



Statement of Accounts
Fareham Borough Council
2016/17

FAREHAM
BOROUGH COUNCIL

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1. Written Statements and Narrative Report

Narrative Report

An introduction to Fareham

Fareham is located in an area of some 30 square miles along the south coast of Hampshire between Portsmouth and Southampton. It is well connected to the M27 motorway, has good rail links to London and other major centres and easy access to the ferry ports and Southampton international airport.

With the town at its centre, the Borough covers the wards of Fareham, Portchester, Stubbington, Hill Head, Titchfield, Park Gate, Warsash, Locks Heath and Sarisbury.

Fareham has a proud heritage of being a market town and has the enviable position of the seafront to the south and open countryside to the north both within close proximity which opens up many leisure opportunities for residents and visitors.



What does the Council do?

Fareham Borough Council's aim is to make Fareham a prosperous, safe and attractive place to live and work by promoting economic, social and environmental well-being and sustaining the quality of life that Fareham residents have come to enjoy.

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the overall co-ordination and management of Fareham Borough Council's services. He is supported by three departments which all carry

out a wide range of services. The majority of the departments are located in the Civic Offices, at the heart of the town centre.

Political issues

The Council is currently made up of 31 councillors. The Borough is divided into 15 wards and there are 2 councillors representing each of them, except Portchester East which has 3 councillors as it has a larger population.

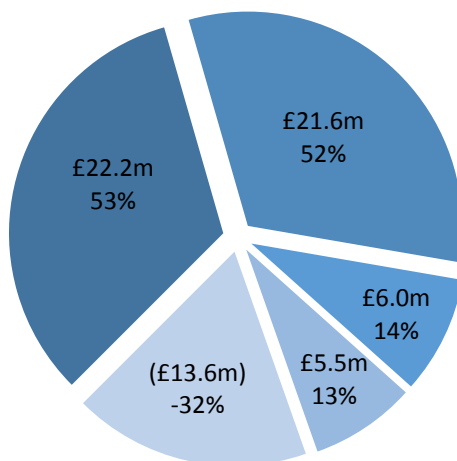
Each councillor is elected for a 4 year term of office. Elections are held every two years, with one half of the Council seats elected each time. There are currently three political groups within Fareham Borough Council; Conservative, Liberal Democrats and United Kingdom Independence Party and one Independent councillor.

This Narrative Report provides a brief explanation of the financial aspects of the Council's activities and draws attention to the main characteristics of the Council's financial position. The charts on the following pages show in broad terms where the Council's money comes from, what it is spent on and what services it provides.

Where the money comes from

The main sources of the Council's income to pay for services.

Total Income £41.7 million

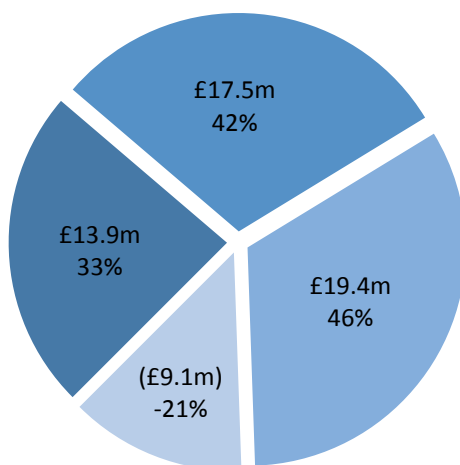


- Income from services
- Government grants to services
- Council tax payers
- Central government funding
- Use of reserves and corporate income

What the money is spent on

The main types of expenditure on services.

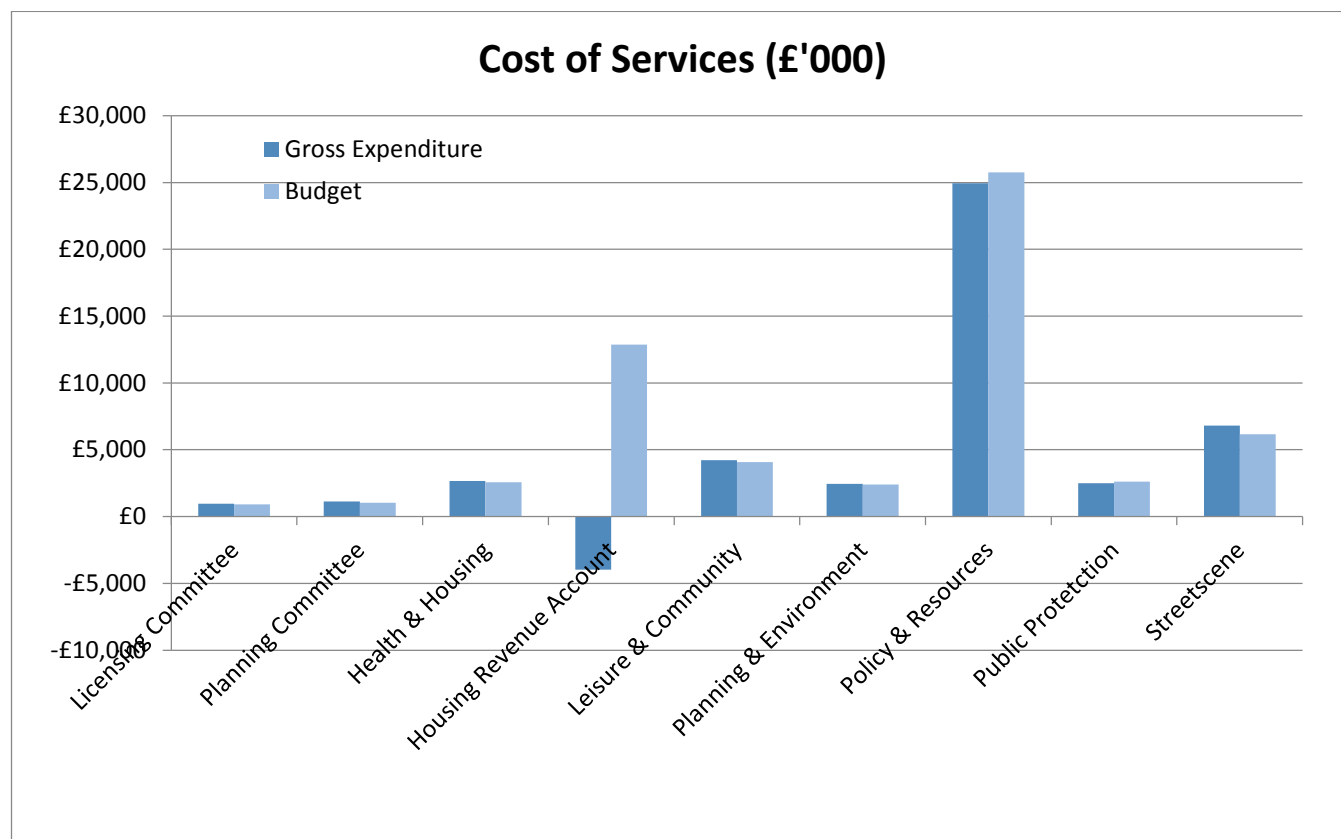
Total Spend £41.7 million



- Employees and Internal Support
- Running Expenses
- Transfer Payments
- Capital Charges and Costs

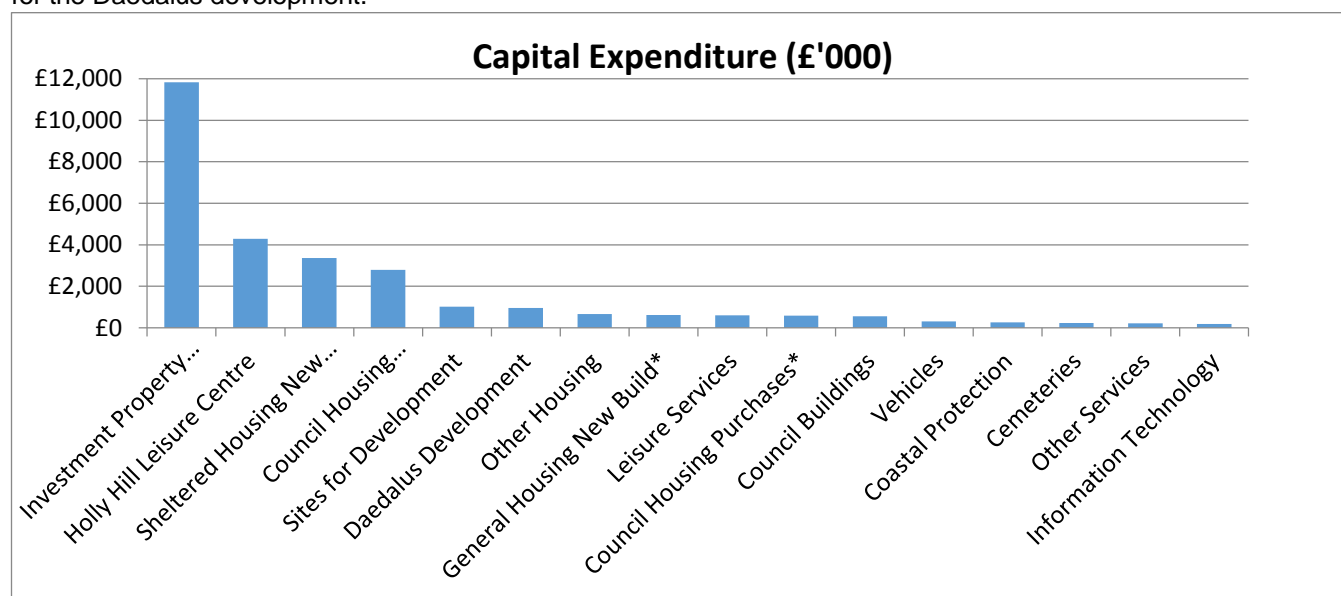
Services provided

The gross expenditure of the main services provided by the Council and the revised budget for 2016/17:



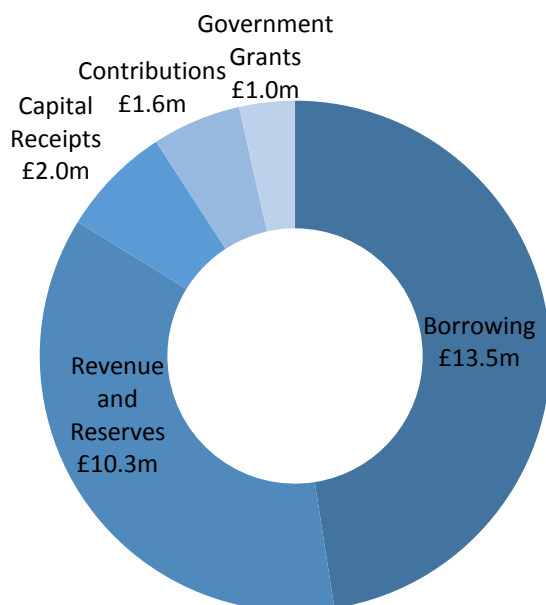
Capital

In 2016/17, the Council spent £28.4 million on projects in the capital programme, compared with a revised budget of £36.6 million. The net under spending of £8.2 million was mainly the result of the phasing of budgets for the Daedalus development.



*Council Housing capital expenditure was financed by the Housing Revenue Account revenue and reserves (£6.8 million), capital receipts (£0.1 million) and government grants (£0.4 million).

Capital Expenditure Financing



£1.7 million of the total capital expenditure was not capitalised and was charged to revenue.

Assets are shown on the Balance Sheet net of depreciation. The net book value of the Council's non-current assets at 31 March 2017 was **£261 million** (2015/16 £207 million).

Local Service Agreements

The Council's strategic framework includes Local Service Agreements which provide details of actions delivered by individual services and an overview of how the Council is performing alongside the Corporate Strategy. The annual review of the Local Services Agreements was reported to the Executive on 4 September 2017 and can be viewed on the Council's website.

Overall, performance across the indicators is comparable to previous years. There have been some significant changes in several areas as outlined below:

- Recorded crime within Fareham increased 11.7% from the previous year.
- An additional 96,000 visitors were recorded as visiting a Leisure Centre. This increase follows the opening of Holly Hill Leisure Centre in October 2016.
- The time taken to re-let Council homes has reduced by 15 days. This is the second year of reporting following the Vanguard Intervention and follows a significant increase in the time taken, because of the new method of measuring the end-to-end times.
- There has been improvement in the time taken to complete housing repairs, between January and March 2017. The figures show an improvement of 3.7 days on the previous year.
- Expenditure on community funding has dropped by approximately £129,000 since 2015/16. There were also 21 fewer grants awarded in 2016/17 than 2015/16.

