Nottinghamshire County Council

County Hall West Bridgford Nottingham NG2 7QP

SUMMONS TO COUNCIL

date Thursday, 15 September 2016 venue County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham
commencing at 10:30

You are hereby requested to attend the above Meeting to be held at the time/place and on the date mentioned above for the purpose of transacting the business on the Agenda as under.

Chief Executive

1	Minutes of the last meeting held on 4 July 2016	7 - 18
2	Apologies for Absence	
3	Declarations of Interests by Members and Officers:- (see note below) (a) Disclosable Pecuniary Interests (b) Private Interests (pecuniary and non-pecuniary)	
4	Chairman's Business	
4a	Bingham By-Election Result	19 - 20
4b	Presentation of Awards/Certificates (if any)	
5	Constituency Issues (see note 4)	
6a	Presentation of Petitions (if any) (see note 5 below)	

6b	Responses to Petitions Presented to the Chairman of the County Council	21 - 24
7	Clarification of Committee Meeting Minutes published since the last meeting	25 - 26
8	Nottinghamshire Youth Justice Strategy Annual Update	27 - 50
9	Statement of Accounts 2015-16	51 - 178
10	Questions a) Questions to Nottinghamshire and City of Nottingham Fire Authority b) Questions to Committee Chairmen	
11	NOTICE OF MOTIONS	

MOTION ONE

"Nottinghamshire County Council calls upon the Government to make fair transitional state pension arrangements for all women born on or after 6th April 1951, who have unfairly borne the burden of the increase to the State Pension Age (SPA) with lack of appropriate notification.

Hundreds of thousands of women, including many in Nottinghamshire, had significant pension changes imposed on them by the Pensions Acts of 1995 and 2011 with little or no personal notification of the changes. Some women had only two years' notice of a six year increase to their State Pension Age.

Many women born in the 1950s are living in hardship. Retirement plans have been shattered with devastating consequences. Many of these women are already out of the labour market, caring for elderly relatives, providing childcare for grandchildren, or suffer discrimination in the workplace so struggle to find employment. Women born in this decade are suffering financially. These women have worked hard, raised families and paid their tax and national insurance with the expectation that they would be financially secure when reaching 60.

It is not the pension age itself that is in dispute – it is widely accepted that women and men should retire at the same time. The issue is that the rise in the women's state pension age has been too rapid and has happened without sufficient notice being given to the women affected, leaving women with no time to make alternative arrangements.

Nottinghamshire County Council calls upon the Government to reconsider transitional arrangements for women born on or after 6th April 1951, so that women do not live in hardship due to pension changes they were not told about until it was too late to make alternative arrangements."

Councillor Alice Grice **Councillor Joyce Bosnjak**

MOTION TWO

"Nottinghamshire County Council is against the introduction of Grammar Schools as it would entrench privilege and there is no evidence that they increase social mobility.

The introduction of Grammar Schools would introduce divisive selection. We need an inclusive, strategically planned school system that enables every child to thrive, learn and prosper.

Nottinghamshire County Council needs to be able to play a full part in providing good schools where and when they are needed in Nottinghamshire.

This Council will write to the Secretary of State for Education and the Prime Minister urging them not to introduce Grammar Schools in Nottinghamshire."

Councillor Kate Foale **Councillor Ken Rigby**

12 ADJOURNMENT DEBATE
(if any)

Notes:-

(A) For Councillors

(1) Members will be informed of the date of their Group meeting for Council by their Group Researcher.

(2) The Chairman has agreed that the Council will adjourn for lunch at their discretion.

(3) (a) Persons making a declaration of interest should have regard to the Code of Conduct and the Procedure Rules for Meetings of the Full Council. Those declaring must indicate whether their interest is a disclosable pecuniary interest or a private interest and the reasons for the declaration.

(b) Any member or officer who declares a disclosable pecuniary interest in an item must withdraw from the meeting during discussion and voting upon it, unless a dispensation has been granted. Members or officers requiring clarification on whether to make a declaration of interest are invited to contact the Monitoring Officer or Democratic Services prior to the meeting.

(c) Declarations of interest will be recorded and included in the minutes of this meeting and it is therefore important that clear details are given by members and others in turn, to enable Democratic Services to record accurate information.

(4) At any Full Council meeting except the annual meeting, a special meeting and the budget meeting, Members are given an opportunity to speak for up to three minutes on any issues which specifically relates to their division and is relevant to the services provided by the County Council. These speeches must relate specifically to the area the Member represents and should not be of a general nature. They are constituency speeches and therefore must relate to constituency issues only. This is an opportunity simply to air these issues in a Council meeting. It will not give rise to a debate on the issues or a question or answer session. There is a maximum time limit of 30 minutes for this item.

(5) Members are reminded that petitions can be presented from their seat with a 1 minute time limit set on introducing the petition.

Nottinghamshire County Council

Meeting	COUNTY COUNCIL
Date	Monday, 4th July 2016 (10.30 am – 1.20 pm)

Membership
Persons absent are marked with 'A'

COUNCILLORS

Yvonne Woodhead (Chairman)
Mike Pringle (Vice-Chairman)

	Reg Adair		Roger Jackson
	Pauline Allan		David Kirkham
	Roy Allan		John Knight
	John Allin	A	Darren Langton
	Chris Barnfather		Bruce Laughton
	Alan Bell		Keith Longdon
	Joyce Bosnjak		Rachel Madden
	Nicki Brooks		David Martin
	Andrew Brown		Diana Meale
	Richard Butler		John Ogle
	Steve Calvert		Philip Owen
	Ian Campbell		Michael Payne
A	Steve Carr		John Peck JP
	Steve Carroll		Sheila Place
	John Clarke		Liz Plant
	John Cottee		Darrell Pulk
	Jim Creamer		Alan Rhodes
	Mrs Kay Cutts MBE		Ken Rigby
	Maureen Dobson		Tony Roberts MBE
A	Dr John Doddy		Mrs Sue Saddington
	Boyd Elliott		Andy Sissons
	Sybil Fielding		Pam Skelding
	Kate Foale		Parry Tsimbiridis
	Stephen Garner		Keith Walker
	Glynn Gilfoyle		Stuart Wallace
	Kevin Greaves	A	Muriel Weisz
	Alice Grice		Gordon Wheeler
	John Handley		John Wilkinson
	Colleen Harwood	A	Jacky Williams
	Stan Heptinstall MBE		John Wilmott
A	Tom Hollis		Liz Yates
	Richard Jackson		Jason Zadrozny

HONORARY ALDERMEN

John Carter

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE

Anthony May	(Chief Executive)
Jayne Francis-Ward	(Resources)
Paul McKay	(Adult Social Care & Health)
Derek Higton	(Children, Families and Cultural Service)
Barbara Brady	(Public Health)
Sara Allmond	(Resources)
Carl Bilbey	(Resources)
Martin Done	(Resources)
Catherine Munro	(Resources)
Anna O'Daly-Kardasinska	(Resources)
Nigel Stevenson	(Resources)
Michelle Welsh	(Resources)

OPENING PRAYER

Upon the Council convening, prayers were led by the Chairman's Chaplain.

