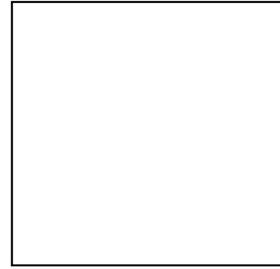




Councillor A Swain
Council Leader



Councillor G Morris
Chair of Audit and
Accounts Committee



Councillor
Mayor

Helen Lockwood
Chief Executive



Philip Seddon
Head of Finance

Statement of Accounts 2010/2011

Skeleton version
presented to the
Audit & Accounts Committee
March 2011

Chairman of the Audit & Accounts Committee

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Audit Report

Added at the end of the Audit process

Audit Report

Added at the end of the Audit process

Explanatory Foreword

Introduction by the Head of Finance

This booklet presents the Council's accounts for the year ended 31st March 2011. In doing so it now conforms to the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2010/11 (the Code), which is based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

The layout and purpose of each statement is as follows:-

Explanatory Statements

- Explanatory Foreword - *provides interested parties with an easily understandable guide to the most significant matters reported in the accounts, including a summary of operating activity during the year.*
- Annual Governance Statement – *explains the way the Council ensures responsible stewardship of its assets.*
- Statement of Responsibilities - *explains the responsibilities of the Council and its Chief Financial Officer in relation to the Council's financial affairs and the Statement of Accounts.*

Core Statements

- Movement in Reserves Statement – *this statement shows the movement in year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'useable reserves' (ie those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves.*
- Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement - *a summary of the resources generated and consumed by the authority in the year in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation.*
- Balance Sheet - *this shows the value of the assets and liabilities. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the value of reserves held.*
- Cash Flow Statement - *summarises changes in cash and cash equivalents during the year, including how the Council generates and uses cash through operating, investing and financing activities.*

Notes to the core financial statements

All the notes to the core statements above are now collected in one place, including at Note 1 an explanation of the policies used in the preparation of the figures in these accounts, especially changes made during the year.

Other Statements

- The Collection Fund – *this agency statement reflects the Council's statutory obligation to maintain a separate Collection Fund for its transactions as a billing authority in relation to council tax and non-domestic rates.*
- The Group Accounts - *the Group Accounts show the consolidated financial position of the Council, its interest in Rosendale Transport Limited and the Trust Funds it administers.*
- Capital Expenditure Report - *a detailed analysis of the capital projects and funding during the year.*

Glossary

- Glossary - *an explanation of some of the key technical terms used in these accounts.*

Explanatory Foreword

General Fund *(all this section is to be updated in May)*

The General Fund accounts for income and expenditure associated with the day to day running of all the services that the Council provides.

Full Council on the 26th February 2009 approved a total General Fund Services Budget for 2009/2010 of £11.727m and received a request for a precept on the Collection Fund of £53k to fund expenditure by Whitworth Town Council. In total this resulted in a Collection Fund Precept of £5.542m and central government Formula Grant of £6.239m made up of Rate Support Grant and Re-distributed National Non-Domestic Rates funding streams.

The net amount transferred to Earmarked Reserves in 2009/2010 was £702k. This included the receipt of several government grants not originally anticipated, as listed below and at Note 30.

- The NNDR Pool awarded the Council a further £16k under the Local Authority Business Growth Incentive Scheme (LABGIS) transferred to the Economic Regeneration Reserve.
- Performance in the Local Area Agreement targets earned the Council £478k in Performance Reward Grant for 2009/2010 which has been transferred to a separate Performance Reward Grant Reserve for future Local Strategic Partnership projects.
- The Council received £175k in Area Based Grant transferred to a separate Reserve.

In addition to the planned usage of £100k from the Single Status Reserve and £34k from the Area Based Grant Reserve, 2009/2010 saw the application of Reserves to projects such as:

- site investigations which used £91k from the Contaminated Land Reserve;
- over £101k used from the Health and Wellbeing Projects Reserve;
- £94k applied from the Economic Regeneration Reserve to fund projects such as tourism and business start-up support as well as physical regeneration projects;
- a little over £150k has been applied from the Leisure Services Reserve to fund the Leisure Review and the increase in grant during the review process.

As a result of the housing stock transfer in March 2006 the Council received £430k VAT receipts in 2009/2010, of which £350k was transferred to the Pension Reserve to fund contributions specifically related to the former Housing Revenue Account staff, £20k was used to enhance the Pride in Rossendale activity in the year and £60k was used to support capital expenditure as explained in Note 13 to the Core Statements.

During 2009/2010 the economic downturn has had several effects on the Council's operational costs and income levels compared to the original budgets as follows:

- fuel was monitored carefully and ended the year £10k above original budgets;
- a decline of £90k in planning income and £30k in building control fees;
- utility costs for the Council's properties saw marked increases - £15k increase as surface water drainage charges were introduced and electricity and gas have risen by £101k. At the same time rental income has continued to drop by £18k;
- detailed management of the Council's cash flow requirements enabled better interest rates to be achieved, resulting in £75k more in interest income received.

A strong monthly financial monitoring regime ensured that the medium term financial strategy was adhered to and consequently the outturn for 2009/2010 resulted in savings of £290k on revenue activities within the year. Following the transfer of £233k to a Directorate Investment Reserve, £57k was added to the General Fund Reserve, giving a closing balance at 31st of March 2010 of £999k.

Full details can be found in the table and charts overleaf and in Notes 30 and 31 to the Core Statements.

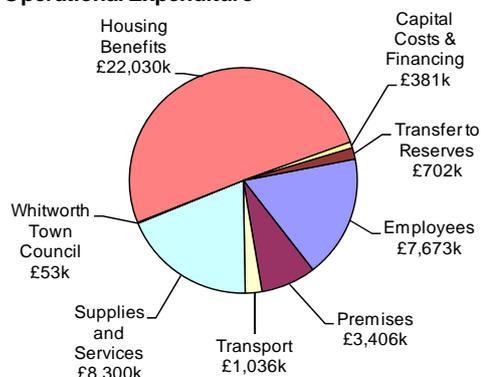
Detailed reports on operational variances have been submitted to the Council's Cabinet meetings throughout the year.

Explanatory Foreword

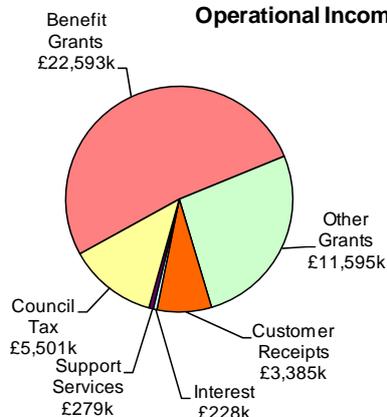
GENERAL FUND SERVICES	2008/2009	2009/2010		Note
	Actual £000s	Original Budget £000s	Actual £000s	
Place Directorate				
Communities	1,223	1,279	1,121	
Customer Services & E-govt	3,228	2,843	2,657	
Regeneration	717	586	508	
Operations	3,972	3,765	3,705	
Business Directorate				
Building Control	158	155	168	
Planning	615	547	806	
Local Land Charges	68	73	52	
Environmental Health	593	782	966	
Democratic Services	1,070	1,142	909	
Corporate Management				
Executive Team	475	540	173	
Finance and Property Services	346	238	4,318	3, 11
People and Organisational Development	331	253	202	
Non-distributed Costs	(1,799)	(341)	(7,342)	3, 11, 23
Total cost of General Fund Services	10,997	11,862	8,243	
Whitworth Town Council Precept	50	53	53	
Revenue Contribution to Capital Outlay	513		260	9, 28
Contribution to/(from) GF Reserves	129		57	31
Transfers to/(from) CFA / CAA	(78)		3,421	23
Contributions to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	148	(134)	702	9, 30
Amount to be met from government grants & local tax payers	11,759	11,781	12,736	
Precept on the Collection Fund	5,346	5,542	5,542	
Redistributed Collection Fund Surplus	-	-	-	
General Government Grants (see Note 4)	963	1,170	2,125	
Distribution from NNDR Pool	5,450	5,069	5,069	
Amounts received from government grants & local tax payers	11,759	11,781	12,736	

The General Fund operations shown above can be split into expenditure and income as follows

Operational Expenditure



Operational Income



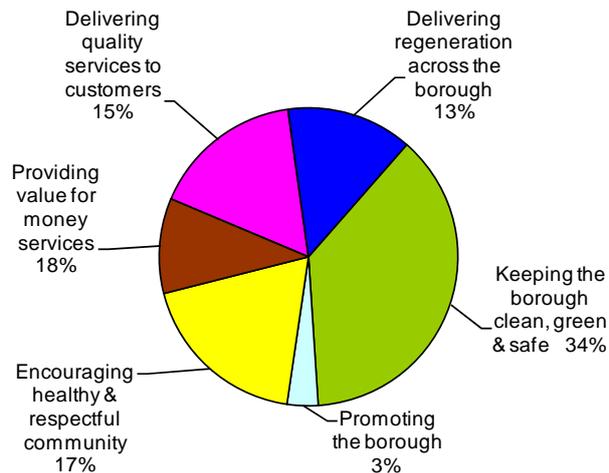
For further analysis please refer to the segmental report at Note 40.

Explanatory Foreword

For 2009/2010 the Council identified 6 corporate priorities for the services it provides

- delivering quality services to our customers,
- delivering regeneration across the borough,
- keeping the borough clean, green and safe,
- promoting the borough,
- encouraging healthy and respectful communities,
- providing value for money services.

The operational expenditure shown on the previous pages can be split over these priorities as follows:



Capital Expenditure and Income

The capital works undertaken by the Council in 2009/2010 amounted to £5,515k of which £2,420k related to work on the Council's own assets which are summarised in Note 12 to the Core Statements. Works on private housing stock included £746k relating to disabled facilities and decent homes improvements and £2,229k related to Elevate housing market renewal works.

Funding of these capital works was predominantly through government grants, with £3,098k received in relation to the private housing works and £43k received from lottery grants to support playground improvements. The Council's own capital receipts from the sale of assets contributed £405k and £260k was contributed from the General Fund revenue operations to fund such expenditure as the vehicle replacement programme and cemetery drainage improvement works. More details can be found in the Capital Expenditure Report in Section 3.

In March 2006 the Council transferred its entire housing stock to Green Vale Homes. Under the transfer arrangements the Council is entitled to a proportion of the income from any houses sold to tenants under the Right to Buy scheme until March 2011. In 2009/2010 the economic downturn resulted in fewer applications to buy homes and the income from sales dropped to £140k. In addition the sale of the Council's own assets resulted in only £296k in new receipts (as shown at Note 29).

In order to maintain the Council's capital expenditure programme during this depressed property market, the Council entered into a loan agreement with the Public Works Loan Board in January 2009 for £1.5m over a one year period at an interest rate of 0.89% which was repaid in January 2010. In order to meet the Council's ambitions following the Leisure Services Review, a further loan of £4.6m was entered into in March 2010 for a period of 25 years at 4.49%. Both loans are reflected in the Balance Sheet and the Financial Instruments at Note 33 to the Core Statements.

Explanatory Foreword

Treasury Management

Treasury management during the year was conducted within the borrowing limits and investment criteria approved by the Council in the Medium Term Financial Strategy. Treasury Management is conducted in-house with advice provided by Sector. Investment performance was slightly above the Sector model portfolio, providing £75k more income than originally budgeted. Local custom and practice is not to invest in any foreign currency investments or foreign institutions.

Pensions and FRS17

Note 26 explains how the Council has accounted for the under-lying long term commitments in relation to the retirement benefits for employees. The Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Lancashire County Council underwent a full valuation in March 2007, which was published in March 2008. This valuation saw an increase in the net deficit of the overall Fund to £710m, of which Rossendale Borough Council's net liability in the Balance Sheet has risen to almost £32m at 31st March 2010. This measure compares the Fund's assets with the value of the past service benefits calculated at 31st March 2007.

This net liability represented a funding level of 84% relative to the Fund's funding target. The valuation identified a number of material developments since the previous valuation:

- investment returns have been very strong, and have more than offset the increases in liabilities due to falls in real yields;
- the effect of assuming longer life expectancy has had a significant impact on the valuation results.

The assumptions upon which this valuation is based include

- real salary increases (salary increases in excess of price inflation) of 1.75% p.a. over the inflation assumption;
- an increase in life expectancy;
- expected take-up by members of the option on retirement to commute part of their pension in return for a lump sum at a rate of £12 cash for each £1p.a. of pension forgone.

The Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) specifies a maximum period for achieving full funding of 22 years. For Rossendale Borough Council this means a continuation of the current contribution rates of 18.1% for the remainder of the three-year evaluation programme. In addition, for the last 3 years this Council has made a supplementary contribution of £350k per year in relation to former housing revenue account employees, funded through VAT shelter receipts from Greenvale Homes as part of the LSVT agreement

With effect from 1 April 2008 a new scheme was introduced as a replacement for the 1997 Scheme, under the provisions of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Benefits, Membership and Contributions) Regulations 2007 (SI2007/1166). The principal changes from the 1997 Scheme were:

- the replacement, for future service, of the existing benefits structure based on a pension of 1/80th of Pensionable Pay for each year of pensionable service plus an automatic lump sum of three times this amount by one based on 1/60th of Pensionable Pay for each year of pensionable service;
- and an increase in the average level of employee contributions from that date.

Annual Governance Statement: Year Ended 31st March 2010

(all this section is to be updated in May)

Scope of Responsibility

Rossendale Borough Council is responsible for ensuring its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded, properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively. Rossendale Borough Council also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

In discharging this overall responsibility, Rossendale Borough Council is also responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs and facilitating the exercise of its functions, which includes ensuring a sound system of internal control is maintained through the year and that arrangements are in place for the management of risk.

Rossendale Borough Council has approved and adopted a code of corporate governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework: Delivering Good Governance in Local Government. A copy is on our website at http://www.rossendale.gov.uk/downloads/Item_C2_-_corporategovactionplan_1_.pdf or can be obtained from the Council's One Stop Shop at Rawtenstall. This statement explains how Rossendale Borough Council has complied with the code and also meets the requirements of regulation 4(2) of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2003 as amended by the Accounts and Audit (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2006 in relation to the publication of a statement on internal control.

The Purpose of the Governance Framework

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, culture and values by which Rossendale Borough Council is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads the community. It enables Rossendale Borough Council to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost-effective services.

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable and foreseeable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of Rossendale Borough Council's policies, aims and objectives. It will evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and manage them effectively, efficiently and economically.

The governance framework has been in place at Rossendale Borough Council in previous years, throughout 2009/2010 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and Statement of Accounts.

The Governance Framework

The key elements of the systems and processes that comprise the governance arrangements include:

- The Constitution, which establishes arrangements for policy setting and decision making (including ensuring legal and financial probity). This defines roles, responsibilities, statutory officer protocols, the delegation of powers to members and officers including the role of the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee and its work with other scrutiny committees. The Constitution is subject to annual review and amendment to meet the changing needs of the Council and the governance environment;
- The Audit and Accounts Committee which complies with CIPFA's *Audit Committee – Practical Guidance for Local Authorities* and which, inter alia, oversees the production of the authority's Annual Governance Statement;

Annual Governance Statement

- Comprehensive codes of conduct for members and officers, supported through a training programme, that set out clear expectations for standards of behaviour together with job descriptions that make clear senior officer duties in matters of financial, performance and risk management;
- Well publicised and effective arrangements for dealing with complaints and whistle-blowing, and for combating fraud and corruption;
- An award winning officer and member training and development programme to support, amongst other things, their strategic roles;
- An award winning Council for Standard and Ethics as recognised by The Standards Board for England;
- Established terms of reference for Member led working groups and securing independent Members on Standards Committee and co-opted Members on Audit & Accounts committees;
- Encouraging fair and representative public participation through the adoption of a “Procedure for Public Speaking” at public meetings;
- Online accessibility to Council meeting agendas and minutes including information on availability in different formats;
- An established business planning process, which sets clear objectives and targets in light of the Local Strategic Partnership’s Sustainable Community Strategy, the Council’s policy priorities and the financial resources available, all of which are summarised annually in the Council’s Corporate Plan;
- The Medium Term Financial Strategy, budget setting and budgetary management systems which aim to economically, effectively and efficiently use resources in line with corporate priorities and the regular reporting of financial performance to officers and members;
- Financial Regulations and Contract Procedure Rules and a clear supporting framework of financial procedures;
- A performance management system of regular monitoring and reporting to members of the Council’s performance against its plans together with its own assurance framework ensuring the accuracy and completeness of data;
- A partnership with Lancashire County Council for the management of the internal audit service that works with officers to assess and develop the governance framework and which supports management’s assessment of compliance with established policies, procedures, laws and regulations;
- Annual quality assurance statements by all Heads of Service and specific senior managers (signed together with line Director and Portfolio Holders) which both acknowledge officer responsibilities in matters of governance and internal control and make an annual evaluation of their adequacy within the service area;
- A risk management framework, which ensures that risks to the Council’s objectives are identified and appropriately managed, including the assignment of a Member risk champion;
- A structure of centrally monitored, yet devolved financial management, that promotes management of the Council’s finances at the appropriate organisational level;
- A Customer Access Strategy, designed amongst other things, to empower employees to deal with customer queries quickly and satisfactorily, increase customer satisfaction with the Council ultimately to deliver better access to improved public services;
- Through improved Neighbourhood Forums we enable groups to feedback on how grants awarded by the forums have improved the community;
- A centrally held partnership register together with developing terms of reference for outside bodies;
- Active participation in the Lancashire Procurement Hub which aims to ensure maximum value for money for the Council through collaborative procurement exercises;

Annual Governance Statement

- Participation in the nationwide National Fraud Initiative;
- Health and Safety arrangements with Burnley Borough Council who check compliance with both legal requirements and internal policies as part of their audits.

Review of Effectiveness

Rossendale Borough Council has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of the governance framework, including the system of internal control. The review has been completed/informed by the work of executive managers within Rossendale Borough Council who have the responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Head of Internal Audit's annual report, and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates. The roles and processes that have been applied in maintaining and reviewing the effectiveness of the governance framework are as follows:

Rossendale Borough Council

- Regular formal meetings of the Leader of Council and Chief Executive,
- Regular meetings of Cabinet, Portfolio Holders and Heads of Service
- Monitoring Officer and s.151 Officer protocols
- Regular review of The Constitution and Code of Corporate Governance
- Terms of reference for all Council committees
- Member / Officer protocols
- Annual Corporate and Directorate Business plans, including a mechanism for identifying and managing risks, which continues to be consolidated and embedded across the Council

The Cabinet

- Cabinet Member terms of reference
- Portfolio Holder role descriptions

Overview and Scrutiny Committees

- Overview and scrutiny annual reports, task and finish reports, etc
- Integrated performance, financial and risk reporting
- Robust Member call-in procedures
- Published committee agendas and minutes
- Customer complaints reviewed by Performance Scrutiny Committee
- Development and review of policy matters and the encouragement of community participation in the development of policy options

The Standards Committee

- Annual work programme
- Annual end of year report
- A recently developed "Planning Code of Conduct" (within the Constitution) replacing the previous "Code of Good Practice"
- A protocol for Standards Committee members

Audit and Accounts Committee

- Audit scrutiny which seeks assurance, from a variety of sources, that controls have been adequately designed and are operating effectively in practice
- Member training (eg: risk management, internal controls)
- Annual Audit Reports (from both external and internal auditors) and the assurances they give around internal controls in place

Annual Governance Statement

- Follow up work undertaken by internal audit to ensure remedial action is being taken by management to mitigate the risks (and control any deficiencies) identified
- Confirmation that internal audit operate in accordance with the CIPFA code of practice for internal audit in local government
- Regular reports from internal audit to the Audit and Accounts Committee on progress against the audit plan.
- Audit Commission annual inspections (eg: Use of Resources, Data Quality) and any specific in year inspections (eg. Private Sector Housing), together with their regular review of the Council's Internal Audit service which they have found to be 'fully compliant with professional standards'.

The explicit review and assurance mechanisms

- Executive led "Programme Board" for significant projects
- Formal reporting mechanism for significant events ("Significant Event Review" reports)
- Member Development Strategy and annual Personal Development Plans

We have been advised on the implications of the result of the review of the effectiveness of the governance framework by the audit committee, and plan to ensure continuous improvements of the system are put in place.

This statement is signed by the current Leader and Chief Executive, the time period for which is entirely under their tenure.