Reserves

The Council's total usable reserves at 31 March 2017 amounted to **£31.9 million** (2015/16 £35.7 million). Against this, the actuarial valuation of the Council's share of pension fund assets and liabilities at 31 March 2017 indicated a £58.3 million (2015/16 £49.2 million) deficiency of assets compared with future liabilities to current members of the pension scheme. This liability has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the Balance Sheet. The actuarial valuation will be reviewed each year, and will reflect further payments into the fund, and movements in the value of investments of which a large proportion is held in equities. The deficiency could increase, decrease, or become a surplus before the majority of liabilities (pension benefits) become payable.

Significant developments during the year

There were a number of significant developments during 2016/17.

Holly Hill Leisure Centre

Holly Hill Leisure Centre was officially opened by Olympic gold medal winning swimmer, Adam Peaty, in October 2016. The £9 million facility in Sarisbury has a 25 metre pool with six swimming lanes and learner pool, a state of the art gym, exercise room and dance studio.



Sylvan Court

A brand new sheltered housing scheme, Sylvan Court, was built during 2016/17 with assistance from a grant from the Homes and Communities Agency. The £4.8 million scheme includes 36 flats for people over 60 with long term support needs.

Solent Airport and Business Parks

In June 2016, the Council unveiled its new branding for Daedalus. The airport was renamed Solent Airport at Daedalus, Daedalus East became Faraday Business Park and Daedalus West became Swordfish Business Park. Developments on the site during 2016/17 were:

- 100% occupation at the Innovation Centre and confirmation that a second business hub will follow in 2018.
- Road infrastructure at Faraday Business Park and Solent Airport
- New buildings completed



Commercial Property Acquisitions

In November 2016, the Council acquired a new commercial property at Southampton Road, Segensworth, for £11 million bringing the total number of properties purchased under the Commercial Property Investment Acquisition Strategy to eight. The recent purchase complements other property interests that the Council already has on the retail park.

Explanation to accounting statements

The Statement of Accounts sets out the Council's income and expenditure for the year, and its financial position at 31 March 2017. It comprises core supplementary statements, together with disclosure notes. The format and content of the financial statements is prescribed by the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17, which in turn is underpinned by International Financial Reporting Standards.

The **Core Financial Statements** are:

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

- Records all of the Council's income and expenditure for the year.
- Top half of the statement provides an analysis by Council Portfolio.
- Bottom half deals with corporate transactions and funding.

Balance Sheet

- A snapshot of the Council's assets, liabilities, cash balances and reserves at the year-end date.

Movement in Reserves Statement

- A summary of changes to the Council's reserves over the course of the year.
- Reserves are divided into "usable" which can be invested in capital projects or service improvement and "unusable" which must be set aside for specific purposes.

Cash Flow Statement

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

The **Notes** to these financial statements provide more detail about the Council's accounting policies and individual transactions.

The **Supplementary Financial Statements** are:

Housing Revenue Account

- Separately identifies the Council's statutory landlord function as a provider of social housing under the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

Collection Fund

- Summarises the collection of council tax and business rates, and the redistribution of some of that money to central government, Hampshire County Council, Hampshire Fire and Rescue Authority and the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire.

A **Glossary of key terms** can be found at the end of this publication.

Statement of Responsibility 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. This is the Directors of Finance and Resources;
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- Approve the Statement of Accounts. Responsibility for this has been delegated to the Audit and Governance Committee.

THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND RESOURCES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Director of Finance and Resources is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts which, in terms of the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in Great Britain ('the Code'), are required respectively to present fairly the financial position of the Council at the accounting date and the income and expenditure for the year then ended.

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

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently except where policy changes have been noted in these accounts;
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- Complied with the Code.

The Director of Finance and Resources has also:

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

Andrew Wannell CPFA

Director of Finance and Resources

Date: 25 September 2017

APPROVAL OF THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Statement of Accounts was approved by Fareham Borough Council's Audit and Governance Committee.

Councillor Jonathan Butts

Chairman of the Audit and Governance Committee

Date: 25 September 2017



2. Core Financial Statements

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure 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. The Council raises 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 in note 7.

The 2015/16 figures have been restated as regulations require the income and expenditure to be based on how the financial performance of the Council is structured and monitored.

2015/16 (Restated)				2016/17		
Gross Exp £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Exp £'000	Note	Gross Exp £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Exp £'000
737	(348)	389	Licensing and Regulatory Affairs Committee	959	(430)	529
1,084	(499)	585	Planning Committee	1,136	(613)	523
2,487	(1,254)	1,233	Health and Housing Portfolio	2,660	(1,684)	976
7,189	(12,315)	(5,126)	Housing Revenue Account*	(3,972)	(12,540)	(16,512)
4,326	(1,569)	2,757	Leisure and Community Portfolio	4,223	(1,533)	2,690
2,090	(3,059)	(969)	Planning and Environment Portfolio	2,448	(2,749)	(301)
25,974	(22,083)	3,891	Policy and Resources Portfolio	24,939	(22,012)	2,927
2,317	(522)	1,795	Public Protection Portfolio	2,488	(521)	1,967
6,433	(2,077)	4,356	Streetscene Portfolio	6,804	(1,836)	4,968
52,637	(43,726)	8,911	Cost of Services	41,685	(43,918)	(2,233)
			Other Operating Expenditure			
		(811)	(Gain)/loss on disposal of assets			(399)
		199	Housing capital receipts			179
			Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			
		1,405	Interest payable			1,405
		(382)	Interest receivable			(272)
		1,620	Pension net interest cost	15		1,630
			Changes in fair value of investment properties	17		1,708
		(2,451)	Investment properties rental and expenses	17		(3,283)
			Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income			
		(5,867)	Council tax income			(6,121)
		(2,003)	Non-domestic rates income			(2,494)
		(5,908)	Grants and contributions not distributable to services	9		(7,075)
		(5,769)	(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services			(16,955)
			(Surplus)/deficit on revaluation of property, plant and equipment assets			(20,730)
		(4,752)	Pension liability re-measurements	15		7,346
		(5,234)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(13,384)
		(11,003)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(30,339)

* A revaluation gain of £11.4 million in 2016/17 has been charged to the Housing Revenue Account under gross expenditure. See note 19 and the Housing Revenue Account note 7 for more details.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the values of assets and liabilities held by the Council. The net assets are matched by the reserves. The reserves are presented within two categories, usable and unusable reserves. Usable reserves may be used to provide services subject to statutory limitations on their use and the need to maintain prudent level of reserves for financial stability. Unusable reserves cannot be used to fund Council services.

31 March 2016 £'000		Note	31 March 2017 £'000
	Property, Plant and Equipment	16	
99,386	- Council dwellings		120,144
50,939	- Other land and buildings		81,554
435	- Infrastructure		835
2,942	- Vehicles, plant and equipment		2,769
348	- Community assets		345
187	Heritage assets		198
44,335	Investment properties	17	54,413
7,999	Assets under construction		444
	- Surplus assets held for disposal		-
57	Intangible assets		34
3,000	Long term investments	29	-
72	Long term debtors		69
209,700	Total long term assets		260,805
27,229	Short term investments	29	9,068
341	Assets held for sale	18	341
75	Inventories		124
4,417	Short term debtors	22	6,451
178	Payments in advance		236
2,861	Cash and cash equivalents	21, 29	6,006
35,101	Current assets		22,226
(669)	Bank overdraft	21	(235)
(4,826)	Short term borrowing	29	(1,835)
(6,488)	Short term creditors	23	(9,760)
(33)	Depositors		(39)
(4,057)	Provisions	24	(3,008)
(16,073)	Current liabilities		(14,877)
(6,517)	Receipts in advance - capital grants	25	(7,525)
(1,163)	Receipts in advance - revenue grants	25	(334)
(40,000)	Long term borrowing	29	(40,000)
(3,369)	Long term creditors		(3,200)
(49,194)	Pension scheme liability	15	(58,271)
(100,243)	Long term liabilities		(109,330)
128,485	Net assets		158,824
35,705	Usable reserves	7, 26	31,853
92,780	Unusable reserves	28	126,971
128,485	Total Reserves		158,824

Movement in Reserves Statement

The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement in year on reserve balances held by the Council analysed into usable reserves, which may be used to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation, and unusable reserves. The Statement shows how the movements in year of the Council's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax or rents for the year.

	General Fund Balance £'000	Ear-marked Reserves £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Reserves £'000
Balance at 31 March 2016	6,038	20,000	3,688	-	4,631	1,348	35,705	92,780	128,485
Movement in reserves in year									
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	1,638	-	15,317	-	-	-	16,955	13,384	30,339
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	(3,966)	-	(18,059)	(17)	(931)	2,166	(20,807)	20,807	-
Transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves	3,240	(4,665)	1,424	24	(23)	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in year	912	(4,665)	(1,318)	7	(954)	2,166	(3,852)	34,191	30,339
Balance at 31 March 2017	6,950	15,335	2,370	7	3,677	3,514	31,853	126,971	158,824

	General Fund Balance £'000	Ear-marked Reserves £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Reserves £'000
Balance at 31 March 2015	6,544	17,676	4,870	82	5,887	2,647	37,706	79,776	117,482
Movement in reserves in year									
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	1,176	-	4,593	-	-	-	5,769	5,234	11,003
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	1,374	-	(6,507)	(82)	(1,256)	(1,299)	(7,770)	7,770	-
Transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves	(3,056)	2,324	732	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in year	(506)	2,324	(1,182)	(82)	(1,256)	(1,299)	(2,001)	13,004	11,003
Balance at 31 March 2016	6,038	20,000	3,688	-	4,631	1,348	35,705	92,780	128,485

Cash Flow Statement

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

2015/16 £'000		Note	2016/17 £'000
5,769	Net surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services		16,955
7,620	Adjustments to surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services for non-cash movements	34	(6,733)
(4,531)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	35	16,739
8,858	Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		26,961
	Investing Activities		
(23,188)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets		(26,315)
(22,000)	Purchase of short and long term investments		-
1,685	Proceeds from property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets		1,205
19,000	Proceeds from short and long term investments		-
1,686	Other receipts from investing activities		3,299
(22,817)	Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		(21,811)
	Financing Activities		
3,244	Cash receipts of short and long term borrowing		209
(3,079)	Other receipts from financing activities		1,421
(200)	Repayments of short and long term borrowing		(3,201)
(35)	Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities		(1,571)
(13,994)	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		3,579
16,186	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	21	2,192
2,192	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		5,771



3. Notes to the Accounts

Note A Prior Period Adjustment

The Council has made a prior year adjustment in preparing its 2016/17 Statement of Accounts. This is summarised below. For comparative purposes, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement has been restated. A new Expenditure and Funding Analysis (and supporting notes) have also been introduced.

Segmental Reporting in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting ('the Code'). Following its 'Telling the Story' review in 2016/17 CIPFA changed the Code's segmental reporting requirements for the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Previously, the Code required that the Cost of Services be presented using a standardised SERCOP classification (Service Reporting Code of Practice). However, with effect from 2016/17 the Code requires that the Cost of Services be presented in a manner consistent with how the Council manages and monitors financial performance locally. For Fareham Borough Council, this means reporting based on committees, portfolios and the Housing Revenue Account.

In accordance with the requirements of IAS1 Presentation of Financial Statements, the 2015/16 comparators in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement have been restated on this new reporting basis. The impact of this restatement is disclosed below.

SERCOP Classification	2015/16 Net Expenditure £'000	New Classification	2015/16 Restated Net Expenditure £'000
Central services to the public	1,319	Licensing and Regulatory Affairs Committee	389
Cultural and related services	2,942	Planning Committee	585
Environment and regulatory services	4,499	Health and Housing Portfolio	1,233
Planning services	1,945	Housing Revenue Account	(5,126)
Highways and transport services	(1,154)	Leisure and Community Portfolio	2,757
Local Authority Housing (HRA)	(5,126)	Planning and Environment Portfolio	(969)
Other housing services	1,570	Policy and Resources Portfolio	3,891
Corporate and democratic core	2,595	Public Protection Portfolio	1,795
Non distributed costs	321	Streetscene Portfolio	4,356
Cost of Services	8,911	Cost of Services	8,911

The 'Telling the Story' changes have also introduced a new Expenditure and Funding Analysis (and associated notes) to reconcile the amounts reported to management as chargeable to the General Fund under statute with the amounts presented in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement under proper accounting practices.