MINUTE SILENCE

A minute silence was held in memory of County Councillor Martin Suthers OBE DL

1. MINUTES

RESOLVED: 2016/029

That the minutes of the last meeting of the County Council held on 12th May 2016 be agreed as a true record and signed by the Chairman.

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from:-

Councillor Steve Carr (other reasons)
Councillor Dr John Doddy (other reasons)
Councillor Tom Hollis (other reasons)
Councillor Darren Langton (medical/illness)
Councillor Muriel Weisz (medical/illness)
Councillor Jacky Williams (medical/illness)

Apologies for absence were also received from Councillor Andrew Brown (other reasons) who would be arriving late, Councillor Ken Rigby (other reasons) who would be leaving the meeting for a period of time from 11am and Councillor Andy Sissons (other reasons) who would be leaving the meeting at 12noon.

3. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest

4. CHAIRMAN'S BUSINESS

COUNTY COUNCILLOR MARTIN SUTHERS OBE DL

The Chairman, Councillor Mrs Kay Cutts MBE, Councillor Alan Rhodes, Councillor Stan Heptinstall MBE, Councillor Reg Adair, Councillor Joyce Bosnjak, Councillor Maureen Dobson, Councillor Steve Carroll, Councillor Jason Zadrozny, Councillor Andy Sissons, Councillor John Wilmott, Councillor John Knight, Councillor Michael Payne and Councillor Parry Tsimbiridis all spoke in memory of Councillor Martin Suthers OBE DL who had passed away following a short illness.

5. CONSTITUENCY ISSUES

The following Members spoke for up to three minutes on issues which specifically related to their division and were relevant to the services provided by the County Council.

Councillor Bruce Laughton – Southwell Bypass Scheme and the state of roads and culverts in his division.

Councillor Gordon Wheeler – parking issues following the opening of the Grand Nursing Home, West Bridgford

Councillor John Wilmott – repairs to the bridge and community activities within his division.

Councillor Ken Rigby, having previously given his apologies, left the meeting during the consideration of this item and returned later in the meeting.

6. PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS

The following petitions were presented to the Chairman as indicated below:-

(1) Councillor John Ogle requesting residents parking schemes in the Beeches and Birch areas of Tuxford

(2) Councillor Roy Allan (on behalf of Councillor Muriel Weisz) requesting a residents parking scheme for Brookfield Road, Arnold

(3) Councillor David Kirkham requesting the reinstatement of residents parking scheme on North Street and Park Street, Sutton in Ashfield

(4) Councillor Steve Carroll regarding parking problems on Mill Croft and Silk Street, Sutton in Ashfield

(5) Councillor Nikki Brooks request for safety improvements to crossings in Netherfield

(6) Councillor Michael Payne request to change the lighting stock in Chartwell Grove, Arnold North

(7) Councillor Rachel Madden regarding highways problems in Lime Tree Avenue and Chestnut Grove, Kirkby in Ashfield

(8) Councillor Yvonne Woodhead requesting the replacement of a brick built bus shelter on Warsop Lane, Rainworth

(9) Councillor John Clarke regarding a bus shelter in Burton Joyce

RESOLVED: 2016/030

That the petitions be referred to the appropriate Committees for consideration in accordance with the Procedure Rules, with a report being brought back to Council in due course.

Having previously given his apologies, Councillor Andrew Brown arrived during consideration of this item.

6b. RESPONSE TO PETITION PRESENTED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL

RESOLVED: 2016/031

That the contents and actions taken as set out in the report be noted.

7. CLARIFICATION OF MINUTES

The report provided Members with the opportunity to raise matters of clarification in the minutes of committee meetings published since the last meeting.

8. RECOGNITION OF OFFICERS OF GROUPS AND COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT

Councillor Steve Carroll introduced the report and moved a motion in terms of resolution 2016/032 below.

The motion was seconded by Councillor Nikki Brooks.

RESOLVED: 2016/032

1) That, in accordance with the Procedure Rules, the Officers of the Groups be noted.

2) That Councillor Reg Adair be appointed as Vice-Chairman of the Grant Aid Sub-Committee until the Annual Meeting of the Council in May 2017.

9. MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTS 2015/16

Councillor David Kirkham introduced the report and moved a motion in terms of resolution 2016/033 below.

The motion was seconded by Councillor Alan Rhodes.

RESOLVED: 2016/033

1) That the 2015/16 year end revenue position be noted.

2) That the level of General Fund Balances set out in section 7.1 and Appendix A of the report be approved.

3) That the movements in reserves as detailed in section 7 and Appendix B of the report be noted.

4) That the Capital Programme and its financing be noted.

5) That the variations to the capital programme be approved.

6) That it be noted that the Council's Prudential Indicators were not breached in 2015/16 as detailed in Appendix D of the report.

7) That the Treasury Management outturn report in Appendix E of the report be noted.

10. MEMBERS ALLOWANCES SCHEME: THE INDEPENDENT REMUNERATION PANEL

Councillor Alan Rhodes introduced the report and moved a motion in terms of resolution 2016/034 below.

The motion was seconded by Councillor Joyce Bosnjak.

RESOLVED: 2016/034

1) That a selection process as described in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the report be undertaken in order for the County Council to appoint three members to the Independent Remuneration Panel (IRP) for a term of four years.

2) That the IRP be convened on a task and finish basis; a review of the Members Allowances Scheme being completed before the end of May 2017.

11. QUESTIONS

(a) QUESTIONS TO NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND CITY OF NOTTINGHAM FIRE AUTHORITY

No questions were received.

(b) QUESTIONS TO COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Three questions had been received as follows:-

1) from Councillor John Wilmott regarding Via contract management (Councillor Kevin Greaves replied)

2) from Councillor Bruce Laughton concerning support to Southwell Youth Club (Councillor John Peck JP replied)

3) from Councillor John Wilmott about the will of the people in Council decisions (Councillor Alan Rhodes replied)

The full responses to these questions are set out in set out in Appendix A to these minutes.

Having previously given his apologies, Councillor Andy Sissons left the meeting during consideration of this item and did not return.