Significant Governance Issues

We are satisfied that no matters of significance in relation to governance have been identified. We will however continue to make improvements to the effectiveness of governance where a need has been identified and will monitor their implementation and operation as part of our next annual review and in light of any significant impact on governance issues arising out of the 2010 Spending Review. In particular we remain focused on the areas for improvements some of which have been previously identified in previous years, inter alia:

- Further partnership governance arrangements
- The continued consolidation of Performance, Risk and Financial management across the Council
- Further strategic development and action (eg: Regeneration, Leisure, Waste Management, Economy, Housing etc.)



Cllr A Swain
Council Leader



Helen Lockwood
Chief Executive

Statement of Responsibilities

The following responsibilities are placed upon the authority and the Head of Finance in relation to the Council's financial affairs.

The Authority's Responsibilities

The Authority is required:-

- to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs.

In this authority, that officer is the Head of Finance.

- to manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- to approve the statement of accounts.

The Head of Finance's Responsibilities

As Head of Finance, I am responsible for the preparation of the authority's Statement of Accounts which, in terms of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in Great Britain (referred to as "the code"), is required to present fairly the financial position of the authority at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 2011.

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, I have:-

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

I have also:-

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

Certificate of Head of Finance

I certify that this Statement of Account presents fairly the financial position of Rossendale Borough Council at 31st March 2011, and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2011, including any known post balance sheet events as at **date**.

Phil Seddon
Head of Finance

date



Core Financial Statements

Movement in Reserves Statement

This Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' (ie those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves.

The 'Surplus/(deficit) on Provision of Services' line shows the true economic cost of providing the authority's services, more details of which are shown in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for Council Tax setting purposes and details of the adjustments required can be found at Note 15.

The 'Net increase/(decrease) before transfers to reserves' line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council. Details of these transfers can be found at Note 34.

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Useable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves	Note
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Balance at 31st March 2009	871	4,732	1,338	515	7,456	(4,870)	2,586	
Movement in Reserves during 2009/10								
Surplus/(deficit) on Provision of Services	(4,041)	-	-	-	(4,041)	-	(4,041)	
Other Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	(6,953)	-	-	-	(6,953)	-	(6,953)	
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	(10,994)	-	-	-	(10,994)	-	(10,994)	
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	11,739	-	16	64	11,819	(11,698)	121	15
Net increase/(decrease) before transfers to Reserves	745	-	16	64	825	(11,698)	(10,873)	
Transfers (to)/from Reserves	(702)	702			-		-	34a
Increase/(decrease) in year	43	702	16	64	825	(11,698)	(10,873)	
Balance at 31 March 2010	914	5,434	1,354	579	8,281	(16,568)	(8,287)	
Movement in Reserves during 2010/11								
Surplus/(deficit) on Provision of Services					-		-	
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income					-		-	
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations					-		-	15
Net increase/(decrease) before transfers to Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers to/from Reserves					-		-	34a
Increase/(decrease) in year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance at 31 March 2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Core Financial Statements

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation.

Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement on the previous page.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT	31st March 2011			31st March 2010			Note
	Gross Expend	Income	Net Expend	Gross Expend	Income	Net Expend	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Continuing Operations							
Central Services to the Public				1,276	(560)	716	
Cultural, Environmental & Planning				9,780	(2,103)	7,677	
Highways, Roads & Transport Services				1,219	(323)	896	
Housing General Fund				26,626	(26,154)	472	
Corporate & Democratic Core				1,878	(197)	1,681	
Other Central Services				812	(602)	210	
Non-Distributed Costs				111	-	111	
Cost of Services	-	-	-	41,702	(29,939)	11,763	
Other Operating Expenditure							
Whitworth Town Council Precept				53		53	
Capital receipts paid to Government Pool				7		7	34b
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of fixed assets					(44)	(44)	17, 34b
Other Income					(148)	(148)	34b
Financing and Investments							
Interest payable on debt				13		13	24
Pensions interest cost				3,998		3,998	36
Expected return on pension assets					(2,095)	(2,095)	36
Interest and investment income					(225)	(225)	24
(Surplus)/Deficit on Trading Undertakings				3,857	(423)	3,434	8
Taxation and Non-Specific Grants							
Council Tax					(5,521)	(5,521)	
National Non-Domestic Rates					(5,069)	(5,069)	
Rate Support Grant					(1,170)	(1,170)	10
Non service related Government Grants					(955)	(955)	10
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	-	-	-	49,630	(45,589)	4,041	
(Surplus)/deficit on revaluations:-							
Fixed assets			-				
Property, Plant & Equipment						146	17
Investment Properties						(167)	18
Intangible Assets						-	19
Assets held for sale						(107)	29
Available-for-sale financial assets			-			-	24
Pension fund assets			-			7,081	36
Other Comprehensive (Income)/Expenditure			-			6,953	
Total Comprehensive (Income)/Expenditure			-			10,994	

Core Financial Statements

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the authority. The net assets (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the authority. Reserves are reported in two categories, **useable reserves** and **unusable reserves** (see Notes 34 and 35 for further details and the Glossary for further explanation).

BALANCE SHEET	31st March 2011 £000s	31st March 2010 £000s	1st April 2009 £000s	Note
Property, Plant & Equipment				
Other Land and Buildings		12,510	15,972	
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment		2,770	1,386	
Infrastructure		278	125	
Community Assets		327	303	
	-	15,885	17,786	17
Investment Property		895	654	18
Intangible Assets		260	378	19
Assets held for sale longer than one year		500	500	29
Long-term Investments		2,102	2,102	22
Long-term Debtors		118	111	23
Long-term Assets	-	19,760	21,531	
Short-term Investments		8,000	5,500	28
Inventories		28	12	26
Short Term Debtors		6,472	5,672	27
Cash and cash equivalents		1,225	380	28
Assets held for sale within one year		101	281	29
Provision for Impairment		(957)	(918)	30
Current Assets	-	14,869	10,927	
Bank Overdraft		-	-	
Short-term Borrowing		(184)	(1,500)	24 & 31
Short-term Creditors		(5,371)	(3,822)	32
Current Liabilities	-	(5,555)	(5,322)	
Long Term Borrowing		(4,416)	-	31 & 34
Provisions		(986)	(711)	33
Net Pensions Liability		(31,959)	(23,839)	36
Long- term Liabilities	-	(37,361)	(24,550)	
Net Assets	-	(8,287)	2,586	
Represented by:				
Useable Reserves				
General Fund		914	871	
Earmarked Reserves		5,434	4,732	34a
Capital Receipts Reserve		1,354	1,338	34b
Capital Grants Unapplied		579	515	34c
	-	8,281	7,456	
Unusable Reserves				
Revaluation Reserve		3,024	2,868	35a
Available-for-sale Financial Instruments Reserve		1,455	1,455	24
Pension Reserve		(31,959)	(23,839)	36
Capital Adjustment Account		10,911	14,617	35b
Deferred Capital Receipts		10	18	
Collection Fund Adjustment Account		(9)	11	15
	-	(16,568)	(4,870)	
Total Reserves	-	(8,287)	2,586	

Core Financial Statements

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting periods. The statement shows how the authority uses cash and cash equivalents, classified separately between operating, investing and financing activities.

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

Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the authority's future service delivery. The cash outflows here relate to capital spend on assets held by the Council, such as buildings, vehicles and equipment, which will be used to provide services in the future. Cash inflows relate to the sale of assets no longer required by the Council to provide its services, or capital grants and contributions received by the Council.

Cash flows arising from financing activities show the net movements in investments and borrowing during the period in accordance with the Council's treasury management strategy. These can be useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (ie borrowing) to the authority.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT	31st March 2011 £000	31st March 2010 £000	Note
Operating Activities			
Net surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services		(4,041)	38
Adjustment for noncash movements		1,473	38
Adjustment for items that are investing and financing activities		3,287	38
Net cash flows from Operating Activities	-	719	
Investing Activities			
Purchase fixed assets & other capital expend		(101)	
Other payments for investing activities		(41)	
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets		296	
Capital grants received		113	
Other receipts from investing activities		167	
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	-	434	
Management of Liquid Resources			
Net (increase)/decrease in short-term deposits		(2,500)	
Net (increase)/decrease in other liquid resources		(908)	
Financing			
Cash Outflows - Repayments of amounts borrowed		(1,500)	
Cash Inflows - New long-term loans		4,600	
Cash Inflows - New short-term loans		-	
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	-	(308)	
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cast Equivalents	-	845	39
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		380	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	-	1,225	

Introduction

Rossendale Borough Council, as a local authority in England, is subject to the Local Government Act 2001, section 21, which stipulates that the preparation of the Statement of Accounts is governed by the proper practice requirements of CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2010 (the Code).

This Code replaces CIPFA's Statement of Recommended Practice 2009 (SORP) and is now based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), International Accounting Standards (IASs) adapted as interpreted for the public sector by the International Public Sector Accountancy Standards (IPSASs). Any changes in accounting policies as a result of the new Code are explained below. In order to maintain comparability the 2009/2010 position has been restated to incorporate these changes, the financial effects of which are shown in Note 1 to the Core Statements.

These financial statements are for the year ended 31st March 2011 and in this draft format have been approved for release for audit by the Audit and Accounts Committee on the XX June 2011.

Note 1 Accounting Policies

Accounting Concepts & Principles

The Code specifies many of the accounting policies and estimation techniques to be adopted for material items. The financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the authority through faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definition and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the Code.

The authority has adopted the following accounting concepts to be followed in the preparation of the Statement of Accounts and the selection and application of accounting policies and estimation techniques and in the exercise of professional judgement.

- The qualitative characteristics of financial information
 - *relevance*
 - *reliability*
 - *comparability*
 - *understandability*
- Materiality
- Pervasive accounting concepts
 - *accruals*
 - *going concern*
 - *primacy of legislative requirements*

Policies are reviewed regularly to ensure they remain appropriate to the Authority's circumstances with a full disclosure of any changes to accounting policies where necessary.

Changes to Accounting Policies

Upon the adoption of the Code three significant changes in policy have been applied to the Council's accounts. The financial effects of retrospective application of these changes to the 2009/2010 comparator accounts can be seen in Note 2.

Separation of current and non-current surplus assets held for sale

In line with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, surplus assets are now separated into current and non-current classifications. Current assets held for sale are those which are intended to be marketed and sold within the normal operating cycle in their present condition and expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date.

Non-current surplus assets are not used in the provision of services, but held to meet longer-term intentions, such as regeneration plans.

Both current and non-current surplus assets for sale are held at fair value, interpreted as the amount which would be paid for the asset in its highest and best use, i.e. market value.

Government and non-government grants

In line with the Code's adaptation of IAS 20 *Accounting for Government Grants*, grants and contributions for capital purposes should be recognised immediately, unless any conditions have not been met; an authority shall not include grants and contributions deferred on the Balance Sheet.

At Rossendale Borough Council the value of Government Grants Deferred in previous financial statements relates to grants received to finance capital works to tangible and intangible assets. The value of the grant was then amortised through the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement over the economic useful life of the asset, along the same straight-line basis as depreciation.

Retrospective application of the change in policy has resulted in all remaining Government Grants Deferred being incorporated into the Capital Adjustment Account as if they had been recognised when the asset was first created. This has also meant that the value of amortised grant formerly recognised in 2009/2010 has been reversed. Full details of both these impacts can be seen in Note 2 to the Core Statements.

Accrual for Employee Benefit Expenses

The only change which applies at Rossendale Borough Council is in the treatment of short-term compensated absences, ie. the value of annual leave entitlement which is carried forward at the year-end and due to be settled within 12 months after the year-end.

Retrospective application of this change to the 2009/2010 financial statements has meant that an accrual of £71,000 should have been made at 31st March 2009 and this value increased to £85,000 by the 31st March 2010. The effects of this change on the 2009/2010 statements are shown in Note 2.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefit, in cash and cash equivalents, in the reporting period. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. In most cases the consideration receivable is in the form of cash or cash equivalents.

The term 'revenue' is also used to refer to the operational activities of the Council within each financial year, as distinct from 'capital' which refers to transactions affecting assets or liabilities with an economic life covering more than one accounting period.

Accruals of Expenditure & Income

Under the accruals principle the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statements matches expenditure relating to the production of goods or delivery of services during the financial period with the income to finance those goods and services, regardless of whether the cash transactions have taken place. Income due at the year-end pertaining to services provided are shown in the Balance Sheet as debtors and payments due for goods and services received but not paid for are shown as creditors. The Cash Flow Statement and its Notes reconcile the expenditure and income on an accruals basis with the true cash inflows and outflows during the financial period.

Further details of the Council's expenditure and income on provision of services for the year can be found in the segmental reporting analysis in the Explanatory Foreword.

Employee Benefit Expenses – Note 2, Note 12 and Note 32

The code has interpreted IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* and confirmed that local authorities should account for:

- benefits payable during employment,
- termination benefits
- post-employment benefits
- pension fund accounts

Short-term benefits to be accrued for include:

- wages, salaries and social security contributions
- short-term compensated absences
- bonuses and similar payments
- non-monetary benefits

Full details of Employee Benefits paid during employment are shown at Note 12. Accruals for short-term compensated absences, calculated per employee at each year-end, are also shown as a separate item within the Creditors at Note 32.

Pensions – Note 36

The requirements of IAS 19 in relation to post-employment benefits, ie pensions, have been fully incorporated into the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement with actuarial gains and losses being recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure, as Note 36 explains in detail.

Under local government finance legislation local authorities in England are required not to charge to revenue expenditure amounts in respect of liabilities for retirement benefits, but instead to maintain a Pension Reserve to which the pension liabilities are charged.

The amount charged to the General Fund for providing pensions for employees is the amount payable in the year. Where this amount does not match the amount charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Code stipulates that the difference is taken to the Pension Reserve.

Rossendale Borough Council participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Lancashire County Council. More details about this scheme and its valuations can be found in Note 26 and the Explanatory Foreword.

Interest – Note 24

Interest paid on external borrowings is accrued in the accounts of the period to which it relates and interest earned on the external investment of surplus funds is credited to the General Fund using the effective interest method as set out in the Code.

Interest is also transferred internally to the Trust Funds held by the Council based on the average balances in each fund and the average interest rates earned by the Council in the year. The values transferred to each Trust Fund can be found in the Group Accounts at Section 3.

Area Based Grant – Note 10

Rossendale is a participant in a Local Area Agreement (LAA) – a partnership with other public bodies involving the pooling of Area Based Grants (ABG) from the government to finance work towards jointly agreed objectives for local public services. In 2008/09 the LAA laid down a three-year agreement.

In accordance with IAS 20 *Accounting for Government Grants*, the Council's entitlement is recognised as soon as the conditions have been met, accruing for any grant due but not received at the year-end. Note 10 gives greater detail on the nature and conditions of this grant and the amounts received and accrued for.

Operations acquired or discontinued

Acquired Operations

During the 2009/10 accounting period Rossendale Borough Council acquired the operational management of The Business Centre, Futures Park, Bacup. No other operations have been acquired during the reporting periods disclosed within this Statement of Accounts.

Discontinued Operations

No operations have been discontinued during the reporting periods disclosed within this Statement of Accounts.

Value Added Tax

VAT incurred by the Council on goods and service is procures is fully recoverable from HM Customs & Revenue, except in certain exceptional cases. Consequently, all expenditure shown in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement excludes VAT.

Where the Council charges for goods and services which are subject to VAT, the income included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is shown excluding the VAT element which must be passed on to HM Customs and Revenue.

Due to the nature of local government services the net position of VAT payable and recoverable generally results in a debtor in the Balance Sheet.

Cost of Support Services (Overheads)

Local authorities in England prepare their Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement in accordance with the Service Reporting Code of Practice for Local Authorities (SeRCOP). The SeRCOP stipulates the service divisions to be used in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement, including the collection of central managerial costs under 'Other Central Services'. The SeRCOP also stipulates that such costs of service management and support services are apportioned across operational services as 'users', rather than being retained as administrative overheads. The cost of service strategy and regulation of any service to the public is allocated to a separate objective expenditure head in the accounts of that service.

These recharges are generally made at a rate to recover staff costs and typical overheads incurred, although in cases where overheads for IT services are particularly high the services are recharged on the basis of a full allocation of the costs incurred. The basis of apportionment is calculated either as time spent by support staff, usage of technology or space occupied in buildings. With the exception of a small balance, all used portions of these overheads have been allocated on the above basis

In accordance with the SeRCOP, unused but unrealisable elements of central support services are charged to Non-Distributed Costs.

Landfill Allowances Scheme

The Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 places a duty on waste disposal authorities to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste disposed of into landfill sites. Rossendale Borough Council, as waste collection authority for the borough, is a partner in a cost-share agreement with Lancashire County Council, who are the disposal authority for this area.

Rossendale Borough Council operated within its allocated landfill allowances under the cost-share agreement during the reporting periods covered by these statements. As a result confirmation has been received from Lancashire County Council that no charges will be incurred in the 2011/12 financial year.

The Carbon Reduction Commitment scheme, which applies from 1st April 2010, is operating on a reporting basis only for the 2010/11 financial year. No allowances will be required for 2010/11, and consequently no accounting for the scheme is required within these accounts.

Property, Plant and Equipment – Note 17

Local authorities now account for tangible fixed assets in accordance with IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*. Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets (ie assets with physical substance) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one accounting period. These assets are further classified as follows:

- Operational land and buildings,
- Operational plant, furniture, equipment, and motor vehicles.
- Infrastructural assets which are the fixed utility systems, and
- Community assets.

Recognition and Measurement

Under IAS 16 property, plant and equipment is shown at cost or valuation, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. However, for the public sector the following adaptations have been applied:

- Infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction (excluding investment properties) are measured at historical cost. Historical cost is deemed to be the carrying amount of an asset at 1st April 2007 or at the date of acquisition, whichever is the later, and adjusted for subsequent depreciation or impairment (if applicable).
- All other classes of assets are measured at fair value. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Fair value for land and buildings is interpreted as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use, in accordance with UK Policy Statement (UKPS) 1.3 of the valuation standards issued by The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)
- Where there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, or such assets are rarely sold, the Council may need to estimate fair value using a depreciated replacement cost approach, accounting for all physical deterioration and all relevant forms of obsolescence and optimisation.

Cost is defined as the cash or cash equivalents paid in relation to:-

- the acquisition, reclamation, enhancement or laying out of land;
- the acquisition, construction, preparation, enhancement or replacement of roads, buildings and other structures, including insulation works and disabled adaptations;
- the acquisition, installation or replacement of movable or immovable plant, machinery, vehicles, apparatus or vessels;

All expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of assets is capitalised on an accruals basis in the accounts, provided that the asset yields benefits to the authority and the services it provides for a period of more than one year. This excludes expenditure on routine repairs and maintenance of fixed assets, which is charged direct to provision of services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Revaluation

Revaluations of fixed assets are undertaken by professionally qualified valuers on a five year rolling basis. Any unrealised gains on revaluation are shown in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement then removed in the Movement in Reserves Statement to the Revaluation Reserve on the Balance Sheet.

Revaluation gains are depreciated in line with the asset to which they relate. Future revaluation losses are matched against any balance in the Revaluation Reserve in the first instance on a strict per-asset basis, with the remaining balance being transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Impairment

In accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, an impairment review is undertaken at the end of each accounting period and material changes to asset valuations are adjusted as they occur. Impairment loss on a re-valued asset is recognised in the Revaluation Reserve to the extent that the impairment does not exceed the balance in the Revaluation Reserve for that asset and thereafter as a cost to the provision of services in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

However, the Code stipulates that impairments do not impact on the council tax, hence an adjusting transaction can be found in the Movement in Reserves Statement (see workings at Note 15).

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all operational assets with a finite useful life (which can be determined at the time of acquisition or revaluation over the useful life of the asset) using the straight-line method calculated on a daily basis.

Charges for Depreciation cover buildings, vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment. Infrastructure, community assets and surplus non-operational assets are not depreciated each year but measured at historical cost.

Depreciation is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as a cost of the provision of services. As with impairments, the Code stipulates that depreciation does not impact on the council tax, hence an adjusting transaction can be found in the Movement in Reserves Statement (see workings at Note 15).

Component Accounting

Where the asset comprises two or more major components with substantially different useful economic lives, each component should be accounted for separately for depreciation purposes and depreciated over its individual useful life. Componentisation has been introduced officially from 1st April 2010 without retrospective applications, therefore components will be considered as assets are professionally revalued within the 5-year programme. However, the major components of land and buildings have already been separated for many years, with no depreciation being applied to the land element.