There are no implications for the General Fund, or any other reserves arising from these changes. The Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement are also unaffected.

Note 1 Expenditure and Funding Analysis

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

2015/16			2016/17			
Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances £'000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £'000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £'000	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances £'000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £'000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £'000	
378	11	389	Licensing and Regulatory Affairs Committee	524	5	529
538	47	585	Planning Committee	500	23	523
1,110	123	1,233	Health and Housing Portfolio	261	715	976
(2,912)	(2,214)	(5,126)	Housing Revenue Account	1,105	(17,617)	(16,512)
1,518	1,239	2,757	Leisure and Community Portfolio	1,367	1,323	2,690
(631)	(338)	(969)	Planning and Environment Portfolio	(354)	53	(301)
1,586	2,305	3,891	Policy and Resources Portfolio	(398)	3,325	2,927
1,861	(66)	1,795	Public Protection Portfolio	1,925	42	1,967
4,082	274	4,356	Streetscene Portfolio	4,208	760	4,968
7,530	1,381	8,911	Cost of Services	9,138	(11,371)	(2,233)
(8,166)	(6,514)	(14,680)	Other Income and Expenditure	(4,236)	(10,654)	(14,721)
(636)	(5,133)	(5,769)	(Surplus) or Deficit	4,902	(22,025)	(16,954)
(29,090)			Opening General Fund and HRA Balance at 1 April	(29,726)		
1,686			Less Surplus/(Deficit) on General Fund and HRA Balance in Year	410		
(2,322)			Less Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves	4,663		
(29,726)			Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March	(24,653)		

Note 2 Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

This note provides a reconciliation of the main adjustments to the net expenditure chargeable to the General Fund and the HRA balances to arrive at the amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2016/17				
Adjustments from General Fund and HRA to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (1) £'000	Net Changes for the Pension Adjustments (2) £'000	Other Differences (3) £'000	Total Adjustments £'000
Licensing and Regulatory Affairs Committee	-	5	-	5
Planning Committee	-	23	-	23
Health and Housing Portfolio	695	20	-	715
Housing Revenue Account	(15,897)	42	(1,762)	(17,617)
Leisure and Community Portfolio	1,418	21	(116)	1,323
Planning and Environment Portfolio	27	26	-	53
Policy and Resources Portfolio	1,532	122	1,671	3,325
Public Protection Portfolio	19	23	-	42
Streetscene Portfolio	693	67	-	760
Net Cost of Services	(11,513)	349	(207)	(11,371)
Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(9,736)	1,382	(2,300)	(10,654)
Difference between General Fund and HRA surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(21,249)	1,731	(2,507)	(22,025)

2015/16				
Adjustments from General Fund and HRA to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (1) £'000	Net Changes for the Pension Adjustments (2) £'000	Other Differences (3) £'000	Total Adjustments £'000
Licensing and Regulatory Affairs Committee	-	10	1	11
Planning Committee	-	47	-	47
Health and Housing Portfolio	29	44	50	123
Housing Revenue Account	(2,322)	96	12	(2,214)
Leisure and Community Portfolio	1,247	52	(60)	1,239
Planning and Environment Portfolio	36	39	(413)	(338)
Policy and Resources Portfolio	(377)	143	2,539	(2,305)
Public Protection Portfolio	(124)	47	11	(66)
Streetscene Portfolio	517	143	(386)	274
Net Cost of Services	(994)	621	1,754	1,381
Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(3,128)	1,678	(5,064)	(6,514)
Difference between General Fund and HRA surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(4,122)	2,203	(3,214)	(5,133)

Notes

1) Adjustments for Capital Purposes:

Net Cost of Services - Adjusts for depreciation, impairment charges and revaluation gains and losses in the service lines along with adjustments for non-capitalised expenditure and associated contributions from the Council's capital programme.

Other Income and Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

- Capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off.
- Housing capital receipts which have been pooled to Central Government.
- Statutory charges for capital financing i.e. minimum revenue provision and other revenue contributions deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.
- Capital grants adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practise. Revenue and capital grants adjusted from those received in the year to those received without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year.

2) Net Changes for the Pension Adjustments:

The removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income are reflected as follows:

Net Cost of Services - the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the Council as determined by statute and their replacement with current service costs and past service costs.

Other Income and Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis - the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charge to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

3) Other Differences:

- For reporting to management, the Council includes rental income from investment properties in the Policy and Resources Portfolio. However, this is reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement below the net cost of service line.

Note 3a Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

The Council's expenditure and income is analysed as follows.

Expenditure/Income	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Expenditure		
Employee benefits expenses	13,102	13,854
Other services expenses	41,885	43,146
Support service recharges	(1,523)	(765)
Interest payments	-	1,728
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(8,566)	(2,211)
Payments to housing receipts pool	179	574
Gain/loss on the disposal of assets	(399)	(1,186)
Total expenditure	46,473	55,140
Income		
Fees, charges and other service income	(26,487)	(25,125)
Interest and investment income	(551)	(705)
Income from council tax and non-domestic rates	(8,615)	(7,870)
Government grants and contributions	(27,775)	(27,209)
Total Income	(63,428)	(60,909)
Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(16,955)	(5,769)

Note 3b Segmental Income

Revenues received from external customers on a segmental basis is analysed below.

Services	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Licensing and Regulatory Affairs Committee	430	348
Planning Committee	613	499
Health and Housing Portfolio	712	555
Housing Revenue Account	12,450	12,310
Leisure and Community Portfolio	1,533	1,569
Planning and Environment Portfolio	3,213	2,935
Policy and Resources Portfolio	5,769	4,536
Public Protection Portfolio	521	522
Streetscene Portfolio	1,836	2,077
Total income analysed on a segmental basis	27,077	25,351

Note 4 New Accounting Standards yet to be adopted

The Code requires the disclosure of information relating to the expected impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. This applies to the adoption of the following new or amended standards in the 2017/18 Code:

- Amendment to the reporting of pension fund scheme transition costs
- Amendment to the reporting of investment concentration

These are not expected to have a material effect on the Council's Statement of Accounts. The Code requires implementation from 1 April 2017 and there is therefore no impact on the 2016/17 Statement of Accounts.

Note 5 Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in note 1, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

Asset Reclassifications - The Council has made judgements on whether assets are classified as Investment Property, Heritage Asset or Property, Plant and Equipment. These judgements are based on the main reason that the Council is holding the asset. If the asset is used in the delivery of services or is occupied by third parties who are subsidised by the Council they are deemed to be Property, Plant and Equipment assets. If the asset has historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities and are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture it is deemed to be a Heritage Asset. If there is no subsidy and/or full market rent is being charged this would indicate that the asset is an Investment Property. The classification determines the valuation method to be used.

Lease Classifications - The Council has made judgements on whether its lease arrangements are operating leases or finance leases. These judgements are based on a series of tests designed to assess whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee. The results of the tests are taken "in the round" and a decision has been made. The accounting treatment for operating and finance leases is significantly different (see accounting policy on leases) and could have a significant effect on the accounts.

Contractual Arrangements - The Council has made judgements on whether its contractual arrangements contain embedded leases (i.e. arrangements that are not legally leases but take the form of payments in return for the use of specific assets).

Future Funding for Local Government - There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Council has determined that it is not yet necessary to consider the impairment of any assets for this reason, which would otherwise be necessary if facilities were required to close.

Providing for Potential Liabilities - The Council has made judgements about the likelihood of pending liabilities and whether a provision should be made or whether there is a contingent liability. The judgements are based on the degree of certainty around the results of pending legal actions.

Doubtful Debts Allowances - The Council has made judgements about the level of doubtful debts allowances that it needs to provide for. These judgments are based on historical experience of debtor defaults and what the Council believes to be a prudent but realistic level.

Group Accounts - The Council has made a judgement not to produce Group Accounts. The Portchester Crematorium Joint Committee (PCJC) is classified as a jointly controlled operation of the Council and under the Code the Council would normally recognise in its financial statements its share of PCJC's assets, liabilities, expenses and income. Group Accounts have not been produced as the differences between the Council's group and single entity accounts would be very minor.

Note 6 Assumptions made about the future and other 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 different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2017 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are explained in the table below.

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the service being delivered by the asset and the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases resulting in a fall in the carrying value of assets. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for all assets would increase by £52,000 for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. Note 15 provides details of the impact of changes to the key assumptions.
Financial Assets and Liabilities	Estimation of fair values for financial assets and liabilities are based on current lending rates for equivalent loans and investments. These are provided by the Council's treasury advisors.	Fair value estimates do not apply to instruments which mature with the next 12 months. The values are disclosed as a note to the accounts and do not impact on the primary statements.
Bad Debt Provision	The Council has made allowances for doubtful debts of £1.66 million in 2015/16 (2015/16 £1.7 million) based on what it believes to be a prudent but realistic level.	If collection rates were to deteriorate or improve, a 5% change would require an adjustment to the allowance of £83,000 (2015/16 £85,000).
Provisions	The Council has made provisions for outstanding insurance claims, accumulated absences and land charges. The calculation for accumulated absences is based on an average of annual leave accrued over the past 4 years and the total of flexi leave at year end.	A 10% increase or decrease in provisions would require an adjustment of £29,600 (2015/16 £28,300)
Business Rates Appeals Provision	Under the new business rates retention scheme, which came into effect on 1 April 2013, the Council has assumed some liability for refunding ratepayers who successfully appeal against the rateable value of their properties on the rating list. The estimate for the provision is based on software modelling and the latest list of outstanding rating list proposals provided by the Valuation Office Agency. The estimate looks at changes in comparable properties market trends and other valuation issues including the potential for certain proposals to be withdrawn.	The Council has made an allowance of £6.8 million (2015/16 £9.4 million) for these refunds within the Collection Fund. The Council's share of the provision is £2.7 million (2015/16 £3.76 million) which has reduced the amount of income that is distributed from the Collection Fund to the Council's General Fund. A 10% increase or decrease in the Council's share of the provision would require an adjustment of £271,000 (2015/16 £376,000).

Note 7 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulation

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

2016/17	General Fund Balance £'000	Ear-marked Reserves £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000
Capital Adjustment Account Adjustments							
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	2,360	-	1,569	-	-	-	(3,929)
Revaluation losses on property, plant and equipment	(660)	-	(12,932)	-	-	-	13,592
Revaluation of investment properties	1,724	-	(16)	-	-	-	(1,708)
Amortisation of intangible assets	18	-	5	-	-	-	(23)
Capital grants and contributions applied	(1,584)	-	(440)	-	-	(370)	2,394
Revenue Expenditure funded from capital under statute	618	-	-	-	-	-	(618)
Property written out on disposal	55	-	594	-	-	-	(649)
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	(159)	-	-	-	-	-	159
Capital expenditure charged to the General Fund and HRA Balances	(2,717)	-	(4,538)	-	-	-	7,255
Capital Grants Unapplied Account Adjustments							
Capital grants and contributions unapplied	(2,536)	-	-	-	-	2,536	-
Capital Receipts Reserve Adjustments							
Proceeds from disposal of property	-	-	(1,047)	-	1,047	-	-
Capital receipts applied	-	-	-	-	(1,986)	-	1,986
Housing capital receipts	(184)	-	-	-	187	-	(3)
Payments to the Government housing capital receipts pool	179	-	-	-	(179)	-	-
Major Repairs Reserve Adjustments							
Depreciation re-credited to HRA	-	-	(1,568)	1,568	-	-	-
Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	(1,585)	-	-	1,585
Pension Reserve Adjustments							
Net charges for retirement benefits	3,441	-	689	-	-	-	(4,130)
Employer's contribution to Pension Fund/directly to pensioners	(2,024)	-	(375)	-	-	-	2,399
Collection Fund Adjustment Account							
Collection Fund adjustment	(2,497)	-	-	-	-	-	2,497
Total Adjustments	(3,966)	-	(18,059)	(17)	(931)	2,166	20,807