12. NOTICE OF MOTIONS

A motion as set out below was moved by Councillor Richard Jackson and seconded by Councillor Bruce Laughton:-

"This Council:-

a) Is concerned about the flash flooding events that occurred in parts of the County last month, especially in the Beeson and Chilwell area around the new tram tracks;

b) Recognises the inconvenience and distress such flooding can cause to people whose homes and businesses are affected;

c) Agrees to thoroughly investigate these incidents and establish whether this authority, and/or other organisations such as Nottingham Express Transit and Severn Trent Water, can do more to prevent such flooding from occurring;

d) Instructs officers to report the outcomes of this investigation to Council at the earliest opportunity."

An amendment to the motion as set out below was moved and by Councillor Steve Calvert and seconded by Councillor Alice Grice:-

"This Council:-

a) Is concerned about the flash flooding events that occurred in parts of the County last month, especially in the Beeson and Chilwell area around the new tram tracks;

b) Recognises the inconvenience and distress such flooding can cause to people whose homes and businesses are affected;

c) Agrees to **work with** ~~thoroughly investigate these incidents and establish whether this authority, and/or other organisations such as~~ Nottingham Express Transit and Severn Trent Water **and other organisations in order to thoroughly investigate these indicidents and jointly agree measures to prevent such flooding occurring again**~~, can do more to prevent such flooding from occurring~~;

d) ~~Instructs~~ **Requires** officers to report the outcomes of this investigation **and subsequent discussions with partners** to Council at the earliest opportunity."

Council adjourned from 12.15pm to 12.19pm to allow the amendment to be circulated around the Chamber.

The amendment was accepted by the mover of the motion.

Having previously given his apologies, Councillor Rigby returned to the meeting during consideration of this item.

Following a debate, the motion as amended was put to the meeting and after a show of hands the Chairman declared it was carried and it was:-

RESOLVED: 2016/035

"This Council:-

a) Is concerned about the flash flooding events that occurred in parts of the County last month, especially in the Beeson and Chilwell area around the new tram tracks;

b) Recognises the inconvenience and distress such flooding can cause to people whose homes and businesses are affected;

c) Agrees to work with Nottingham Express Transit and Severn Trent Water and other organisations in order to thoroughly investigate these indicidents and jointly agree measures to prevent such flooding occurring again;

d) Requires officers to report the outcomes of this investigation and subsequent discussions with partners to Council at the earliest opportunity."

13. ADJOURNMENT DEBATE

None

The Chairman declared the meeting closed at 1.20 pm.

CHAIRMAN

APPENDIX A

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 4TH JULY 2016
QUESTIONS TO COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Question to the Chairman of the Transport and Highways Committee, from Councillor John Wilmott

Will the Chairman of Transport and Highways assure this council that with the pothole problem still at a very high level and that this newly formed company Via are intent on doing private work with the same amount of staff that is at present employed by this council. Will the Chairman of Transport and Highways agree with me it is absolutely essential that our own work is done first and taking on new private work should have a secondary importance?

Response from Councillor Kevin Greaves, Chairman of the Transport and Highways Committee

The creation of Via East Midlands Limited to deliver Highways and Fleet Services to Nottinghamshire County Council and the residents is a significant achievement. It is first in the field of such service provision.

In addition to maintaining the service provision as prescribed in the contract, which is fundamental to Via, the company does have the opportunity to trade with external partners of up to a value of 20% of its annual turnover.

I am optimistic that in time Via will increase the level of work it carries out for external customers and I am also optimistic that in time it may have the opportunity to grow the company and workforce.

At the recent Member briefing at which the Managing Director of Via, Doug Coutts was present he made the commitment that the service to Nottinghamshire is paramount to Via and I have no doubt that is a commitment which will be honoured.

Question to the Chairman of the Children & Young People's Committee, from Councillor Bruce Laughton

Is the Committee Chairman aware that Southwell Youth Club, based at 'The Core' Young People's Centre, is having to turn youngsters away because the volunteer organiser has a huge workload and can only run sessions twice a month?

The organiser is actively trying to recruit more volunteers, with an ultimate aim to offer weekly sessions. However, the "increase in practical support for the voluntary youth and play sector to develop and maintain provision"' which was promised in this Council's budget in 2014/15*, has yet to materialise.

Will the Committee Chairman intervene to ensure that this dedicated youth worker receives the level of support and encouragement he deserves, and that this already successful youth club can expand its provision to meet demand?

*Budget Business Case B11

Response from Councillor John Peck, Chairman of the Children & Young People's Committee

The Youth Service's Voluntary Youth Sector Technical Specialist Team was increased from one full time equivalent to two full time equivalent in 2014 to support the development and continuation of voluntary youth clubs and play schemes across the county.

Team staff have provided in-depth support to volunteers at Southwell Youth Club since its inception, and continue to be available to offer support as and when requested.

I am not aware that there has been any recent requests, but I am certainly very happy, to ensure that Southwell Youth Club gets whatever support they require.

As Councillor Laughton is no doubt aware, our Youth Service also continues to work in partnership with the wider Nottinghamshire Voluntary Youth Partnership to ensure that those groups across the County who require support receive it on an appropriate basis. As I have said I am very happy for Southwell to continue to receive whatever support they need to help them.

Question to the Chairman of Policy Committee, from Councillor John Wilmott

After the vote on the referendum, that the people of Nottinghamshire decided overwhelmingly to leave the European Union, while most political parties were for staying in. Will this council be taking more notice of the will of the people, especially on the toilet petitions and campaigns or are they going to continue to ignore the will of the people?

Response from Councillor Alan Rhodes, Chairman of Policy Committee

Like Councillor Wilmott, I agree that listening to people is important, but I disagree with his assertion that this council has been ignoring the will of the people.

Each of us as Councillors spends an awful lot of time listening to the views of people we represent and dealing with constituency matters. After all that is what we were elected to do. Indeed, here at the County Council we can bring petitions and talk on constituency matters both of which have happened this morning, these are ways, along with many other ways, of listening to people and responding to them.

Chairman, this administration has a good record of listening to people. We listened to people who have told us that they are struggling day to day and introduced the Living Wage for our lowest paid workers, two and a half thousand of them and to act as a role model for other businesses and organisations in Nottinghamshire to benefit all our communities.

We have listened to elderly people who told us they wished to stay independent for as long as possible. We have therefore invested in supporting them to do this, including by building extra care housing and introducing services to allow people to stay independent in their own homes.

We have listened to our people when they raised concerns about safety outside schools by creating 20mph zones and investing in a camera car. We have listened to our people when they told us that they wanted the streetlights put back on at night. And I could go on to show many other examples of the way this Council has listened to the will of the people.

Every year we have consulted on our budget proposals, listening to, and acting on, what people have told us.

