TfGM – Local Sustainable Transport Funds	(241)	(1,119)
Schools Maintenance Grants (DfE)	(591)	(91)
Other	(185)	(322)
Capital Grants Credited to services (REFCUS) Sub-total	(2,366)	(5,354)
Total Grants Credited to Services	(212,210)	(217,977)

(ii) **Grant Income included in the Balance Sheet**

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. These are included in the balance sheet at the year-end as follows:

2013/14		2014/15
£000		£000
Short Term Liabilities:-		
Capital Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance:-		
-	Primary Capital Programme	-
(181)	14-19 Diploma Funding	-
(846)	Devolved Formula Capital	(623)
(523)	Basic Need	-
(24)	School Travel Plans	(24)
-	Demographic Growth	(218)
-	Infant Free School Meals	(145)
	Highways – Altrincham Town Centre	(118)
(86)	Highways – Severe Weather Recovery Grant	(503)
(361)	S106 & S278 Contributions	(664)
(48)	Other Grants and Contributions	(59)
(2,069)	Total	(2,354)
2013/14		2014/15
£000		£000
Revenue Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance (REFCUS):-		
(758)	BSF One School Pathfinder	(518)
(61)	Other Grants and Contributions	(55)
(819)	Total REFCUS	(573)
2,888	Total Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	2,926

2013/14 £000	2014/15 £000
Other Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance:-	
- NCB Independent Support Phase 1 & 2	(23)
- Pupil Premium Grant	(40)
- Winter Pressures Funding	(293)
- Families Coaching – Through the Gate	(35)
- Public Health Grant	(847)
- Magistrate Court Grant	(32)
- Sustainable Drainage Systems (DEFRA)	(24)
- DHP Grant	(23)
- New Burdens Transparency Grant 14/15 c/f	(11)
- Community Covenant Grant 14/15 c/f	(17)
- Community Development Grant 14/15 c/f	(33)
- Manchester Airport	(7)
- AGMA various	(53)
- AGMA Shared Services AGMA E-Recruitment	(17)
- ICD Grant	(130)
- Staff Awards	(4)
- LA Rebates	(5)
- IER Grant	(46)
- Council Tax Support Scheme	(185)
(149) Pothole Funding	-
(32) Bikeability Grant	-
(10) Road Safety Grant	-
(54) Arts Council Grant	(1)
(8) Section 31 Grant	-
(11) Welcome Trust Funding	(1)
(520) Stronger Families PBR Grants	-
(5) S106 Monitoring fee	-
(24) New Economy Grant	-
(65) Big Lottery Grant	(113)
(8) Youth Justice Board Grant	-
(886) Total Short Term Grants Receipts in Advance (Revenue)	(1,941)

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
	Long Term Liabilities	
	Capital Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance:-	
(6,210)	Section 106 and S278 Contributions	(9,335)
(58)	Other Grants and Contributions	
(6,268)	Total Capital Grants	(9,335)
	Revenue Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance (REFCUS):-	
(3,580)	S106 & S111 Contributions	(2,725)
(3,580)	Total REFCUS	(2,725)
0	Other Revenue Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance (Long Term) : -	0
0	Total Other	0
(9,848)	Total Long Term Grants Receipts in Advance	12,060

The capital grants and contributions are used to assist in the financing of capital projects. They are carried forward until such time that they are required for specific schemes.

Included in the balance of Capital Grants & Contributions is £11.8m of contributions received from developers, as part of their obligation under Section 106 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990. The amounts are received as a result of the granting of planning permission where works are required to be carried out or new facilities provided as a result of that permission. The contributions are restricted to being spent only in accordance with the agreement concluded with the developer. The major balances of Section 106 receipts held by the Council during the year were as follows:

	Balance at 1 April 2014 £000	Receivable in year £000	Contributions applied £000	Balance at 31 March 2015 £000
Open Space schemes	2,121	156	(395)	1,882
Education Schemes	171	104	(7)	268
Affordable Housing schemes	979			979
Highways/Transport schemes	6,519	2,414	(261)	8,672
Total	9,790	2,674	(663)	11,801

40 Related Parties

The Code requires the Council to disclose material transactions with related parties. These are organisations 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 has effective control over the general operations of the Council. Details of transactions with Government departments are set out in note 39, with outstanding government debtors and creditors included in notes 19 and 22.

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. All Members' pecuniary interests and non-financial interests which could conflict with those of the Council are available for public inspection and on the Council's website. There were no material transactions with any bodies where a Member has a controlling interest in the organisation. Similarly there were no material transactions to disclose with respect to senior officers of the Council.

During the year a number of transactions were made to other local authorities. Payments to Tameside MBC in respect of pension contributions are disclosed in the notes to the accounts (notes 47 & 48) and precept payments are shown in the collection fund accounts.

The Council also has pooled budget arrangements with Trafford CCG in relation to Learning Disability Services. Transactions are detailed in Note 34.

A transport levy of £16.748m (£16.752m in 2013/14) was paid to the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) and a waste levy of £14.511m (£14.623m gross levy less rebates of £(0.112)m) (£14.071m in 2013/14) to Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority.

There were no other material related party transactions with the Council. However, the following notes are provided for information purposes only.

The Council no longer provides services directly through its leisure centres. These leisure centres have been leased to Trafford Community Leisure Trust (TCLT) who provide relevant leisure services direct to the public. The Council makes payments to the Trust to help ensure the provision of some services at a discounted rate to particular population demographics of the community. For the year 2014/15 the Council paid £0.903m (£1.103m in 2013/14) to TCLT under a Partnership Delivery Plan agreement. Other than minor ICT maintenance support, CCTV monitoring and pest control contracts the Council has no other formal business contracts with the TCLT.

The Council has paid grants to voluntary organisations for 2014/15 as follows:

2014 £	Organisation	2015 £
2,210	Carrington Parish Council	1,957
5,294	Dunham Massey Parish Council	5,453
24,070	Partington Town Council	24,792
1,900	Warburton Parish Council	1,957
33,474	Total Grants	34,159

Voluntary Sector Grants are allocated through Participatory Budget events, whereby those applications which have been shortlisted present their project to residents and residents vote for their preferred project. Adopting this approach ensures no group is reliant on funding from the Council to remain financially viable. A total of £0.160m (£0.200m in 2013/14) of grants were awarded in 2014/15 to 69 projects (47 in 2013/14) at these events, of which payments totalling £0.160m (£0.244m in 2013/14) were made during the year.

The Council also makes payments to Citizens Advice Trafford for advice services, managed under a Service Level Agreement within Adult Social Services. The payment in 2014/15 was £0.180m (£0.180m in 2013/14). It also provides free accommodation to Citizens Advice Trafford.

Shareholdings

Manchester Airport Group plc.

Restated 31.03.14 £m	<i>Manchester Airport Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet (Extract)</i>	31.03.15 * £m
80.8	Profit/(Loss) before Tax	90.3
108.9	Profit/(Loss) after Tax	68.6
1,588.1	Net Assets	1,554.6

Note: The Group have chosen to account under International Financial Reporting Standards from the financial year ended 31 March 2006 onwards.

* Draft unaudited figures.

Dividends of £(2.484)m were received in the year 2014/15 (£(2.323)m in 2013/14). Further information on these accounts can be obtained from the Head of Financial Accounting, Manchester Airport Group plc., 6th Floor Olympic House, Manchester Airport, Manchester M90 1QX (telephone no. 0161 489 2766).

MaST LIFT Co Ltd

The Council has a 2% shareholding of £200 (200 £1 equity shares) in MaST LIFT Co Ltd. This is a cross-sector partnership company, set up with the intent of improving primary health care facilities. Further information and details of the financial statements of MaST LIFT Co Ltd. can be obtained from: 4th Floor, Anchorage 1, Anchorage Quay, Salford Quays, Manchester M50 3YJ.

41. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

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

	2013/14 £000	2014/15 £000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement Capital Investment	147,595	143,242
Capital Investment:-		
Property, Plant and Equipment	26,516	18,846
Intangible Assets	(5)	722
Long Term Debtors	1,019	105
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	5,969	6,806
Sources of finance		
Capital receipts	(4,214)	(6,031)
Government Grants and other Contributions	(26,509)	(20,199)
Sums set aside from revenue:		
Direct revenue contributions	(160)	(249)
MRP/loans fund principal	(6,863)	(4,774)
Other Adjustments (including Probation)	(106)	(229)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	143,242	138,239
Explanations of movement in the year		
Increase in underlying need for borrowing (supported by government financial assistance)		
Increase in underlying need for borrowing	(4,353)	(5,003)
Assets acquired under finance leases		
Assets acquired under PFI/PPP contracts		
Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	(4,353)	(5,003)

This statement shows the amount of capital expenditure during the year and how it was financed.