2015/16	General Fund Balance £'000	Ear-marked Reserves £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000
Capital Adjustment Account Adjustments							
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	1,957	-	1,408	-	-	-	(3,365)
Revaluation losses on property, plant and equipment	(337)	-	(788)	-	-	-	1,125
Revaluation of investment properties	(482)	-	-	-	-	-	482
Amortisation of intangible assets	25	-	5	-	-	-	(30)
Capital grants and contributions applied	(943)	-	(1,033)	-	-	(2,400)	4,376
Revenue Expenditure funded from capital under statute	579	-	-	-	-	-	(579)
Property written out on disposal	64	-	810	-	-	-	(874)
Capital expenditure charged to the General Fund and HRA	(3,090)	-	(4,429)	-	-	-	7,519
Balances							
Capital Grants Unapplied Account Adjustments							
Capital grants and contributions unapplied	(1,101)	-	-	-	-	1,101	-
Capital Receipts Reserve Adjustments							
Proceeds from disposal of property	(300)	-	(1,384)	-	1,684	-	-
Capital receipts applied		-	-	-	(2,776)	-	2,776
Housing capital receipts	(29)	-	-	-	35	-	(6)
Payments to the Government housing capital receipts pool	199	-	-	-	(199)	-	-
Major Repairs Reserve Adjustments							
Depreciation re-credited to HRA	-	-	(1,407)	1,407	-	-	-
Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	(1,489)	-	-	1,489
Pension Reserve Adjustments							
Net charges for retirement benefits	3,886	-	714	-	-	-	(4,600)
Employer's contribution to Pension Fund/directly to pensioners	(2,242)	-	(404)	-	-	-	2,646
Collection Fund Adjustment Account							
Collection Fund adjustment	3,180	-	-	-	-	-	(3,180)
Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account							
Accumulated Absences adjustment	8	-	1	-	-	-	(9)
Total Adjustments	1,374	-	(6,507)	(82)	(1,256)	(1,299)	7,770

Note 8 Events after the Balance Sheet Date

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

Note 9 Grant Income

The Council credited the following grants and contributions to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Service Specific Revenue Grants and Contributions (included in Cost of Services)	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Department for Works and Pensions		
Rent Allowances Subsidy	12,809	13,049
Rent Rebates	6,717	6,699
Housing and Council Tax Benefit Administration	222	254
Discretionary Housing Payments	96	57
Department for Communities and Local Government		
Disabled Facilities Grant	568	331
NNDR Collection Allowance	142	142
Land Charges New Burdens Grant	8	105
Council Tax Support Administration	80	69
Homes and Communities Agency		
Welborne Capacity Funding	229	-
Daedalus Development	637	99
Hampshire County Council		
One Public Estate Grant	55	-
Community Development Grants	-	65
Environment Agency		
Coast Monitoring Grant	214	145
Other		
Portchester Crematorium	130	125
Whiteley Joint Fund	116	89
S106 Developer Contributions	108	181
Other Developer Contributions	-	418
Total	22,131	21,828
Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income		
	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Department for Communities and Local Government		
New Homes Bonus	2,068	1,654
Revenue Support Grant	828	1,449
Transition Grant	74	-
Council Tax Freeze Grant	-	62
Other Local Services Grant	-	4
Homes and Communities Agency		
National Affordable Housing Programme	440	1,032
Daedalus Development	-	47
Other		
Community Infrastructure Levy	2,536	1,102
Developer Contributions	785	558
Solent Local Enterprise Partnership	210	-
Public Health England	134	-
Total	7,075	5,908

Note 10 Audit Fees Payable

The Council has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts, certification of grant claims and statutory inspections and to non-audit services provided by the Council's external auditor, Ernst & Young LLP.

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
External audit services	48	48
Certification of grant claims and returns	11	16
Total	59	64

Note 11 Members' Allowances

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

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Basic Allowances	209	209
Special Responsibility Allowances	156	158
Superannuation and National Insurance	18	26
Travelling and Subsistence Allowances	5	6
Conference Expenses	1	1
Internet Rental Allowance	2	1
Total	391	401

Details of individual allowances including travel and subsistence are published in full on the Council's website at www.fareham.gov.uk.

Note 12 Remuneration of Staff

The number of employees, including senior officers (see note 13), whose remuneration, excluding employer's pension contributions, was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 was.

Remuneration Band	2016/17 Number of Employees	2015/16 Number of Employees
£50,000 - £54,999	3	6
£55,000 - £59,999	1	3
£60,000 - £64,999	4	5
£65,000 - £69,999	4	3
£70,000 - £74,999	3	1
£85,000 - £89,999	1	3
£90,000 - £94,999	2	1
£125,000 - £129,999	-	1
£145,000 - £149,999	1	-

Note 13 Senior Officer Emoluments

Post Title	Salary inc fees and allowances £	Expense Allowances £	Compensation for loss of office £	Total remuneration excl pension contributions £	Pension contributions £	Total remuneration incl pension contributions £
2016/17						
Chief Executive Officer (1)	144,577	604	-	145,181	16,539	161,720
Director of Planning and Regulation	88,895	145	-	89,040	11,645	100,685
Director of Finance and Resources	92,120	887	-	93,007	12,133	105,140
Director of Operations	92,120	309	-	92,429	12,068	104,497
	417,712	1,945	-	419,657	52,385	472,042
2015/16						
Chief Executive Officer (1)	128,710	744	-	129,454	16,375	145,829
Director of Planning and Regulation	84,934	166	-	85,100	11,126	96,226
Director of Community (2)	49,545	2,350	38,539	90,434	297,107	387,541
Director of Finance and Resources	88,015	568	-	88,583	11,595	100,178
Director of Operations	88,015	157	-	88,172	11,530	99,702
	439,219	3,985	38,539	481,743	347,733	829,476

Notes:

A Senior Officer is defined as an employee whose salary is more than £50,000 per year and undertakes a statutory role or has the power to direct or control the major activities of the Council. Senior Officers in this note relate to the Chief Executive Officer and his direct reports. Roles and responsibilities can be found on the Council's website at www.fareham.go.uk

- (1) Includes pay in respect of the Returning Officer role in elections.
- (2) Pension contributions relate to an early retirement charge and additional personal contribution as part of the compensation for loss of office.

Note 14 Termination Benefits

The Council terminated the contracts of a number of employees in 2016/17, incurring liabilities of £204,685 (£943,128 in 2015/16). The number of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below.

	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures		Total number of exit packages		Total cost of exit packages	
	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16
£0 - £20,000	-	-	14	19	14	19	£67,238	£163,164
£20,001 - £40,000	1	3	1	6	2	9	£62,816	£248,746
£40,001 - £60,000	-	1	-	3	-	4	-	£202,063
£60,001 - £80,000	1	-	-	-	1	-	£74,631	-
£320,001 - £340,000	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	£329,155
Total	2	4	15	29	17	33	£204,685	£943,128

Note 15 Pensions

Participation in Pension Schemes

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

The disclosures below relate to the following schemes:

- The Hampshire Pension Fund (Fund) which is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). The LGPS is a funded defined benefit plan with benefits earned up to 31 March 2014 being linked to final salary. Benefits after 31 March 2014 are based on a Career Average Revalued Earnings(CARE) scheme. Details of the benefits to be paid for the period covered by this disclosure are set out in the LGPS (Benefits, Membership and Contributions) Regulations 2007. The funded nature of the LGPS requires the Employer and its employees to pay contributions into the Fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets. Information on the framework for calculating contributions to be paid is set out in the LGPS Regulations 2013 and the Fund's Funding Strategy Statement. The contributions to be paid until the date the next actuarial valuation of the Fund is available are set out in the Rates and Adjustment Certificate. The Fund Administering Authority, Hampshire County Council is responsible for the governance of the Fund.
- Unfunded pension arrangements established by the Council. These are termination benefits made on a discretionary basis upon early retirement in respect of members of the LGPS. This is an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. However, there are no investment assets built up to meet these pension liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments as they eventually fall due.

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

Contributions for the Accounting Period Ending 31 March 2018

The Employer's regular contributions to the Fund for the accounting period ending 31 March 2018 are estimated to be £2.37 million. Additional contributions may also become due in respect of any employer discretions to enhance members' benefits in the Fund over the next accounting period. For the unfunded benefits scheme, for the accounting period ending 31 March 2018, the Employer expects to pay £0.21 million directly to beneficiaries.

Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits

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

	Funded Benefits		Unfunded Benefits	
	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:				
Cost of Services				
- Current service cost	2,450	2,650	-	-
- Past service cost	50	330	-	-
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure				
- Interest net defined benefit liability	1,530	1,520	100	100
(Surplus)/deficit on the provision of services	4,030	4,500	100	100
Other Charges to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:				
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising				
- Return on plan assets (in excess of)/below that recognised in net interest	(20,108)	1,547	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses due to				
- Changes in financial assumptions	29,120	(4,730)	263	(58)
- Changes in demographic assumptions	(2,080)	-	(80)	-
- Liability experience	210	(1,460)	20	(50)
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	7,142	(4,643)	203	(108)
Total Amount Recognised	11,172	(143)	303	(8)
Movement in Reserves Statement:				
Reversal of net charges made to the surplus/(deficit) in accordance with the Code	(4,030)	(4,500)	(100)	(100)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund				
Balance for pensions in year:				
Employers' contribution payable to scheme	(2,190)	(2,432)	-	-
Retirement benefits payable to pensioners	-	-	(209)	(213)

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

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

	Funded Benefits		Unfunded Benefits	
	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fair value of assets	109,690	88,512	-	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation	164,900	134,740	3,061	2,967
Funded status	(55,210)	(46,228)	-	-
Liability recognised on the Balance Sheet	(55,210)	(46,228)	(3,061)	(2,967)

The split of the defined benefit obligation at the last valuation date between the various categories of members was as follows:

Active members	29%
Deferred Pensioners	16%
Pensioners	55%

Reconciliation of Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme (Plan) Assets

	Funded Benefits		Unfunded Benefits	
	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Opening balance at 1 April	88,512	89,067	-	-
Interest income	2,980	2,820	-	-
Remeasurement gains and (losses)				
- Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in net interest expense	20,108	(1,547)	-	-
Contributions by the employer	2,190	2,432	209	213
Contributions by participants	720	690	-	-
Benefits paid	(4,820)	(4,950)	(209)	(213)
Closing balance at 31 March	109,690	88,512	-	-

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

	Funded Benefits		Unfunded Benefits	
	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Opening balance at 1 April	134,740	137,870	2,967	3,188
Current service cost	2,450	2,650	-	-
Interest expense	4,510	4,340	100	100
Contribution by participants	720	690	-	-
Remeasurement gains and (losses) on liabilities				
- Financial assumptions	29,120	(4,730)	263	(58)
- Demographic assumptions	(2,080)	-	(80)	-
- Experience	210	(1,460)	20	(50)
Benefits paid	(4,820)	(4,950)	(209)	(213)
Past service cost	50	330	-	-
Closing balance at 31 March	164,900	134,740	3,061	2,967

Local Government Pension Scheme Assets Comprised

The approximate split of assets for the Fund as a whole is shown in the table below. The assets allocated to the Employer in the Fund are notional and the assets are assumed to be invested in line with the investments of the Fund set out below for the purposes of calculating the return to be applied to those notional assets. The Fund is largely liquid and as a consequence there will be no significant restriction on realising assets if the situation arises.

The Administering Authority, Hampshire County Council, does not invest in property or assets related to itself. It is possible, however, that assets may be invested in shares relating to some of the private sector employers participating in the Fund, if it forms part of their balanced investment strategy.