This council takes seriously its responsibility to listen: that is why at June's Policy Committee we passed a report which will increase our capacity to gather people's views. We agreed to an expanded public engagement campaign which includes growing our Citizen's Panel and boosting our Annual Residents' Survey. In these ways we are encouraging as many people as possible to have their say in local decision making.

Councillor Wilmott asks that this Council takes more notice of the will of the people in relation to the toilet petitions he has been working on for Hucknall. As he has been told many times already, by myself, by other members of the Council and officers of this Council, the issue of public toilets in Hucknall and elsewhere in the County, is a matter for the District Council not Nottinghamshire County Council. We are not providers of public conveniences.

Whilst on the subject of public toilet provision, I have to say Chairman, it takes a special kind of crazy creativity to link the EU referendum with the toilet provision in Hucknall. May I once again remind Councillor Willmott that as Deputy Leader of Ashfield District Council, not just a member of the Council but a Deputy Leader and Portfolio Holder responsible, Councillor Willmott voted in 2014 to close every public convenience in the District of Ashfield including those in his home town of Hucknall. He was clearly not putting Hucknall first, in fact he is guilty on not just one occasion of putting Hucknall last, nor was he listening to the people he's elected to represent.

Nottinghamshire County Council

Report to County Council

15 September 2016

Agenda Item: 4a

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

BINGHAM BY-ELECTION RESULT

Purpose of the Report

1. To report on the outcome of the by-election held in the Bingham Division on 4th August 2016.

Information and Advice

2. I am able to report that at the by-election in the Bingham Division held on 4th August 2016 Francis Purdue-Horan was elected County Councillor for that Division. Councillor Purdue-Horan is a member of the Conservative Group on the Council.

3. The overall political balance of the Council due to this election result, is now:-

Labour Group	32
Conservative Group	21
Liberal Democrat Group	5
Ashfield Independents Group	4
Independent Group	2
Non Aligned Members	3
Total	67

4. The allocation of Committees and Sub-Committees has been reviewed and no change to the proportionality is required as a result of this.

Other Options Considered

5. None

Reason for Recommendation

6. To inform the Council on the outcome of the Bingham by-election.

Statutory and Policy Implications

7. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of crime and disorder, finance, human resources, human rights, the public sector equality duty, safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults, service users, sustainability and the environment and ways of working and where such implications are material they are described

below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

RECOMMENDATION

1) That the outcome of the by-election held in the Bingham Division be noted.

Report of the Chief Executive

For any enquiries about this report please contact:
Sara Allmond
0115 9773794

Constitutional Comments

8. Because this report is for noting only no Constitutional Comments are required

Financial Comments (RWK 08/08/2016)

9. There are no specific financial implications arising directly from this report.

Background Papers and Published Documents

Except for previously published documents, which will be available elsewhere, the documents listed here will be available for inspection in accordance with Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972.

- Political proportionality calculations table

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

- All

Nottinghamshire County Council

Report to the County Council

15th September 2016

Agenda Item: 6b

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF THE TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE

RESPONSES TO PETITIONS PRESENTED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Purpose of the Report

1. The purpose of this report is to inform Council of decisions made by the Transport and Highways Committee concerning issues raised in petitions presented to the Chairman of the County Council on 25th February 2016 and 12th May 2016.

A. <u>Petition requesting a bus shelter at the junction of Musters Road and Malvern Road, West Bridgford (Ref 2016/0163)</u>

2. Councillor Gordon Wheeler presented a petition of 158 signatures to the County Council meeting on 25th February 2016 requesting the installation of a bus shelter at the junction of Musters Road and Malvern Road in West Bridgford.

3. Officers have reviewed the information supplied by the petitioners and assessed the case against the County Council's Bus Stop criteria.

4. It has been concluded that there is a strong case for installing a bus shelter at bus stop RU0083 on Malvern Road, West Bridgford.

5. There is budget available in financial year 2016/17 and the shelter has been added to the Rushcliffe Bus Stop Improvement Programme. The shelter will be installed by 31st March 2017, pending consultation with the adjoining properties.

B. <u>Petition requesting the retention of car parking spaces on Main Road, Eastwood (Ref 2016/0176)</u>

6. An 86 signature petition from the residents of Eastwood Road, Maws Lane, Jubilee Street, Truman Street and Lawn Mill Road at Kimberley was presented by Councillor Ken Rigby to the 12th May 2016 Full Council meeting.

7. The petition is a direct result of a letter drop on 25th January 2016, by the County Councils Collision Investigation Unit, to properties 78 to 92 Eastwood Road. The letter advised residents the County Council is considering removal of two on street parking spaces, on road safety grounds, north east of Maws Lane. The petition requests that the spaces are not removed.

8. During the 4.4 year period (1st January 2011 to 30th May 2015) there have been four (one serious, three slight) reported injury collisions at the Eastwood Road/Maws Lane junction. The four collisions are almost identical and involved a vehicle turning right from Maws Lane colliding with a vehicle travelling south east along Eastwood Road. In all four collisions vehicles parked outside the shops have obscured the road user's view. Having examined the circumstances, it was concluded that, whilst contentious, removal of the parking was necessary on safety grounds and it was proposed to remove the existing small parking bay at this location.

9. The loss of the two spaces on Eastwood Road would displace parking onto the surrounding roads where parking is already at a premium. It should be noted four of the properties effected are businesses, two of which are take-away food outlets who would have associated customers.

10. Nottinghamshire Police acknowledge parked vehicles were a contributory factor in the injury collisions at this location and supported the proposed removal of the two parking spaces.

11. The Committee agreed that the on street parking be removed.

C. <u>Petition requesting traffic calming measures in Farnsfield (Ref 2016/0177)</u>

12. County Councillor Roger Jackson presented a 315 signature petition to the 12th May meeting of Full Council requesting traffic calming measures in Farnsfield, to minimise the risk to residents from vehicles speeding through the village.

13. The main 30mph section of road through Farnsfield runs from the junction of Mansfield Road with Cockett Lane, along Main Street, and as far as the limit of the housing on Southwell Road Farnsfield to the south east of the village.

14. In the period 1st January 2013 to 31st March 2016 there were two reported injury accidents on this length of 30mph limit, both of which occurred in September 2013. They were both classified as being of slight injury severity. In one, which occurred on Mansfield Road northwest of Chapel Lane, a car driver lost control of the vehicle, for reasons which could not be addressed by changes to the highway. In the second incident, on Main Street, a pedal cyclist rode onto the footway to allow a bus to pass and collided with a wheelie bin.

15. Based on this accident history the Council is not able to provide funding for traffic calming through Farnsfield.

16. There is an existing Interactive Sign at the northern end of the village near Cockett Lane. A speed survey would be carried out to establish if a further sign might be justified. If the measured speeds meet the appropriate criterion, the site would be added to its current list of requests for an Interactive Sign. This would be included in a future programme of works as soon as funding became available.