Year ended 31 March	2013/14 £000	2014/15 £000
Service:		
Children, Families and Wellbeing	21,002	16,196
Economic Growth, Environment & Infrastructure	12,318	9,540
Transformation and Resources	179	743
Total	33,499	26,479
The main items of capital expenditure during the year included:		
Schools - Primary Capital Programme (* in part)		9,649
Highways Structural Maintenance (incl. bridges & street lighting & S278 schemes)		4,037
Traffic & Transport Schemes (incl. Integrated Transport)		2,525
Schools – Capital Maintenance Programme (* in part)		1,951
Housing Grants (Disabled Facility, Owner Occupier & Housing Standards Grants) (*Refcus)		1,529
ICT Initiatives		1,043
Parks, Playgrounds and Greenspace Improvements		912
Town Centre Regeneration Initiatives		883
Old Trafford Extra Care – Housing Development (*)		675
Schools – Devolved Formula Capital (* in part)		632
Altrincham Historic Market Quarter Improvements		583
Infant Schools – Free School Meals : Kitchen Upgrades		561
Public Buildings – DDA Compliance, Repairs & Refurbishment		517
Schools – Other Capital Investment		396
Telecare System		381
Other general infrastructure investment (*in part)		205
Total		26,479
(*) REFCUS		

The type of capital expenditure in the year and how it was financed was as follows:

	£000		£000
Fixed Assets	19,568	Borrowing	0
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (i)	6,806	Grants and Contributions	20,199
(**) Long Term Debtor	105	Revenue Contributions & Reserves	249
		Capital Receipts	6,031
Total Capital Expenditure on an accruals basis	26,479		26,479

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)

This represents expenditure which is classified as revenue under the Code, but which is permitted to be funded from capital under statute, e.g. capital spending where there is no tangible asset, such as grants awarded for economic development purposes.

This expenditure, and any offsetting capital grants, is now charged directly to the appropriate service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, with the effect on council tax neutralised by an equivalent compensating entry in the MIRS and Capital Adjustment Account.

The deficit on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement includes revenue costs of £6.806m under this category, offset by £(5.354)m of Government grants applied. This amounts to a net cost of £3.603m, offset by a corresponding credit entry in the MIRS. These amounts are still treated as capital for control purposes and are hence included in the Capital Expenditure Statement above.

Provision for Debt Repayment

The Council is required to set aside a minimum revenue provision (MRP) for the redemption of external debt. The annual provision is primarily based on 4% of the opening Capital Financing Requirement. Services are charged depreciation for the use of capital assets that amount to more than the minimum requirement. Therefore an adjustment is made in the Movement in Reserves Statement to the Capital Adjustment Account.

42. Leases

a) Council as Lessee – Finance Leases

The Council does not have any finance lease arrangements.

Operating Leases

Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment - the Council uses vehicles financed under the terms of an operating lease. The amount charged under these arrangements in 2014/15 was £776,487 (£1,025,049 in 2013/14).

Land and Buildings - the Council leases numerous buildings which have been accounted for as operating leases. The rentals payable in 2014/15 were £200,463 (£269,335 in 2013/14).

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

	31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2015 £000
Not later than one year	1,149	628
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,490	934
Later than five years	990	842
	3,629	2,404 *

* The reduction since March 2014 reflects the lower number of vehicles on lease and relates to the continued restructure of the Council's Groundforce and Streetscene Teams during 2014/15. Following a procurement exercise, these teams will be transferred to a contractor from 4th July 2015 and all related leases will either be terminated or transferred to the contractor at this date.

Council as Lessor – Finance Leases

The Council does not have any finance lease arrangements.

Operating Leases

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

- to assist organisations in the provision of services in support of the Council's policy objectives in respect of sports facilities, community centres, scout groups, and various third sector charitable and voluntary bodies.
- to generate rental income from assets held for investment.

The Council also has six lease agreements for commercial development schemes under which a "participation" rent is payable to the Council, determined annually by reference to the profitability of the investment asset. These rents are classed as contingent rents and are not included in the minimum lease payments receivable. In 2014/15 these rents were £0.496m (£0.659m in 2013/14). The Council also receives rent in respect of its joint ownership of Manchester International Airport of £0.431m (£0.427m in 2013/14).

Total rents receivable in 2014/15 were £2.418m (£2.591m in 2013/14).

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

	31 March 2014	31 March 2015
	£000	£000
Not later than one year	1,484	1,453
Later than one year and not later than five years	4,509	4,310
Later than five years	84,228	83,259
	90,221	89,022

43. PFI and Similar Contracts

The Council occupies premises at Sale Waterside under a PFI arrangement. Annual rental payments are made to the private sector provider, Cofely GDF-Suez, and are partially offset by PFI grant from the Government.

The PFI grant received from DCLG is £0.658m per annum, over 25 years. This income is included within the accommodation charges in the Net Cost of Services.

Under such arrangements the responsibility for operating the facilities rests with the private sector partner. A number of surplus assets were transferred to the private sector partner at the commencement of the scheme in 2003, the value of which contributed to a reduction in the annual Unitary Service Payment to Cofely GDF-Suez.

Cofely GDF-Suez can sell its interest to another company who can then seek to negotiate a new contract, subject to agreement with the Council.

An analysis of the payments due under the contract is shown in the table below. As all the payments under PFI & similar contracts are linked in full or in part to the Retail Price Index, the figures below are estimates of the cash amounts that will be paid. Lifecycle replacement costs have been included in the Service charges element.

	Payment for services	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure	Interest	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Payable in 2015/16	716	196	398	1,310
Payable within two to five years	3,085	920	1,457	5,462
Payable within six to ten years	4,392	1,524	1,447	7,363
Payable within eleven to fifteen years	3,493	3,542	765	7,800
Total	11,686	6,182	4,067	21,935

Note – the amounts above are based on the PFI contractor's financial model. The actual amount paid can vary as a result of availability and performance deductions.

The estimated value of the remaining PFI payments is £22m. At the end of the initial period, the Council will have a number of courses of action available to it:

- walk away from the contract;
- take control of the facilities and purchase the building for a payment of £0.750m;
- negotiate with Cofely GDF-Suez for an extension to the contract.

The liability outstanding to pay any final sums to the contractor for capital expenditure is as follows:

	2013/14	2014/15
	£000	£000
Balance outstanding as at start of year	6,540	6,367
Payments during the year	(173)	(184)
Capital expenditure incurred in the year	0	
Balance outstanding at year-end	6,367	6,183
Split on Balance Sheet (see also note 22):		
Short term liability (creditor)	184	196
Long term liability – deferred	6,183	5,987

The fair value of the PFI liability is shown in note 16.

44. Impairment Losses

These are disclosed in note 12.

45. Capitalisation of Borrowing Costs

The Council has not capitalised any borrowing costs in the accounting periods reported.

46. Termination Benefits

The Council has terminated the contracts of a number of employees in 2014/15. These are included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as paid, or accrued where appropriate. Provision has been made for outstanding payments to employees where agreed but subject to final payment.

47. Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

Pension costs included in the Income & Expenditure Account

Teachers' Pensions Scheme

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE). It provides teachers with defined benefits upon their retirement, and the Council contributes towards the cost by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries.

The scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme. Although the scheme is unfunded, the Department for Education use a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate applied to all scheme employees. Valuations of the notional fund are undertaken every four years.

The scheme had approximately 6,000 participating employers including 174 local authorities. However, it is not possible to identify each authority's share of the underlying liabilities in the scheme attributable to its own employees. For the purpose of the Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2014/15 the Council paid £6.594m (£6.649m in 2013/14) in respect of teachers' retirement benefits. This was based on 14.1% of the teachers' pensionable pay (14.1% in 2013/14).

In addition, the Council is responsible for added years and premature enhancement benefits which it has awarded to teachers at its discretion, together with the related annual increases. In 2014/15, these amounted to £1.364m, representing 2.92% of pensionable pay (£1.375m or 2.92% previously). These benefits are fully accrued in the pension liability described below.