	Asset split at 31 March 2017			Asset split at 31 March 2016
	% Quoted	% Unquoted	% Total	%
Equities	56.8	3.5	60.3	56.3
Property	0.5	6.0	6.5	8.2
Government Bonds	25.0	0.2	25.2	25.7
Corporate Bonds	1.4	-	1.4	2.1
Cash	3.4	-	3.4	4.7
Other	-	3.2	3.2	3
Total	87.1	12.9	100.0	100.0

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

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

Both the Local Government Pension Scheme and discretionary benefits liabilities have been assessed by Aon Hewitt Limited, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the Hampshire County Council Fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2016 for funded benefits and 31 March 2017 for unfunded benefits.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary in updating the latest valuation of the Fund for IAS19 purposes were:

	Funded Benefits 31 March		Unfunded Benefits 31 March	
	2017 % p.a	2016 % p.a	2017 % p.a	2016 % p.a
Mortality assumptions:				
Future lifetime from age 65 (aged 65 at accounting date)				
Men	24.0	24.6	24.0	24.6
Women	27.0	26.4	27.0	26.4
Future lifetime from age 65 (aged 45 at accounting date)				
Men	26.0	26.7	n/a	n/a
Women	29.3	28.7	n/a	n/a
Principal financial assumptions (% per annum)				
Discount rate	2.5	3.4	2.5	3.4
RPI inflation	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9
CPI inflation	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8
Pension increases	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8
Pension accounts revaluation rate	2.0	1.8	n/a	n/a
Salary increases	3.5	3.3	n/a	n/a

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The approximate impact of changing the key assumptions on the present value of the funded defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2017 and the projected service cost for the year ending 31 March 2018 is set out in the table below.

In each case, only the assumption mentioned is altered; all other assumptions remain the same. The sensitivity of unfunded benefits is not included on materiality grounds.

Discount rate assumption

	+0.1% p.a.	Base Figure	-0.1% p.a.
Adjustment to discount rate			
Present value of total obligation (£M)	161.98	164.90	167.88
% change in present value of total obligation	-1.80		1.80
Projected service cost (£M)	3.36	3.47	3.58
Approximate % change in projected service cost	-3.10		3.10

Rate of general increase in salaries

	+0.1% p.a.	Base Figure	-0.1% p.a.
Adjustment to salary increase rate			
Present value of total obligation (£M)	165.43	164.90	164.38
% change in present value of total obligation	0.30		-0.30
Projected service cost (£M)	3.47	3.47	3.47
Approximate % change in projected service cost	0		0

Rate of increase to pensions in payment and deferred pension assumptions

	+0.1% p.a.	Base Figure	-0.1% p.a.
Adjustment to pension rate increase			
Present value of total obligation (£M)	167.35	164.90	162.49
% change in present value of total obligation	1.50		-1.50
Projected service cost (£M)	3.58	3.47	3.36
Approximate % change in projected service cost	3.10		-3.10

Post retirement mortality assumption

	-1 year	Base Figure	+1 year
Adjustment to mortality age rating assumption			
Present value of total obligation (£M)	169.76	164.90	160.06
% change in present value of total obligation	2.90		-2.90
Projected service cost (£M)	3.59	3.47	3.35
Approximate % change in projected service cost	3.60		-3.60

Note 16 Property, Plant and Equipment

Valuation information

The Council's property portfolio has been revalued in accordance with the statement of accounting policies and to reflect the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

The portfolio was completely re-valued in 1998/99 by the Council's own valuer, D. M. Quinton BSc (Hons) FRICS. Since then it has been revalued on a rolling basis by the Council's own valuers K. Boothroyd BSc (Hons) MRICS, F Mackenzie MRICS and G. Lloyd FRICS; except for Council dwellings which were revalued as at April 2012 by Hellier Langston, chartered surveyors and have since then been revalued to 1 April 2016 and indexed to 31 March 2017 by K. Boothroyd BSc (Hons) MRICS

Various sites at Daedalus were revalued by P. Williams MRICS of Lambert Smith Hampton to 31 March 2017. The valuation presumes the site will be sold off although the Council has no intention to sell.

The table below shows the dates of the revaluation of non-current assets. Vehicles, plant, equipment and non-operational assets are valued at historic cost:

	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £'000	Total £'000
Historic	-	12,142	9,673	21,815
2012/13	-	1,241	-	1,241
2013/14	-	2,297	-	2,297
2014/15	-	15	-	15
2015/16	-	9,797	-	9,797
2016/17	121,604	57,316	-	178,920
Total	121,604	82,808	9,673	214,085

The figure for additions includes capital expenditure which substantially lengthens the life of the assets or substantially increases the market value.

Council dwellings were re-valued as at 1 April 2016 and indexed to 31 March 2017 (the previous valuation was as at 1 April 2015). The valuation takes into account the use for social housing, and assumes social housing tenanted value is 33% of vacant possession value.

Depreciation

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

Council Dwellings	50 years
Other Land and Buildings	3 to 60 years
Vehicles and Plant	2 to 10 years
Furniture and Equipment	3 to 20 years
Infrastructure	5 to 50 years

The Council calculates depreciation for dwellings by basing the calculation on the Existing Use Value for Social Housing and writing down the value of the buildings on a straight-line basis over the useful life of 50 years.

Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2017, the Council had entered into a number of contracts for the construction, purchase or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2017/18 and future years, budgeted to cost £1.7 million. Similar commitments at 31 March 2016 were £8.7 million. The major commitments are purchases of vehicles and improvements to community facilities.

Movement in Non-Current Assets 2016/17

	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £'000	Community Assets £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total £'000
Cost or Valuation								
At 1 April 2016	100,695	52,686	9,192	1,281	377	-	7,999	172,230
Additions	2,755	1,670	691	450	-	-	8,724	14,290
Revaluation increases/(decreases) to RR	-	18,588	-	-	-	-	-	18,588
Revaluation increases/(decreases) to SDPS	11,624	716	-	-	-	-	-	12,340
Derecognition – Disposals	(601)	-	(210)	-	-	-	-	(811)
Reclassified to/from Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements	7,131	9,148	-	-	-	-	(16,279)	-
At 31 March 2017	121,604	82,808	9,673	1,731	377	-	444	216,637
Depreciation and impairment								
At 1 April 2016	1,309	1,748	6,250	846	29	-	-	10,182
Depreciation Charge	1,468	1,590	810	50	3	-	-	3,921
Depreciation written out to RR	-	(2,084)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,084)
Depreciation written out to SDPS	(1,309)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,309)
Derecognition – Disposals	(8)	-	(155)	-	-	-	-	(163)
At 31 March 2017	1,460	1,254	6,905	896	32	-	-	10,547
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2017	120,144	81,554	2,768	835	345	-	444	206,090
At 31 March 2016	99,386	50,938	2,942	435	348	-	7,999	162,048

Movement in Non-Current Assets 2015/16

	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £'000	Community Assets £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total £'000
Cost or Valuation								
At 1 April 2015	92,855	52,046	9,112	1,281	377	10	5,351	161,032
Additions	2,594	791	850	-	-	-	9,087	13,322
Revaluation increases/(decreases) to RR	-	(71)	-	-	-	-	-	(71)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) to SDPS	(373)	261	-	-	-	-	-	(112)
Derecognition – Disposals	(820)	-	(770)	-	-	-	-	(1,590)
Reclassified to/from Held for Sale	-	(341)	-	-	-	-	-	(341)
Other movements	6,439	-	-	-	-	(10)	(6,439)	(10)
At 31 March 2016	100,695	52,686	9,192	1,281	377	-	7,999	172,230
Depreciation and impairment								
At 1 April 2015	1,238	1,097	6,227	786	26	-	-	9,374
Depreciation Charge	1,319	1,205	778	60	3	-	-	3,365
Depreciation written out to RR	-	(554)	-	-	-	-	-	(554)
Depreciation written out to SDPS	(1,238)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,238)
Derecognition – Disposals	(10)	-	(755)	-	-	-	-	(765)
At 31 March 2016	1,309	1,748	6,250	846	29	-	-	10,182
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2016	99,386	50,938	2,942	435	348	-	7,999	162,048
At 31 March 2015	91,617	50,949	2,885	495	351	10	5,351	151,658

RR = Revaluation Reserve

SDPS = Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services

The figures for Other Land & Buildings, Vehicles Plant & Equipment and Assets Under Construction include assets owned by the Housing Revenue Account. Details for these can be found on page 66 note 2.

Note 17 Investment Properties

The following items of income and expenditure have been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The Council's Investment Property portfolio has been re-valued in accordance with the statement of accounting policies by K. Boothroyd BSc (Hons) MRICS.

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Rental, sales income and service charges	(4,073)	(3,051)
Direct operating expenses	790	600
Net (gain)/loss	(3,283)	(2,451)

Movement in Fair Value of Investment Properties

	Value at 31 March 2016 £'000	Acquisitions £'000	Change in Value £'000	Re- classifications £'000	Value at 31 March 2017 £'000
Commercial	8,113	-	43	-	8,156
Leisure	1,024	-	71	-	1,095
Office	3,252	-	123	-	3,375
Other	2,623	-	(4)	-	2,619
Retail	29,323	11,786	(1,941)	-	39,168
Total	44,335	11,786	(1,708)	-	54,413

	Value at 31 March 2015 £'000	Acquisitions £'000	Change in Value £'000	Re- classifications £'000	Value at 31 March 2016 £'000
Commercial	8,037	-	76	-	8,113
Leisure	996	-	28	-	1,024
Office	3,638	-	(386)	-	3,252
Other	675	1,964	(26)	10	2,623
Retail	20,612	7,922	789	-	29,323
Total	33,958	9,886	481	10	44,335

Fair Value Measurement of Investment Properties

	Quoted prices in active markets Level 1 £'000	Other significant observable inputs Level 2 £'000	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £'000	Fair Value at 31 March 2017 £'000
Commercial	-	-	8,156	8,156
Leisure	-	-	1,095	1,095
Office	-	-	3,374	3,374
Other	-	-	2,618	2,618
Retail	-	-	39,170	39,170
Total	-	-	54,413	54,413

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

Note 18 Assets Held for Sale

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Balance at 1 April	341	48
Assets newly classified as held for sale:		
- Property, Plant and Equipment	-	341
Assets sold	-	(48)
Balance at 31 March	341	341

The asset currently held for sale is land at Daedalus.

Note 19 Impairment Losses

During 2016/17, the Council de-recognised impairment losses incurred and charged to the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services in earlier years of £11.02m. This relates to the increased revaluation of Council Dwellings, some car parks and the Daedalus Innovation Centre.

The Council also recognised impairment losses of £56,744. This related to the downward revaluation of Osborn Road multi-storey car park.

Note 20 Leases

Council as Lessee – Finance Leases

The Council has some assets under finance leases which are carried as Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property in the Balance Sheet at the following net amounts:

	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
Property, Plant and Equipment	10,075	8,122
Investment Property	5,228	5,243
Total	15,303	13,365

All properties are subject to the Council making peppercorn minimum lease payments. There are no contingent rents payable. None of the properties are subject to finance lease liabilities as premiums were paid at the inception of the lease.

Council as Lessor – Operating Leases

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

- For the provision of leisure facilities
- To provide accommodation for local businesses
- For income generation and capital appreciation

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

	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
Not later than one year	3,462	2,669
Later than one year and not later than five years	10,686	9,525
Later than five years	38,684	40,681
Total	52,832	52,875

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent rents on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2016/17, contingent rents of £0.63 million were receivable by the Council (2015/16 £0.93 million).

Note 21 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
Cash held by the Council	5	4
Bank current accounts	-	-
Short-term deposits with banks	6,001	2,857
Total cash and cash equivalent	6,006	2,861
Bank overdraft	(235)	(669)
Net cash and cash equivalent	5,771	2,192

Note 22 Short Term Debtors

	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
Central government bodies	658	1,369
Other local authorities	1,011	605
Other entities and individuals	6,437	4,148
Total	8,106	6,122
Provision for doubtful debts	(1,655)	(1,705)
Total	6,451	4,417

Note 23 Short Term Creditors

	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
Central government bodies	4,760	1,943
Other local authorities	1,601	1,464
Other entities and individuals	3,398	3,081
Total	9,759	6,488

Note 24 Provisions

	Balance at 1 April £'000	Provision in year £'000	Applied in year £'000	Balance at 31 March £'000
Business rate appeals	3,763	-117	934	2,712
Insurance	75	54	25	104
Employee related	188	188	188	188
Land charges	31	-	27	4
Total 2016/17	4,057	125	1,174	3,008
Total 2015/16	3,021	1,454	418	4,057

The business rate appeals provision is for refunding ratepayers who successfully appeal against the rateable value of their properties. The insurance provision is set up to meet certain known liabilities in respect of risks e.g. fire, explosion, storm, flood, burst pipes, impact. The employee related provision is used for accumulated absences due and the land charges provision is for personal searches litigation.