D. <u>Petition requesting amendments to an existing Residents' Parking Scheme on Lincoln Street, Newark (Ref 2016/0178)</u>

17. A petition and supporting photographs were presented to the County Council on 12th May 2016 by County Councillor Tony Roberts MBE on behalf of 37 residents requesting an amendment to the existing residents' parking scheme on Lincoln Street in Newark. A

recent change to the Traffic Regulation Order in this area discovered that the signage did not reflect the existing Order, which precipitated the updating of the signs that is mentioned in the petition.

18. The County Council reviews parking arrangements and proposes changes to on-street parking restrictions where necessary. This has resulted in several schemes being delivered to address existing parking issues in Newark. The residents request has been made as a result of parking associated with the nearby railway station, and local residents consider that the hours of the existing restrictions need to be extended to include evenings and Sundays.

19. Parking surveys would be undertaken of the Appleton Gate Resident's Parking Area which includes Northgate, Lincoln Street, Appleton Gate, Sydney Street, Cliff Nook Lane and Nursery Court and if necessary, an amendment to the existing scheme would be considered in the future.

E. <u>Petition requesting the installation of traffic signals at the junction of Oxton Road and Whinbush Lane, Calverton (Ref 2016/0179)</u>

20. County Councillor Boyd Elliot presented a 191 signature petition to the 12th May meeting of Full Council requesting Traffic Signals (Traffic Lights) be installed on the A6097 Oxton Road at the junction with Whinbush Lane and Flatts Lane Calverton.

21. The petitioners expressed their concern at the level of safety at the junction, citing poor visibility and the high speed of main road traffic. They felt that the junction would be much safer with traffic signals.

22. Over a number of years the junction has been the subject of a number of safety improvements including high friction surface dressing, and improved signing and road markings. The A6097 has had its speed limit reduced from 60mph, the national speed limit, to 50mph along this length. Notwithstanding this there remains an underlying level of accidents at the site.

23. A feasibility study into providing traffic signals at the junction is being undertaken. There are a number of potential technical difficulties with designing a safe installation at this site, due to the constraints of the road layout. If it were practically possible, it is likely that this would be a costly project, and funding would need to be prioritised against other competing schemes.

24. Once the study is concluded a decision will be made about the options available to improve the junction. Should a scheme prove to be viable it will be taken to Transport and Highways Committee as part of the Schemes approval process.

Statutory and Policy Implications

25. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of crime and disorder, finance, human resources, human rights, the NHS Constitution (Public Health only), the public sector equality duty, safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults, service users, sustainability and the environment and ways of working and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the contents of the report and the actions approved be noted.

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Kevin Greaves
Chairman of the Transport and Highways Committee

Background Papers and Published Documents

- None

Electoral Division(s) Affected

West Bridgford West, Kimberley & Trowell, Farnsfield & Lowdham, Newark West, Calverton

Nottinghamshire County Council

Report to County Council

15th September 2016

Agenda Item: 7

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Clarification of Minutes of Committee Meetings published since the last meeting on 4th July 2016

Purpose of the Report

1. To provide Members the opportunity to raise any matters of clarification on the minutes of Committee meetings published since the last meeting of Full Council on 4th July 2016.

Information and Advice

2. The following minutes of Committees have been published since the last meeting of Full Council on 4th July 2016 and are accessible via the Council website:- http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/dms/Meetings.aspx

Committee meeting	Minutes of meeting
Adult Social Care and Health Committee	13th June, 11th July
Appeals Sub-Committee	None
Audit Committee	8th June
Children & Young People's Committee	20th June, 18th July*
Community Safety Committee	14th June
Corporate Parenting Sub-Committee	13th June
Culture Committee	19th April, 12th July
Economic Development Committee	7th June, 5th July
Environment and Sustainability Committee	16th June, 21st July*
Finance and Property Committee	20th June, 18th July*
Grant Aid Sub-Committee	None
Health Scrutiny Committee	9th May
Health & Wellbeing Board	8th June, 13th July
Joint City/County Health Scrutiny Committee	14th June, 12th July
Joint Committee on Strategic Planning and Transport	11th March*
Nottinghamshire Local Pensions Board	None
Nottinghamshire Pensions Fund Committee	21st June*
Nottinghamshire Police & Crime Panel	6th June
Pensions Investment Sub-Committee	9th June
Pensions Sub-Committee	5th May
Personnel Committee	25th May
Planning & Licensing Committee	28th June, 19th July*
Policy Committee	15th June, 13th July*

Committee meeting	Minutes of meeting
Public Health Committee	19th May
The City of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Economic Prosperity Committee	22nd June
Transport and Highways Committee	23rd June, 21st July*

* Minutes expected to be published before 15th September 2016, but not yet approved by the relevant Committee.

Anthony May
Chief Executive

Nottinghamshire County Council

Report to Full Council

15 September 2016

Agenda Item: 8

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE YOUTH JUSTICE STRATEGY ANNUAL UPDATE

Purpose of the Report

1. This report presents the annual review of the Youth Justice Strategy 2015-18 for approval by Full Council. An annual Youth Justice plan is a statutory requirement under the Crime and Disorder Act (1998). A copy of the full plan is attached as **Appendix 1**.

Information and Advice

2. Nottinghamshire Youth Justice Service is made up of three multi- agency locality Youth Offending Teams, a county wide Operational Support Team and a county wide Interventions Team. The service meets all of the statutory requirements of a Youth Offending Team as set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and includes seconded staff from Police, Probation, Health, and Futures.

3. The aims of the Youth Justice Service are to:

   - Reduce the number of young people entering the criminal justice system;
   - Reduce the frequency and rate of reoffending by children and young people who are already within the youth justice system; and
   - Keep the numbers of young people experiencing custody – either on remand or as a sentence of the court - to a minimum.

4. Performance against these measures is strong and remains below the national average:

   - First time entrants to the youth justice system have reduced dramatically since 2008/09 and remains statically low. It is also below national average levels.

   - Rates of re-offending and numbers of re-offences committed by re-offenders have reduced steadily since 2008/09 and remain lower than national re-offending rates. As up to 50% of young people re-offending are not known to the Youth Justice Service at the point of re-offending, the Service is working with partners to ensure appropriate referrals are made for crime preventative support and intervention.

   - Numbers of young people remanded and sentenced to custody have reduced significantly since 2009 (by over 60% in both areas), meaning that fewer young people are experiencing a period of incarceration than was previously the case.