NHS Pension Scheme

A number of Public Health staff were transferred from the NHS to the Council on 1 April 2013 and have continued their membership of the NHS Pension Scheme, administered by NHS Pensions. The scheme provides these Public Health staff with defined benefits upon their retirement, and the Council now contributes towards the cost by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries.

In 2014/15 the Council paid £0.076m (£0.064m in 13/14) in respect of retirement benefits for these Public Health staff. This was based on 14.0% (14.0% in 13/14) of their pensionable pay.

The NHS Pension Scheme is a defined benefit scheme. Although the scheme is unfunded, NHS Pensions use a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by the local authority. However, it is not possible to identify each authority's share of the underlying liabilities in the scheme attributable to its own employees. For the purpose of the Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

48. Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Other Employees

The majority of other employees of the Council participate in the Greater Manchester Pension Fund administered by Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council. The scheme provides its members with defined benefits relating to pay and service.

The actual contribution rates to maintain the solvency of the fund vary by employing authority, reflecting the differing profiles of members, and in Trafford's case are phased in over the three years the actuarial valuation relates to. The Council's employer's contribution rate was 18.9% in 2014/15 and will be 19.7% in 2015/16. In 2014/15, the Council paid an employer's contribution of £14.329m (£12.968m in 2013/14) into the Greater Manchester Pension Fund, representing 18.9% of pensionable pay (17.9% in 2013/14). The Council is also responsible for pension payments relating to the historic award of added years, together with related increases. In 2014/15 these amounted to £1.015m, which is 1.3% of pensionable pay (£1.002m or 1.4% in 2013/14).

Further information regarding the Pension Fund and its accounts can be obtained from the Pensions Office, Concord Suite, Manchester Road, Droylsden, M43 6SF (Helpline: 0161 301 7000). www.gmpf.org.uk

Transactions Relating to Retirement benefits

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge 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.

Restated 2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
	Cost of Services:	
	<i>Service Cost comprising:</i>	
16,751	• current service cost	17,354
753	• past service costs	764
-	• (gain)/loss from settlements	-
	<i>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:</i>	
10,064	• net interest cost	8,925
27,568	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	27,043
-	Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-
	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:	
5,767	• Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest cost)	(38,324)
967	• Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	-
6,487	• Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	111,208
(41,298)	• Other	(5,300)
(509)	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	94,627
	Movement in Reserve Statement	
(12,102)	• reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(10,198)
	Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:	
13,034	• employers' contributions payable to scheme	14,405
2,432	• retirement benefits payable to pensioners	2,440

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

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

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
(733,269)	Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(869,861)
526,327	Fair value of plan assets	584,849
(206,942)	Net Liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(285,012)

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme Assets

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
512,200	Opening fair value of scheme assets	526,327
22,965	Interest income	22,566
	Re-measurement gain/(loss):	
(5,767)	• The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	38,324
-	• Other	
12,845	Contributions from employer	14,138
4,610	Contributions from employees into the scheme	4,781
(20,526)	Benefits paid	(21,287)
526,327	Closing fair value of scheme assets	584,849

Reconciliation of the Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
734,900	Opening present value of scheme liabilities	733,269
16,751	Current service costs	17,354
33,029	Interest costs	31,491
4,610	Contributions from scheme participants	4,781
	Re-measurement (gains) and losses:	
967	• Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-
6,487	• Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	111,208
(41,298)	• Other	(5,300)
753	Past service cost	764
(22,930)	Benefits paid	(23,706)
733,269	Closing present value of scheme liabilities	869,861

Pension Scheme Assets comprised:

Asset category	Period ended 31 March 2015				Period ended 31 March 2014			
	Quoted prices in active markets £000	Quoted prices not in active markets £000	Total £000	Per-centage of total asset	Quoted prices in active markets £000	Quoted prices not in active markets £000	Total £000	Per-centage of total asset
Equity Securities:								
Consumer	58,792	-	58,792	10%	55,450	-	55,450	11%
Manufacturing	54,715	-	54,715	9%	50,869	-	50,869	10%
Energy & Utilities	48,926	-	48,926	8%	46,501	-	46,501	9%
Financial Institutions	69,289	-	69,289	12%	64,272	-	64,272	12%
Health & Care	27,637	-	27,637	5%	22,514	-	22,514	4%
Information	-	-	-	-	10,238	-	10,238	2%
Technology	11,772	-	11,772	2%	-	-	-	-
Other	7,356	-	7,356	1%	8,017	-	8,017	2%
Debt Securities:								
Corporate Bonds (investment grade)	34,463	-	34,463	6%	31,286	-	31,286	6%
Corporate Bonds (non-investment grade)	0.1	-	0.1	0%	-	-	-	0%
UK Government	5,442	-	5,442	1%	8,774	-	8,774	2%
Other	28,921	-	28,921	5%	18,245	-	18,245	3%
Private Equity:								
All	-	16,250	16,250	3%	-	12,995	12,995	2%
Real Estate:								
UK Property	-	16,192	16,192	3%	-	15,504	15,504	3%
Overseas Property	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%
Investment Funds and Unit Trusts:								
Equities	107,986	-	107,986	18%	100,939	-	100,939	19%
Bonds	32,434	-	32,434	6%	27,846	-	27,846	5%
Hedge Funds	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%
Commodities	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%
Infrastructure	-	6,418	6,418	1%	-	3,718	3,718	1%
Other	7,574	28,905	36,479	6%	-	21,208	21,208	4%
Derivatives:								
Inflation	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%
Interest Rate	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%
Foreign Exchange	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%
Other	6,526	-	6,526	1%	7,191	-	7,191	1%
Cash & Cash Equivalents:								
All	15,250	-	15,250	3%	20,760	-	20,760	4%
Totals	517,084	67,765	584,849	100%	472,902	53,425	526,327	100%

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 estimated by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2015.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

2013/14	Mortality assumptions:	2014/15
21.4 years 24.0 years	Longevity at 65 for current pensioners: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• men• women	21.4 years 24.0 years
24.0 years 26.6 years	Longevity at 65 for future pensioners: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• men• women	24.0 years 26.6 years
2.8%	Rate of inflation	2.4%
3.9%	Rate of increase in salaries	3.6%
2.8%	Rate of increase in pensions	2.4%
4.3%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	3.2%

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

Change in assumptions at 31 March 2015:	Approximate % increase to Employer Liability	Approximate monetary amount £000
0.5% decrease in real discount rate	10%	88,002
1 year increase in member life expectancy	3%	26,096
0.5% increase in the salary increase rate	3%	26,614
0.5% increase in the pension increase rate	7%	59,712

Pensions - Summary

The overall Pension deficit at 31 March 2015 in the Balance Sheet is £284.2m. This is £(0.8)m lower than the actuarial report figures above as the actuary requires information to be provided in advance of the final year end position.

Impact on the Authority's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The Council has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 90.5% over the next 3 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be completed 31 March 2016.

The scheme will need to take account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Under the act, the Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales and other main existing public service schemes may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31 March 2014 (or service after 31 March 2015 for other main existing public service pension schemes in England and Wales). The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings schemes to pay pensions and other benefits.

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay post-employment (retirement) benefits. The total liability of £285.012m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the Balance Sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains healthy:

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

The Council anticipates paying £14.788m contributions to the scheme in 2015/16. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 18.2 years.

49. Contingent Liabilities

(a) Municipal Mutual Insurance

In January 1994 the Council's former insurer, Municipal Mutual Insurance, made a scheme of agreement with its creditors. Under this scheme, claims are initially paid out in full, but if the eventual winding up of the company results in insufficient assets to meet all liabilities a clawback clause will be triggered which could affect claims already paid.

The scheme of arrangement was triggered during 2012/13 and a provision was made based on an initial levy of 15%, equating to £0.419m which was paid during 2013/14. An outstanding claims estimate of £0.009m has been included in the insurance provision as shown in note 23 (1). A contingent liability still exists if the proceeds from the initial levy are not sufficient to cover the cost of future claims. In the event that an additional levy becomes payable then this will be met from the insurance reserve.

(b) Manchester Airport

The Council has made loans to Manchester Airport plc. as disclosed in the long term debtors note. In 2009/10 these loans, which were previously secured, were restructured. The loans are no longer secured but to compensate the Council receives a higher rate of interest. A reserve is being built up to cover any potential losses on this agreement, up to the point at which all the loans have matured in 2055.