Investment Properties – Note 18

Authorities now account for investment properties in accordance with IAS 40 *Investment Property*, except where the Code has provided definition interpretation for the public sector. Under this definition, an investment property is one that is used solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both.

Property that is used to facilitate the delivery of services or production of goods as well as to earn rentals or for capital appreciation does not meet this definition and is hence accounted for as property, plant and equipment. Therefore, assets earning rentals as an outcome of regeneration policy, such as industrial units and the Business Centre at Futures Park, are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

Recognition and Measurement

The Code requires investment property to be accounted for under the fair value model and this applies to the measurement of investment property interests held under a lease and to investment property provided to a lessee under an operating lease. Investment assets are recognised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the authority and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

The fair value must reflect the market conditions at the Balance Sheet date. Therefore the periodic revaluation approach used for other property is only used where the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which is determined using fair value at the Balance Sheet date. With the fair value being reviewed at each Balance Sheet date, investment properties are not depreciated.

Rental incomes and direct operating expenses from investment properties are also disclosed at Notes 8 and 21.

Intangible Assets – Note 19

IAS 38 *Intangible assets* defines intangible assets as non-financial assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and are controlled by the Council through custody or legal rights, such as software, which are expected to provide future service benefits or be used in the provision of services over several years to come.

Recognition and Measurement

This Council does not have any internally-generated intangible assets.

Other intangible assets are capitalised at cost incurred to acquire and bring to use, eg the implementation costs of specific software. Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

An intangible asset may be acquired by way of government grant or other contribution, either in full or in part. In such instances both the asset and the grant or contribution are recognised initially at fair value.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure as a cost of using the asset in the provision of services. The useful lives and associated amortisation rates of computer software have been estimated at 5 years.

Assets held for sale – Note 17 and 29

In line with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction, not through continuing use. Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. These assets are not depreciated or amortised.

Assets held for sale are now separated into two categories. Those with specific intentions to be sold in the following accounting period are classified under Current Assets as 'Assets held for sale within one year' – see Note 29. Those held for inclusion in longer-term regeneration plans are classified under Long-term Assets included at Note 17.

Leases – Note 21

This Council has not entered into any Finance Leases, either as lessee or as lessor.

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Where assets are acquired under operating leases the leasing rentals payable are recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. The value of the assets subject to leasing agreements are not shown in the Balance Sheet, but are disclosed in Note 21.

Assets held by the Council for use in operating leases (acting as a lessor) are recorded in the Balance Sheet as fixed assets and depreciated over their useful life. Rental incomes from such assets are recognised on a straight line basis and matched against costs of insurance and maintenance in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The value of such assets and the incomes receivable are disclosed in Note 21.

Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute

Legislation allows some items of expenditure to be funded from capital resources that under IFRS and normal accounting practice would be charged to Surplus of Deficit on the Provision of Services. Such expenditure termed 'Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute' within the Code and is written off to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year incurred and matched by the grants received.

The types of expenditure to which this usually refers are improvement grants and decent homes assistance where the local authority does not receive the economic benefits arising from the expenditure. A reversing entry in the Movement in Reserves Statement ensures there is no impact on the Council Tax or General Fund Balance, see workings at Note 15.

Government Grants and Other Contributions – Note 10 and 34c

In line with the Code's adaptation of IAS 20 *Accounting for Government Grants*, grants and contributions for capital purposes should be recognised immediately, unless any conditions have not been met; an authority shall not include grants and contributions deferred on the Balance Sheet. Retrospective application of the change in policy has resulted in all remaining Government Grants Deferred being incorporated into the Capital Adjustment Account as if they had been recognised when the asset was first created

From April 2010, government grants and other contributions are now accounted for on an accruals basis and recognised in the accounting statements when the conditions for their receipt have been complied with and there is reasonable assurance that the grant or contribution will be received. Grants received in advance of these conditions being met are held as Unapplied Government Grants until released into the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement as entitlement allows (see Notes 10 and 34c).

Capital Receipts – Note 34b

Amounts to be treated as capital receipts are defined by statute and usually arise from disposal of an interest in a fixed asset. Any difference between the receipt value and the carrying value of the asset in the balance sheet at the time of disposal is shown in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement as a gain or loss on disposal.

However, some statutorily defined capital receipts do not arise from the disposal of an interest in a fixed asset and as such are treated separately in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as 'Other Income'. One example of such income arises from retained Right to Buy receipts following the transfer of housing stock to Green Vale Homes in March 2006.

Capital receipts are not attributable to the General Fund Balance and are therefore transferred to the Useable Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement (see workings at Note 15).

Long-term Investments – Note 22

Long-term investments are those with a remaining life of more than 1 year at the Balance Sheet date and are shown in the Balance Sheet at fair value.

The largest long-term investment consists of 100% of the share capital in Rossendale Transport Ltd., a company set up under the Transport Act 1985. Further details are in Note 22 and the Group Accounts at Section 3. Dividend income or payment for management services from investments is recognised when the authority has a right to receive the payment.

Short-term Investments – Note 28

Short-term investments are those with a life of less than 1 year at the Balance Sheet date and are shown in the Balance Sheet at fair value. These investments follow policies laid down in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy. Note 28 details the short-term investments held by the Council at the Balance Sheet date, alongside cash and cash equivalents.

Inventories – Note 26

Stocks of materials or supplies to be consumed in the provision of future services are accounted for under IAS 2 *Inventories*, except for financial instruments and work in progress under construction contracts. Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost comprises all costs of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and any estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange or distribution.

Work in progress under construction contracts is subject to *IAS 11 Construction Contracts* and an interim valuation is obtained covering the cost of works completed at the end of the reporting period plus any overheads reasonably attributable to those works. This value is then included in the Balance Sheet within property, plant and equipment rather than listed within current inventory assets.

Short-term Debtors – Note 27

Authorities account for debtors in accordance with IAS 18 *Revenue* and IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: recognition and Measurement*, except where interpretations or adaptations to fit the public sector have been detailed in the Code.

The revenue accounts of the Council are maintained on an accruals, therefore sums due to the Council for services delivered or rendered during the financial year are included whether or not the cash has actually been received. Debtors are then recognised in the Balance Sheet as the full value of the consideration receivable, in most cases in cash or cash equivalents.

Debtors also arise where the Council has made payment in advance of receipt of goods or services from suppliers, shown in the analysis in Note 27 as 'Payments in Advance'.

Cash and Cash Equivalents – Note 28

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

Provision for Impairment – Note 30

The Council also prepares its accounts in a prudent manner and as such the value of debtors receivable is subject to a degree of risk. The Council assesses the risk attributable to each individual class of debtors in order to arrive at a realisable value and more information on Financial Instrument Risks can be found in Note 25.

The difference between the full value and the realisable value of Financial Instruments is called a Provision for Impairment. Debts written off are charged to this provision and any requirement to make new provisions is charged as an expense to the cost of provision of services within the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

Short-term Creditors – Note 32

Under IAS 18 *Revenue*, the annual provision of services by the Council are accounted for on an accruals basis. That is, sums due from the Council pertaining to the acquisition of goods or services used in the provision of services within the year are included whether or not the cash has actually been paid in the year. An exception to this principle relates to electricity and similar payments which are charged at the date of meter reading rather than being apportioned between financial years. Most of these payments are now monthly and this policy is consistently applied each year, therefore any discrepancy is deemed to be immaterial to the year's accounts.

Creditors also arise where the Council receives income from customers ahead of the provision of goods or services. Such payments are shown separately in the detailed analysis at Note 32 as 'Receipts in Advance'.

Provisions – Note 33

Under the Code local authorities now apply IPSAS 19, which interprets IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* for the public sector. Proper provisions are required for any liabilities or losses of uncertain timing or amount.

Provisions are charged to the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Service in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement. Provisions are utilised only for the purpose for which they were established, except where a regular review to determine the appropriateness of the level of the charge and the balance of the provision properly requires a change. The provisions held and any change in their use are disclosed in Note 33 along with activity on the provision in the accounting period.

Provision for Impairment has also been made for doubtful debts and known uncollectable debts have been written off during the year. The balance of the Provision for Impairment, used to reduce the overall level of Current Assets outstanding, as disclosed in Note 30.

Contingent Liabilities – Note 37

A contingent liability is either: (a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Council's control, or (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because: (i) it is not probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or (ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A material contingent liability is not recognised within the accounts as an item of expenditure. It is, however, disclosed in a note unless the possibility of a transfer of economic benefits in settlement is remote.

Contingent Assets – Note 37

A contingent asset is a possible asset that may arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Council's control. Contingent assets are not recognised in the revenue account or the balance sheet because prudence cautions that the gain might never be realised, instead they are disclosed in the Notes to the Core Statements.

When realisation of the gain is virtually certain, then the item ceases to be a contingent asset and can be accounted for as revenue or capital income as appropriate.

Reserves

The Council maintains certain reserves for the purpose of meeting liabilities other than those covered by provisions. A distinction is made in the Balance Sheet between usable reserves, which are cash-backed reserves available for use by the Council in the future provision of services and unusable reserves which are used for statutory accounting purposes and cannot be used directly to finance future service costs.

Usable Reserves – Note 34

- The General Fund Balance is the accumulation of surplus or deficit on operational services attributable to council tax payers. Such funds are not held for any specific purpose, but are available to assist with the management of financial risks and to deal with any emergencies which might arise. The Medium Term Financial Strategy sets out the Council's policy for the recommended value of the General Fund Balance in order to provide assurance against the estimates and assumptions used in the annual budgeting process.
- Earmarked Reserves are resources set aside to meet specific future running costs and investments. The Medium Term Financial Strategy sets out the Council's policy for Earmarked Reserves, including their nature and suggested requirements. Full details of the movements on each reserve can be found at Note 34a.
- The Usable Capital Receipts Reserve holds the proceeds of fixed asset sales available to meet future capital investment (see Note 34b).
- Capital Grants Unapplied – holds the balance of grants received where the conditions of grant entitlement have not yet been met. From April 2010, government grants and other contributions are now accounted for on an accruals basis and recognised in the accounting statements when the conditions for their receipt have been complied with and there is reasonable assurance that the grant or contribution will be received. Grants received in advance of these conditions being met are held as Unapplied Government Grants until released into the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement as entitlement allows (see Note 34c).

Unusable Reserves – Note 35

- Revaluation Reserve records unrealised revaluation gains, net of depreciation and disposals on that revaluation amount, on a strict per-asset basis (see Note 35a)
- Capital Adjustment Account provides a balancing mechanism between the different rates at which assets are depreciated under the Code and financed through the capital controls mechanism (see Note 35b).
- Available-for-sale Financial Instruments Reserve stores gains on revaluation of investments not yet realised through sales. In 2008/2009 the investment in Rossendale Transport Ltd was revalued using the discounted cash flow method in line with the Code requirements. This account now holds the difference between the historic value of the shares, shown in the Transport Earmarked Reserve at Note 34a and the value of the investment asset at Note 22. This is a technical gain and in no way assumed that any decision has yet been made to dispose of this asset.
- Collection Fund Adjustment Account holds the surplus/(deficit) on the Collection Fund which is directly attributable to Rossendale Borough Council (details can be found in the Collection Fund at Section 3).
- Deferred Capital Receipts holds the value of Council House sales prior to 1991 where mortgages were granted to the tenants. The balancing entry for these receipts is shown within Long Term Debtors on the Balance Sheet at Note 23.
- Pensions Reserve is a balancing account to allow the inclusion of Pensions Liability in the Balance Sheet. Details of Pension Fund assets/liabilities can be found in Note 36.

Repurchase of Borrowing

The Code requires gains or losses on the repurchase of borrowing to be recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year in which they are realised. Where, however, the repurchase is coupled with a refinancing or restructuring of borrowing with substantially the same overall economic effect, gains or losses are to be recognised over the life of the replacement borrowing. No such gains or losses were experienced in the current accounting period.

Minimum Revenue Provision

In accordance with the requirements of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, the authority is required to set aside a minimum revenue provision for repayment of debt. Minimum Revenue Provision is a charge to the cost of services in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement, details of which can be found in Notes 15, 20, and 35b. In March 2008, in line with Government guidance, the Council changed the basis on which MRP should be calculated to match the life of the asset.

Financial Instruments – Notes 24 and 25

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest.

Any gains or losses on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing are charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement. However, where repurchase takes place as part of a restructure the premium or discount is added to the amortised cost and charged over the life of the new or modified loan. Where premiums and discounts are charged directly to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement regulations permit the impact on the General Fund Balance to be spread over future years. This is achieved by transfer to/from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account. No such gains or losses arose in the current accounting period.

Financial Assets

These are classified into two types:

- Loans and Receivables – assets that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market. These are measured at fair value and carried at amortised cost. Annual credits to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement are based on the carrying amount multiplied by the effective rate of interest. In all cases where the Council has made loans cost has been used as a proxy for fair value.
- Available for sale assets – assets that have a quoted market price and/or do not have fixed or determinable payments. These are initially measured, and carried, at fair value. Credits to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for interest are based on the amortised cost multiplied by the effective rate of interest. Gains or losses are posted to the Available for sale Reserve. On derecognition gains/losses are charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

Prior Period Adjustments

Prior period adjustments are material adjustments applicable to prior years arising from changes in accounting policies or estimates or from the correction of fundamental errors, in accordance with IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. The Code requires that the financial statements should disclose, where practicable the nature of the change in policy and the impact of any adjustment on the preceding accounting period where practicable. Where this is not practicable, the fact this is so and the reasons for it should be disclosed.

This year the Council's Statement of Accounts includes at Note 2 to the Core Financial Statements an explanation of the adjustments made to comply with the transition to IFRS and the new Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting Practice in the UK. The extensive nature of this policy change has affected all the Core Statements, though the explanations at Note 1 only show extracts of each Statement where amounts have been amended. Minor presentational changes have not been included in Note 2.

Events after the Balance Sheet date – Note 4

Local authorities are required to account for events, both favourable and unfavourable, which occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue in accordance with IAS 10 *Events after the Reporting Period* and IPSAS 14 *Events after the Reporting Date*. Two types of events can be identified:

- Adjusting Events - where events arising after the balance sheet date provide additional evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date and are of a material nature the amounts should be reflected in the Core Statements.
- Non-adjusting Events – events which arise after the balance sheet date and concern conditions which did not exist at that time should be detailed in Notes to the Core Statements if they are of such materiality that their disclosure is required for the fair presentation of the financial statements, rather than reflected in the Core Statements.

The date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue is stated in Note 41.

Group Accounts

The Group Accounts have been prepared on the basis of a full consolidation of the financial transactions and balances of the Council, the Trust Funds it manages and its 100% shareholding in Rossendale Transport Ltd.

Other Accounting Policies

Foreign currency transactions do not play a material part in the Council's financial transactions. Rossendale Borough Council has not entered into any PFI schemes.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 2 Restatement of Prior Year Accounts under current policies

The Council's accounts for 2010/2011 have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2010/11 (the Code), which is based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

In this first year of IFRS compliance councils are required to restate the prior year accounts as if IFRS had always been applied. Many of the changes are presentational, in that the former Statement of Movement on the General Fund Balances and the Statement of Total Gains and Losses have been removed and replaced with additional items in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the new Movement in Reserves Statement.

Surplus Assets for Disposal

The Balance Sheet has seen several presentational changes including the distinction now made between surplus assets held for sale within the following year (current assets) and those held in relation to longer-term plans. Of the £601k of surplus assets at 31st March 2010, £101k were intended for sale within 2010/2011.

Holiday Pay Accrual

Under the IFRS councils must accrue for the value of any holidays carried forward by staff at the year end. In accordance with these requirements the opening balance for 2009/2010 was adjusted by £71k, increasing creditors and reducing the General Fund Balance. At the end of March 2010 this value had risen to £85k, thereby requiring an adjustment of £14k to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for 2009/2010 and a total adjustment of £85k between the General Fund Balance and Creditors on the Balance Sheet at 31st March 2010.

Government Grants Deferred

Government Grants Deferred are now taken to the Capital Adjustment Account as soon as any conditions of the grants have been met. This means that grants used to support previous capital investment in assets are fully written down as soon as the asset is operational, rather than being taken to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to match the depreciation of the asset. This adjustment has led to £3,420k of 'grant income' being removed from the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for 2009/2010 and the balance of Government Grants Deferred at 31st March 2009 being transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Extracts of the above changes to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the Balance Sheet are shown below. These changes have been followed through to the Cash Flow Statement, though they do not affect the 'Net increase/decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents'..

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (extract)	2009/2010 £000s	Note
Deficit on former Income and Expenditure Account	607	
REMOVE Amortisation of Government Grants Deferred	3,420	
ADD Increase in accrual for holiday pay carried forward	14	32
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	4,041	
Items formerly reported in Statement of Total Recognised Gains & Losses		
(Surplus)/deficit on revaluation of Fixed Assets		
Property, Plant & Equipment	146	17
Investment Properties	(167)	18
Intangible Assets	-	19
Assets held for sale	(107)	29
(Surplus)/deficit on revaluation of Available-for-sale Financial Instruments	-	24
(Surplus)/deficit on revaluation of Pension Fund Assets	7,081	36
Net (Surplus)/Deficit	10,994	

BALANCE SHEET (extract)	Original Value	Adjustments			Restated Value	Note
	March 2010 £000s	Surplus Assets for Disposal £000s	Holiday Pay Accrual £000s	Govt Grants Deferred £000s	March 2010 £000s	
Assets held for sale over one year	601	(101)			500	17
Assets held for sale within one year	-	101			101	29
Creditors	(5,286)		(85)		(5,371)	32
Government Grants Deferred	(741)			741	-	
Government Grants Unapplied	(579)			579	-	
Total Assets less Liabilities	(9,522)	-	(85)	1,320	(8,287)	
General Fund Balance	999		(85)		914	
Government Grants Unapplied				579	579	34c
Capital Adjustment Account	10,170			741	10,911	35b
Net Equity	(9,522)	-	(85)	1,320	(8,287)	

Note 3 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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

- There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Authority has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Authority might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service. In line with the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy, where services are at potential risk the intention would be to realise the value of any assets deemed surplus to requirements before any impairment occurred.
- In order to facilitate the speedy closure of the Council's accounts an estimate of the outstanding housing and council tax benefit grant has been included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The value of the grant income outstanding, included in the Balance Sheet as Short-term Debtors, is £XX. This will be subject to audit in the coming months and the final settlement should be received in October.
- etc.....

Note 4 Events after the Balance Sheet date

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Head of Finance on XX. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statement or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31st March 2011, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 5 Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

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

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31st March 2011 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the asset falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by £x 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 in pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.5% increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension liability of £x. However, the assumptions interact in complex ways. During 2010/11 the Council's actuaries advised that the net pensions liability had increased by £x following estimates being corrected as a result of experience and decreased by £x attributable to updating the assumptions.
Arrears	Each year the Council reviews the significant balances for Council Tax and sundry debtor arrears. Officers estimate the potential impairment of those debts based on historical default experience, and the age of the debts. However, in the current economic climate it is not certain that such an allowance would be sufficient.	If collection rates were to deteriorate, a doubling of the amount of the impairment of doubtful debts would require an additional £x for council tax debts and £x for sundry debts

Note 6 Long-term Contracts

In October 2006 the Council entered into a 10-year contract with Capita Business Services Ltd for the provision of Revenues, Benefits and General Customer Contact Services. In 2010/2011 the contract value was £x. In 2011/2012 the anticipated full-year contract value, subject to an element of inflation in October, is £x. Over the remaining life of the contract the value is expected to be £x.

Note 7 Acquired and Discontinued Operations

During 2009/2010 the Council took over the running of the Business Centre, Futures Park, Bacup. This is now included within trading operations in Note 8 below. There have been no acquired or discontinued operations in 2010/2011.

Note 8 Trading Operations

The Council operates 3 markets in Haslingden, Bacup and Rawtenstall, which are open for a combined total of 7 days a week.

The Council has also established 37 industrial trading units, promoting economic regeneration across the borough. In December 2009 this portfolio was increased with the acquisition of the operation of the Business Centre, Futures Park. This modern building (below) provides high-tech managed office space in a variety of sizes as well as conference and meeting facilities.