5. In addition to the multi-agency make-up of the teams, the Service works closely with partners and commissioned providers at a strategic and operational level to achieve its outcomes and aims. The Service links closely with the Troubled Families agenda and acts as the lead professional where the young person committing crime or anti-social behaviour has triggered the criteria. The Service is also a designated referral point for other agencies which have concerns that a young person may be at risk of radicalisation under the PREVENT agenda.

6. The Service's overall funding in 2015 was reduced. At present, the Service is undergoing a period of consultation staffing reductions and a new service delivery model for implementation in 2017/18. In recognition of the fact that it will be difficult to reduce offending rates further than current levels, and in acknowledgement of the increasingly difficult financial operating environment for the Youth Justice Service and its funding partners, the Service has set its performance targets so that they continue to outperform the national average for each measure. This will maintain good performance whilst setting realistic measures for success.

7. As well as achieving these outcome measures the Service will continue to monitor its activities via its quality assurance framework to ensure assessments, plans and work with children and young people remain high quality. It will also continue to seek feedback from children and young people as to their views of the service they have received and suggestions for improvement.

8. The Service will also try to ensure that the needs of children and young people are met within an ever challenging budgetary environment. It will therefore continue to work with partners (such as Children's Social care and Police) to ensure that children are not criminalised or remanded unnecessarily, whilst the Board works with strategic partners to ensure that the health provision offered to young offenders provides them with equality of access that the general population experiences.

Other Options Considered

9. An annual Youth Justice plan is a statutory requirement under the Crime and Disorder Act (1998).

Reason/s for Recommendation/s

10. The Youth Justice Strategy requires the approval of Full Council.

Statutory and Policy Implications

11. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of crime and disorder, finance, human resources, human rights, the NHS Constitution (public health services), the public sector equality duty, safeguarding of children and adults at risk, service users, sustainability and the environment and ways of working and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

Crime and Disorder Implications

12. An annual Youth Justice plan is a statutory requirement under the Crime and Disorder Act (1998) which requires the local authority with its partners to prevent offending and reoffending by children and young people and to deliver an effective local youth justice system.

Financial Implications

13. Statutory Youth Justice plans must be fully costed and these details are included in the full plan attached as **Appendix 1**.

RECOMMENDATION/S

1) That the annual update of the Youth Justice Strategy 2015-18 is approved.

Councillor John Peck
Chairman of the Children and Young People's Committee

For any enquiries about this report please contact:

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Group Manager, Early Help Services.
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E: laurence.jones@nottscc.gov.uk

Constitutional Comments (LM 02/08/16)

14. The recommendations in the report may be approved by the County Council.

Financial Comments (TMR 08/08/16)

15. The financial implications are set out in paragraph 13 of the report.

Background Papers and Published Documents

None.

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All.

C0867

Nottinghamshire County Council

Nottinghamshire Youth Justice Strategy 2015-18

2016 update

Introduction

Nottinghamshire Youth Justice Service is made up of three multi- agency locality Youth Offending Teams, a county wide Operational Support Team and a county wide Interventions team, providing detached youth work in areas of high crime and deprivation. The service meets all of the statutory requirements of a Youth Offending Team as set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and includes seconded staff from Police, Probation, Health, and Futures.

In addition to comprising multi-agency teams, the service commissions specialist external providers from the voluntary, public and private sectors to help it deliver key statutory functions, such as substance misuse, reparation services, victim contact and appropriate adult work. The key aims of the Youth Justice Service are to:

- reduce the number of young people entering the criminal justice system;
- reduce the frequency and rate of reoffending by children and young people who are already within the youth justice system; and
- keep the numbers of young people experiencing custody – either on remand or as a sentence of the court - to a minimum.

In working towards these local and national targets, the Youth Justice Service does not lose sight of the child at the centre of what we do and will work with the child and their family to seek the best outcomes for the child or young person. Improving life outcomes for the child or young person with whom we work is the driving factor behind the work we do. Working with other teams, departments and partners is key to ensuring that the best outcomes are secured for children and young people. It is clear that key stable factors that many take for granted, such as stable and suitable accommodation, positive and enduring personal relationships, full participation in education, training or employment, feeling safe, secure and loved and a healthy lifestyle free from substances, exploitation, or unaddressed health needs drastically improve a child's ability to integrate successfully into society and lead a law abiding and productive life as an adult. No one agency has the resources or expertise to achieve these outcomes alone. It is therefore vital that we work with partners to ensure that every child with whom we work have the opportunities to achieve these outcomes regardless of their place within the criminal justice system - as a child on the cusp of offending or a young person in youth detention accommodation with numerous offences.

In adopting this approach the case manager will work with the child as an individual to identify ways to build upon their strengths and the enormous potential that they have and identify strategies to reduce the negative factors in their life which may be pulling them into offending or increasing the risk of harm to either themselves or the public.

Whilst we strive to keep the child or young person safe and free from harm and will work to improve their life outcomes, we cannot forget that the young person has offended and has caused harm to individuals and communities through their actions. Keeping individual victims and the public safe will therefore always remain an equal priority of our work. Ensuring that victims have a voice and feel listened to is an important aspect of our work and for that reason we commission an independent organisation to deliver a service to victims and to support them in explaining the impact that the offence has had upon them to the young person and suggesting suitable reparatory activities where appropriate. Challenging the young person with the reality of the impact of their offence upon an individual victim in a supportive environment can be a very powerful way to address their offending behaviour and provides the victim with a voice and a stake in the justice system. In accordance with the Victim's Code of Practice, victims who have consented to their information being shared are contacted by the provider and offered the opportunity to participate as much as they wish with the youth justice process. This can range from voicing the impact that the offence has had upon them, to suggesting reparative activities in which they would like the young person to participate to engaging in direct reparation or mediation with the young person. Equally many would just like to be kept informed of the progress of the order in accordance with data protection considerations. Being listened to and being able to express their feelings in the aftermath of an offence and the court process can be beneficial for many victims and allows them to seek answers to the questions that may have been plaguing them since the offence, allowing them to obtain closure to the process.