(c) Modesole Ltd

The Council's shares in Modesole were sold on 26 March 2010 to Destination Manchester Ltd. Under the Share Purchase Agreement the Council is entitled to additional payment if the shares are sold on at a profit before 29 July 2015. In addition, the Council is covenanted to pay a percentage of losses, should they occur, associated with the Midland Hotel purchase. This liability is capped at £1,016,716 and expires on 29 July 2015, unless notice of any claim has been given by that date.

(d) Trafford Housing Trust

A number of warranties were provided to the Trafford Housing Trust (THT) and related stakeholders as a consequence of the housing stock transfer agreement entered into on 14 March 2005.

A brief summary of the salient points of the major warranties follows – complete details are available from the Director of Legal and Democratic Services.

- i) Warranties of Truth; the Council has made a number of statements and assertions within the transfer agreement, such as land ownership, value of assets, and the right to exercise certain legal powers. The Council has indemnified THT against any liability should any of those statements prove to be untrue. This risk will also diminish, but over a much longer time frame.
- ii) Pension Fund Guarantor; The Council has underwritten any outstanding pension liability to the Pensions Authority for staff transferring under the TUPE regulations to THT, should THT be unable to meet those liabilities. To mitigate this risk THT has taken out a £3.5m bond, which can only be accessed with the permission of the Council. The liability and the level of bond will be actuarially assessed every five years.
- iii) Unadopted Drains; The Council has indemnified THT for maintenance and repair works relating to unadopted drainage systems. Should a liability arise it is likely to be of small amounts and will be paid out of the Council's revenue budget in the year of occurrence.
- iv) Street Lighting on unadopted roads; a joint survey will be undertaken to identify the condition of street lighting on unadopted roads. On completion of this the Council will pay to THT, as a capital lump sum, the estimated repair and maintenance costs of such street lighting for a 30 year period above a total of £85,000. Although no payment is anticipated to be made, any such sum will come from either capital or revenue sources in later years.
- v) Outstanding works; the Council retains liability for £187.7m worth of qualifying works to bring the housing stock to standard. However, the Council has engaged THT as their agent to undertake these works and has paid THT up front in that the cost of the transfer was reduced by that amount.
- vi) There are a number of Environmental warranties that the Council in aggregate has indemnified THT up to £90m and an unlimited indemnification to THT's funders, the Prudential Trustee Company Ltd. The risk of these warranties is partially off-set by VAT receipts from the works done by THT on the Council's behalf (see above) over ten years amounting to £19.3m and this concluded on 31 March 2015. The liabilities and risks of the warranties will be kept under constant review, and monies put aside from the VAT receipts as appropriate.
- vii) Asbestos; The Council has given THT a 30 year indemnification against any cost of works arising from asbestos above an excess in any one year of £308,500. This is a rolling excess in that should any excess in one year be unused, it will roll over into the next financial year.
- viii) Pollution and Contaminated Land; The Council has extended a 30 year indemnification for any pollution clear up on land transferred where the pollution occurred before the transfer date.

(e) Timperley Sports Club

The Council has a lease agreement with Timperley Sports Club for an artificial sports pitch which was previously the responsibility of the Council. Under the terms of the agreement the Council, as landlord, agreed to make an initial capital payment towards the improvement costs of the current pitch of £0.080m, £0.020m and £0.020m on 31 March 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively. In acknowledgement of the Tenant's repair obligations in respect of the pitch, a further sum of £0.100m (index linked from the date of the agreement) is due to be paid on 31 March 2016 by the Council. An amount has already been set aside which is held in an Earmarked Reserve and further amounts will continue to be set aside annually up to 2016, to cover this liability.

In the event that the Club constructs a further replacement full size sports pitch with artificial turf or other artificial playing surface at any time during the demised term after 2016 and has given not less than 6 months notice to the Landlord of the proposed timetable for construction of such new pitch, the Landlord undertakes to pay to the Club (within 28 days after the construction of such pitch and all lighting and ancillary services and access has been practically completed to the reasonable satisfaction of an independent chartered surveyor) £250,000 indexed from the date hereof until the date of payment. The obligation to make the payment under this Clause shall not arise earlier than 1 April 2018.

(f) Kier (previously May Gurney)

The Council no longer operates vehicle fleet management directly having contracted during 2007/08 for the supply of vehicles and maintenance thereof with a private company. Existing Council staff were transferred under the TUPE regulations, and minor warranties in relation to those staff have been provided to the contractor, Kier (previously May Gurney). At the time of writing, a new arrangement is being put in place for fleet management between Trafford, Kier and Amey; these warranties will be reviewed as part of this agreement.

(g) Non-Guaranteed Overtime on Holiday Pay

In November 2014 an Employment Appeal Tribunal ruled that non-guaranteed overtime must be included when calculating holiday pay. Non-guaranteed overtime refers to overtime which employers are not obliged to offer but a worker has to work if it is offered. A Northwest Employers Group has been established to review the implications of the ruling, however at the time of writing, the scope of the potential claim cannot be determined with any certainty or if the ruling will be overturned at appeal.

(h) Section 106 Agreements

A number of agreements in accordance with Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 exist between the Council and developers associated with the planning conditions attached to new developments. In respect of contributions received to date, should the conditions in the agreement not be met by the Council then amounts would become repayable to developers. Should developments proceed and conditions within agreements be met then the estimated value of contributions the Council will receive is £30.6m.

(i) Significant Legal and Insurance Claims

- The Council is currently in negotiations with its insurers over recompense for losses in respect of a major insurance claim under its Fidelity Guarantee Policy. At this stage the final settlement figure is being negotiated.

(j) Altrincham Interchange

An element of the financing for this major infrastructure scheme is to come from developer contributions from developments in the vicinity of the Interchange. The Council has underwritten this funding such that if after a period of six years after commencement of the works the contributions are not available then the Council will provide the funding to Transport for Greater Manchester of up to £650,000.

(k) Greater Manchester Loan Fund

On 13 May 2013 the Council agreed to enter into an indemnity agreement to support the Greater Manchester Loan Fund which has been set up to provide loan finance for new and growing businesses in Greater Manchester. The indemnity was provided to Manchester City Council in case loans could not be repaid, alongside other Greater Manchester Authorities, to underwrite the initial £12-£14m capital. An assessment of advances has been made as at 31 March 2015 and the risk of the indemnity being called is low.

(l) S117 of the Mental Health Act 1983

A provision of £(0.118)m in respect of repayment due to clients incorrectly charged for services under s117 of the Mental Health Act 1983 was fully written back to the revenue account in 2013/14. However, there remains a possibility of claims being made which would, in future, be met from existing budgets and/or balances.

(m) Housing Investment Fund

The Greater Manchester Devolution Agreement provides for a Housing Investment Fund of £300m over a 10 year lifetime, to be invested in the form of recoverable loans and equity into property investments to deliver the growth ambitions of Greater Manchester (GM). The Fund was set-up on 1st April 2015 and will be administered by Manchester City Council as accountable body. In return for GM receiving this Fund it

must guarantee that 80% (£240m) of the Fund will be repaid to Her Majesty's Treasury (HMT) at the end of the Fund life. The Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) will underwrite the first £60m of the Fund. Each GM District will indemnify a proportion of the Fund based on its percentage of GM population. For Trafford Council the maximum indemnity will be £20.348m which is 8.48% of the total indemnity. The risk of default will be assessed regularly, but in any event is deemed low given that the first £60m will be underwritten by DCLG. Any liability for the Council will be met from a future Capital Programme

50. Contingent Assets

The Council has contingent assets in relation to Modesole Ltd. (note 49 (c)), Section 106 Agreements (note 49 (i)) and Insurance Claim (note 49(j)).

Ref	Title	Description	Value
49 (c)	Modesole Ltd	Profit from future sale of shares	Unknown
49 (j)	Section 106 Agreements	Developers meeting the agreement conditions.	Estimated value £30.6m
49 (l)	Insurance Claim	Major Fidelity Guarantee Policy Claim	Unknown

51. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

Key Risks

The Council provides statutory services to the local population on a not-for-profit basis and as such the few financial instruments used are to manage the risks arising from holding substantial levels of assets and liabilities and not for trading or speculative purposes.

The Council's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, the key risks are:

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

Overall Procedures for Managing Risk

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

- by formally adopting the requirements of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice;
- by the adoption of a Treasury Policy Statement and treasury management clauses within its Financial Procedure rules;
- by approving annually in advance prudential and treasury indicators for the following three years limiting:
 - The Council's overall borrowing;
 - Its maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates;

- Its maximum and minimum exposures to the maturity structure of its debt;
- Its maximum annual exposures to investments maturing beyond a year.
- by approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with the Government Guidance.