Following adjustments listed in Note 2, £3,223k of amortised Government Grants Deferred has now been removed from the comparator figures for 2009/10.

	* Adj as per Note 2					
		Net Expend/ (Income) 2009/2010 £000s	Gross Expend 2010/2011 £000s	Income 2010/2011 £000s	Net Expend/ (Income) 2010/2011 £000s	Note
Markets		116			-	
Industrial Units		92			-	
Business Office Facilities	*	3,226			-	
Investment Properties		-			-	18
Total Trading Accounts		3,434	-	-	-	



Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 9 Pooled Budgets

The Council has entered into a pooled budget arrangement with neighbouring authorities and Lancashire County Council for the administration of the concessionary travel scheme. In 2010/2011 the value contributed by Rossendale to this scheme was £x (£990k in 2009/2010). In 2011/2012 the responsibility for concessionary travel administration will transfer completely to Lancashire County Council, along with central government grant resources currently paid to each individual local authority.

Note 10 Grant Income

The Council credited the following significant grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2010/2011:

	2009/2010 £000s	2010/2011 £000s	Note
Amounts Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account			
Credited to Services			
Housing and Council Tax Benefits - amounts paid to claimants	21,944		
Housing and Council Tax Benefits - administration grant	649		
Housing Market Renewal Grant	2,548		
Supporting People Grant	70		
Disabled Facilities Grant	353		
Non-Domestic Rates Collection Grant	101		
Regional Housing Grant	213		34c
Sustainable Economic Regeneration Grant	100		
Contribution from Green Vale Homes to Disabled Facilities Grants	200		
Contribution from Lancashire County Council - bus shelter maint	18		
Contribution from Lancashire County Council - 2nd homes income	50		
	26,246	-	
Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income			
Rate Support Grant	1,170		
Housing & Planning Delivery Grant	286		
Local Authority Business Growth Incentive Scheme (LABGIS)	16		
Area Based Grant	175		
Performance Reward Grant	478		
	2,125	-	
Amounts credited to the Balance Sheet			
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance			
Communities for Health Grants	100		34c
Mortgage Rescue Scheme	60		
Empty Shops Revival Grant	53		
Regional Housing Grant	431		
Sports Council Grant	10		
Big Lottery Grant	63		
Communities for Habitats	17		
	734	-	
	29,105	-	

Local Area Agreements / Area Based Grants

Rossendale is a participant in a Local Area Agreement (LAA) – a partnership with other public bodies involving the pooling of Area Based Grants (ABG) from the government to finance work towards jointly agreed objectives for local public services. In 2008/09 the LAA laid down a three-year agreement. The purpose of the LAA is:

- To form an agreement between Lancashire public, voluntary, community and faith sector service providers and central government to ensure that together we achieve objectives set out in the countywide community strategy “Ambition Lancashire”.
- To work together as partners towards an agreed set of outcomes which will make a lasting difference to the people of Lancashire.
- To provide the partners with the freedom and flexibility to join budgets and services to deliver more effective local action with better use of resources and a simplified performance framework.
- To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of public services in Lancashire by pooling and aligning funding with specifically targeted support.

The LAA partners are:

- Local government bodies – Lancashire County Council, Burnley Borough Council, Chorley Borough Council, Fylde Borough Council, Hyndburn Borough Council, Lancaster City Council, Pendle Borough Council, Preston City Council, Ribble Valley Borough Council, Rossendale Borough Council, South Ribble Borough Council, West Lancashire Borough Council, Wyre Borough Council.
- Strategic partnerships – Lancashire Partnership, Burnley Action Partnership, The Chorley Partnership, Fylde Vision, Hyndburn First, Lancaster District LSP, Pendle Partnership, Preston Strategic Partnership, Ribble Valley Strategic Partnership, Rossendale Partnership, South Ribble Partnership, West Lancashire LSP, Wyre Strategic Partnership, Strategic Health Authority.
- Community protection authorities – Lancashire Police Authority, Lancashire Constabulary, Lancashire Fire & Rescue.
- Health bodies – Central Lancashire, East Lancashire and North Lancashire PCTs.
- Other bodies – Business Link Lancashire, Connexions, East Lancashire Chamber of Commerce, Elevate, the Environment Agency, Job Centre Plus Lancashire, Lancashire Drug Action Team, Lancashire Economic Partnership, Lancashire Probation Service, Lancashire VCFS Consortium, Learning & Skills Council Lancashire, North West Development Agency.

Lancashire County Council acts as the accountable body for the Area Based Grants and in 2009/2010 Rossendale Borough Council received £478k of this total to fund its own services. Following central government announcements in June 2010, further funds from the LAA Performance Reward Grant are unlikely as disclosed in Note [37](#).



Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 11 Members' Allowances

On the 26th November 2003 an Independent Remuneration Panel, set up to review Member's Allowances, proposed a revised scheme to operate from the 1st January 2004. The revised scheme for Basic and Special Responsibility Allowances sets a recognised value in hours on the effort, time and responsibility of elected Members. The hourly remuneration is reviewed annually each October to ensure that it reflects current minimum wage rates.

Total Cost of Elected Members	2009/2010 £000s	2010/2011 £000s	Note
Basic Allowance	112		
Special Responsibility Allowance	89		
Employers National Insurance incurred	7		
Employers Superannuation Contributions	4		
Mileage allowance	5		
Subsistence and other reimbursements	-		
	217	-	

The basic and special responsibility allowances paid to members were as follows:-

Annual amounts payable for elected roles	2009/2010 £s	2010/2011 £s	Note
Basic Allowance	3,320		
Special Responsibility Allowances			
Leader of Majority or Largest Group	13,280		
Deputy Leader of Majority or Largest Group	9,960		
Leader of Minority or Second Largest Group	6,640		
Executive Members	6,640		
Chair of Overview & Scrutiny Management Committee	6,640		
Other Committee Chairs	3,320		
Other Committee Vice-Chairs	1,670		



Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 12 Officers' Remuneration

The table below shows details of the Chief Executive and Senior Officers directly responsible to the Chief Executive, along with their respective salary (including fees and allowances), employer's pension contributions and total remuneration during 2010/2011.

Senior Officers			Salary	Pension	Total	R	Note
			£	£	£		
Chief Executive	H Lockwood	2009/2010	98,722	17,548	116,270		
		2010/2011			-		
Head of Legal & Democratic Services	L Fisher	2009/2010	22,239	3,124	25,363		
		2010/2011	-	-	-		
Director for Business	S Sugarman	2009/2010	49,304	8,657	57,961		
		2010/2011			-		
Director for Place	F Meechan	2009/2010	4,375	792	5,167		
		2010/2011			-		
Head of Finance & Property Services	P Seddon	2009/2010	60,741	10,734	71,475		
		2010/2011			-		
Head of People & Policy	L Sandiford	2009/2010	52,169	9,549	61,718		
		2010/2011			-		

In the table above it should be noted that L Fisher left the authority on the 30th June 2009, and that S Sugarman and F Meechan joined the authority on the 3rd August 2009 and 1st March 2010 respectively.

The number of employees whose remuneration, excluding pension contributions, was £50,000 or more are listed in the table below in bands of £5,000. Two of the above Senior Officers joined the authority during 2009/2010 and so their total remuneration in that year did not fall above the £50,000 minimum disclosure requirement and were therefore excluded from the following table.

Officers with remuneration above £50,000	2009/2010 Number	2010/2011 Number	Note
£50,000 - £54,999	1		
£54,000 - £59,999	1		
£60,000 - £64,999	1		
£65,000 - £69,999	-		
£70,000 - £74,999	-		
£95,000 - £99,999	1		
£100,000 - £104,999	-		
	4		
		-	



Note 13 Related Parties

A related party transaction is the transfer of assets or liabilities or the performance of services by, to or for a related party, irrespective of whether a charge is made. Most transactions involving related parties to the council are disclosed elsewhere within the Financial Statements as follows:

Central government

- receipts from Central Government – see Notes 10 and 34c.

Other local authorities and precepting bodies

- payments to the Lancashire County Council Pension Fund– see Note 36.
- precepts in relation to the Lancashire Police Authority, Lancashire Fire Authority and Lancashire County Council – see the Collection Fund.
- precept payable to Whitworth Town Council – see Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

Subsidiary and associated companies

- the management of Rossendale Transport Ltd is supported by Council Members and staff, for which the company makes some contributions towards specific services provided - see Note 22 on Investments and the Group Accounts in Section 3.

Joint venture and joint venture partners

- Rossendale is included in the East Lancashire Housing Market Restructuring Pathfinder (Elevate) partnership programme between Rossendale and the neighbouring boroughs of Blackburn with Darwen, Burnley, Hyndburn and Pendle. The grants received by Rossendale in 2010/2011 can be seen in Note 10.
- In June 2004 the bulk of Rossendale's Leisure Facilities transferred to the management of the newly-formed independent Rossendale Leisure Trust.
 - The total grant to the Trust for the operation of leisure services in 2010/2011 was £x (£704k in 2009/2010).
 - In 2007/2008 the Trust was given a £65k loan for a period of 5 years which is shown as a Long Term Debtor in the Council's Balance Sheet. A further £18k was added to this loan during 2009/2010 as disclosed in Note 23.
 - In 2010/2011 the Trust was also given a cash-flow loan by the Council totalling £x at 31st March 2011 which was repaid in April 2011. This is included within Sundry Debtors at Note 27.
 - Interest is charged on the above loans at base rate plus 0.43% and as a result £x (£1,998 in 2009/2010) has been credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement. Therefore these loans are considered to be 'loans receivable' and not 'soft loans'.
 - The Council also provided a guarantee on a £1.2m investment loan in 2008/2009 to the Trust for the extension to Haslingden sports centre.
 - The Trust has a net Balance Sheet deficit of £x at 31st March 2011 (£439k at 31st March 2010) against which the Council is beginning to make provision with the creation of an earmarked Leisure Services Reserve with a closing value of £186k at 31st March 2010 (£186k at 31st March 2010). More information on these transactions can be found in Note 34a on Earmarked Reserves and Note 37 on Contingent Liabilities.
- Community Leisure Association of Whitworth (CLAW) is a separate charitable organisation operating Whitworth Swimming Pool and Whitworth Civic Hall, for which they received £x towards running costs in 2010/2011 (£69k in 2009/2010).

Members and Chief Officers

The Council’s Standing Orders make provision for a register of Members and Officers interests and also require members who believe they have a prejudicial interest in a matter to be discussed at a Council or Committee meeting to declare that interest at the meeting and, in general, to withdraw from the meeting while that particular matter is being discussed.

Upon review of this register it is considered that any transactions involving Members and Chief Officers with related parties have complied with the above regulations and are not material.

Note 14 External Audit Costs

The sums due from Rossendale Borough Council to the Audit Commission for works carried out relating to the year of account 2010/2011 were:-

Audit costs	2009/2010 £000s	2010/2011 £000s	Note
Fees payable in respect of external audit of accounts	100		
Fees payable in respect of statutory inspection	8		
Fees payable for the certification of grant claims and returns	21		
	129	-	



Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 15 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under regulations

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

The table below details the changes in the current financial year 2010/2011. The comparative figures for the financial year 2009/2010 can be found on the following page.

Adjustments to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the Movement in Reserves Statement	2010/2011				Note
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Unuseable Reserves	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Capital Adjustment Account adjustments					
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment					17 & 35b
Impairment of Property, Plant & Equipment					17 & 35b
Revaluation gain/loss on Property, Plant and Equipment					17 & 35a
Revaluation gain/loss on Assets Held for Sale					29 & 35a
Movements in the market value of Investment Assets					18 & 35a
Amortisation of Intangible Assets					19 & 35b
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under statute					20 & 35b
Net book value of assets disposed of					17, 18 & 29
Statutory provisions for the financing of capital investment					20 & 35b
Capital expenditure in the year charged to General Fund					20 & 35b
Capital Receipts Reserve adjustments					
Transfer of cash sale proceeds of assets disposed of					34b
Other Income					34b
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital spend					20 & 34b
Payments to the Government capital receipts pool					34b
Capital Grants Unapplied Account adjustments					
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement					20 & 34b
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account					20 & 35b
Pensions Reserve adjustments					
Actuarial (gains)/losses on pension fund assets					36
Employer contributions paid to the Pension Fund					36
Net FRS17 charges made for retirement benefits					36
Collection Fund Adjustment Account adjustments					
Difference between the Council Tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and that calculated in accordance with statutory requirements					Collection Fund
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	-	-	-	-	



Adjustments to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the Movement in Reserves Statement	Comparative Figures 2009/2010				Note
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Unuseable Reserves	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Capital Adjustment Account adjustments					
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment	726			(726)	17 & 35b
Impairment of Property, Plant & Equipment	3,415			(3,415)	17 & 35b
Revaluation gain/loss on Property, Plant and Equipment	147			(147)	17 & 35a
Revaluation gain/loss on Assets Held for Sale	(107)			107	29 & 35a
Movements in the market value of Investment Assets	(167)			167	18 & 35a
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	129			(129)	19 & 35b
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under statute	3,095			(3,095)	20 & 35b
Net book value of assets disposed of	235			(235)	17, 18 & 29
Statutory provisions for the financing of capital investment	(106)			106	20 & 35b
Capital expenditure in the year charged to General Fund	(260)			260	20 & 35b
Capital Receipts Reserve adjustments					
Transfer of cash sale proceeds of assets disposed of	(280)	280			34b
Other Income	(148)	148			34b
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital spend		(405)		405	20 & 34b
Payments to the Government capital receipts pool	7	(7)			34b
Capital Grants Unapplied Account adjustments					
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(3,094)			3,094	20 & 34b
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account			64	(64)	20 & 35b
Pensions Reserve adjustments					
Actuarial (gains)/losses on pension fund assets	7,081			(7,081)	36
Employer contributions paid to the Pension Fund	(1,423)			1,423	36
Net FRS17 charges made for retirement benefits	2,469			(2,469)	36
Collection Fund Adjustment Account adjustments					
Difference between the Council Tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and that calculated in accordance with statutory requirements	20			(20)	Collection Fund
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	11,739	16	64	(11,819)	

Note 16 Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

Please refer to Note 34 for full details of the Earmarked Reserves and the movements within each during the year.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 17 Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements on property, plant & equipment assets in 2010/2011 were as follows:-

Property, Plant & Equipment	Land & Buildings £000s	Vehicles, Plant, & Equip £000s	Infra- structure Assets £000s	Community Assets £000s	Assets under construction £000s	Total Assets £000s	Note
Cost or Valuation 1st April 2010	17,359	4,481	278	442	-	22,560	
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Revaluation increases/(decreases)- to Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 & 35a
to Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 & 35b
Reclassifications- to/from Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
others	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Derecognition- on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 & 35b
Cost or Valuation 31st March 2011	17,359	4,481	278	442	-	22,560	
Accum Depreciation and Impairments 1st April 2010	(4,849)	(1,711)	-	(115)	-	(6,675)	
Depreciation for the year- to Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 & 35a
to Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 & 35b
Impairment losses/(reversals) to Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 & 35a
to Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 & 35b
Derecognition- on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 & 35b
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairments 31st March 2011	(4,849)	(1,711)	-	(115)	-	(6,675)	
Net Book Value at 31st March 2011	12,510	2,770	278	327	-	15,885	
Net Book Value at 31st March 2010	12,510	2,770	278	327	-	15,885	

Rosendale Borough Council has not entered into any PFI arrangements for the provision of property, plant or equipment.

Depreciation, using the straight line method, has been charged according to the estimated life of the assets involved on the following basis.

- Operational buildings generally have a useful life of 40 years, except where expert opinion has reduced this estimate. The land upon which the buildings reside is not subject to depreciation.
- Vehicles are depreciated over a useful life of 3-6 years depending upon their technical or mechanical nature.
- Equipment such as refuse bins, are depreciated over a useful life of 12 years.
- All other assets under land, assets under construction, community assets, investment and surplus assets are not depreciated.

In April 2010 the Council introduced component accounting as it is required to do under the Code. This is now being applied to all revaluation exercises on the following basis.

- For all assets land and buildings are valued separately. Only assets with a combined land and buildings value of £250k and over will be subject to component accounting.
- Significant components are items (or groups of items) with a value of at least 25% of the total asset value.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Comparator movements in 2009/2010 were as follows:

Property, Plant & Equipment	Land & Buildings £000s	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equip £000s	Infra- structure Assets £000s	Community Assets £000s	Assets under construction £000s	Total Assets £000s	Note
Cost or Valuation 1st April 2009	17,055	2,724	125	416	-	20,320	
Additions	473	1,757	153	26	-	2,409	20
Revaluation increases/(decreases)- to Revaluation Reserve	(146)	-	-	-	-	(146)	15 & 35a
to Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 & 35b
Reclassifications- to/from Assets Held for Sale others	(23)	-	-	-	-	(23)	29
Derecognition- on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 & 35b
Cost or Valuation 31st March 2010	17,359	4,481	278	442	-	22,560	
Accum Depreciation and Impairments 1st April 2009	(1,083)	(1,338)	-	(113)	-	(2,534)	
Depreciation for the year- to Revaluation Reserve	(58)	-	-	-	-	(58)	15 & 35a
to Provision of Services	(295)	(373)	-	-	-	(668)	15 & 35b
Impairment losses/(reversals) to Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 & 35a
to Provision of Services	(3,413)	-	-	(2)	-	(3,415)	15 & 35b
Derecognition- on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 & 35b
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairments 31st March 2010	(4,849)	(1,711)	-	(115)	-	(6,675)	

A breakdown of buildings owned

An analysis of Fixed Assets at 31st March 2010

Buildings included within the above property tables	31 st March 2010 No.	31 st March 2011 No.
Administrative Buildings	4	
Depots and Workshops	6	
Off-Street Car Parks	44	
Leisure Centres	2	
Public Halls	2	
Swimming Pools	3	
Museums	1	
Cemetries	4	
Parks and recreation grounds	58 hectares	hectares
Amenity open spaces	36 hectares	hectares
Ski Slope	1	
Public Conveniences	8	
Industrial Units	37	
Markets	3	
Community & Youth Centres	2	
Investment Properties	10	
Surplus Assets for Sale	7	
	228	-

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Revaluation Programme

The authority operates a five-year rolling programme of revaluation on its General Fund properties. The valuations are carried out by G Woodward, M.R.I.C.S. of Athertons Ltd Chartered Surveyors at 53 King Street, Whalley, Lancashire, BB7 9SP. For details of basis of valuation please refer to the Accounting Policies.

The details below show the history of this revaluation programme. For example, £1.85m of land and building assets were last revalued in 2005/2006 or before and hence are due to be revalued again in 2010/11. Assets valued in previous years have not undergone any material changes which would alter their valuations.

Revaluation Programme	Land & Buildings £000s	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equip £000s	Infra-structure Assets £000s	Community Assets £000s	Assets under construction £000s	Total Tangible Assets £000s	Note
Valued at historical cost	-	-	-	282	-	282	
Valued at current value in:							
2004/2005	279	141	-	-	-	420	
2005/2006	666	72	-	-	-	738	
2006/2007	4,796	103	-	-	-	4,899	
2007/2008	1,910	204	-	-	-	2,114	
2008/2009	4,769	682	-	45	-	5,496	
2009/2010	90	1,568	278	-	-	1,936	
Net Book Value at 31st March	12,510	2,770	278	327	-	15,885	



Note 18 Investment Properties

The income and expenses relating to investment properties have been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. More details can be found in Note 7 on Trading Accounts.

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

Investment Assets	2009/2010 £000s	2010/2011 £000s	Note
Balance at 1st April	653		
Additions	-		20
Disposals	-		
Net gains/(losses) from fair value adjustments	167		35a
Transfers to/(from) Property, Plant & Equipment	75		17 & 29
Balance at 31st March	895	-	

Note 19 Intangible Assets

The Council accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item under Property, Plant and Equipment. At Rossendale Borough Council these intangible assets comprise only purchased licenses as the Council has no internally generated software.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the expected benefit to the Council, over which depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis. The default value for the useful life is 5 years and all current assets have been deemed to follow that standard.

Intangible Assets	31 st March 2010 £000s	31 st March 2011 £000s	Note
Balance at 1st April			
Gross carrying amount	690	-	
Accumulated amortisation	(312)	-	
Net Carrying Amount at 1st April	378	-	
Additions	11	-	
Reclassification	-	-	
Revaluations	-	-	
Impairment losses/(reversals)	-	-	
Amortisation for the period	(129)	-	
Net Carrying Amount at 31st March	260	-	
Comprising			
Gross carrying amount	701	-	
Accumulated amortisation	(441)	-	



Note 20 Capital Expenditure, Financing and Capitalisation of Borrowing Costs

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. The Council has not acquired any assets under finance leases or PFI schemes which would have been included below).