Note 25 Receipts in Advance

The Council has received a number of grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will, if not met, require the monies to be returned to the contributor. These mainly relate to developer contributions that have conditions in the form of time limits on them. The balances and movement on these are as follows:

	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
Balance at 1 April	7,680	8,796
Movements in year:		
Amounts received (with conditions)	3,236	1,731
Amounts recognised as income (conditions subsequently met):		
- Within Cost of Services	(1,488)	(1,226)
- Within Taxation and Non-Specific Grants	(1,569)	(1,621)
Balance at 31 March	7,859	7,680

	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
Receipts in Advance (Capital Grants)		
Leisure developer contributions	2,394	3,197
Affordable housing developer contributions	253	215
Other developer contributions	366	388
Homes and Communities Agency	2,674	2,717
Solent Local Enterprise Partnership	1,790	-
Other capital contributions	48	-
	7,525	6,517
Receipts in Advance (Revenue Grants)		
Homes and Communities Agency	265	860
Whiteley developer contributions	6	82
Other developer contributions	63	221
	334	1,163
Total Receipts in Advance	7,859	7,680

Note 26 Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund and HRA expenditure.

	1 April 2015 £'000	Transfers Out £'000	Transfers In £'000	31 March 2016 £'000	Transfers Out £'000	Transfers In £'000	31 March 2017 £'000
General Fund							
Major Repairs and Renewals	1,302	-	-	1,302	-	-	1,302
Other Earmarked Reserves	2,773	(295)	4,017	6,495	(3,135)	458	3,818
Earmarked Capital Reserve	6,265	(3,440)	2,772	5,597	(3,587)	3,026	5,036
	10,340	(3,735)	6,789	13,394	(6,722)	3,484	10,156
HRA							
Housing Repairs Account	1,000	-	500	1,500	-	-	1,500
Capital Development Fund	6,136	(3,400)	2,164	4,900	(3,544)	2,164	3,520
Leaseholder Repairs	200	-	3	203	(44)	-	159
	7,336	(3,400)	2,667	6,603	(3,588)	2,164	5,179
Total	17,676	(7,135)	9,456	19,997	(10,310)	5,648	15,335

Note 27 Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

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

The main items of capital expenditure on non-current assets during the year are shown below. Only a proportion of this expenditure led to an increase in the value of assets. Capital expenditure and financing for the year were as follows:

2015/16 £'000		2016/17 £'000
54,250	Opening Capital Finance Requirement	61,878
	Capital Investment	
13,322	Property, Plant and Equipment	14,309
9,886	Investment Properties	11,786
579	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	617
	Sources of Finance	
(2,776)	Capital Receipts	(1,986)
(4,375)	Government Grants and Other Contributions	(2,394)
	Sums set aside from revenue:	
(1,489)	HRA Major Repairs Reserve	(1,585)
(7,519)	Direct Revenue Contributions	(7,255)
-	Minimum Revenue Provision	(159)
61,878	Closing Capital Finance Requirement	75,211
	Explanation of movements in year	
7,628	Increase in underlying need to borrow	13,333

Note 28 Unusable Reserves

	31 March	
	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Revaluation Reserve	36,677	15,990
Capital Adjustment Account	149,170	129,086
Pensions Reserve	(58,271)	(49,194)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(417)	(2,914)
Accumulated Absences Account	(188)	(188)
	126,971	92,780

a) Revaluation Reserve

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

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

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

2015/16 £'000		2016/17 £'000
15,783	Balance at 1 April	15,990
1,299	Upward revaluation of assets	21,406
(817)	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(676)
482		19,646
(265)	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(43)
(10)	Accumulated gains on assets disposed or reclassified to Investment Properties	-
(275)	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	(43)
15,990	Balance at 31 March	36,677

b) 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.

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

2015/16 £'000		2016/17 £'000
115,894	Balance at 1 April	129,086
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
(3,365)	Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(3,929)
1,125	Revaluation losses on property, plant and equipment	13,592
(30)	Amortisation of intangible assets	(23)
(579)	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(618)
(873)	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(649)
112,172		137,459
(3)	Amount credited to Capital Receipts Reserve relating to part repayment of principal on long term debtor	(3)
11	Cumulative (gains)/losses on assets sold or reclassified as Investment Properties	-
265	Adjustment amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	43
112,445	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	137,499
Capital financing applied in the year		
2,776	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	1,986
1,489	Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	1,585
4,375	Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	2,394
-	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	159
7,519	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	7,255
16,159		150,878
482	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(1,708)
129,086	Balance at 31 March	149,170

c) 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 however, statutory arrangements require that benefits are financed as the Council makes contributions to pension fund.

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.

2015/16 £'000		2016/17 £'000
(51,992)	Balance at 1 April	(49,194)
4,752	Actuarial gains or losses on pension assets and liabilities	(7,346)
(4,600)	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	(4,130)
2,646	Employers' pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	2,399
(49,194)	Balance at 31 March	(58,271)

d) Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

2015/16 £'000		2016/17 £'000
267	Balance at 1 April	(2,914)
(46)	Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(115)
(3,135)	Amount by which NDR income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from NDR calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	2,612
(2,914)	Balance at 31 March	(417)

Note 29 Financial Instruments

The borrowings and investments disclosed in the Balance Sheet are made up of the following categories of financial instruments:

	Long Term		Current	
	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
Borrowing at Amortised Cost	40,000	40,000	1,835	4,826
Trade Creditors	-	-	5,808	2,879
Financial Liabilities	40,000	40,000	7,643	7,705
Loans and Receivables	-	3,000	14,838	29,421
Mortgages	69	72	-	-
Trade Debtors	-	-	6,608	2,025
Financial Assets	69	3,072	21,446	31,446

All borrowing is on fixed terms and shown at amortised cost.

All investments and cash and cash equivalents are classified as Loans and Receivables carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. The accrued interest at 31 March 2017 of £68,964 is included within the current total investment outstanding of £14,838,000.

Debtors and creditors and other balance sheet items that arise under contract from the Council's powers and duties are classified as financial instruments and carried at amortised cost, although debtors and creditors arising from council tax, NDR, government grants etc. are excluded.

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

The fair value of each class of financial instrument is carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments.

The fair values of long term financial instruments are as follows:

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016	
	Balance Sheet £'000	Fair Value £'000	Balance Sheet £'000	Fair Value £'000
Borrowing	40,000	54,321	40,000	45,193
Loans and Receivables	-	-	3,000	3,045

The fair value of the borrowing is higher than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the prevailing rates at the Balance Sheet date. This shows a notional future loss (based on economic conditions at 31 March 2017) arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders above current market rates.

The fair value of the loans and receivables is higher than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of investments includes fixed rate loans where the rate receivable is higher than the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date. This shows a notional future gain (based on economic conditions at 31 March 2017) attributable to the commitment to receive interest above current market rates.

Movements in the fair value during the life of mortgages are not recognised.

Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

Liquidity Risk

The Council manages its liquidity position through the setting and approval of prudential indicators and the treasury and investment strategy (approved by full Council on 28 April 2016) and through cash flow management which seeks to ensure that cash is available when needed.

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

The maturity analysis of financial assets is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2017 £'000	As at 31 March 2016 £'000
Maturity of Investments		
Less than 3 months	8,797	18,316
3 to 6 months	6,041	7,070
6 months to 1 year	-	4,017
1 to 2 years	-	3,018
Total	14,838	32,421

All other trade debtors are due to be received in less than one year.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers. This risk is minimised through the annual investment strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria. It also considers maximum amounts and time limits in respect of each financial institution.

The following analysis shows the gross credit exposure by credit rating of the Council's investments as at 31 March 2017.

Rating Category	£'000
AAA or equivalent	6,001
AA or equivalent	-
A or equivalent	7,050
BBB or equivalent	1,787
Total	14,838

The Council's financial liabilities and assets, other than investments, all relate to non-rated organisations.

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its £14.8 million investments in financial institutions cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all of the Council's deposits, but there was no evidence as at the 31 March 2017 that this was likely to crystallise.

Although the fair value of trade debtors is taken to be the billed amount as they are receivable within 12 months, the Council does make significant provision for unpaid debts (£285,078 as at 31 March 2017, £306,430 as at 31 March 2016). Trade debtors include outstanding sundry debts and other trade debts. Based on the age of outstanding sundry debts, the bad debt provision is as shown in the following table:

Sundry Debtors Age Analysis	Amount Outstanding as at 31 March 2017		Bad Debt Provision		Amount Outstanding as at 31 March 2016		Bad Debt Provision	
	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	
Less than 1 year old	2,176	2	47		681	1	6	
1 and 2 years old	33	45	15		75	30	22	
2 and 3 years old	53	64	34		50	60	30	
More than 3 years old	199	95	189		261	95	248	
Total	2,461		285		1,067		306	

Market Risk

The Council does not have any variable rate investments or borrowings and is therefore not prone to any gains or losses arising from movements in interest rates or market prices.

Note 30 Trust Funds

The Council administers a trust fund in relation to a legacy left by Miss W. N. Cocks. The terms of the charity scheme provide that income from the Cocks bequest can be used to further the work of Westbury Manor Museum and for such other charitable purposes for the benefit of the inhabitants of Fareham as the trustee (the Council) shall from time to time think fit.

The fund is invested with the Council. It does not represent assets of the Council and is not included in the Balance Sheet. The capital value of the fund is £287,244 at 31 March 2017.

In 2016/17, the fund's income was £1,097 and there was no expenditure. (In 2015/16, the fund's income was £1,327 and there was no expenditure). The fund's only asset was investments with the Council of £287,244 and it had no liabilities.

Further details of the fund can be obtained from the Council's Director of Finance and Resources at the Civic Offices.

The Council also administers six minor charity funds of which it is sole trustee. Details most recently reported to the Charities Commission are shown in the table below. A significant proportion of the income is contributed by the Council.

	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Assets
Sarisbury Recreation Ground	12	12	Land
Swanwick Lane Recreation Ground	3	3	Land
King George V Playing Fields	3	3	Land
Crofton Recreation Ground	20	20	Land
Titchfield Recreation Ground	18	18	Land
Hook and Warsash Allotments	-	-	Land

The Reporting Accountant for the Cocks Bequest and Sarisbury, Crofton and Titchfield recreation grounds is Mr N R Wood ACMA CGMA.

Note 31 Related Party Transactions

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

Central Government

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the Council as it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides a significant proportion of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from government departments are shown in note 9.

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. During 2016/17, there were no material related party transactions between the Council and Council Members. Any declarations of interest are recorded in the Register of Member's Interests which is open to public inspection. The total of members' allowances paid in 2016/17 is shown in note 11.

Chief Officers

Chief Officers have the ability to influence the Council. During 2016/17, there were no material related party transactions between the Council and Chief Officers.

Portchester Crematorium Joint Committee

The Portchester Crematorium Joint Committee (PCJC) is a jointly controlled operation of the Council. The PCJC manages the operations of Portchester Crematorium. The Joint Committee is represented equally by the four constituent authorities, Fareham Borough Council, Gosport Borough Council, Havant Borough Council and Portsmouth City Council.

Fareham Borough Council's share of the net assets of PCJC is £1,960,408 (2015/16 £1,904,500). In 2016/17, PCJC paid a contribution of £130,000 to the Council (£125,000 in 2015/16). The PCJC has an investment policy of placing all surplus funds with the Council. At 31 March 2017, £1,541,000 was invested with the Council (£1,332,800 at 31 March 2016).

Fareham and Gosport Building Control Partnership

The Fareham and Gosport Building Control Partnership provides building control services to Fareham and Gosport Borough Council and Portsmouth City Council. The Partnership between Fareham and Gosport has been in operation since 2003, with Portsmouth coming into the Partnership in 2015/16. During 2016/17, the Partnership charged Gosport Borough Council £108,086 (2015/16 £132,923) and Portsmouth City Council £110,786 (2015/16 £82,986) for statutory building control services. The Partnership has a policy of dividing generated surpluses between the authorities based on fee generating work in each Authority area. At 31 March 2017, the balance of retained surpluses for future investment in the service was £134,911 for Fareham Borough Council, £80,007 for Gosport Borough Council and £32,723 for Portsmouth City Council.