These are required to be reported and approved at or before the Council's annual Council Tax setting budget or before the start of the year to which they relate. These items are reported with the annual treasury management strategy which outlines the detailed approach to managing risk in relation to the Council's financial instrument exposure. Actual performance is also reported semi-annually to Members.

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

The annual treasury management strategy which incorporates the policies to be adopted covering both debt and investments together with the prudential indicators for 2014/15 was approved by Council on 19 February 2014 and is available on the Council website. A summary of the policies and key indicators together with the actual outcomes are shown in the tables below;

Approved policy	Activity undertaken
Debt	
No new long term debt to be taken in accordance with information obtained from the Council's advisors.	This was fully complied with in 2014/15.
Debt restructuring exercises to be undertaken which produce revenue savings.	No opportunities arose during 2014/15 presenting significant revenue savings to be obtained.
Investment	
All investments placed in the continuation of previous year's practice of Security, Liquidity & Yield.	This was fully complied with in 2014/15.
In compliance with CLG Investment Guidance the maximum amount of investments which could be placed in Non-specified investments was set at £50m.	This limit was not exceeded and at 31 March 2015 Non Specific Investments consisted of a £5m Investment maturing on 22 August 2016 with the Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority and £41.0m for Manchester International Airport shares which are not tradable in any market.

Prudential Indicators for 2014/15

Indicator	2014/15 Indicator set by Council	2014/15 Actual
<p style="text-align: center;">Authorised Borrowing Limit</p> <p>Maximum level of external debt & other long term liabilities (PFI & leases) undertaken by the authority including any temporary borrowing – this is statutory limit under section 3(1) of the Local Government Act 2003.</p>	£127m	£101m
<p style="text-align: center;">Operational Boundary</p> <p>Calculated on a similar basis as the Authorised limit & represents the expected level of external debt & other long term liabilities (PFI & leases) excluding any temporary borrowing - it is not a limit.</p>	£107m	£101m
<p style="text-align: center;">Upper limits on fixed interest rates</p> <p>Maximum limit of fixed interest rate exposure – debt less investment</p>	£3.2m	£2.8m
<p style="text-align: center;">Upper limits on variable interest rates</p> <p>Maximum limit of fixed interest rate exposure – debt less investment</p>	£3.1m	£2.8m
<p style="text-align: center;">Gross debt and Capital Financing Requirement</p> <p>This highlights all gross external borrowing is prudent for capital purposes and does not exceed the capital financing requirement. Figures reflect amount of capital financing requirement which exceeds gross external borrowing.</p>	£33m	£37m
<p style="text-align: center;">Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing</p> <p>These gross limits are set to reduce the Council's exposure to large fixed rate sums falling due for refinancing – these are required for upper as shown and lower limits which were set at 0%.</p>		
Under 1 year (this includes the next call date for Market loans)	70%	55.6%
1 year to 2 years	25%	3.9%
2 years to 5 years	25%	14.2%
5 years to 10 years	25%	14.6%
10 years to 20 years	25%	0.4%
20 years to 30 years	25%	6.1%
30 years to 40 years	25%	0.0%
40 years and above	25%	5.3%
<p style="text-align: center;">Maximum principal funds invested exceeding 364 days (including Manchester Airport shares with a value of £41.0)</p> <p>These limits are set to reduce the need for early sale of an investment</p>	£50m	£46m

Credit Risk

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

This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy which is incorporated within the annual treasury management strategy and this stipulates that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, in accordance with the Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poors Credit Ratings Services.

The Council uses the creditworthiness service provided by Capita Treasury Services Limited which uses a sophisticated approach incorporating;

- Credit ratings from all three rating agencies,

- Credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies,
- Credit Default Swaps spreads to give an early warning of likely changes in credit ratings,
- Sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the creditworthy countries.

The Annual Investment Strategy also imposes maximum amount and time limits with a financial institution located within each category. The credit criteria in respect of financial assets held by the Council are detailed below;

Financial Asset Category	Minimum credit rating (Fitch or equivalent)	Maximum investment	Maximum period
Banks & Building Societies	Short Term: F1 Long Term: AA	£20m	3 Years
	Financial Strength: C Support: 3		
Banks & Building Societies	Short Term: F1 Long Term: A-	£5m	1 Year
	Financial Strength: C Support: 3		
Money Market Funds	AAA	£20m	3 Years
UK Government including Local Authorities & Debt Management Office	N/A	£20m	3 Years
UK Banks – part nationalised	N/A	£20m	1 Year
The Council's own bank if the bank falls below the above criteria for transactional purposes only	N/A	n/a	1 Day

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

Deposits with banks and financial institutions	Amount at 31 March 2015	Historical experience of default*	Estimated maximum exposure to default
	£000	%	£000
AAA rated counterparties	34,960	0.00	0
AA rated counterparties	12,000	0.02	2
A rated counterparties	30,900	0.09	28
Trade debtors **	3,609		500
Total	81,469		530

* The historical default rate has been calculated by using the average 1 year default rates from all three main rating agencies at March 2014

** The estimated maximum exposure to default for trade debtors of £0.5m is based on the gross debt raised rather than debt outstanding at one particular date. There is no adjustment to be made for market conditions from the balance sheet date of 31 March 2015

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies of £30k cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of non-recoverability applies to all of the Council's deposits, but there was no evidence at the 31 March 2015 that this was likely to crystallise.

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 its investments.

All the Council's deposits are made through the London Money markets and the allocation of investments between institutions domiciled in foreign countries were as follows:

Country	31 March 2014	%	31 March 2015	%
	£000		£000	
Singapore	2,300	5	0	0
Sweden	6,750	13	3,000	4
UK	41,890	82	71,590	92
United Arab Emirates	0	0	3,000	4
Total	50,940	100	77,590	100

The Council does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors, such that £3.6m of the £81.5m balance is past its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	31 March 2014	31 March 2015
	£000s	£000s
Less than one year	3,900	3,242
More than one year	512	367
Total	4,412	3,609

Liquidity Risk

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

The Council has ready access to borrowings from the Money Markets to cover any day to day cash flow need, and for longer term funds these can be accessed from both the PWLB and Money Markets. 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.

Refinancing & Maturity Risk

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

The approved prudential indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits placed on investments placed for greater than one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk.

The Council's approved treasury and investment strategies address the main risks and the central treasury team address the operational risks within the approved parameters. This includes:

- monitoring the maturity profile of financial liabilities and amending the profile through either new borrowing or the rescheduling of the existing debt; and

- monitoring the maturity profile of investments to ensure sufficient liquidity is available for the Council's day to day cash flow needs, and the spread of longer term investments provide stability of maturities and returns in relation to the longer term cash flow needs.

The maturity analysis of financial assets based on original principal lent is as follows, and excludes the Manchester airport loan, Section 106 debtors and sums due from customers;

Period	31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2015 £000
Instant access	24,040	37,690
Up to 3 Months	3,500	4,000
3 to 6 Months	2,300	9,500
6 to 9 Months	2,200	0
9 to 12 Months	13,900	21,400
Over 1 Year	5,000	5,000
Total	50,940	77,590

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities based on the carrying amount – all trade and other payables due to be paid in less than one year are not shown in the table below:

Period	31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2015 £000
Under 1 Year	3,465	2,909
1 year to 2 years	1,988	3,982
2 years to 5 years	9,752	9,272
5 years to 10 years	18,644	15,527
10 years to 20 years	10,452	10,136
20 years to 30 years	31,877	31,837
30 years to 40 years	490	511
40 years and above	30,397	30,343
Total	107,065	104,517

Market Risk

Interest rate risk - The Council is exposed to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council, depending on how variable and fixed interest rates move across differing financial instrument periods. For instance, a rise in variable and fixed interest 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 borrowing liability will fall;
- 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.

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

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Annual Treasury Management Strategy draws together 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 maximum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The central treasury team will monitor market and forecast interest rates within the year to adjust exposures appropriately. For instance during periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate investments may be taken for longer periods to secure better long term returns, similarly the drawing of longer-term fixed rates borrowing would be postponed.

If all interest rates had been 1% higher as at 31 March 2015 with all other variables held constant, the financial effect would be calculated as follows:

	£000
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(377)
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities (no impact on Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement)	18,092

The Council's loans are all held at fixed rates of interest and consequently a movement in interest rates of +/-1% would have no impact on its financial resources.