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 Requirements (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Authority that has yet to be financed. The movement in the CFR during the year is analysed in the second part of this note.

	2009/2010	2010/2011	
	£000s	£000s	Note
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	2,116	3,719	
Capital investments			
Property, Plant & Equipment	2,409	-	17
Investment Properties	-	-	18
Intangible Assets	11	-	19
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute	3,095	-	15 & 35b
	<u>5,515</u>	<u>-</u>	
Sources of Finance			
Capital Receipts	(405)	-	15 & 34b
Government Grants and other contributions	(3,141)	-	15 & 35b
Sums set aside from Revenue:-			
Direct revenue contributions	(260)	-	15 & 35b
Minimum Revenue Provision	(106)	-	15 & 35b
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	3,719	3,719	
Explanation of movements in the year			
Increase/(Decrease) in underlying need to borrow (not supported by government financial assistance)	1,603	-	
Increase/(Decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	1,603	-	

Capital Expenditure on Council Assets

The main items of capital expenditure on the Council's own assets during the year were:-

Capital expenditure on Council assets	2009/2010	2010/2011	
	£000s	£000s	Note
IT Strategy	12		
Waste Collection & Recycling Services	28		
Vehicle Replacement Programme	1,510		
Bacup town centre culvert	125		
Disabled Access Improvements	17		
Car Parks	50		
Henrietta Street Depot	148		
Leisure Buildings	44		
Playing fields, playgrounds & parks	233		
The Business Centre, Futures Park	127		
Others	126		
	<u>2,420</u>	<u>-</u>	

Further information on capital expenditure in 2010/2011 can be found in the full Capital Expenditure Report at Section 3.

Capital Commitments

The Council operates a rolling 3-year capital programme and in addition to the £Xm spent in 2010/2011 slippage of £xm was carried forward into 2011/2012 onwards, of which £xk related to Council assets, including a further £xk in relation to the vehicle replacement programme.

Contractual Commitments carried forward	31 st March 2010	31 st March 2011
	£000s	£000s
Vehicle Replacement Programme	659	
Building Maintenance	156	
Rossendale Homecare & Repair	-	
Wheeled Bins	17	
	832	-

Capitalisation of Borrowing Costs

The Council has one 25-year loan from the PWLB which was taken out in March 2010 in order to support the construction of leisure facilities at Haslingden and Marl Pits as a consequence of the 2009/2010 Leisure Review.

Once complete these facilities will be operated by Rossendale Leisure Trust and the borrowing costs will be matched against savings in the support grant payable to the Trust. Until these facilities are operational, interest payments will be capitalised. In 2010/2011 the capitalised cost of this borrowing was £xk (£nil in 2009/2010).



Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 21 Leases

Authority as Lessee

Rossendale Borough Council has not acquired any assets under Finance Lease arrangements.

Until March 2010 the Council acquired most of its vehicles under operating leases. Since then all leased vehicles have been replaced with the new fleet bought out-right. The remaining assets acquired under operating leases are predominantly wheeled bins and some other equipment.

The payments for the use of these assets during 2010/2011 are included in the net cost of services. The future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

Authority as a Lessee	2009/2010 £000s	2010/2011 £000s
Minimum Lease Payments in the year	539	
Future Minimum Lease Commitments		
Amounts falling due within 1-2 years	36	-
Amounts falling due within 2-5 years	23	-
Amounts falling due within 5-10 years	-	-
Total Minimum Lease Payments	59	-

Disclosure by Lessor

The Council has a number of premises that it makes available on an operating lease basis, for lease terms substantially less than the expected lives of the assets. Asset values included within the Balance Sheet and minimum lease income receivable during the year were as follows:

Authority as a Lessor	2009/2010	2010/2011			Total £000s
	Total £000s	Industrial/ Business Properties £000s	Leisure Premises £000s	Offices and Other Properties £000s	
Gross Value at 31st March	8,482	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation	(442)	-	-	-	-
Net Book Value at 31st March	8,040	-	-	-	-
Total Minimum Lease Income	181	-	-	-	-

The rental incomes above show a nil return for leisure properties. These are now managed and operated by Rossendale Leisure Trust on a rent free basis and the Council makes a grant contribution each year to the provision of leisure services across the borough. Details of this grant can be found in Note 13 on Related Party Transactions.



Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 22 Long Term Investments

The long term investments consist of:-

Long Term Investments	31 st March 2010 £000s	31 st March 2011 £000s	Note
Rossendale Transport Ltd	2,100	2,100	24 & 34a
Marketable Securities	2	2	
Balance at 31st March	2,102	2,102	

The investment in the Rossendale Transport Ltd, a company which provides public bus services principally within the Rossendale area, consists of £645,000 share capital, being 100% of the shares issued. In recent years this investment has been valued in the Council's Balance Sheet using the Discounted Cash Flow method. Gains/losses on revaluation are shown in 'Other Income' section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and transferred to the 'Available-for-sale Financial Instruments Reserve' in the Balance Sheet. This is a technical term and in no way presumes that a decision has been made to dispose of this asset.

The data included here from the company's Statement of Accounts for the year to 31st March 2011 will now be subject to audit. Rossendale Borough Council does not underwrite accumulated deficits or losses of Rossendale Transport Ltd. Further information about the accounts is available from The Company Secretary, Rossendale Transport Ltd., Knowsley Park Way, Knowsley Road Industrial Estate, Haslingden, Rossendale, Lancashire.

Rossendale Transport Ltd.	31 st March 2010 £000s	31 st March 2011 £000s
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	(10)	-
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	1	-
Retained profit/(loss) for the financial year	(9)	-
Net Assets of the company	2,347	-

Note 23 Long-term Debtors

The analysis of the long-term debt outstanding at the balance sheet date is:

Long Term Debtors	Mortgages (pre 1991) £000s	Car Loans £000s	Ross'dale Leisure Trust £000s	Mortgage Rescue Scheme loans £000s	Total £000s
Balance at 1st April 2009	19	27	65	-	111
Advances	-	5	18	11	34
Receipts	(9)	(18)	-	-	(27)
Balance at 31st March 2010	10	14	83	11	118
Advances	-	-	-	-	-
Receipts	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31st March 2011	10	14	83	11	118

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 24 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument on another.

The term 'financial instruments' covers both financial assets and financial liabilities and includes both straight forward trade receivables and trade payables as well as complex money-market assets.

Typical financial instruments and their basis of measurement are shown in the table below:

Financial Instruments	Measurement	Rossendale Note
Liabilities		
Trade and other payables (Creditors)	Held at invoice value	Trade payables excluding government and other non-contract creditors
Borrowings	Included at the face value of the loan or bank account, adjusted for any interest due at year-end	Borrowing can include fixed term loans and bank overdrafts. Rossendale Borough Council has loan from the PWLB over a period of 25 years commencing March 2010
Financial guarantees	Measurement balances guarantee value with the risk of the guarantee being called	The Council has given one financial guarantee, but considers the risk to be so minimal as to render the liability as not material (see Note 35)
Assets		
Bank deposits	Held at carrying value of the account	The Council's 'Cash at Bank' figure includes a minimal value of cash in hands of officers as well as bank accounts with instant access.
Trade receivables (Debtors)	Held at invoiced amount less an impairment for uncollectable debts	Trade receivables exclude government and other non-contract debts
Loans receivable	Included at the face value of the loan or bank account, adjusted for any interest due at year-end	Loan deposits can include investments which have fixed terms and fixed interest rates. The Council has issued two loans to Rossendale Leisure Trust (see Note 9)
Soft Loans	Where material, soft loans are measured using an effective market rate of interest	The Council has no soft loans. All similar loans, such as for staff car purchases and community groups include a reasonable element of interest.
Other receivables and advances	Held at the carrying value on the basis on materiality	These are predominantly mortgages issued prior to 1991
Investments	Held at 'fair value'. Where investments are not quoted on the stock market, have no active market and a reasonable assessment of 'fair value' cannot be arrived at, these assets are measured at cost less any impairment.	In 2008/2009 the Council's investment in Rossendale Transport Ltd was valued using the Discounted Cash flow method. The gain on this revaluation can be seen in the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses and in the Balance Sheet.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

The Council, in compiling its accounts, assessed all its financial instruments and there were a number that were not considered material to make an adjustment to the carrying value of the original asset or liability. These include soft loans and other minor investments. (A soft loan is where the Council has lent money at a lower than market rate). Where this has occurred the Council would adjust, if material, the carrying value of the loan to reflect the cost to the Council of the lower than market rate. The council has no soft loans as at 31st March 2010.

Categories of Financial Instruments

The following table shows the categories of financial instruments included within the Balance Sheet and Notes.

Categories of Financial Instrument	Long Term		Current		Note
	31 st March 2010 £000s	31 st March 2011 £000s	31 st March 2010 £000s	31 st March 2011 £000s	
Loans and receivables	-	-	8,000	-	28
Available for sale financial assets	2,102	-	-	-	22
Total Investments	2,102	-	8,000	-	
Loans and receivables	118	-	-	-	23
Financial assets carried at contract amounts	-	-	2,013	-	27
Total Debtors	118	-	2,013	-	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(4,416)	-	(184)	-	31
Financial liabilities at fair value through I&E	-	-	-	-	
Total Borrowings	(4,416)	-	(184)	-	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	
Financial liabilities carried at contract amounts	-	-	-	-	32
Total Creditors	-	-	-	-	

Financial Instrument Gains/Losses

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

Income & Expenses, Gains & Losses	2009/2010	2010/2011			
	Total £000s	Financial Liabilities £000s	Loans and Receivables £000s	Available for sale assets £000s	Fair Value through the I&E £000s
Interest payable	(13)	-	-	-	-
Interest & Investment income	225	-	-	-	-
Revaluation of Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total Investments	212	-	-	-	-



Fair value of assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost

Financial liabilities and assets represented by loans and receivables are carried on the balance sheet at amortised cost. The fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments, using the following assumptions.

- For loans from the PWLB the fair value was calculated by reference to the premature repayment set of rates in force on 30th March 2010 and 31st March 2011 respectively. At March 2011 Rossendale Borough Council has one outstanding PWLB loan taken out in March 2010 for 25 years.
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised.
- Where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months the carrying amount is assumed to approximate to fair value.
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair values thus calculated are as follows:

	31st March 2010		31st March 2011		Note
	Carrying amount £000s	Fair Value £000s	Carrying Amount £000s	Fair Value £000s	
Borrowings <1 year	184	-	-	-	31
Borrowings >1 year	4,416	4,732	-	-	31
Creditors (excl Govt & Collection Fund)	3,903	3,903	-	-	32
Total Financial Liabilities	8,503	8,635	-	-	
Investments <1 year	8,000	8,000	-	-	28
Investments >1 year	-	-	-	-	
Long Term Debtors	114	114	-	-	23
Debtors (excl Govt & Collection Fund)	1,708	1,708	-	-	27
Cash at bank and in hands of officers	1,225	1,225	-	-	28
Total Loans & Receivables	11,047	11,047	-	-	

The fair value of liabilities is lower than the carrying amount because the Council's single outstanding loan was entered into at a fixed rate at 4.49% in March 2010, which is lower than the prevailing rates at the Balance Sheet date. This shows a notional future gain (based on the economic conditions at 31st March 2011) arising from a commitment to pay interest to the PWLB below current market rates.

The Council's investment in Rossendale Transport Ltd is valued using the Discounted Cash flow method. The gain on this revaluation in 2008/09 can be seen in the Balance Sheet. Though this valuation is reviewed each year it has not changed materially since that date.

The Council's portfolio of treasury management investments does not include any long-term deposits over 365 days. For investments under 365 days the deposit value is taken as a fair approximation of their value.

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



Note 25 Nature and extent of risks arising from Financial Instruments

Key Risks

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

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

Overall procedures for Managing Risks

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

- by formally adopting the requirements of the Code of Practice;
- by approving annually in advance prudential indicators for the following three years limiting:
 - the Council's overall borrowing;
 - it's maximum and minimum exposures to fixed are variable rates;
 - it's maximum and minimum exposures of the maturity structure of its debt;
 - it's maximum annual exposures to investments maturing beyond a year.
 - by approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with the government guidance.

These requirements are known as Prudential Indicators and are required to be reported and approved alongside the Council's annual Council Tax budget setting in February, along with the annual Treasury Management Strategy which outlines the detailed approach to managing risk in relation to the Council's financial instrument exposure. Actual performance is also reported monthly to Members.

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

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, and credit exposures to the Council's customers. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria and limits approved by the Council.

The Council maintains strict criteria for investment counterparties and monitors activity against these criteria. As a result of this high credit criteria there has been no experience of defaults. The Council refers to an approved list of organisations for investment purposes, assessed by the rating agencies, consisting of major banks, building societies and other local authorities. Maturity limits apply for each counterparty category and maximum investment limits also exist per counterparty and per sector.

No breaches of these criteria occurred during the reporting period and the Council does not expect any losses from non-performance by any counterparty in relation to financial deposits. However, the Council has supported Rossendale Leisure Trust through a £65k loan over five years (included within Long-term Debtors at Note 23) and cash flow support (£400k at 31st March 2011 which is included in the Debtors figure at Note 27).

Notes to Core Financial Statements

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

Credit Risk	Amount at	Historical	Adjusted	Estimated	Estimated	Note
	31st March			default	for market	
	2011	£000s	conditions	31st March	31st March	
	£000s	£000s	%	2011	2010	
				%	£000s	
Bank deposits	9,225	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	28
Rossendale Leisure Trust	83	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	23
Long-term Debtors	35	0.03%	0.03%	-	-	23
Short-term Debtors						
Trade Debts	1,708	3.83%	3.83%	65	65	27
Total Loans & Receivables	11,051			65	65	

The Council does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors. The Council reports the level of trade debts outstanding each month in the financial monitoring report available on the website. Of the £Xk outstanding at 31st March 2011 only £Xk was overdue. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

Trade Debtors by age	31st March	31st March
	2010	2011
	£000s	£000s
Less than one month	523	-
One to Two months	32	-
Two to three months	1	-
Three to six months	11	-
Six months to one year	17	-
Over one year	123	-
Total Trade Debtors	707	-

Liquidity Risk

The council has ready access to borrowings from the Public Works Loan Board for long term borrowing and the Money Markets to cover any day-to-day cash flow need. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

The Council manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures above (the setting and approval of prudential indicators and the approval of the treasury management and investment strategy reports), as well as through cash flow management procedures required by the Code of Practice. The Council's performance in managing its current cash position is reported each month in the financial monitoring reports available on the website.

Refinancing and Maturity Risk

The approved prudential indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits placed on investments of greater than one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk. The approved treasury and investment strategy addresses the main risks and sets the operational parameters should the Council ever need to borrow funds.

Market Risk

There are three related risks the Council is aware of: interest rate risk, price risk and foreign exchange risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The Council has limited exposure to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Borrowings are carried at fair value on the balance sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and reflected in the General Fund Balance.

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The annual Medium Term Financial Strategy draws together the Council's prudential indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. The aim of the prudential indicators is to contain the activity of the treasury function within certain limits reducing the risk or likelihood of an adverse movement in certain interest rates or borrowing decisions that could impact negatively on the Council's overall financial position.

Within this Strategy prudential indicators are set which provide maximum and minimum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The Financial Services staff monitor markets and forecast interest rates within the year to adjust exposure appropriately. The indicators in force during 2010/2011, which were approved along with the Council's annual budget on 25th February 2010, are shown below.

Limits in interest rate exposure	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Maximum principal sums borrowed > 364 days	£7m	£10m	£10m	£10m
Limits on Fixed Interest Rates	100%	100%	100%	100%
Limits on Variable Interest Rates	30%	30%	30%	30%
Maximum principal sums invested > 364 days	£4m	£6m	£6m	£6m

If all lending interest rates had been 1% higher with all other variables held constant the financial effect would only impact on the interest receivable on variable rate investments by an extra £xk. The approximate impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be the reverse. All other interest payable and receivable is fixed.

Price Risk

The Council, excluding the pension fund, does not generally invest in instruments with this type of risk.

Foreign exchange risk

Local custom and practice is not to engage in foreign currency trade or deal with foreign financial institutions. The Council, therefore, has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 26 Inventories

The total value of stocks at 31 March 2011 was £Xk (£28k at 31st March 2010), representing fuel and refuse sacks. These are carried at cost due to the high turnover nature of the items concerned providing a very close approximation to the current value at the Balance Sheet date.

Note 27 Debtors

Debtors	31 st March 2010	31 st March 2011
	£000s	£000s
Government Departments	3,166	-
Other Public Bodies	1,205	-
Business Rates	-	-
Council Tax	513	-
Advance Payments	193	-
Sundry Trade Debtors	1,360	-
Debtors Balance at 31st March	6,437	-
Less provision for impairment	(922)	-
Net Balance at 31st March	5,515	-

Note 28 Short-term Investments, Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents	31 st March 2010	31 st March 2011
	£000s	£000s
Bank Deposits - access less than 3 months	-	-
Bank Deposits - access 3 to 6 months	-	-
Bank Deposits - access 6 to 12 months	8,000	-
Short-term Investments at 31st March	8,000	-
Bank Deposits - instant access	1,223	-
Cash in Hands of Officers	2	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 31st March	9,225	-

Note 29 Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets held-for-sale are also shown in Note 17 under Property, Plant and Equipment.

Assets Held for Sale	Current		Non-current		Note
	2009/2010	2010/2011	2009/2010	2010/2011	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Balance at 1st April	281	101	500	500	
Assets new classified as Held-for-Sale					
Property, Plant & Equipment	23	-	-	-	17
Investment Assets	200	-	-	-	18
Revaluation losses	-	-	-	-	
Revaluation gains	107	-	-	-	
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	
Assets declassified as Held-for-Sale					
Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-	17
Investment Assets	(275)	-	-	-	18
Write out NBV of Assets sold					
Net value in Revaluation Reserve	(210)	-	-	-	35a
Net value in Capital Adjustment Account	(25)	-	-	-	35b
Transfers from non-current to current	-	-	-	-	
Balance at 31st March	101	101	500	500	

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 30 Impairment Losses

Impairment losses/(reversals) on property, plant and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets are disclosed in Note 17, 18 and 19 respectively.

The Council also makes provision for impairment of short-term debtors, as shown in Note 27. The basis of that provision, as disclosed in Note 25, is historical default experience adjusted for the current market conditions. At 31st March 2011 the total provision for impairment of short-term debtors was £xk (£922k at 31st March 2010). This provision is against a maximum estimated market exposure of £xk (£825k at 31st March 2011).

Note 31 Borrowing

The £1.5m 364-day loan from the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) taken out in January 2009 to fund capital programme costs whilst the economic downturn depressed the expected levels of capital receipts was repaid in January 2010.

Following the Budget in February 2010, a loan of £4.6m was taken out, again from the PWLB, over a life of 25 years at 4.49% to part-finance the capital costs of the Council's Leisure Services Review. Of this loan £184k was repayable within 12 months of the financial year end. Further information can be found in the Financial Instruments Note 24.

PWLB Borrowing	31 st March 2010	31 st March 2011
	£000s	£000s
Repayable in less than 12 months	184	184
Repayable between 1 and 2 years	184	184
between 2 and 5 years	552	552
between 5 and 10 years	920	920
in 10 years or more	2,760	2,576
Balance at 31st March	4,600	4,416



Note 32 Creditors

Creditors	Amended per Note 2*	31 st March 2011
	31 st March 2010	31 st March 2011
	£000s	£000s
Government Departments	-	-
Other Public Bodies	415	-
Advance Receipts:		
Business Rates	-	-
Council Tax	113	-
Others	85	-
Employee Benefit Expenses	85 *	-
Sundry Trade Creditors	4,673	-
Balance at 31st March	5,371	-

Note 33 Provisions

Provisions relate to service areas where there are known liabilities but uncertainty about the exact amount or the dates on which they will arise.

Provisions	Balance 31 st March 2010 £000s	Provisions Made £000s	Provisions Utilised £000s	Balance 31 st March 2011 £000s
English Heritage	358	-	-	358
Vehicle Replacement Provision	39	-	-	39
Customer Services Projects Provision	72	-	-	72
Other Provisions	517	-	-	517
	986	-	-	986

The English Heritage Provision relates to any potential clawback on a previous regeneration project and is due for full review in 2010/11.