Fareham and Gosport Environmental Health Partnership

The Fareham and Gosport Environmental Health Partnership provides environmental health services to both Fareham and Gosport Borough Council. The Partnership came into operation in 2014/15. During 2016/17, the Partnership charged Gosport Borough Council £677,837 (2015/16 £674,679) for statutory environmental health services. The Partnership has a policy of sharing expenditure (excluding internal recharges) on a 50/50 basis. All income is retained by the relevant authority.

Note 32 Contingent Liabilities

During 1992/93, the Council's insurers MMI Limited ceased taking new business. In November 2012, the decision was made to trigger the Scheme of Arrangement whereby a proportion of claims paid may be clawed back. The Scheme Administrator, Ernst & Young LLP, determined that a Levy rate of 15% of the value of outstanding claims of £148,000 was required. A £22,000 levy was paid during 2013/14 and a further 10% levy of £15,000 was paid in 2015/16. There is a contingent liability of £111,000 for the remaining balance.

Note 33 Cash Flow Statement - Operating Activities (Interest)

Operating activities within the Cash Flow Statement include the following cash flows relating to interest:

2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000
312	433
(1,405)	(1,405)
(1,093)	(972)

Note 34 Cash Flow Statement - Adjust net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements

2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000
3,365	3,929
(1,125)	(13,592)
30	23
(552)	1,517
(70)	161
2,648	(1,761)
(48)	(49)
1,954	1,731
873	649
545	659
7,620	(6,733)

Note 35 Cash Flow Statement - Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities

2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000
(2,847)	(3,056)
-	21,000
(1,684)	(1,205)
(4,531)	16,739

Note 36 Accounting Policies

This note sets out the accounting policies followed in compiling the Council's accounts. The aim of the statement is to explain the basis of the figures in the accounts and to disclose policies that are significant and relevant to the Council.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2016/17 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2017. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, which those Regulations require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices.

These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2016/17, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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

ACCRUALS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

With the exception of the Cash Flow Statement the accounts are drawn up on the basis that financial transactions are accounted for in the year that it takes place, not necessarily when cash payments are made or received. In particular:

- Fees, charges and rents are due from customers and income from the provision of services are accounted for as income at the date the Council provides the relevant goods or services i.e. when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- Supplies and services expenditure is 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.
- Capital works are charged as expenditure when they are completed, and are carried as Assets under Construction on the Balance Sheet until the asset is brought into use.
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for 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 income 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. Exceptions to this relate to utility bills and other similar payments which do not vary significantly between years and are charged at the date of payment rather than being apportioned between financial years. Also, small amounts outstanding at year end are treated on a payments basis. In total, these do not have a material effect on the year's accounts.
- Where it is doubtful that debts will be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.
- Income and expenditure are credited and debited to the relevant service revenue account, unless they properly represent capital receipts or capital expenditure.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours and are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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

EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

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

PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS 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.

CHARGES TO REVENUE FOR NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Service revenue accounts, 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 assets attributable to the service.

The Council is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. These amounts are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance by way of an adjusting transaction within the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserve Statement for the difference between the two.

COUNCIL TAX AND NON-DOMESTIC RATES

Billing authorities act as agents, collecting council tax and non-domestic rates (NDR) on behalf of the major preceptors (including government for NDR) and, as principals, collecting council tax and NDR for themselves. Billing authorities are required by statute to maintain a separate fund (i.e. the Collection Fund) for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of council tax and NDR. Under the legislative framework for the Collection Fund, billing authorities, major preceptors and central government share proportionately the risks and rewards that the amount of council tax and NDR collected could be less or more than predicted.

Accounting for Council Tax and NDR

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

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

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Benefits Payable during Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave 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 and accrued flexible working hours earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the Council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Council recognises costs for a restructuring.

Post-Employment Benefits (Retirement Pensions)

Most employees of the Council are members of the Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Hampshire County Council. The scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions) earned as employees worked for the Council and other relevant bodies.

The liabilities of the pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet based on an actuarial valuation. Full details of the valuation method are shown in note 14 to the core financial statements.

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:** This is 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-measurement 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 Hampshire County Council pension fund:** Cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are transfers to and from the 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 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.

EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the date of the Balance Sheet and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. There are two types of event:

- Adjusting events - those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the Balance Sheet date - for this type of event the accounts are adjusted to reflect such events.
- Non-adjusting events - those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the Balance Sheet date - for this type of event the accounts are not adjusted to reflect such events. However, where the event 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 authorised for issue are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and are carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. In most cases the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified as loans and receivables which are initially measured at their fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the loans that the Council has made, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Government grants and third party contributions and donations are recognised as due to the Council when there is reasonable assurance that the Council will comply with the conditions attached to the payments, and the grants or contributions will be received.

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

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

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

Business Improvement District

A Business Improvement District (BID) scheme applies to the Segensworth area and its business community. The boundary of the BID covers 90% of Fareham and 10% of Winchester Council areas. The scheme is funded by a BID levy paid by non-domestic ratepayers. The annual levy for both councils is collected by the Council and transferred directly to the Segensworth Business Forum to fund projects identified by the business community.

Community Infrastructure Levy

The Council has elected to charge a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The levy will be charged on new builds (chargeable developments for the Council) with appropriate planning consent. The Council charges for and collects the levy, which is a planning charge. The income from the levy will be used to fund a number of infrastructure projects (these include transport and flood defences) to support the development of the area.

CIL is received without outstanding conditions; it is therefore recognised at the commencement date of the chargeable development in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with the accounting policy for government grants and contributions set out above. CIL charges will be largely used to fund capital expenditure.

HERITAGE ASSETS

Heritage Assets are assets which have historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities and are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture.

Heritage assets shall normally be recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. Where it is not practicable to obtain a valuation at a cost which is commensurate with the benefits to users of the financial statements, heritage assets shall be measured at historical cost (less any accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses). Where there is no historical cost information, it will not be recognised in the Balance Sheet but, where material, will be described in the notes to the accounts.

An assessment is made as to whether the asset has an infinite or limited economic life. If it is a limited economic life then it is depreciated on a straight line basis over that term.

The Council does not have a programme to dispose of Heritage Assets as they are being held and maintained for the benefit of future generations.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Expenditure on assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Council (e.g. software licences) is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the Council.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are not re-valued, as the fair value (i.e. estimated market value) of the assets cannot be determined by reference to an active market. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

INVENTORIES AND LONG TERM CONTRACTS

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at cost as this is not materially different from the recommended practice of carrying them at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

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

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value. Investment properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

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

LEASES

Leases are classified as either finance leases or operating leases. A finance lease is any arrangement where substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment transfer from the lessor to the lessee. Leases that do not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards are classified as operating leases.

Where an arrangement includes both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification.

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

The Council as Lessee – Finance Leases

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

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

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

The Council as Lessee – Operating Leases

The Council does not have any material operating leases where the Council is lessee.

The Council as Lessor – Finance Leases

The Council does not have any finance leases where the Council is lessor.

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 in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Credits are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (e.g. there is a premium paid at the commencement of the lease). Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease are added to the carrying amount of the relevant asset and charged as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

OVERHEADS AND SUPPORT SERVICES

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

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

Recognition

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

A de-minimus level of £10,000 is applied to capital expenditure. Any expenditure on property, plant or equipment below this amount is not recorded as an asset.

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

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

- Land and buildings are measured at current value. This means Existing Use Value (EUV) for non-specialised properties or Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) for specialised properties.
- Infrastructure assets are measured at depreciated historical cost.
- Community assets and assets under construction are measured at historical cost.
- Council dwellings are measured at current value, determined using the basis of Existing Use Value for Social Housing (EUV-SH).

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

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

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

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

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

Impairment

Assets are assessed at each year-end for impairment. Where there is impairment and the amount is estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- council dwellings – calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the property (excluding land value) as estimated by the valuer
- other buildings - straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment - straight-line allocation over the useful life of the asset, as advised by a suitably qualified officer
- infrastructure - straight-line allocation over individually assessed life for each asset.

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

Componentisation of an asset will be considered where:

- The carrying value of an asset is greater than £1 million and
- A component is at least 20% of the carrying value of the asset.

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

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

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

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

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

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of receipts relating to a housing disposal is payable to the Government. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment. Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council a financial obligation that probably requires settlement but where the timing and amount of settlement is uncertain. Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

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

Contingent Liabilities

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

Contingent Assets

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the Council a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council. Contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts where it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

RESERVES

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

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

REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE

Expenditure incurred during the year, that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset, is 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 reverses out the amounts charged, so there is no impact on the level of council tax.

VAT

Income and expenditure excludes any amounts related to VAT to the extent that they are recoverable from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.



4. Supplementary Accounts and Explanatory Notes

Housing Revenue Account - Income and Expenditure Statement

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

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Income		
Gross rent income		
- Dwellings	(11,233)	(11,197)
- Other	(318)	(273)
Charges for services and facilities	(964)	(820)
Contributions towards expenditure	(25)	(25)
Total income from service	(12,540)	(12,315)
Expenditure		
Repairs and maintenance	4,541	4,027
Supervision and management	2,645	2,511
Rents, rates, taxes and other charges	44	35
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets (note 7)	(11,359)	624
Debt management expenses	27	34
Provision for doubtful debts	130	(42)
Total expenditure on service	(3,972)	7,189
Net Expenditure or Income of HRA Services as included in the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(16,512)	(5,126)
HRA service share of corporate and democratic core	147	160
Net Expenditure for HRA Services	(16,365)	(4,966)
Gain on sale of HRA non-current assets	(453)	(574)
Change in fair value of Investment Properties	(16)	-
Interest payable	1,795	1,857
Interest receivable	(110)	(129)
Pension interest cost	272	252
Capital grants and contributions receivable	(440)	(1,033)
(Surplus) or Deficit for Year on HRA Services	(15,317)	(4,593)

Movement on the HRA Statement

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Balance on the HRA at the end of previous year	(3,688)	(4,870)
(Surplus) or Deficit for year on HRA Income and Expenditure Statement	(15,317)	(4,593)
Remove gain on sale of HRA non-current assets	453	574
Pension reserve contributions	(314)	(310)
Difference between any other item of income and expenditure determined in accordance with the Code and determined in accordance with statutory HRA requirements	-	(1)
Capital expenditure charged to revenue	4,537	4,429
Transfers to/from Major Repairs Reserve	1,569	1,407
Transfers to/from Capital Adjustment Account	11,814	408
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute	18,059	6,507
Net (increase) or decrease before transfers to or from the reserves	2,742	1,914
Transfer to/(from) reserves	(1,424)	(732)
(Increase) or decrease in year on the HRA	1,318	1,182
Surplus Carried Forward	(2,370)	(3,688)

The total surplus carried forward excludes balances of:

- Repairs Account
- Leaseholder Repairs Reserve
- HRA Capital Grants Unapplied
- Capital Development Fund

These are included within the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account

Note 1 Housing Stock

The Council's housing stock, including shared ownership properties, was made up as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Houses	794.75	799.75
Flats	1,465.00	1,414.00
Bungalows	166.00	166.00
	2,425.75	2,379.75

During the year 10 homes were sold under the right to buy scheme and two shared-owner properties were fully acquired by their owners. 2016/17 also saw the completion of the new 35 bed Sylvan Court Sheltered Housing scheme and 16 new flats in Palmerston Avenue.

Note 2 Value of Housing Revenue Account Property

Council dwellings have been valued in their current use with an allowance for the right to buy. The vacant possession value at 1 April 2016 and indexed to 31 March 2017 is £353.4 million. The difference in valuation is the economic cost to the government of providing council housing at less than open market rents.

The table below details the opening and closing values of the various classes of HRA assets. It also shows the various movements in values resulting from additions, disposals, revaluations, impairments and reclassification of the assets.