Price risk - The Council, excluding the pension fund, does not invest in equity shares but does have shareholdings to the value of £41.0m in Manchester Airport Group. Whilst these holdings are generally illiquid, the Council is exposed to losses arising from movements in the price of shares.

All movements in the share values will impact on gains and losses recognised in the Available for Share reserve. A general shift of 5% in the price of shares (positive or negative) would have resulted in a £2.05m gain or loss being recognized in the Available for Sale Reserve.

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

52. Trust Funds

The Council administers a number of Trust Funds. The values of these funds, which are not included in the Balance Sheet, were £0.444m at 31 March 2015 and are listed below.

Value of Fund £ 31.03.14		Value of Fund £ 31.03.15
1,935	J Birkhead Trust Fund	1,939
390,590	Del Panno Trust	391,855
14,561	Miss Muckley Dec'd Legacy	10,321
39,409	Clifford Wilcox	39,549
446,495	Sub-total	443,664
0	Monies held in Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme Trust	0
446,495	Total monies held in Trusts	443,664

53 Effect of Prior Period Adjustments

Prior period adjustments have been made to the Council's 2013/14 published financial statements relating to:-

- (i) The profit/(loss) relating to the adjustment in respect of academy schools has been included as a financing and investment income and expenditure item rather than other operating expenditure;
- (ii) The inclusion of foundation schools on the balance sheet;
- (iii) Minor change between long and short term debtors relating to council mortgages;
- (iv) Minor adjustment relating to a number of capital grants receipts in advance misclassified as revenue receipts in advance.

Extract for restated items only comprehensive income and expenditure statement

2013/14	Gross Expenditure 31 March 2014 £000	Gross Income 31 March 2014 £000	Net Expenditure 31 March 2014 £000
Other operating expenditure	34,933	0	34,933
Restatement (i)	(4,515)	0	(4,515)
Restated Other operating expenditure	30,418	0	30,418
Financing and investment income and expenditure	40,120	(30,462)	9,658
Restatement (i)	4,515	0	4,515
Restated Financing and investment income and expenditure	44,635	(30,462)	14,173

balance sheet

	1 April 2013 £000	Restate- ments £000	Restated 1 April 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000	Restate- ments £000	Restated 31 March 2014 £000
Property, Plant & Equipment	410,638	27,176 (ii)	437,814	409,337	27,176 (ii)	436,513
Heritage Assets	1,011		1,011	1,025		1,025
Investment Property	28,707		28,707	28,341		28,341
Intangible Assets	2,398		2,398	2,067		2,067
Assets Held for Sale	0		0	0		0
Long Term Investments	29,300		29,300	41,700		41,700
Long Term Debtors	13,903		13,903	14,706	27 (iii)	14,733
Long Term Assets	485,957	27,176	513,133	497,176	27,203	524,379
Short Term Investments	32,513		32,513	21,918		21,918
Assets Held for Sale	990		990	3,242		3,242
Inventories	370		370	398		398
Short Term Debtors	24,318		24,318	34,277	(27) (iii)	34,250
Cash and Cash Equivalents	28,351		28,351	34,017		34,017
Current Assets	86,542		86,542	93,852	(27)	93,825
Short Term Borrowing	(4,110)		(4,110)	(3,260)		(3,260)
Short Term Creditors	(37,222)		(37,222)	(41,677)		(41,677)
Short Term Provisions	(5,425)		(5,425)	(17,861)		(17,861)
Grants Receipts in Advance (Revenue)	(1,921)	711 (iv)	(1,210)	(1,705)	819 (iv)	(886)
Grants Receipts in Advance (Capital)	(3,186)	(711) (iv)	(3,897)	(2,069)	(819) (iv)	(2,888)
Current Liabilities	(51,864)	0	(51,864)	(66,572)	0	(66,572)
Long Term Creditors	(36)		(36)	(36)		(36)
Provisions	(2,544)		(2,544)	(7,316)		(7,316)
Long Term Borrowing	(99,330)		(99,330)	(97,439)		(97,439)
Revenue Grants & Contributions – Long-Term Receipts in Advance (REFCUS)	(2,754)		(2,754)	(3,580)		(3,580)
Grants Receipts in Advance (Capital)	(7,095)		(7,095)	(6,268)		(6,268)
Other Long Term Liabilities – Pensions	(222,381)		(222,381)	(206,405)		(206,405)
Other long-term liabilities – Deferred	(10,214)		(10,214)	(10,280)		(10,280)
Long Term Liabilities	(344,354)	0	(344,354)	(331,324)	0	(331,324)
Net Assets	176,281	27,176	203,457	193,132	27,176	220,308

balance sheet (continued)

	1 April 2013 £000	Restate- ments £000	Restated 1 April 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000	Restate- ments £000	Restated 31 March 2014 £000
General Fund Balance	(10,644)		(10,644)	(10,980)		(10,980)
Earmarked General Fund Reserves	(32,580)		(32,580)	(45,782)		(45,782)
Capital Receipts Reserve	(10,011)		(10,011)	(7,526)		(7,526)
Revenue Grants Unapplied (REFCUS)	(271)		(271)	(9)		(9)
Capital Grants Unapplied	(24,916)		(24,916)	(16,999)		(16,999)
Usable Reserves	(78,422)	0	(78,422)	(81,296)		(81,296)
Revaluation Reserve	(18,119)		(18,119)	(18,170)		(18,170)
Available For Sale Financial Instruments Reserve	(19,086)		(19,086)	(26,486)		(26,486)
Capital Adjustment Account	(292,597)	(27,176) (ii)	(319,773)	(298,079)	(27,176) (ii)	(325,255)
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	6,180		6,180	5,934		5,934
Pensions Reserve	222,381		222,381	206,405		206,405
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(5)		(5)	15,003		15,003
Equal Pay Adjustment Account	0		0	0		0
Accumulated Absences Account	3,387		3,387	3,557		3,557
Unusable Reserves	(97,859)	(27,176)	(125,035)	(111,836)	(27,176)	(139,012)
Total Reserves	(176,281)	(27,176)	(203,457)	(193,132)	(27,176)	(220,308)

Extract for restated items only

Movement in reserves statement

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Revenue Grants Unapplied £000	Capital Grants unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Council Reserves £000
Movement in reserves during 2013/14								
Balance as at 31st March 2013	(10,643)	(32,579)	(10,012)	(271)	(24,917)	(78,422)	(97,859)	(176,281)
Restatement to opening balance (ii)							(27,176)	(27,176)
Balance as at 1st April 2013	(10,643)	(32,579)	(10,012)	(271)	(24,917)	(78,422)	(125,035)	(203,457)
Balance as at 31 March 2014	(10,980)	(45,781)	(7,527)	(8)	(17,000)	(81,296)	(111,835)	(193,131)
Restatement (ii)							(27,176)	(27,176)
Restated Balance as at 31 March 2014	(10,980)	(45,781)	(7,527)	(8)	(17,000)	(81,296)	(139,011)	(220,307)

collection fund

About this account

The Collection Fund is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers of Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) and its distribution to local authorities and the Government.