As a result of the Vehicle Replacement Programme in 2009/10, a provision has been created to provide funds in future years to replace the refuse fleet. Contributions will be made each year from operational savings on former operational leasing costs.

The Customer Services Projects Provision is an ongoing provision utilising in-year savings on Information Technology schemes to finance further introduction of electronic service delivery projects.

Other provisions are for operational running costs which are known commitments, but are subject to uncertainty about either the timing or value.

Note 34 Usable Reserves

The overall movements in the Council's Usable Reserves can be seen in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Further details on the movements in the individual Earmarked Reserves and Capital Grants Unapplied accounts can be found below, along with greater explanation of the activity on the Usable Capital Receipts Reserve.

Note 34a - Earmarked Reserves

Transport Reserve – Historic valuation of the Council's shares in Rossendale Transport Ltd.

Change Management Reserve – Resources to support future costs of change, such as restructuring costs, or investment in technology to realise savings.

Budget Volatility Reserve – To provide for exceptional increases in demand driven budgets (such as concessionary travel and housing benefits, etc.)

IT Reserve – Initially funded as part of the housing stock transfer arrangements this reserve is intended to fund ongoing investment in Information Technology upgrades and services.

Pension Fund Reserve – To meet future pension fund liabilities in respect of former housing services.

Performance Management Reserve – A reserve to meet the cost of target achievement incentives offered to Capita in relation to the Council Tax Collection and Housing Benefits services. This was funded initially in 2007/2008 by the redistributed surplus from the Collection Fund and has a maximum call in any one year of £25k.

Regulatory Services Reserve -To hold Local Authority Business Growth Incentive Scheme receipts for future investment to deliver the regeneration objectives of the Local Development Framework.

Economic Regeneration Reserve – Funds such as Local Authority Business Growth Incentive Scheme (LABGIS) grants held for future investment in specific regeneration schemes.

Planning Reserve – This reserve now holds Housing Planning Delivery Grant earned through the achievement of performance targets, to be spent on future planning projects.

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Single Status Reserve - To meet the transitional costs of implementing Single Status including pay protection and implementation costs.

Health and Wellbeing Projects Reserve – This reserve holds grants received from the local health authority to fund future health-related partnership projects.

Contaminated Land Reserve – This reserve was created in 2008/2009 from grant received from the Department of the Environment to fund site investigations into potential contamination sites.

Leisure Services Reserve – This reserve was created in 2008/2009 against the potential requirement to underwrite the Balance Sheet of Rossendale Leisure Trust.

Leisure Facilities Reserve – This reserve was created in 2008/2009 from VAT reclaim funds to support any changes to leisure facilities recommended by the 2009/2010 public review of leisure services.

Performance Reward Grant Reserve – This reserve has been created in 2009/2010 with grant received upon the achievement of Local Area Agreement targets. The allocation of these funds to specific projects is the remit of the Local Strategic Partnership.

Area Based Grant Reserve – This reserve has been created in 2009/2010 to acknowledge the receipt of 'earned' Area Based Grant to fund further specific community projects.

Directorate Investment Reserve – This reserve was created in 2009/2010 to hold unspent budgets allowed to be carried forward for future one-off revenue projects within the General Fund Directorates.

Planning for Climate Change Reserve – This reserve has been created in 2009/2010 to hold 'earned' Climate Change grant intended for specific projects to contribute towards the Council's green agenda.

Housing Strategy Reserve – This reserve is accumulating revenue savings within housing strategy and regeneration to fund similar services in future years when revenue grants are withdrawn.

Bacup Neighbourhood Reserve – community reserve funded from the disposal of Bacup Leisure Hall.

The table below shows the movements on all the Earmarked Reserves during the year.

Earmarked Reserves	Balance 31 st March 2010 £000s	Income & Transfer to Reserves £000s	Utilised from Reserves £000s	Balance 31 st March 2011 £000s
Transport Reserve	645	-	-	645
Change Management Reserve	329	-	-	329
Budget Volatility Reserve	314	-	-	314
IT Reserve	83	-	-	83
Pension Fund Reserve	356	-	-	356
Performance Management	65	-	-	65
Regulatory Services Reserve	364	-	-	364
Economic Regeneration Reserve	801	-	-	801
Planning Reserve	128	-	-	128
Single Status Reserve	430	-	-	430
Health and Wellbeing Projects Reserve	85	-	-	85
Contaminated Land Reserve	7	-	-	7
Leisure Services Reserve	229	-	-	229
Leisure Facilities Reserve	911	-	-	911
Performance Reward Grant Reserve	228	-	-	228
Area Based Grant Reserve	211	-	-	211
Directorate Investment Reserve	233	-	-	233
Planning for Climate Change Reserve	15	-	-	15
Housing Strategy Reserve	-	-	-	-
Bacup Neighbourhood Reserve	-	-	-	-
	5,434	-	-	5,434

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 34b - Usable Capital Receipts Reserve

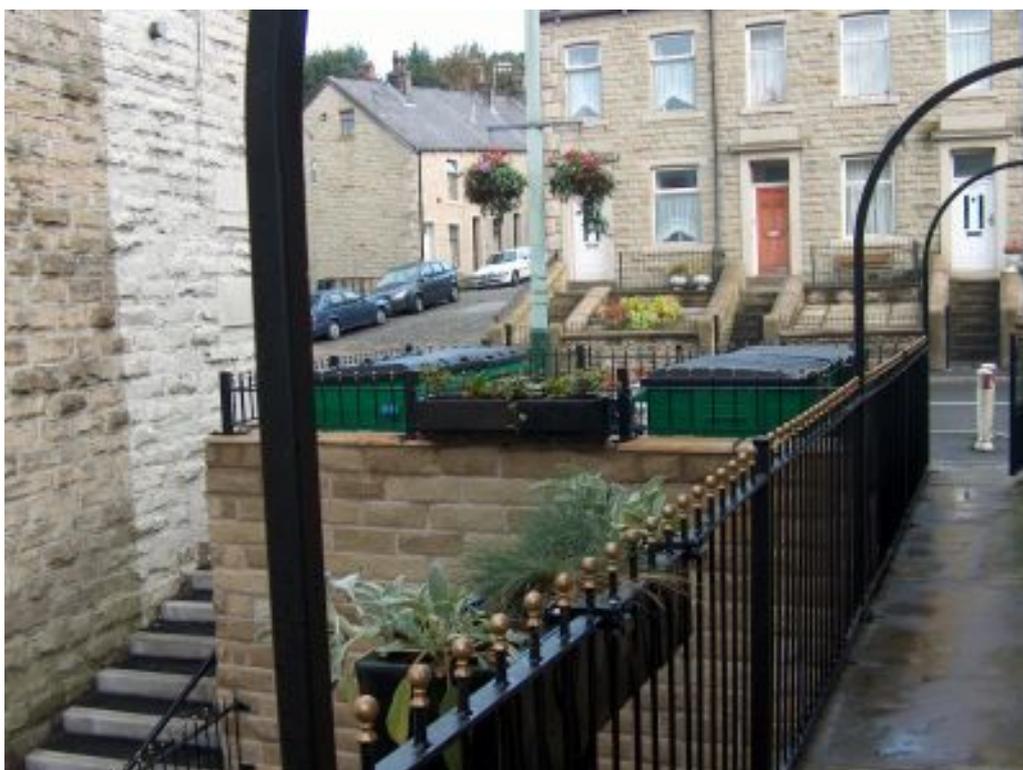
These are capital receipts which have not yet been used to finance capital expenditure or repay debt.

Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	2009/2010 £000s	2010/2011 £000s	Note
Balance at 1st April	1,338	1,354	
Capital receipts in year			
Sale of Assets	296	-	15
Other Income	148	-	15
Capital receipts used to fund capital expenditure	(405)	-	15 & 20
Legal Costs of Sale	(16)	-	15
Payments to capital receipts pool	(7)	-	15
Balance at 31st March	1,354	1,354	

Note 34c - Government Grants Unapplied

Government grants and other contributions are accounted for on an accruals basis and recognised in the accounting statements when the conditions for their receipt have been complied with. This account holds the balance of grants unapplied at year-end.

Government Grants Unapplied	Balance 31 st March 2010 £000s	Receipts £000s	Applied £000s	Balance 31 st March 2011 £000s
Communities for Health Grant	179	-	-	179
Mortgage Rescue Scheme	49	-	-	49
Empty Shops Revival Grant	53	-	-	53
Housing Capital Pot	218	-	-	218
Big Lottery Grant	63	-	-	63
Communities for Habitats	17	-	-	17
	579	-	-	579



Note 35 Unusable Reserves

35a Revaluation Reserve

In accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice, from 1st April 2007 the Revaluation Reserve records unrealised revaluation gains, net of depreciation and disposals on that revaluation amount, on a strict per-asset basis. This Reserve is matched by fixed assets within the Balance Sheet. It does not represent resources available to the authority.

Revaluation Reserve	2009/2010 £000s	2010/2011 £000s	Note
Balance at 1st April	2,868		
Surplus/(Deficit) on revaluation of assets in the year			
Property, Plant & Equipment	150		15 & 17
Investment Assets	167		15 & 18
Assets Held for Disposal	107		15 & 29
Value of assets disposed of in the year	(210)		15 & 29
Depreciation of Revaluation Balances brought forward	(58)		15 & 17
Balance at 31st March	3,024	-	

35b Capital Adjustment Account

In accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice the Capital Adjustment Account provides a balancing mechanism between the different rates at which assets are depreciated under the SORP and are financed through the capital controls mechanism.

In the main this account holds the gains on historical revaluations of the assets still held by the Council, depreciated over the life of the assets. It is managed as a total figure, not on a per-asset basis, and does not represent cash resources available to the authority.

Capital Adjustment Account	Amended per Note 2* 31 st March 2010 £000s	2009/2010 £000s	Note
Balance at 1st April	14,617 *	10,911	
Revenue and Capital Receipts used to finance capital	3,816 *		15,20,34b
Losses on Revaluation of assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	(295)		15 & 17
Investment Assets	-		15 & 18
Assets Held for Disposal	-		15 & 29
Write off NBV of disposals (net of Revaluation Reserve)	(25)		15 & 29
Minimum Revenue Provision for repayment of debt	106		15 & 20
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	(669) *		15,17,35a
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(129)		15 & 19
Impairment of Property, Plant & Equipment assets	(3,415)		15 & 17
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under statute	(3,095)		15 & 20
Balance at 31st March	10,911 *	10,911	

Note 36 Local Government Pension Scheme – a defined benefit scheme

The following note explains the terms and conditions of employment of its officers and other employees, the authority offers retirement benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the authority has a commitment to make the payments that need to be disclosed at the time that the employees earn their future entitlement.

The authority participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Lancashire County Council – this is a funded scheme, meaning that the authority and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets. As stated in the Explanatory Foreword, the scheme underwent a full valuation in March 2010 which was reported in December 2010. This did not affect the Council's Pension Scheme Liabilities and Pension Reserve in the Consolidated Balance Sheet until 31st March 2011. This has not been treated as a Post Balance Sheet event and no retrospective amendments to the 31st March 2010 have been made.

Changes to Scheme Valuation and Presentation

In December 2006 the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) made a number of changes to the FRS 17 accounting standard. In the main these related to the presentation of the figures and disclosures below rather than the underlying calculations themselves. However, they did also include a requirement for most assets to be valued at "realisable values" (i.e. bid values), as opposed to the previous requirement of "fair Values" (in effect, mid-market values).

Present Net Value of Scheme

The underlying assets and liabilities for retirement benefits attributable to Rossendale Borough Council at 31st March are as follows:-

Net Present Value of the Scheme	2009/2010 £000s	2010/2011 £000s
Scheme Liabilities as at 31 st March	(75,151)	-
Scheme Assets as at 31 st March	43,192	-
Net Scheme Assets/(Liabilities)	(31,959)	-

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the authority has in the long-run to pay retirement benefits. The total net liability of £32m impact on the net worth of the authority is recorded in the balance sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the authority remains healthy. The deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary. The March 2007 full valuation maintained the 18.1% revenue contribution rates made by the Council for the foreseeable future.

In his budget statement on 22 June 2010, the Chancellor announced that the government would start to increase public service pensions in line with the consumer price index (CPI) rather than the retail price index (RPI), which has been the practice in the past. As a result, future pension increases under the Lancashire County Pension Fund are expected to be slightly lower, on average, than would have been the case if this change had not been made. In the opinion of the Pension Fund Actuary, this change is estimated to reduce the FRS17/IAS19 benefit obligations by between 5% and 8% for most employers. The precise financial effect will be taken into account in the FRS17/IAS19 figures for the financial year ending 31 March 2011.

Present Value of Scheme Liabilities

The following table reconciles the opening and closing values of the scheme liabilities.

Scheme Liabilities	2009/2010	2010/2011
	£000s	£000s
Scheme Liabilities as at 1 st April	57,329	-
Current Service Cost	566	-
Interest on Pension Liabilities	3,998	-
Member Contributions	305	-
Past Service Cost	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses on liabilities	15,849	-
Curtailments	-	-
Benefits/transfers paid	(2,896)	-
Scheme Liabilities as at 31st March	75,151	-

Of the above liabilities there is an unfunded element, for which the value at 31st March 2010 was £3,443k (£2,889k at 31st March 2009).

The '*Benefits/transfers paid*' items in the tables above and below include the £8m transfer of pension assets and corresponding liabilities relating to former housing revenue account employees. With the Large Scale Voluntary Transfer (LSVT) of council housing provision to Green Vale Homes in March 2006, these employees transferred fully funded to the West Yorkshire Pension Fund) Due to timings delays in the full actuarial calculations this transfer was finally enacted during 2008/2009. The value of this transfer did not appear in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, rather the net effect on the actuarial assumptions of the scheme assets and liabilities was shown in the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses on page 23.

Present Value of Scheme Assets

The following table reconciles the opening and closing values of the scheme assets.

Scheme Assets	2009/2010	2010/2011
	£000s	£000s
Scheme Assets as at 1 st April	33,490	-
Expected return on plan assets	2,095	-
Actuarial gains/(losses) on assets	8,768	-
Employer contributions	1,430	-
Member contributions	305	-
Benefits/transfers paid	(2,896)	-
Scheme Assets as at 31st March	43,192	-

These assets are broken down into the following major categories:

Scheme Assets	31 st March 2010		31 st March 2011	
	£000s	%	£000s	%
Equities	28,506	66.00%	-	0.00%
Government Bonds	3,023	7.00%	-	0.00%
Other Bonds	5,183	12.00%	-	0.00%
Property	2,160	5.00%	-	0.00%
Cash/Liquidity	1,728	4.00%	-	0.00%
Other	2,592	6.00%	-	0.00%
Total Scheme Assets	43,192		-	

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account

We recognise the cost of retirement benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge we are required to make against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so that the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out of the in the Movement in Reserves Statement and replaced with the cash paid in the year.

The table below shows transactions within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the corresponding adjustments made in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Adjustments made in Movement in Reserves Statement	2009/2010 £000s	2010/2011 £000s	Note
Net Costs of Services			
Current service cost	566	-	
Past service cost	-	-	
Curtailments & Settlements	-	-	
Net Operating Expenditure			
Interest cost	3,998	-	
Expected return on assets in the scheme	(2,095)	-	
Prior year adjustment	-	-	
Net Charge to the Income & Expenditure Statement	2,469	-	
Reversal of net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with FRS17	(2,469)	-	15
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year	1,423	-	15
Net adjustment in Movement in Reserves Statement	(1,046)	-	

The impact of the above asset and liability actuarial valuations can be seen in the Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as follows:

Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	2009/2010 £000s	2010/2011 £000s	Note
Actuarial gains/(losses) on Liabilities	(15,849)	-	
Actuarial gains/(losses) on Assets	8,768	-	
Net Actuarial gains/(losses) in current year	(7,081)	-	15
Difference in employers contributions estimate	-	-	
Adjustment for prior-year gains/(losses) calculations	-	-	
Actuarial gains/(losses) on pension fund assets	(7,081)	-	

Actual Gains and Losses

The actual gains measured against experience gains/(losses) in the year can be seen in the following table, along with the relevant percentages of period-end assets and liabilities which these values represent:

Actual Gains/(Losses)	2009/2010		2010/2011	
	£000s	%	£000s	%
Actual Return on Plan Assets	10,863		-	
Experience gains/(losses) on Assets	8,768	20.3%	-	0.0%
Experience gains/(losses) on Liabilities	-	0.0%	-	0.0%

Actuarial Assumptions

The Borough Council fund liabilities and assets have been assessed by Mercer Human Resource Consulting, an independent firm of actuaries, and their estimates have been based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31st March 2007 which was published in March 2008. The main assumptions used in their calculations at the beginning and end of the year are shown below, with an effective date of 31st March 2009.

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

Assets in the County Council Pension Fund are valued at fair value, principally market value for investments, and consist of the following categories, by proportion with their expected rates of return at the beginning and end of the year:

Actuarial Assumptions	Beginning of Period %	End of Period %
Financial Assumptions		
Rate of inflation	3.30%	0.00%
Rate of increase in salaries	5.05%	0.00%
Rate of increase in pensions	3.30%	0.00%
Discount rate	5.60%	0.00%
Expected rate of return on assets		
Equities	7.50%	0.00%
Government Bonds	4.50%	0.00%
Other Bonds	5.20%	0.00%
Property	6.50%	0.00%
Cash/Liquidity	0.50%	0.00%
Other	7.50%	0.00%
Post retirement mortality assumptions		
Non-retired members (retiring in the future in normal health)	PA92mc YoB Tables + 1 yr	
Current pensioners (retired in normal health)	PA92mc YoB Tables + 1 yr	
Life expectancy		
of a male (female) future pensioner aged 65 in 20 yrs	22.2 (25.0) yrs	0.00%
of a male (female) current pensioner aged 65	21.2 (24.1) yrs	0.00%
Commutation of pension for lump sum at retirement		
	50% take maximum cash, 50% take 3/80th cash	
Market value of total fund assets		
	£3,718m	0.00%
	bid value at	bid value at
	31st March 2010	31st December 2010

Scheme Membership

The membership of the scheme was as follows:

Scheme Membership	31 st March 2010	31 st March 2011
Active Members	193	-
Deferred Members	244	-
Pensioners	416	-
Widows	146	-



Note 37 Contingent Assets & Liabilities

Contingent Assets

A 10-year VAT sharing agreement was entered into with Green Vale Housing Association as part of the transfer of housing stock on 27th March 2006. The Council will accrue VAT savings as set out in the Transfer Agreement. The amount and timing of these monies is uncertain and it is dependant on the level of repairs undertaken and performance of Green Vale Housing Association. The VAT sharing agreement is time limited and included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year in which it is received.

Similarly the Council entered into an agreement with Green Vale Housing Association regarding the Right to Buy (RTB) sale of houses to tenants. This five-year agreement made provision for Green Vale Housing Association to retain the first £19,000 per property sold, with Rossendale Borough Council receiving the balance of all sales income over and above this level each year. Such receipts are treated capital and shown as Other Income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year in which the properties are sold.

During 2009/2010 the Council submitted a claim for refund of VAT overpaid in relation to exempt activity legislation changes relating to sport income from 1990 to 1994 and coaching charges from 1974 to 1994. The total of these claims were £550k, and any refund would be subject to interest, which could significantly increase this value. In July 2009 £826k was received in part settlement of this claim, resulting in an Adjusting Post Balance Sheet Event for the 2008/2009 financial year, leaving the balance of the claim which is potentially in excess of £100k plus interest.

Performance Reward Grant is money payable by central government for the achievement of the first set of Local Area Agreement 2006 – 2009 stretch targets. The level of reward grant earned is dependent upon on the performance of individual stretch targets. The actual level of Performance Reward Grant was estimated to be in the region of £1m. In the 2009/2010 financial statements Rossendale Borough Council has accounted for £478k which was subsequently received in early April 2010. Following national announcements of central government cuts in June 2010 no further grant is now expected.