Movement in Values 2016/17	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Plant and Equipment £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total £'000
Cost or Valuation					
At 1 April 2016	100,695	4,760	87	2,792	108,334
Additions	2,755	-	-	3,984	6,739
Revaluation Increases/(decreases) to RR	-	252	-	-	252
Revaluation Increases/(decreases) to SDPS	11,624	-	-	-	11,624
Derecognition - Disposals	(601)	-	-	-	(601)
Other reclassifications	7,131	(355)	-	(6,776)	-
At 31 March 2017	121,604	4,657	87	-	126,348
Depreciation and Impairment					
At 1 April 2016	1,309	87	4	-	1,400
Depreciation Charge	1,468	93	8	-	1,569
Depreciation written out to RR	-	(87)	-	-	(87)
Depreciation written out to SDPS	(1,309)	-	-	-	(1,309)
Derecognition - Disposals	(8)	-	-	-	(8)
At 31 March 2017	1,460	93	12	-	1,565
Net Book Value					
At 31 March 2017	120,144	4,564	75	-	124,783
At 31 March 2016	99,386	4,673	83	2,792	106,934

Movement in Values 2015/16	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Plant and Equipment £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total £'000
Cost or Valuation					
At 1 April 2015	92,855	4,513	38	4,917	102,323
Additions	2,594	31	49	4,314	6,988
Revaluation Increases/(decreases) to RR	-	292	-	-	292
Revaluation Increases/(decreases) to SDPS	(373)	(76)	-	-	(449)
Derecognition - Disposals	(820)	-	-	-	(820)
Other reclassifications	6,439	-	-	(6,439)	-
At 31 March 2016	100,695	4,760	87	2,792	108,334
Depreciation and Impairment					
At 1 April 2015	1,238	82	-	-	1,320
Depreciation Charge	1,319	87	3	-	1,409
Depreciation written out to RR	-	(82)	1	-	(81)
Depreciation written out to SDPS	(1,238)	-	-	-	(1,238)
Derecognition - Disposals	(10)	-	-	-	(10)
At 31 March 2016	1,309	87	4	-	1,400
Net Book Value					
At 31 March 2016	99,386	4,673	83	2,792	106,934
At 31 March 2015	91,617	4,431	35	4,917	101,000

RR = Revaluation Reserve

SDPS = Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services

Note 3 Major Repairs Reserve

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Balance at 1 April	-	82
Receipts in year	1,592	1,408
Used in year	(1,585)	(1,490)
Balance at 31 March	7	-

Note 4 Housing Repairs Account

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Balance at 1 April	1,500	1,000
Contribution from HRA	4,454	3,944
Other Income	87	4
Expenditure	(4,585)	(3,945)
Transfer from HRA	-	500
Transfer to Reserve	44	(3)
Balance at 31 March	1,500	1,500

Note 5 Capital Financing

The financing of capital expenditure on HRA property during the year is shown below. Only a proportion of this expenditure led to an increase in the value of assets and the remainder maintains the value of assets by keeping them in good repair.

	Houses and Flats £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total £'000
Capital Receipts	176	-	176
Government Grants	-	440	440
Major Repairs Reserve	1585	-	1,585
Revenue Contributions	993	3,544	4,537
Expenditure in 2016/17	2,754	3,984	6,738

Note 6 Capital Receipts

Capital receipts from the sale of HRA property in 2016/17 were £1.05 million (£1.38 million in 2015/16).

Note 7 Depreciation and Impairment

		2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Depreciation	Dwellings	1,468	1,319
	Garages	93	87
	Plant and Equipment	8	1
	Total	1,569	1,407
Amortisation	Intangible Asset	5	5
Impairment	Dwellings	-	4,062
Revaluation Gain	Dwellings	(12,933)	(4,850)
Total Charge		(11,359)	624

For 2016/17, there has been a 1% increase to 33% for the adjustment factor applied to the market value of properties to derive the Existing Use-Social Housing Valuation and there has been an increase in market values. This is represented by the revaluation gain.

Note 8 Arrears

At 31 March 2017, arrears were 3.66% of the gross income due in the year. 2016/17 and 2015/16 were both 52 week rent years. The arrears figures are as follows:

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Arrears as at 31 March	473	367
Gross Income	12,905	12,083
Provision for Uncollectable Rents	369	294
Arrears as a percentage of gross income	3.66%	3.04%

Collection Fund

This statement represents the transactions of the Collection Fund, a statutory fund separate from the General Fund of the Council. The Collection Fund accounts independently for income relating to council tax and non-domestic rates on behalf of those bodies (including the Council's own General Fund) for whom the income has been raised. The costs of administering collection are accounted for in the General Fund.

	Council Tax £'000	Business Rates £'000	2016/17 Total £'000	2015/16 Total £'000
Income				
Council Tax (notes 1 and 2)				
Billed to Taxpayers	61,064	-	61,064	58,486
Non-Domestic Rates - Due (note 3)	-	40,770	40,770	41,540
Transitional Protection Payments	-	(34)	(34)	(24)
Family Annexes Grant	-	-	-	-
Total Income	61,064	40,736	101,800	100,002
Expenditure				
Collection Fund Surplus/(Deficit) in Previous Year				
Central Government	-	(1,867)	(1,867)	1,769
Fareham Borough Council	136	(1,494)	(1,358)	1,491
Hampshire County Council	1,008	(336)	672	879
Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire	153	-	153	84
Hampshire Fire and Rescue	60	(38)	22	68
	1,357	(3,735)	(2,378)	4,291
Precepts, Demands and Shares				
Central Government	-	20,150	20,150	21,360
Fareham Borough Council	6,100	16,121	22,221	22,925
Hampshire County Council	45,336	3,627	48,963	47,051
Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire	6,740	-	6,740	6,550
Hampshire Fire and Rescue	2,629	403	3,032	2,982
	60,805	40,301	101,106	100,868
Charges to the Collection Fund				
Cost of Collection Allowance	-	142	142	142
Increase/(Decrease) in Appeals Provision	-	(2,627)	(2,627)	2,804
Increase/(Decrease) in Bad Debt Provision	59	202	261	181
	59	(2,283)	(2,224)	3,127
Total Expenditure	62,221	34,283	96,504	108,286
Fund balance brought forward at 1 April	900	(7,511)	(6,611)	1,673
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	(1,157)	6,453	5,296	(8,284)
Fund balance carried forward at 31 March	(257)	(1,057)	(1,315)	(6,611)

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

Note 1 Council Tax

Council Tax income derives from the charges raised according to the value of residential properties, classified into eight valuation bands estimating 1 April 1991 values for this purpose. Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required from the Collection Fund by Hampshire County Council, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire, Hampshire Fire and Rescue Authority and the Council for the forthcoming year and dividing this by the council tax base. The council tax base is the total number of properties in each band adjusted by a proportion to convert the number to a Band D equivalent and adjusted for discounts 42,005 for 2016/17 (41,630 for 2015/16). This basic amount of council tax for a Band D property is multiplied by the proportion specified for the particular band to give an individual amount due.

The basic amount of Council Tax for a Band D property was:

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Fareham Borough Council	145.22	140.22
Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire	160.46	157.33
Hampshire Fire and Rescue	62.60	61.38
Hampshire County Council	1,079.28	1,037.88
Total	1,447.56	1,396.81

Note 2 Non-Domestic Rates (NDR)

NDR is organised on a national basis. The Government specifies a rate in the £ (in 2016/17, 48.4p for small businesses and 49.7p for large; in 2015/16, 48.0p for small businesses and 49.3p for large) and, subject to the effects of transitional arrangements, local businesses pay rates calculated by multiplying their rateable value by that amount. The Council is responsible for collecting rates due from the ratepayers in its area. The rateable value at 31 March 2017 was £100,614,701 (£100,268,147 as at 31 March 2016). This rateable value is based on the valuation list effective from 1 April 2010.

Until 2012/13 the proceeds were paid into an NDR pool administered by the Government. The Government re-distributed the sums paid into the pool back to local authorities' General Funds on the basis of a fixed amount per head of population.

In 2013/14 a new system of Retained Business Rates was introduced, changing the way in which this funding stream is received. The Council collects business rates due in the usual way, but instead of paying it all over to the national pool, 50% is paid to Central Government, 9% to Hampshire County Council, 1% to Hampshire Fire and Rescue Authority and 40% is retained by the Council.

At the end of the year the Council compares its 40% retained rates income with the Business Rates Baseline set at the start of the system (based on rates collected up to 2011/12) and the Baseline funding level for the financial year. For 2016/17, the Business Rates Baseline was £17,039,769 (2015/16 £16,898,945) and the Baseline funding level was £1,765,033 (2015/16 £1,750,447).

Note 3 Collection Fund Balance

The Collection Fund balance for 2016/17 was a deficit of £1.3 million (a deficit of £6.6 million in 2015/16) which is included within the Balance Sheet. The amounts in respect of Fareham Borough Council are contained within the reserves section of the Balance Sheet and amounts due to the other major preceptors are shown within creditors.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accruals

The concept that income and expenditure are recognised as they are earned or incurred, not as money is received or paid.

Actuarial Gains and Losses

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

Amortised Cost

The amortised cost of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument is measured at initial recognition (usually cost) less any repayments of principal or reduction for impairment, or any adjustment for the difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount. Examples include adjustments for transaction costs or deferred interest payments that are required to be spread over the life of the instrument.

Carrying Amount

The amount at which an asset is recognised after deducting any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Community Assets

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

Contingency

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

Corporate and Democratic Core

The Corporate and Democratic Core is comprised of Democratic Representation and Management which includes corporate policy making and all other member-based activities and Corporate Management which includes activities and costs that related to the general running of the Council.

Current Service Costs (Pensions)

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

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 contributions payable, and the benefits are not directly related to the scheme investments. The scheme may be funded or unfunded.

Depreciation

The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful amount.

Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC)

A method of valuation which provides the current cost of replacing an asset with its modern equivalent asset less deductions for physical deterioration and relevant forms of obsolescence and optimisation.

Discretionary Benefits

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

Exceptional Items

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

Expected rate of return on pensions assets

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

Fair Value

The price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measure date

Finance Lease

A lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Title may or may not eventually be transferred.

Government Grants

Assistance by government and inter-government agencies and similar bodies, whether local, national or international, in the form of cash or transfers of assets to an Council in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the Council.

Heritage Assets

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

Historical Cost

The carrying amount of an asset as at 1 April 2007 or at the date of acquisition, whichever is the later, and adjusted for subsequent depreciation or impairment (if applicable).

Infrastructure Assets

Non-current assets that are inalienable, expenditure on which is recoverable only by continued use of the asset created. Examples of infrastructure assets are highways and footpaths.

Interest Cost (Pensions)

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

Investments (Non Pensions Fund)

A long-term investment is an investment that is intended to be held for use on a continuing basis in the activities of the Council. That is, where the intention is to hold the investment is for the long term, or where the Council's ability to dispose of the investment is restricted. Investments, other than those related to the pension fund, that do not meet the above criteria are classified as current assets.

Investments (Pensions Fund)

The investments of the Pensions Fund will be accounted for in the statements for that Fund. However, authorities participating in the fund are also required to disclose the attributable share of pension scheme assets associated with their underlying obligations.

Investment Properties

Interest in land and/or buildings in respect of which construction work and development have been completed and which are held for their investment potential, any rental income being negotiated at arm's length.

Material

Omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the decisions or assessments of users made on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the nature or size of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The nature or size of the item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor.

Net Book Value

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

Net Current Replacement Cost

The cost of replacing or recreating the particular asset in its existing condition and in its existing use, i.e. the cost of its replacement or of the nearest equivalent asset, adjusted to reflect the current condition of the existing asset.

Non-Current Assets

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

Non-Operational Asset

Non-current assets held by a Council but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services. Examples of non-operational assets are investment properties and assets that are surplus to requirements, pending sale or redevelopment.

Operating Leases

A lease other than a finance lease.

Operational Assets

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

Past Service Costs

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

Post Balance Sheet Events

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

Prior Year Adjustments

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

Projected Unit Method

An accrued benefits valuation method in which the scheme liabilities make allowance for projected earnings.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Non-current assets that are held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and expected to be used during more than one period.

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)

Expenditure which may properly be deferred, but which does not result in, or remain matched with, tangible assets. Examples are expenditure on renovation grants and assistance to Housing Associations enabling them to provide accommodation.

Related Parties

Related parties include Central Government, elected members of the Council and certain senior officers. For individuals identified as related parties the following are also related parties: members of their close family or of the same household and partnerships, trusts, or other entities in which they have a controlling interest.

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 an employer's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits, as these are not given in exchange for services rendered by employees.

Scheme Liabilities

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

Useful Life

The period which an asset is expected to be available for use by the Council.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FAREHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

(The report of the Council's external auditors will be inserted when the audit of the accounts has been completed)

HOW TO CONTACT US

This Statement and a Summary of Accounts can be viewed via the Council's website at www.fareham.gov.uk.

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