2013/14			2014/15				
Business Rates	Council Tax	Total £000	Notes	Business Rates	Council Tax	Total £000	
Year ended 31 March							
INCOME							
-	(94,921)	(94,921)	Income from Council Tax Payers	2	-	(96,260)	(96,260)
(159,886)	-	(159,886)	Income from Non-Domestic Rate Payers	3	(159,161)	-	(159,161)
-	-	-	- Transitional Protection Payments Receivable	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	- Contributions towards previous years' estimated Collection Fund Deficit	-	(16,041)	-	(16,041)
(159,886)	(94,921)	(254,807)	TOTAL INCOME	-	(175,202)	(96,260)	(271,462)
EXPENDITURE							
Council Tax Precept Demands :							
	78,518	78,518	- Trafford Council	-	79,568	79,568	79,568
	10,601	10,601	- Police and Crime Commissioner for GM	-	10,956	10,956	10,956
	4,092	4,092	- GM Fire & Rescue Authority	-	4,147	4,147	4,147
Non-domestic Rates :							
75,817	-	75,817	- Payment to Central Government	-	77,294	-	77,294
1,516	-	1,516	- GM Fire & rescue Authority	-	1,546	-	1,546
74,301	-	74,301	- Trafford Council	-	75,748	-	75,748
Charges to Collection Fund:							
1,824	373	2,197	- Write offs of uncollectable amounts	-	1,554	424	1,978
148	886	1,034	- (Increase)/Decrease in Bad Debt Provision	-	3,887	494	4,381
36,823	-	36,823	- (Increase)/Decrease in Provision for Appeals	-	(8,249)	-	(8,249)
452	-	452	- Costs of Collection	-	457	-	457
73	-	73	- Disregarded Amounts	-	75	-	75
485	-	485	- Transitional Protection Payments Payable	-	3,470	-	3,470
Contributions :							
-	-	-	- Distribution of previous years' estimated Collection Fund Surplus	4	-	356	356
191,439	94,470	285,909	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	-	155,782	95,945	251,727
31,553	(451)	31,102	(Surplus) / Deficit for year	-	(19,420)	(315)	(19,735)
			Balance brought forward as 1 April	-	31,553	(457)	31,096
31,553	(451)	31,102	Deficit/(Surplus) for the Year (as above)	-	(19,420)	(315)	(19,735)
31,553	(457)	31,096	(Surplus) / Deficit as at 31 March	5	12,133	(772)	11,361
Allocated to:							
15,461	(384)	15,077	- Trafford	-	5,945	(649)	5,296
-	(53)	(53)	- Police and Crime Commissioner for GM	-	0	(89)	(89)
316	(20)	296	- GM Fire & Rescue Authority	-	121	(34)	87
15,776	-	15,776	- Central Government	-	6,067	0	6,067
31,553	(457)	31,096		-	12,133	(772)	11,361

notes to the collection fund

1. General

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

Collection Fund surpluses declared by the billing authority in relation to Council Tax are apportioned to the relevant precepting bodies in the subsequent financial year. Deficits likewise are proportionately charged to the relevant precepting bodies in the following year. For Trafford, the Council Tax precepting bodies are the Police and Crime Commissioner for Greater Manchester (PCCGM) and the Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Authority (GMFRA).

In 2013/14, the local government finance regime was revised with the introduction of the retained business rates scheme. The main aim of the scheme is to give Councils a greater incentive to grow businesses in the Borough. It does, however, also increase the financial risk due to non-collection and the volatility of the NNDR tax base.

The scheme allows the Council to retain a proportion of the total NNDR received. The Trafford share is 49% with the remainder paid to precepting bodies. For Trafford the NNDR precepting bodies are Central Government (50% share) and GMFRA (1% share).

NNDR surpluses declared by the billing authority in relation to the Collection Fund are apportioned to the relevant precepting bodies in the subsequent financial year in their respective proportions. Deficits likewise are proportionately charged to the relevant precepting bodies in the following year.

The national code of practice followed by Local Authorities in England stipulates that a Collection Fund Income and Expenditure account is included in the Council's accounts. The Collection Fund balance sheet meanwhile is incorporated into the Council's consolidated balance sheet.

2. Council Tax

This tax was introduced on 1 April 1993 with all domestic properties placed in one of eight valuation bands. The Government has determined that the Council Tax payable in each band will be a specified fraction of the middle valuation band, known as band D.

Each year, the Council must estimate the equivalent number of band D properties, after allowing for discounts, exemptions, losses on collection etc. For 2014/15, the calculation was as follows:

	Total No. Dwellings (i)	Specified Fraction	Band 'D' Equivalent
Band A (disb)	16	X5/9	9
Band A	15,092	x6/9	10,062
Band B	18,416	x7/9	14,323
Band C	23,985	x8/9	21,320
Band D	13,337	x9/9	13,337
Band E	7,098	x11/9	8,675
Band F	4,131	x13/9	5,967
Band G	3,897	x15/9	6,495
Band H	901	x18/9	1,802
	86,873		81,990
Less allowance for losses on collection			(672)
Adjustment for Annexes estimate			(9)
Less cost of Council Tax Support Scheme			(9,369)

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The actual number of properties was 97,079, after adjusting for single person discounts, empty properties etc., the notional number of dwellings is 86,873.

The Band D Council Tax levied for the year was £1,315.17 (£1,312.20 in 2013/14).

3. Non-Domestic Rates

The business rates shares payable for 2014/15 were estimated before the start of the financial year as £77.294m to Central Government, £1.546m to GMFRA and £75.748m to Trafford Council. These sums have been paid in 2014/15 and charged to the collection fund in year.

When the scheme was introduced, Central Government set a baseline level for each authority identifying the expected level of retained business rates and a top up or tariff amount to ensure that all authorities receive their baseline amount. Tariffs due from authorities payable to Central Government are used to finance the top ups to those authorities who do not achieve their targeted baseline funding. In this respect Trafford paid a tariff from the General Fund in 2014/15 to the value of £43.314m (see note 11 and 39).

The total income from business rate payers collected in 2014/15 was £175.202m (£159.886m in 2013/14). This sum includes £3.326m of transitional protection payments from ratepayers, which under Government regulation should have a neutral impact on the business rate retention scheme. This sum has to be repaid to Central Government and therefore increases payments to Central Government to £80.620m.

In addition to the top up and tariff payment, a 'safety net' figure is calculated at 92.5% of baseline amount which ensures that authorities are protected to this level of Business Rates income. For Trafford the value of safety net figure is £30.002m. The comparison of business rate income to the safety net, uses the total income collected from business rate payers and adjusts for losses in collection, losses on appeal, transitional protection payments, the cost of collection and the revision to Small Business Rate Relief (announced in the Autumn Statement 2013) not allowed for when the safety net was set.

Authorities are expected to finance appeals made in respect of rateable values as defined by VOA as at 31 March 2015. As such, authorities are required to make a provision for these amounts. Appeals are charged and provided for in proportion of the precepting shares. The total provision charged to the collection fund for 2014/15 has been calculated at £28.573m (£36.823m in 2013/14). The movement on the provision is as follows:-

Value of Provision £ 31.03.14		Value of Provision £ 31.03.15
	- Balance at 1 April	36,823
	Amount of appeals paid during the year	(9,948)
36,823	In year contributions to the provision	1,698
	Net Increase/(Decrease)	
36,823	Balance at 31 March	28,573

The total non-domestic rateable value at 31 March 2015 is £380.0m (£383.1m 2013/14), and the national multipliers applicable for 2014/15 were 47.1p for qualifying Small Businesses, and the standard multiplier being 48.2p for all other businesses (46.2p and 47.1p respectively in 2013/14).

Estimated Surplus and Deficits

Regulations require the Council to make estimates in January each year of the surplus or deficit likely to arise at the year end, and to transfer these amounts into or out of the collection fund in the following financial year.

Council Tax Estimated Surplus/Deficit

In January 2014 it was estimated that the council tax element of the collection fund would have a surplus of £(0.356)m (£Nil in January 2013) . This was distributed to the relevant precepting bodies as shown below, with Trafford's element utilised to support General Fund expenditure during the year.

2013/14 £000	Distribution of Council Tax (Surplus) on Collection Fund	2014/15 £000
0	Trafford	(300)
0	Police and Crime Commissioner for GM	(40)
0	Greater Manchester Fire & Rescue Authority	(16)
	0 Estimated Collection Fund (Surplus)/Deficit	(356)

NDR Estimated Surplus/Deficit

In January 2014 it was estimated that the NDR element of the collection fund would have a deficit of £(16.041)m (£Nil in January 2013) . This was collected from the relevant precepting bodies as shown below.

2013/14 £000	Collection of NDR Deficit on Collection Fund	2014/15 £000
0	Trafford	7,860
0	Central Government	8,021
0	Greater Manchester Fire & Rescue Authority	160
	0 Estimated Collection Fund (Surplus)/Deficit	16,041

4. Year End Surplus/Deficit 2014/15

Council Tax

The opening balance for the Collection Fund for 2014/15 regarding Council Tax was £(0.457)m surplus. The £(0.772)m surplus which had accrued at the year-end in respect of Council Tax transactions will be distributed in subsequent years to the Council's General Fund, the Police and Crime Commissioner for GM and the GM Fire and Rescue Authority.

2013/14 £000	Allocation of year-end (Surplus)/Deficit on Collection Fund	2014/15 £000
(384)	Trafford	(649)
(53)	Police and Crime Commissioner for GM	(89)
(20)	Greater Manchester Fire & Rescue Authority	(34)
	(457) Estimated Collection Fund (Surplus)/Deficit	(772)

In the Balance Sheet at 31 March 2015, the Council has included the £(0.772)m surplus on a disaggregated basis as a Creditor to the Police and Crime Commissioner for GM and the GM Fire & Rescue Authority to the value of £(0.123)m, and a £(0.649)m attributable surplus on the Council Tax Collection Fund balance alongside the General Fund.