Contingent Liabilities

The Council has now implemented the Single Status agreement for all posts through the adoption of a pay and grading structure. The Council has provided, within an earmarked reserve, sufficient resources to meet the transitional costs of implementing this new scheme and to mitigate a prudent estimate of the potential cost of claims for back pay through the Industrial Tribunal system. As a result of this scheme the Council received some claims for backdated Equal Pay on 23rd September 2008. At this stage the Council is not able to assess the financial impact of these claims because of uncertainties regarding their outcome and value.

In accordance with SORP guidelines at the recognition of financial instruments the Council has assessed the financial guarantee entered into with respect to Rossendale Leisure Trust as a contingent liability. The Council is also guarantor on the £1.2m loans to the Trust specifically for the extension of Haslingden Sports Centre. This project was subjected to a very thorough business case to ensure that it would be self-funding. Hence, at present the Council determines that the risk of any financial liability for the Council is nil. This risk is under constant review.

The Council has created an earmarked Leisure Services Reserve in 2009/2010 in order to provide for any potential liabilities which may arise from the Net Balance Sheet deficit of Rossendale Leisure Trust. At 31st March 2010 the value of Trust's deficit was £439k and the earmarked reserve was £229k as explained in Note 30. The likelihood of having to make good this undertaking is uncertain at present, therefore the risks are under continual review through the Councils' risk management system.

Note 38 Reconciliation of Revenue Surplus to Net Cash Flow

	* Adj as per Note 2	
	31 st March 2010	31 st March 2011
	£000s	£000s
Income & Expenditure Account	(4,041) *	-
Total Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	(4,041) *	-
Non-Cash Transactions		
Depreciation and Impairments	4,270	-
Application of Grants Unapplied Reserves	(154)	-
Grants funding REffCuS amortised/written off in the year	(3,094)	-
Pension Fund Adjustment	1,046	-
Adjustment between accruals and cash accounting		
(Increase)/Decrease in Stocks	16	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Debtors	(118)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors	(452) *	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	(275)	-
Adjustment for items reported separately on the Cash Flow Statement		
Income from servicing of finance	(212)	-
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	3,095	-
Gains/(losses) on the disposal of assets	192	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from revenue activities	273	-

Note 39 Net Change in Liquid Resources

	31 st March	31 st March	Movement
	2010	2011	in/(out)
	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cash in Hand	2	-	(2)
Cash at Bank	1,223	-	(1,223)
Net Book Value at 31st March	1,225	-	(1,225)

Notes to Core Financial Statements

Note 40 Segmental Reporting

The Income and Expenditure of Rossendale Borough Council's principal segments (directorates) recorded in the budget reports for the year is shown below. This table also includes a similar analysis for the group entities.

Directorate Income & Expenditure 2010/2011	Place Directorate £000s	Business Directorate £000s	Corporate Management £000s	Rossendale Borough Council Total £000s	Group Entities £000s	Group Total £000s
Fees & Charges and other service income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest & Investment Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premises Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Service Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer Payments (Benefits)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Support Service Recharges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-

The comparator figures for 2009/2010 are shown below.

Directorate Income & Expenditure 2009/2010	Place Directorate £000s	Business Directorate £000s	Corporate Management £000s	Rossendale Borough Council Total £000s	Group Entities £000s	Group Total £000s
Fees & Charges and other service income	(1,711)	(644)	(1,030)	(3,385)	(9,053)	(12,438)
Interest & Investment Income	-	-	(228)	(228)	(5)	(233)
Government Grants	(26,797)	(161)	(52)	(27,010)	(21)	(27,031)
Total Income	(28,508)	(805)	(1,310)	(30,623)	(9,079)	(39,702)
Employee Expenses	4,326	1,333	2,028	7,687	5,237	12,924
Premises Expenses	2,338	17	1,050	3,405	338	3,743
Transport Expenses	971	42	23	1,036	1,872	2,908
Other Service Expenses	6,573	824	1,025	8,422	460	8,882
Transfer Payments (Benefits)	22,030	-	-	22,030	-	22,030
Support Service Recharges	602	698	(1,579)	(279)	-	(279)
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairments	419	33	(446)	6	859	865
Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	207	207
Total Expenditure	37,259	2,947	2,101	42,307	8,973	51,280
Net Expenditure	8,751	2,142	791	11,684	(106)	11,578

Notes to Core Financial Statements

The figures in the tables opposite are slightly different to those in the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The table below provides a reconciliation between the two sets of figures.

Reconciliation of Directorate Income & Expenditure to Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2009/2010 £000s	2010/2011 £000s	Notes
Net Expenditure in the Directorate Analysis	11,684	-	
ADD BACK depreciation, amortisation and impairments reversed out of the Directorate Analysis report but included within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as Cost of Services			
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment (excluding those charged to Trading Undertakings removed below)	726	-	17
Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment (excluding those charged to Trading Undertakings removed below)	192	-	17
Depreciation of Intangible Assets	129	-	19
REMOVE amounts in the Directorate Analysis which are not reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement			
Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(702)	-	34a
Statutory provisions for the financing of capital investment	(106)	-	20
REMOVE amounts in the Directorate Analysis which are reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement below the Cost of Services line			
Interest payable on debt	(13)	-	15
FRS17 Pension adjustments	(3,806)	-	15
Interest and investment income	225	-	15
(Surplus)/Deficit on Trading Undertakings	3,434	-	
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement - Cost of Services	11,763	-	

Note 41 Approval of Statement of Accounts

The Audit Committee considered and approved the Statement of Accounts on the 29th June 2010. These Accounts have subsequently been audited and any amendments required have been incorporated.

This amended and audited Statement of Accounts has now been considered at the Audit and Accounts Committee on the 27th September 2010 and is authorised for issue as at that date.



Councillor Granville Morris
Chair of the Audit and Accounts Committee

Collection Fund

COLLECTION FUND	2009/2010	2010/2011	Note
	£000	£000	
Income			
Council Tax Income	28,449	-	
Council Tax Benefit	5,791	-	
Non-Domestic Rates	11,445	-	
Total Income	45,685	-	
Expenditure			
Precepts and Demands			
Lancashire County Council	24,005	-	
Rossendale Borough Council	5,541	-	
Lancashire Police Authority	3,077	-	
Lancashire Fire Authority	1,352	-	
Non-Domestic Rates			
Payment to National Pool	11,343	-	
Cost of Collection Allowance	101	-	
Provisions for Council Tax Bad Debts	391	-	CF4
Total Expenditure	45,810	-	
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(125)	-	

Where Note references are preceded by CF they related to the Collection Fund Notes on this and the following pages. Other Note references relate to the Notes to the Core Statements earlier.

Collection Fund Note 1 Surplus/(deficit) apportionment

The table below shows how the surplus/(deficit) on the Collection Fund is distributed across the major preceptors on an agency basis each year.

Apportionment of in-year surplus/(deficit) to major preceptor		2009/2010	2010/2011	Note
		£000	£000	
%ge	Preceptor			
71.23%	Lancashire County Council	(90)	-	
16.78%	Rossendale Borough Council	(20)	-	15
8.08%	Lancashire Police Authority	(10)	-	
3.91%	Lancashire Fire Authority	(5)	-	
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		(125)	-	

Collection Fund Note 2 Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The surplus/(deficit) attributable to Rossendale Borough Council now resides in the Collections Fund Adjustment Account on the Balance Sheet, as shown below

Apportionment of in-year surplus/(deficit) to major preceptor	2009/2010	2010/2011	Note
	£000	£000	
Balance at 1st April	11	(9)	
Apportioned surplus/(deficit) for the year	(20)	-	15
Balance at 31st March	(9)	(9)	

Collection Fund

Collection Fund Note 3 Council Tax Base

Council tax income derives from charges raised according to the value of residential properties, which have been classified into eight valuation bands estimating 1st April 1991 values for this specific purpose. Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to be taken from the Collection Fund by the precepting authorities and the Council for the forthcoming year and dividing this by the council tax base (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: X for 2010/2011). This basic amount of council tax for a Band D property (£1,571.62 for 2010/2011 – see Collection fund Note 7 for details) is multiplied by the proportion specified for the particular band to give an individual amount due.

The council tax base has been calculated as follows:-

Band	Ratio to Band D	Total No. Properties	Total equiv No. after Discounts & Exemptions	2010/2011 Band D Equivalent	2009/2010 Band D Equivalent
Special	5/9				27.20
A	6/9				8,899.00
B	7/9				3,267.80
C	8/9				3,128.90
D	1				2,999.30
E	11/9				2,122.10
F	13/9				879.30
G	15/9				681.70
H	2				54.00
				-	22,059.30
Less adjustments for anticipated changes to the base and losses on collection					(400.30)
Band D equivalent number of properties				-	21,659.00

Collection Fund Note 4 Council Tax Provision for Bad Debts

Council Tax Bad Debts Provision	Total 2009/2010 £000s	Total 2010/2011 £000s
Balance as 1st April	1,540	1,750
Provision made in year	391	-
Debts written off	(181)	-
Balance at 31st March	1,750	1,750



Collection Fund

Collection Fund Note 5 Arrears

Arrears	Total	Total
	2009/2010	2010/2011
	£000s	£000s
Council Tax	3,088	-
Non-Domestic Rates	427	-
Total Arrears at 31st March	3,515	-

The Council Tax arrears pertaining to the Rossendale Borough Council only are £Xk 2010/2011 compared to £470k in 2009/2010 (see Note 27 to the Core Statements). The in-year collection rate for Council Tax has improved to X% in 2010/11 from 97.5% in 2009/2010. Only the Rossendale Borough Council portion of the Council Tax arrears is shown in Note 27 to the Core Statements, based on the proportions laid out in Collection Fund Note 1 above.

The collection rate for NNDR in 2010/11 was X% (97.7% in 2009/2010), the decline reflecting the downturn in economic activity within the borough.

Collection Fund Note 6 National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)

NNDR is organised on a national basis. The Government specifies an amount (Xp in 2010/2011 and 48.5p in 2009/2010) 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 ratepayers in its areas but it pays the proceeds into an NNDR pool administered by the Government. The Government redistributes the sums paid into the pool back to local authorities' General Funds on the basis of a fixed amount per head of population.

The NNDR income, after reliefs and provisions, was £Xk for 2010/2011 (£11,631k for 2009/2010). This decline is attributable to the increase in relief on empty properties with a rateable value below £12,000.

The rateable value for the Council's area at the end of the financial year 2010/2011 was £Xk (2009/2010 was £30,250k).

Collection Fund Note 7 Council Tax for all Precepting Bodies 2010/2011

Precepting Bodies	2009/2010	2010/2011								
	Band D £	Increase %	Band A £	Band B £	Band C £	Band D £	Band E £	Band F £	Band G £	Band H £
Rossendale	253.40	0.00%	168.93	197.09	225.24	253.40	309.71	366.02	422.33	506.80
LCC	1,108.30	0.00%	738.87	862.01	958.16	1,108.30	1,354.59	1,600.88	1,847.17	2,216.60
Fire	62.41	1.99%	42.43	49.51	56.58	63.65	77.79	91.94	106.08	127.30
Police	142.08	2.95%	97.51	113.77	130.02	146.27	178.77	211.28	243.78	292.54
Total (excl parish)	1,566.19	0.35%	1,047.74	1,222.38	1,370.00	1,571.62	1,920.86	2,270.12	2,619.36	3,143.24
Whitworth Parish	22.45	2.49%	15.34	17.90	20.45	23.01	28.12	33.24	38.35	46.02
Total (incl parish)	1,588.64	0.38%	1,063.08	1,240.28	1,390.45	1,594.63	1,948.98	2,303.36	2,657.71	3,189.26

In the above table the abbreviated precepting authorities are Rossendale Borough Council, Lancashire County Council (LCC), Lancashire Fire Authority (Fire), Lancashire Police Authority (Police) and Whitworth Parish Council.



Group Accounts

Group Movement in Reserves Statement

This Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the authority and its group bodies, analysed into 'usable reserves' (ie those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. For more detail on the authority reserves please refer to the main Core Statements. The 'Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services' line shows the true economic cost of providing the authority's services, more details of which are shown in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for Council Tax setting purposes. The 'Net increase /decrease before transfers to earmarked reserves' line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT	Total Useable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves	Authority Share of Group Reserves	Total Reserves (Including Group)
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance at 31st March 2009	7,456	(4,870)	2,586	2,072	4,658
Movement in Reserves during 2009/10					
Surplus/(deficit) on provision of services	(4,041)		(4,041)		(4,041)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(6,953)		(6,953)	(243)	(7,196)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(10,994)	-	(10,994)	(243)	(11,237)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	11,819	(11,698)	121		121
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	825	(11,698)	(10,873)	(243)	(11,116)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	-		-		-
Increase/Decrease (movement) in Year	825	(11,698)	(10,873)	(243)	(11,116)
Balance at 31 March 2010 carried forward	8,281	(16,568)	(8,287)	1,829	(6,458)
Movement in Reserves during 2010/11					
Surplus/(deficit) on provision of services	11,577		11,577		11,577
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	-		-		-
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	11,577	-	11,577	-	11,577
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(366)	-	(366)		(366)
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	11,211	-	11,211	-	11,211
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	-		-		-
Increase/Decrease (movement) in Year	11,211	-	11,211	-	11,211
Balance at 31 March 2011 carried forward	19,492	(16,568)	2,924	1,829	4,753



Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT	31st March 2011			31st March 2010			Note
	Gross		Net	Gross		Net	
	Expend	Income	Expend	Expend	Income	Expend	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Continuing Operations							
Central Services to the Public	1,275	(561)	714	1,276	(560)	716	
Cultural, Environmental & Planning	9,780	(2,389)	7,391	9,780	(2,103)	7,677	
Highways, Roads & Transport Services	1,219	(323)	896	1,219	(323)	896	
Housing General Fund	26,626	(26,154)	472	26,626	(26,154)	472	
Corporate & Democratic Core	1,878	(197)	1,681	1,878	(197)	1,681	
Other Central Services	810	(602)	208	812	(602)	210	
Non-Distributed Costs	111	-	111	111	-	111	
Cost of Services	41,699	(30,226)	11,473	41,702	(29,939)	11,763	
Other Operating Expenditure							
Whitworth Town Council Precept			-	53		53	
Contrib of housing receipts to Government Pool			-	7		7	
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of fixed assets			-		(44)	(44)	
Other Income			-		(148)	(148)	
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure							
Interest payable on debt	119		119	13		13	
Pensions interest cost			-	3,998		3,998	
Expected return on pension assets			-		(2,095)	(2,095)	
Interest and investment income		(225)	(225)		(225)	(225)	
(Surplus)/Deficit on Trading Undertakings	633	(423)	210	3,857	(423)	3,434	
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income							
Council Tax			-		(5,521)	(5,521)	
NNDR - Distribution from Pool			-		(5,069)	(5,069)	
Rate Support Grant			-		(1,170)	(1,170)	
Non service related Government Grants			-		(955)	(955)	
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	752	(30,874)	11,577	49,630	(45,589)	4,041	
Group (surplus)/deficit on Provision of Services			-			7	GR1
(Surplus)/deficit on revaluation of fixed assets			-			(128)	GR1
(Surplus)/deficit on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets			-			-	
Actuarial (gains)/losses on pension fund assets			-			7,317	GR1
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			11,577			7,196	
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			23,154			11,237	

Where Note references are preceded by GR they related to the Group Notes on this and the following pages. Other Note references relate to the Notes to the Core Statements in the earlier pages of this book.

Group Note 1 Reconciliation of Single Entity and Group (Surplus)/Deficit

Reconciliation of Single Entity & Group (Surplus)/Deficit	2009/2010			2010/2011		
	Council	Transport	Trust Funds	Council	Transport	Trust Funds
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Provision of Services	4,041	9	(2)	-	-	-
Revaluation of fixed assets	(128)	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses on pension fund assets	7,081	236	-	-	-	-
Group Comprehensive (Income)/Expenditure	10,994	245	(2)	-	-	-

Group Accounts

Group Balance Sheet

BALANCE SHEET	Group Accounts			Notes
	31st March 2011 £000s	31st March 2010 £000s	1st April 2009 £000s	
Property, Plant & Equipment				
Other Land and Buildings		16,383	19,913	
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment		6,695	4,781	
Infrastructure		278	125	
Community Assets		327	303	
	-	23,683	25,122	GR3
Investment Property		895	654	
Intangible Assets		260	378	
Assets held for sale longer than one year		500	500	
Long-term Investments		1,462	1,462	
Long-term Debtors		118	111	
Long-term Assets	-	26,918	28,227	
Short-term Investments		8,000	5,500	
Inventories		152	72	
Short Term Debtors		6,966	6,306	
Cash and cash equivalents		1,476	505	GR2
Assets held for sale within one year		101	281	
Provision for Impairment		(957)	(918)	
Current Tax Assets (Group)		-	10	
Current Assets	-	15,738	11,756	
Bank Overdraft		-	(425)	GR2
Short-term Borrowing		(184)	(1,500)	
Short-term Creditors		(6,849)	(5,058)	
Current Tax Liabilities (Group)		(157)	(137)	
Current Liabilities	-	(7,190)	(7,120)	
Long Term Borrowing		(7,653)	(2,663)	
Provisions		(986)	(711)	
Net Pensions Liability		(33,285)	(24,831)	
Long-term Liabilities	-	(41,924)	(28,205)	
Net Assets	-	(6,458)	4,658	
Represented by:				
Useable Reserves				
General Fund		914	871	
Earmarked Reserves		5,434	4,732	
Capital Receipts Reserve		1,354	1,338	
Capital Grants Unapplied		579	515	
	-	8,281	7,456	
Unusable Reserves				
Revaluation Reserve		3,024	2,868	
Available-for-sale Financial Instruments Reserve		1,455	1,455	
Pension Reserve		(31,959)	(23,839)	
Capital Adjustment Account		10,911	14,617	
Deferred Capital Receipts		10	18	
Collection Fund Adjustment Account		(9)	11	
Reserves (Group Entities)		1,829	2,072	
	-	(14,739)	(2,798)	
Total Reserves	-	(6,458)	4,658	

Group Accounts

Group Cash Flow Statement

GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT	Group Accounts		Note
	31st March 2011 £000	31st March 2010 £000	
Operating Activities			
Net surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services		(614)	
Adjust net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for noncash movements		(802)	
Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities		3,298	
Net cash flows from Operating Activities	-	1,882	
Investing Activities			
Purchase fixed assets & other capital expend		(426)	
Other payments for investing activities		(41)	
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets		600	
Capital grants received		113	
Other receipts from investing activities		167	
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	-	413	
Management of Liquid Resources			
Net (increase)/decrease in short-term deposits		(2,500)	
Net (increase)/decrease in other liquid resources		(908)	
Financing			
Cash Outflows - Repayments of amounts borrowed		(1,500)	
Cash Inflows - New long-term loans		4,600	
Cash Inflows - New short-term loans		(591)	
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	-	(899)	
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cast Equivalents	-	1,396	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		80	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	-	1,476	GR2

Group Note 2 Net change in liquid resources

	31st March 2010 £000s	31st March 2011 £000s	Movement in Year £000s
Cash in Hand	2	-	(2)
Cash at Bank	1,474	-	(1,474)
Bank Overdraft	-	-	-
Total Liquid Resources	1,476	-	(1,476)

Group Accounts

Group Note 3 Property, Plant & Equipment

The major changes between the local authority sole entity accounts and the Group Accounts lie in the Property, Plant and Equipment owned by Rossendale Transport Ltd. The note below replicates Core Statement Note 17 for the Group.

Property, Plant & Equipment	Land & Buildings £000s	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equip £000s	Infra-structure Assets £000s	Community Assets £000s	Assets under construction £000s	Total Assets £000s
Cost or Valuation 1st April 2010	21,387	14,458	278	442	-	36,565
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increases/(decreases)- to Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
to Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications- to/from Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition- on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost or Valuation 31st March 2011	21,387	14,458	278	442	-	36,565
Accum Depreciation and Impairments 1st April 2010	(5,003)	(7,764)	-	(115)	-	(12,882)
Depreciation for the year- to Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
to Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses/(reversals) to Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
to Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition- on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation and	(5,003)	(7,764)	-	(115)	-	(12,882)
Net Book Value at 31st March 2011	16,384	6,694	278	327	-	23,683
Net Book Value at 31st March 2010	16,384	6,694	278	327	-	23,683

Included in the total net book value of vehicles in the above table is **£Xk** (£3,870k in 2009/2010) in respect of public carrying vehicles held under finance leases by Rossendale Transport Ltd. Depreciation on those assets was **£Xk** (£763k in 2009/2010).