National Non Domestic Rates

The opening balance for the Collection Fund for 2014/15 regarding NNDR was £31.553m. and is collected in subsequent years from the Council's General Fund, the GM Fire and Rescue Authority and Central Government.

2013/14	Allocation of year-end (Surplus)/Deficit on Collection Fund	2014/15
£000		£000
15,461	Trafford	5,945
316	Greater Manchester Fire & Rescue Authority	121
15,776	Central Government	6,067
31,553	Estimated Collection Fund (Surplus)/Deficit	12,133

In the Balance Sheet at 31 March 2015, the Council has included the £12.133m deficit on a disaggregated basis as a debtor from the GM Fire & Rescue Authority and Central Government to the value of £6.188m, and a £5.945m attributable deficit on the NNDR Collection Fund balance alongside the General Fund.

glossary

Actuarial Gains and Losses

Over a reporting period, these consist of:

- (A) Experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred, including reflection of any funding valuation which has taken place since the last report); and
- (B) the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions (split between financial and demographic).

Capital Financing Charges

The annual charge to the revenue accounts in respect of interest and principal repayments of borrowed money together with leasing rentals.

Capital Financing Requirement

This reflects the Council's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose. It forms a basis for calculating the minimum revenue provision (MRP), which is the amount required to be set aside as provision to repay debt.

Capital Grants

Grants received towards capital outlay on a particular service or project.

Capital Receipts

Money received from the sale of surplus assets such as land or buildings that is used for new capital expenditure or to repay debt.

Capital Receipts Pooling

New regulations came into force on 1 April 2004 which required authorities to pay over to the Government a proportion of the proceeds from the disposal of housing assets.

Carrying Amount

This equates to the level of principal outstanding on loans and investments together with any accrued interest.

CIPFA/LASAAC

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy/Local Authority (Scotland) Accounts Advisory Committee is the body responsible for preparing, maintaining, developing and issuing the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting for the United Kingdom.

Collection Fund

The Collection Fund records transactions in respect of the council tax, community charge, non-domestic rates and revenue support grant receipts and illustrates the way in which these have been distributed.

Community Assets

Non-current assets that an authority intends to hold in perpetuity and have no determinable useful life.

Coupon Rate

The interest rate stated, expressed as a percentage of the principal (face value).

Creditors

Amounts owed by the Council for work done, goods received or services rendered but for which payment has not been made at the date of the balance sheet.

Current Service Cost (Pensions)

The increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period.

Curtailment

For a defined benefit scheme, an event that reduces the expected years of future service of present employees or reduces for a number of employees the accrual of defined benefits for some or all of their future service.

Curtailments include:

termination of employees' service earlier than expected, for example as a result of closing a factory or discontinuing a segment of a business, and termination of, or amendment to the terms of, a defined benefit scheme so that some or all future service by current employees will no longer qualify for benefits or will qualify only for reduced benefits.

DCLG (Department for Communities & Local Government)

This is the Government department which has the main responsibility for Local Government.

DfE (Department for Education)

This is the Government department responsible primarily for schools. It administers the majority of funding for schools including Dedicated Schools Grant, the major form of financial support.

Debtors

Sums of money due to the Council but which are unpaid at the date of the balance sheet

Deferred Debtors/Deferred Capital Receipts

Corresponding entries relating to sums due at some time in the future, for example from the sale of council houses purchased with the help of mortgages granted by the Council.

Defined Benefit Scheme

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

Defined Contribution Scheme

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

Depreciation/Amortisation

An amount charged to revenue accounts to represent the wearing out of non-current assets.

Direct Service Organisation (DSO)

The in-house team which has won a contract to carry out work, or provide a service following a competitive tendering process.

Discretionary Benefits

Retirement benefits which the employer has no legal, contractual or constructive obligation to award and which are awarded under the authority's discretionary powers.

Effective Interest Rate

The rate at which debt charges are applied to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

Financial Instruments

The term covers both financial assets and liabilities. The borrowing, service

concession arrangements (PFI & finance leases) and investment transactions are classified as financial instruments.

General Fund

The main revenue account of the Council into which the Council's precept from the Collection Fund and specific Government grants are paid and from which is met the cost of providing services.

Heritage Assets

Heritage assets are assets that are intended to be preserved in trust for future generations because of their cultural, environmental or historical value.

Impairment

A reduction in the recoverable amount of a non-current asset. An impairment charge can be caused by a clear consumption of economic benefits or by a general fall in prices.

Income

Amounts which an authority receives, or expects to receive, from any source. Income includes fees, charges, sales and Government grants. The term "income" implies that the figures concerned relate to amounts due in a financial year irrespective of whether or not money was actually received during that year (i.e. on an accruals basis).

Indemnified

To protect against damage, loss or injury; insure.

Infrastructure Assets

Those non-current assets from which benefit can be obtained only by continued use of the asset created e.g. highways, footpaths and bridges.

Interest Costs (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 settlement.

Investments (Pension Fund)

The investments of the Pension Fund will be accounted for in the statements of that fund. However authorities (other than town parish and community councils and district councils in Northern Ireland) are also required to disclose, as part of the transitional disclosures relating to benefits,

the attributable share of pension scheme assets associated with their underlying obligations.

Large Scale Voluntary Transfer (LSVT)

This is the name given to the process of transferring the Council housing stock out of Council ownership into another not for profit social housing organisation, such as a housing association.

NNDR

National non-domestic rates, payable by businesses.

NNDR Pool

A fund administered by the DCLG into which are paid business rates collected by local authorities. The DCLG pay out of the fund a per capita amount to all local authorities.

Pay and Reward Improving Services (PARIS)

Comprehensive pay and grading review to ensure a fair and equal pay structure across the Council.

Past Service Cost

The change in present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods resulting from a plan amendment (the defined benefit plan) or a curtailment (a significant reduction by the entity in the number of employees covered by the plan).

Precept

The amount levied by one authority which is collected on its behalf by another.

Present value of defined benefit obligation

The present value, without deducting any plan assets, of expected future payments required to settle the obligation resulting from employee service in the current and prior periods.

Private Finance Initiative

An agreement with the private sector to design, build and operate facilities specified by an authority in return for an annual payment.

Projected Unit Method

An accrued benefits valuation method in which the scheme liabilities make allowances for projected earnings. An accrued benefits valuation method is a

valuation method in which the scheme liabilities at the valuation date relate to: the benefits for pensioners and deferred pensioners (i.e. individuals who have ceased to be active members but are entitled to benefits payable at a later date) and their dependants, allowing where appropriate for future increases, and the accrued benefits for members in service on the valuation date.

Provisions

Sums set aside for losses or liabilities which are certain to arise but cannot be quantified with certainty.

Reserves

Amounts set aside to meet future costs.

Retirement Benefits

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

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)

Capital expenditure which does not produce a tangible asset (e.g. improvement grants or other expenditure on assets the authority does not own). These are charged directly to revenue in the year expenditure is incurred but are treated as capital for control purposes.

Revenue Support Grant (RSG)

A grant paid by Central Government to aid local authority expenditure generally.

Revenue Contributions

Refers to the financing of capital expenditure directly from revenue in one year rather than from loan or other sources.

Revenue Expenditure

Recurring expenditure on day to day expenses such as employees, running expenses of buildings, equipment and capital financing costs.

Scheme Liabilities

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

Settlement

Occurs when an entity enters into a transaction that eliminates all further legal or constructive obligation for part or all of the benefits provided under a defined benefit plan, for example, when a lump-sum cash payment is made to, or on behalf of, plan participants in exchange for their rights to receive specified post-employment benefits.

Soft Loan

This is where credit is given to an external organisation or individual at conditions which are more favourable than market rates.

Stepped Interest Rate Loans

A loan agreement where one rate of interest applies for the primary period of the loan and another rate for the remainder, or secondary period.

Trust Funds

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

Unsupported Borrowing

Borrowing undertaken to finance capital expenditure where the related debt costs are paid for by the authority or from other income.

Vested Rights

In relation to a defined benefit scheme, these are:

- for active members, benefits to which they would unconditionally be entitled on leaving the scheme:
- for deferred pensioners, their preserved benefits:
- for pensioners, pensions to which they are entitled.