Group Accounts

Comparator movements in 2009/2010 can be seen in the table below. For segmental reporting please see Note 40 on page 70.

Property, Plant & Equipment	Land & Buildings £000s	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equip £000s	Infra-structure Assets £000s	Community Assets £000s	Assets under construction £000s	Total Assets £000s
Cost or Valuation 1st April 2009	21,083	11,671	125	416	-	33,295
Additions	473	3,091	153	26	-	3,743
Revaluation increases/(decreases)- to Revaluation Reserve	(146)	-	-	-	-	(146)
to Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications- to/from Assets Held for Sale	(23)	-	-	-	-	(23)
Derecognition- on disposal	-	(304)	-	-	-	(304)
Cost or Valuation 31st March 2010	21,387	14,458	278	442	-	36,565
Accum Depreciation and Impairments 1st April 2009	(1,170)	(6,890)	-	(113)	-	(8,173)
Depreciation for the year- to Revaluation Reserve	(58)	-	-	-	-	(58)
to Provision of Services	(362)	(1,166)	-	-	-	(1,528)
Impairment losses/(reversals) to Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
to Provision of Services	(3,413)	-	-	(2)	-	(3,415)
Derecognition- on disposal	-	292	-	-	-	292
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairments 31st March 2010	(5,003)	(7,764)	-	(115)	-	(12,882)



Group Accounts

Group Note 4 Trust Funds

The Council acts as trustee for a number of legacy trust funds shown below in £s.

Trust Funds	Value of Original Asset £	Balance 31 st March 2010 £	Income Earned & Transfers £	Utilised £	Balance 31 st March 2011 £
J H Pilling Legacy <i>Maintenance of Stubblee Park</i>	3,348	19,398	-	-	19,398
Miles Ashworth Endowment <i>Maintenance of Stubblee Park</i>	6,574	15,240	-	-	15,240
Mechanics Institute Scholarship <i>Student scholarship for Bacup</i>	60	3,086	-	-	3,086
W Hardman Bequest <i>Exhibits for Rosendale Museum</i>	100	4,425	-	-	4,425
Local Charities Account <i>Charitable activities in Haslingden</i>	2,200	23,493	-	-	23,493
S Pilling Trust <i>Student support in Haslingden</i>	200	2,825	-	-	2,825
Greenfield Trust Massage Centre <i>Haslingden War Memorial</i>	1,157	23,142	-	-	23,142
Bacup Orchestral Scholarship <i>School instrumental scholarship</i>	200	899	-	-	899
Smith Prize for Music <i>Boys Music Festival Prize</i>	150	1,113	-	-	1,113
Mayor of Haslingden Relief Fund <i>Charitable relief in Haslingden</i>	176	929	-	-	929
Haslingden Grane Duckworth <i>Charitable relief in Haslingden</i>	1,990	13,963	-	-	13,963
Lawrence Henry & Minetta Clegg <i>Charitable relief in Rawtenstall</i>	2,550	9,564	-	-	9,564
Mayor of Rosendale Fund <i>Charitable activities in Rosendale</i>	170	8,719	-	-	8,719
	18,875	126,796	-	-	126,796



Capital Expenditure Report

The cost of capital projects in the table below can be seen in the Capital Financing Requirement at Note 20 to the Core Statements. *To be updated in May*

Corporate Priority Capital Scheme	Total Capital Spend £000s	SOURCES OF FUNDING			
		Capital Receipts £000s	Revenue Contrib'n £000s	Internal Borrowing £000s	Grants Received £000s
Delivering Quality Services					
Car Park upgrading programme	50	50			
I.T Strategy & Systems	3	3			
Cemetery improvement programme	9	9			
Haslingden Sports Centre	33			33	
Whitworth Pool disabled adaptations	13			13	
Other Leisure Buildings	13	13			
A, B & D Centre	22			22	
Emergency Works, Rochdale Road	13			13	
	156	75	-	81	-
Delivering Regeneration					
Bacup Town Centre Culvert	125	125			
Park Road Industrial Estate road surface	28			28	
The Business Centre, Futures Park	127	3		124	
Site investigations, former gas works	91				91
Elevate Environmental Wks	248				248
Elevate Facelifting Programme	1,857				1,857
Other Elevate Projects	124				124
Other Regeneration Projects	32				32
	2,632	128	-	152	2,352
Keeping the Borough Clean & Green					
Vehicle Replacement Program	1,510		160	1,350	
Wheeled Bins	28		28		
Depots and Workshops	148		22	126	
Environmental Improvements Programme	8	8			
Playgrounds - Year 4 of a 5 yr Plan	177	87	47		43
Cemeteries - Year 4 of a 5 yr Plan	15	15			
Pathways - Year 3 of a 5 yr Plan	36	36			
Playing fields - Year 3 of a 5 yr Plan	19	19			
Cenotaphs / Memorials	6	6			
Other Parks & Pavillions	9	6	3		
	1,956	177	260	1,476	43
Promoting Rossendale					
Borough signs	23	23			
Museum Improvements	2	2			
	25	25	-	-	-
Improving Health & Wellbeing					
Disabled Facilities Adaptation Grants	714				714
Home Care & Repair Scheme	32				32
	746	-	-	-	746
Grand Total	5,515	405	260	1,709	3,141

Accounting Standards Board

The role of the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) is to issue accounting standards. Accounting standards developed by the ASB are contained in 'Financial Reporting Standards' (FRSs). Soon after it started its activities in 1990, the ASB adopted the standards issued by the Accounting Standards Committee (ASC), so that they also fall within the legal definition of accounting standards.

These are designated 'Statements of Standard Accounting Practice' (SSAPs). Whilst some of the SSAPs have been superseded by FRSs, some remain in force. Accounting standards apply to all companies, and other kinds of entities that prepare accounts that are intended to provide a true and fair view.

Accruals

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

Agency Services

Services provided by the Council, as an agent on behalf of the responsible body, where the principal reimburses the Council for the cost of the work carried out.

Auditor's Opinion

The opinion required by statute from the Council's external auditors, indicating whether the statement of accounts presents fairly the financial position of the authority.

Budget

A statement of the Council's spending plans for revenue and capital expenditure over a specified period of time.

Capital expenditure

Spending on the acquisition or maintenance of assets either directly by the Council or indirectly in the form of grants to other persons or bodies. Section 40 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 defines 'expenditure for capital purposes'. Expenditure that does not fall within the definition must be charged to a revenue account.

Capital Receipts

Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets, such as land or buildings, or the repayment of capital grants or advances.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)

CIPFA is one of the leading professional accountancy bodies in the UK and the only one which specialises in the public sector. It is responsible for the education and training of professional accountants and for their regulation through the setting and monitoring of professional standards. Uniquely among the professional accountancy bodies in the UK, CIPFA has responsibility for setting accounting standards for a significant part of the economy, namely local government.

Collection Fund

The account which shows the transactions of the Council in relation to non-domestic rates and Council Tax, and the distribution of these to other precepting bodies and to Rossendale Borough Council's General Fund for the year.

Following the SORP 2009, the Collection Fund is now operated on an agency basis. That means that the accumulated balances at the year end, including arrears and accounts in credit are apportioned over the main precepting bodies. Rossendale Borough Council's proportion of the debtors and accounts in credit can be directly on the Balance Sheet and at Note 19 and 22 to the Core Statements and the Council's proportion of the overall surplus/(deficit) on the account is now held in the Collection Fund Adjustment Account. Those amounts attributable to each of the other preceptors are included as a net position within the Other Public Bodies sections of Note 19 and Note 22 respectively.

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

A new account created following the SORP 2009, which holds that portion of the Collection Fund cumulative balance attributable solely to Rossendale Borough Council.

Community Assets

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

The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG)

The central government department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) has a powerful remit to promote community cohesion and equality, as well as responsibility for housing, urban regeneration, planning and local government. The CLG is responsible for national policy on local government in England, examining the future of local government and local democracy; reviewing performance and measurement through inspection and audit; driving through the modernisation agenda of efficiency and improvement of service delivery; and maintaining and developing a framework for local government finance.

Comprehensive Performance Assessment

Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) is a key element of the Government's performance framework for local government. It is intended to support improvement planning in local authorities and to lead to coordinated and proportionate audit and inspection, and increased freedoms and flexibilities for local government. Rossendale's CPA inspection took place during 2003/04. This scrutinises every aspect of the Council's work and operations, and is based on a Corporate Self-Assessment stating how good services are and the Council's corporate capacity to improve. There are also two crosscutting inspections based on the themes 'balancing housing markets' and 'managing public space'. Councils are then given a score based on service delivery and working practices, and are rated as 'excellent', 'good', 'fair', 'weak' or 'poor'.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

The combined balance sheets of the Council's services.

Contingency Sum

A sum set aside to provide for foreseen but unquantifiable future commitments or for unforeseen expenditure that may become necessary during the year.

Cost of Management and Administration

An allocation to service accounts of the net cost of the administrative and professional departments which support all of the Council's services.

Creditor

An amount owed by the Council for goods received, or services rendered to it within the accounting period, but for which payment has not been made.

Current Costs Accounting (CCA)

The presentation of the accounts in a form that aims to reflect the consequences of price and value charges.

Debt redemption

The repayment of external loans previously raised to finance capital expenditure.

Debtor

An amount of income due to the Council within the accounting period but not received at the balance sheet date.

Deferred capital receipts

Capital receipts to be received by instalments over agreed periods of time.

Deferred charges

Expenditure which may properly be deferred, but which does not result in, or remain matched with, tangible assets. An example of a deferred charge is expenditure on items such as improvement grants.

D.E.F.R.A.

The Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs supports the Council in its recycling projects.

Depreciation

The measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful economic life of a fixed asset.

D.W.P.

The Department of Work and Pensions funds the Housing and Council Tax Benefits payable to borough residents and also funds the administration of those benefits.

E.R.D.F.

The European Regional Development Fund which supports regeneration projects such as Futures Park managed office units.

Fair Value

In accounting, fair value is used as an estimate of the market value of an asset (or liability) for which a market price cannot be determined (usually because there is no established market for the asset). Where a reasonable estimation of fair value cannot be calculated assets are carried at historical cost.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are cash, evidence of an ownership interest in an entity, or a contractual right to receive, or deliver, cash or another financial instrument. Financial instruments can refer to both receivables (including debtors and other investments) and payables (including creditors and other liabilities or borrowings).

Financial Reporting Standard 17 (FRS17)

FRS 17, issued by the Accounting Standards Board in November, 2000 and amended November, 2002, set out the accounting treatment for retirement benefits such as pensions and medical care during retirement.

General Fund

The main revenue fund of the Council. Day-to-day spending on services is met from the General Fund. Spending on the provision of housing, however, must be charged to a separate Housing Revenue Account.

Governance Framework

Authorities have a responsibility to ensure that their business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values by which the Council is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to and engages with and leads the community. The principles of this framework were laid down by the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework: Delivering Good Governance in Local Government.

Housing General Fund

Strategy and support for domestic properties across the borough, as opposed to the operation of council-owned housing which is kept separate in the Housing Revenue Account, or strategy and support for commercial properties.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

A separate account for the operation of the direct provision of housing by the Council, which is now closed following the LSVT to Green Vale Homes in March 2006.

Impairment

A measure of abnormal consumption of the economic benefit of an asset over and above the normal annual depreciation.

Infrastructure assets

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.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are non-financial assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and are controlled by the Council through custody or legal rights, such as software. Intangible assets are capitalised at cost and depreciated to the revenue account over their useful economic life.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

International Financial Reporting Standards will replace the current Statement of Recommended Practice for all local authorities in the UK from the financial year commencing 1st April 2010. These accounts have not been prepared on an IFRS basis, but follow the SORP 2009. However, work has already begun to allow these 2009/2010 accounts to be fully re-stated next year following IFRS to enable true year-on-year comparisons to be made within the 2010/2011 Statement of Accounts. Full details of any changes will be explained within those accounts.

Large scale voluntary transfer (LSVT)

This relates to the transfer of the housing stock, as voted by the tenants, and is generally referred to as a large scale voluntary transfer due to its size.

Leasing

A method of utilising assets where a rental charge is paid for a specified period of time, instead of outright purchase.

Loans outstanding

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

Local Authority Business Growth Incentive Scheme (LABGIS)

This is a means to reward Councils for increases in the rateable value of business properties above a certain threshold. Rossendale has received this for the first time in 2006/07 and used the extra income to create a Reserve for future Economic Development activity.

Materiality

Materiality is a concept within auditing and accounting relating to the importance of an amount, transaction, or discrepancy. Information is material if its omission or misstatement could influence the economic decision of users taken on the basis of the financial statements and depends on the size of the item or the particular circumstances of its omission or misstatement.

Minimum Revenue Provision

The minimum amount which must be charged to the Council's revenue account each year and set aside as provision for credit liabilities, as required by the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

National non-domestic rates (NNDR)

A national non-domestic rate poundage for commercial premises is set annually by the government and collected by all local authorities. The proceeds are redistributed between local authorities in proportion to their adult populations.

Net book value

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

Non-operational assets

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

N.W.D.A.

The North West Regional Development Agency which supports regeneration projects such as Futures Park managed office units and the Strategic Economic Regeneration Programme.

Operational assets

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

Precept

The levy made by precepting authorities on billing authorities, requiring the latter to collect income from Council Tax payers on their behalf, for example Lancashire County Council is a precepting authority which requires Rossendale Borough Council to collect an amount from each householder within the borough. Details of these charges made and the amounts collected and owing are kept separate from the day-to-day running of Rossendale Borough Council in the Collection Fund.

Prior Period Adjustment

Prior period adjustments are material adjustments applicable to prior years arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors.

Post Balance Sheet Events

Events arising after the balance sheet date which provide additional evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date and are of a material nature.

Primacy of Legislative Requirements

The non-cash effects of transactions and other events should be reflected, as far as is possible, in the financial statements for the accounting period in which they occur and not in the period in which any cash involved is received or paid. (This replaces the principle of matching that underlays the accruals concept.)

Provision

An amount set aside in the accounts for liabilities that are certain to be incurred in the future, but which cannot be quantified accurately at the balance sheet date.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

A Government agency that provides longer term loans to local authorities.

Reserve

Amounts included in one financial year's accounts to provide for payment for goods or services, whether revenue or capital, in a future financial year.

Revenue account

An account that records an authority's day-to-day expenditure and income on such items as salaries and wages and other running costs of services.

SOLACE

The Society of Local Authority Chief Executives and Senior Managers was formed in 1974. SOLACE is the representative body for senior strategic managers working in the public sector. Its aim is to promote excellence in public service.

Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP)

A Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) on Accounting Practices for local authorities is prepared regularly to assist in the determination of recommended accounting practices and the SORP's form enables it to be related to the Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board. In England and Wales, the SORP constitutes 'proper accounting practice' under the terms of Section 66(4) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) is the recognised SORP setting body for local government in England and Wales. The SORP applicable to the production of these accounts was released in July 2008.

Statement of Standard Accounting Practice (SSAP) 9

SSAP 9 gives guidance on the accounting treatment of both stocks and long-term contracts. Stocks should be valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value (actual or estimated selling price after deduction).

Tangible Assets

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

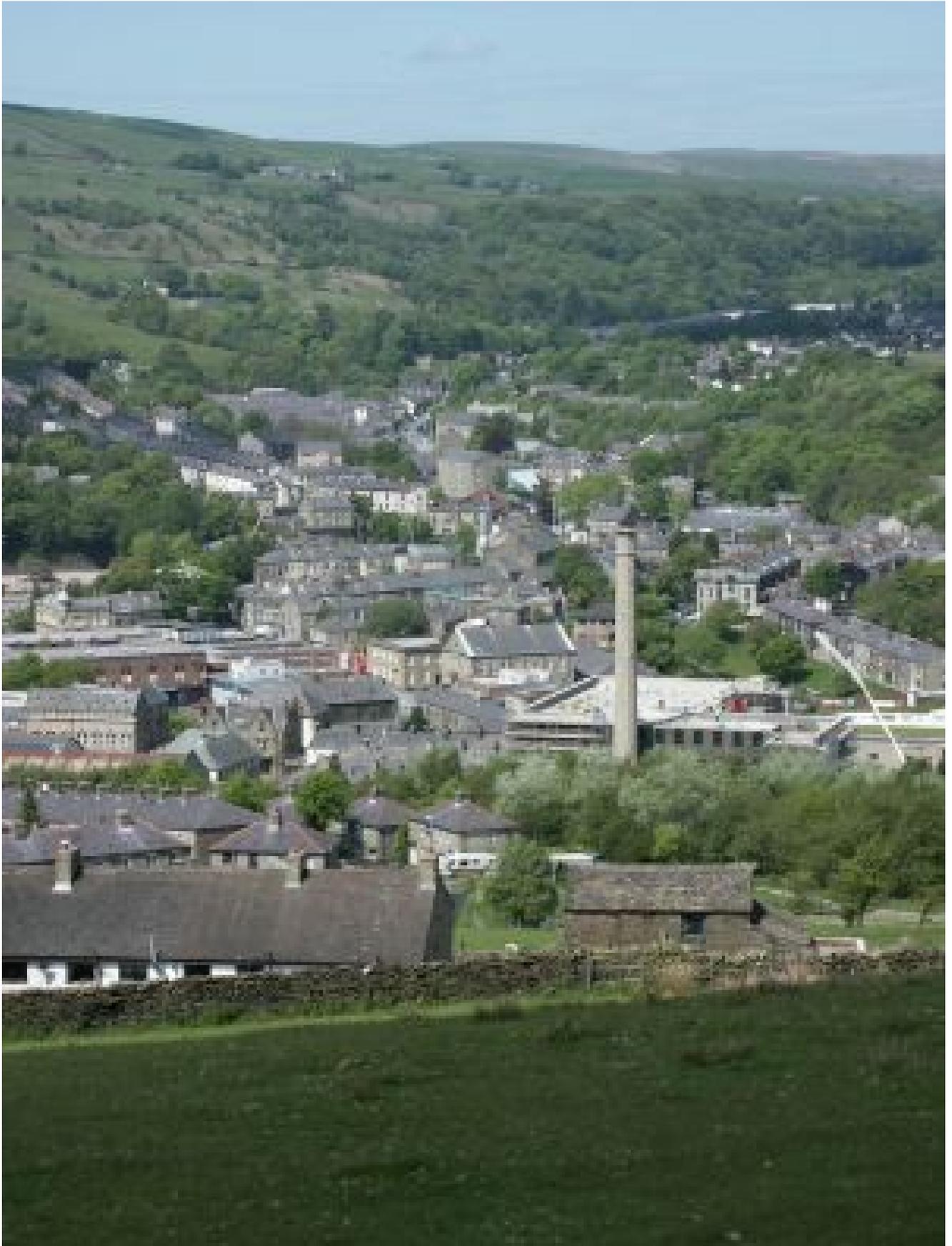
Useable and Unuseable Reserves

The Reserves in the Balance Sheet are reported in two categories:-

Useable Reserves are those that the authority may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or to repay debt).

Unuseable reserves, are those that the authority is not able to use to provide services. This category includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold, and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations.'





আপনি যদি এসব তথ্যের সার সংক্ষেপ বড় হরফের ছাপায়, অডিও ক্যাসেটে অথবা ইংরেজী ছাড়া অন্য কোন ভাষায় পেতে চান তাহলে অনুগ্রহ করে আমাদেরকে জানালে আমরা অত্যন্ত খুশী মনে তার ব্যবস্থা করব।

অনুগ্রহ করে ০১৭০৬ ২১৭৭৭৭ এই নাম্বারে অথবা কমিউনিকেশন সেকশন, টাউন সেন্টার অফিস, রটেনস্টল বি.বি.৪ ৭এল.জেড. এই ঠিকানায় যোগাযোগ করুন।

اگر آپ کو ان معلومات کا خلاصہ بڑے حروف میں، آڈیو کیسٹ پر، یا انگریزی کے علاوہ کسی اور زبان میں درکار ہے تو براۓ مہربانی ہمیں بتائیں، ہم بخوشی آپ کے لیے اس کا انتظام کریں گے۔

برائے مہربانی 01706217777 پر ٹیلیفون کریں یا پھر کمیونٹی کیشن سیکشن سے اس پتہ پر رابطہ قائم کریں:

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If you would like a summary of this information in large print, on audio cassette or language other than English, please let us know and we will be happy to arrange it.

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اروو বাংলা

A
Large Print



Tape



CD



Braille