Review of Youth Justice Plan 2015/16

During 2015/16 the service set out to:

Actions to be completed in 2015/16	Update on Progress
FTEs Develop a strategy to better target crime prevention resources	**Completed** The service is now targeting its crime prevention resources to secure greater impact. Work is being undertaken within schools and children's homes on a group basis and there is a greater link between the locality teams and intervention team to deliver both group crime preventative activities to tackle ASB alongside intensive 1-1 intervention for those deemed to be at highest risk of ASB and /or offending.
FTEs and Re-offending – Data analysis Analyse FTE data on a quarterly basis to understand profiles and hotspots to target resources; Analyse re-offending data to identify profiles, hot spots and trends;	**Completed** The service has analysed its data and has a greater understanding of its re-offending cohort, with it being identified that almost half of those re-offending were not open to the YJS. As a result the service is working with the police to increase appropriate crime prevention referrals for those on Youth Cautions.
Service User evaluations Team Managers to seek young person feedback at compliance panels, following resentence for new offences, for ISS cases and for young people in custody	**Completed** Managers have been focussing upon these more difficult to engage young people to obtain feedback as to what could be improved for the service. This area of work will remain ongoing.
Review Service User feedback quarterly	**Completed** Managers review feedback on a quarterly basis within the management team.
Service Delivery - Remands Develop closer links with Children's Social Care to reduce instances of remand	**Completed** Managers have worked closely with their CSC counterparts to try to reduce remands into custody as a result of lack of placement options. Remands during 2015/16 were not attributable to a lack of suitable accommodation but were related to risk of harm, re-offending or gravity of offending.
Review every remand into youth detention accommodation at monthly youth justice management meetings	**Completed** Remands were reviewed and all were felt to be appropriate / unavoidable due to gravity of offence, lack of engagement or risk of re-offending / harm to the public.
Service Delivery – Asset Plus All case managers and team managers trained in Asset Plus	**Completed**
Re-write of all policies and procedures to incorporate Asset Plus Framework Devise new service quality standards for Asset Plus assessments and reports	**Completed**
Service Delivery – SLCN Team systems to be established to ensure all eligible young people requiring a Rapid English Screening are screened and any requiring further intervention receive this	**Completed** Processes have been put into place. However it is acknowledged that this is an area that is under resourced and some young people may finish an order without receiving this intervention.
Service Delivery – Thematic leads Identify case manager and link manager leads for identified delivery areas	**Completed**
Case Manager thematic groups agree areas of focus and action plan for each theme	**Completed** Thematic groups have identified areas for improvement and are working towards ways of addressing these.
Service Delivery – Health YJ Ops Manager to work with key partners to identify a business case for increased YOT Nurse capacity	**Completed** The issue has been raised via the Management Board and a business case is in progress to identify levels of need for additional resources.
Service Delivery – LAC prosecutions YJ Ops Manager / CSC link manager to work with CSC, police and CPS to develop and embed a LAC Prosecution policy for County LAC	**Partially Completed** This was an area of work that has been partially completed via the adoption of a prosecution protocol. However further work is ongoing to embed this and ensure Looked After Children are not being unnecessarily criminalised by virtue of their LAC status.
Service Delivery – JACs Establish a Junior Attendance Centre for Nottinghamshire	**Completed**
Service delivery – Offenders as Victims Explore approaches and services that could be offered to young offenders who are also victims of offending.	**Partially completed** This is an area of work that is explored by case managers as part of their work with young people. If a young person is the victim of another young person, they would be offered the services of the YJS contracted provider.

Governance and Structure

Nottinghamshire Youth Justice Service sits within the Local Authority's Children's, Families and Cultural Services department. Line Management of the service flows up through the department to the Corporate Director for Children's, Families and Cultural Services. The activities of the Youth Justice Service are monitored and directed by the Nottinghamshire Youth Justice Board, which is chaired by the Corporate Director for Children's, Families and Cultural Services. All key partners are represented at a senior level at the board. The Board reports to the Safer Nottinghamshire Board, which feeds into the Health and Wellbeing Board.

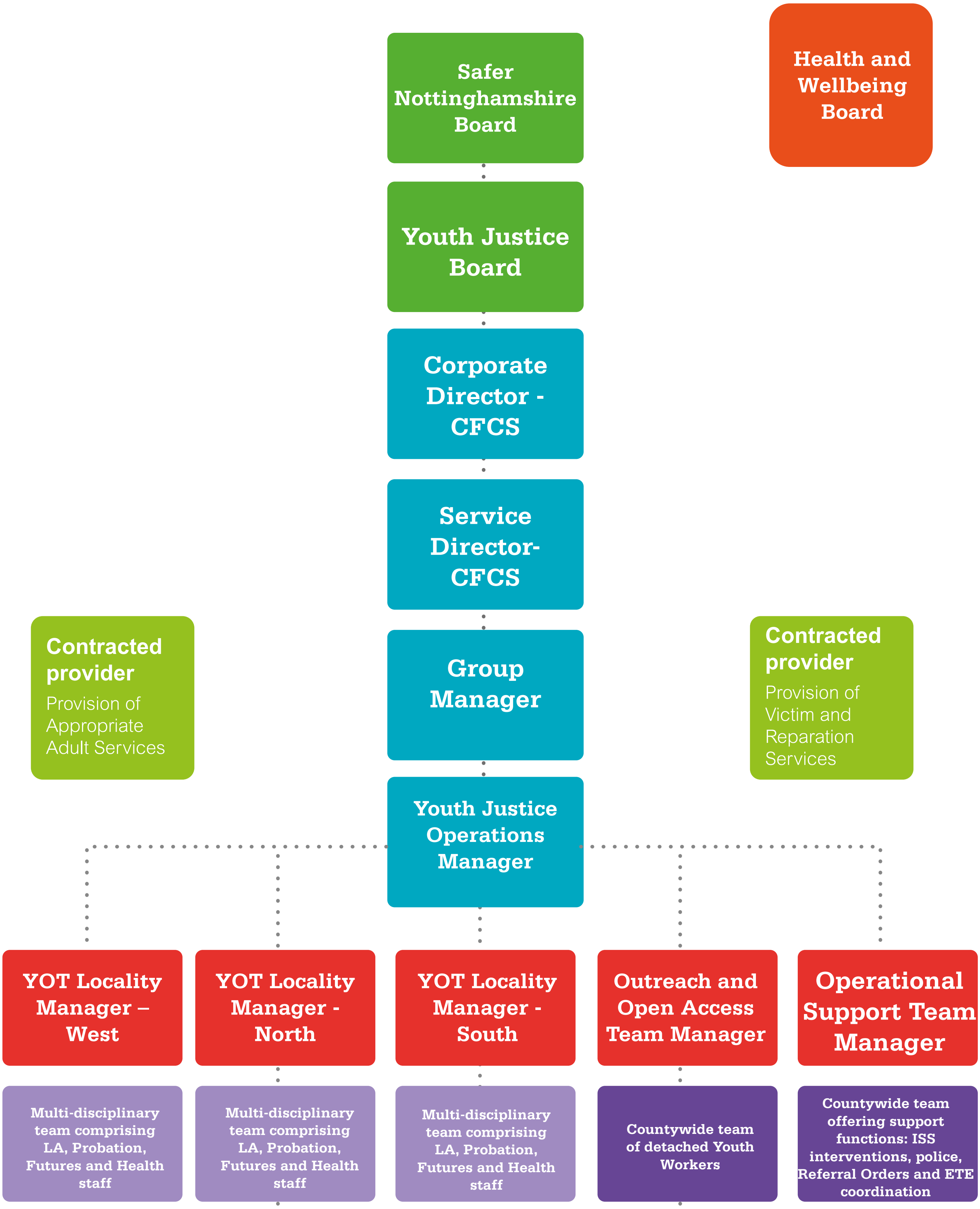
The Nottinghamshire Youth Justice Board holds the Youth Justice Service to account by ensuring that it meets it key statutory aims of reducing first time entrants, reducing re-offending and reducing the numbers of young people experiencing custody or remand. It does this by:

- Receiving quality assurance activity reports and quarterly performance reports, highlighting performance to date, areas of opportunity and risks to performance;
- Reviewing resources on a regular basis to ensure these are being effectively deployed;
- Benchmarking the practice of the Youth Justice Service and the Board against thematic inspections and the recommendations within these;
- Reviewing every Critical Learning Review and Extended Learning Review under the Youth Justice Board Community Safeguarding and Public Protection Incident guidelines;
- Reviewing any barriers to operational delivery which could impact upon performance or service delivery and identifying solutions to overcome these;
- Agreeing and signing off any action plans from Critical Learning reviews, or Inspections and monitoring these to ensure completion;
- Holding partners to account for any deficits in their operations or practice which is highlighted in any of the above.

The terms of reference for the Board are attached at Appendix 1.

The Youth Justice Service is made up of three core YOT locality teams, covering the assessment and case management of young people involved in the criminal justice system or on the cusp of offending, one countywide Operational Support team and a county wide Interventions team, which provide interventions and support for the locality teams in the form of assertive outreach to children and young people in areas of high crime and deprivation, interventions, ETE and policing support. Information around staffing and volunteers is attached at Appendix 2.

Governance of the Youth Justice Service



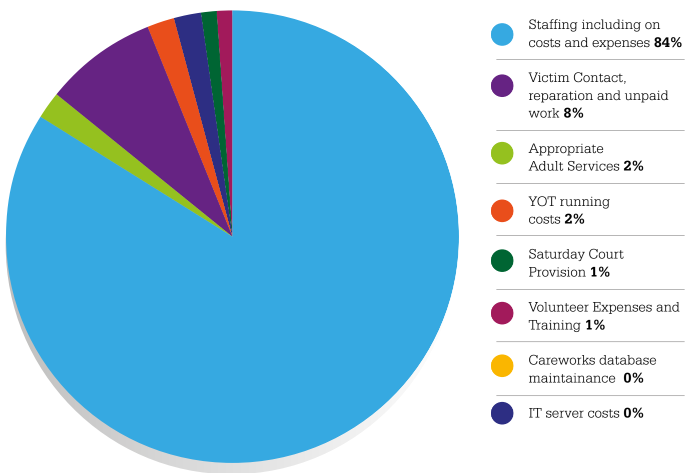
Resources and Value for Money

The Youth Justice Service is funded from a variety of funding streams - both direct monetary payments and ‘services in kind’, such as the provision of seconded staff or delivery of services, such as unpaid work.

Table 1: Partner Contributions to the Youth Offending Partnership Pooled Budget 2016/17

Agency	Staffing costs (£)	Payments in kind – revenue (£)	Other delegated funds (£)	Total (£)
Local Authority		658,099		658,099
Police Service/	78,000	84,304		162,304
Police and Crime Commissioner		148,200		148,200
National Probation Service	90,000	45,886		135,886
Clinical Commissioning Group	173,000			173,000
Public Health		380,000		380,000
YJB Good Practice Grant	905,310			905,310
YJB Junior Attendance Centre		28,376		28,376
Reserves		120,717		120,717
Total	341,000	2,370,892		2,711,892

The breakdown of allocation of the funds is detailed in the pie chart below.



All senior partnership representatives at the Nottinghamshire Youth Justice Board value the contribution that the Youth Justice Service makes to reducing crime and anti-social behaviour and are committed to maintaining funding and resourcing for the foreseeable future. Given the level of commitment to the service by the local authority and its partners, the Youth Justice Service is fortunate to be sufficiently resourced to carry out its functions.

The Youth Justice Service also commissions services to ensure effective delivery against it obligations. Appropriate adult services were re-commissioned in 2014 and were secured at a minimal increase on the previous 4 years - 1.4% increase on the hourly rate provided under the previous 4 years. This contract will run until 2017 with the option of two further annual extensions until 2019.

The Youth Justice Service also commissions a specialist provider to deliver its victim and reparation services. The re-commissioning of the service in 2013 allowed a reduction in the contract price compared to the previous five years and introduced an incentivised payment schedule to key elements of the contract to ensure continuous improvement against key targets. This contract will run until 2016, with the option of two further annual extensions until 2018.

In addition to the above, the Substance Misuse contract has been re-commissioned and came into force in October 2014. The new contract sees low level substance misuse issues, such as information giving and motivational techniques being performed by Youth Justice Service Case Managers, who have the skills to address such low level behaviour, with the new provider dealing exclusively with those children and young people who present with more problematic substance misuse issues, or as part of a court ordered intervention. This contract will run for a period of 5 years until 2019 with the option of further extensions until 2022.

Given the recent commissioning processes and the ability to extend current provider contracts beyond initial commissioning periods, the Youth Justice Service does not anticipate entering into any further commissioning processes until the victim and reparation services contracts are due to expire in 2018, unless there is a change to circumstances, such as performance or financial pressures. Planning for this process will begin in 2017.

Partnership Arrangements

As well as working closely with partners operationally to deliver its key objectives, the Youth Justice Service engages with partners at a strategic level to ensure that youth issues are represented within Nottinghamshire priorities. The Children's, Families and Cultural Services Service Director sits on the Safer Nottinghamshire Board and is the 'Youth Issues' champion. The Youth Justice Service is represented by the Group Manager on the Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children's Board and by the Youth Justice Operations Manager on the Safer Nottinghamshire Board Performance Group and the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements Strategic Management Board

In addition to standing representation, the Youth Justice Service engages with local partners around key crime priorities as these develop.

With the introduction of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015, Nottinghamshire Youth Justice Service is identified as one of the referral routes for local agencies (such as schools, community safety teams) where they have concerns that a young person is displaying concerning behaviour, which could be indicative of early radicalisation. Where the behaviour is low level and does not meet the thresholds for referral to PREVENT, the Youth Justice Service will work with the young person as part of a crime prevention referral. Where thresholds are met, a referral to the PREVENT team will be made. Should a young person be convicted of extremist offences, the Youth Justice Service will work with the young person as part of their usual case management activities using the risk management processes to coordinate the assessments and work of the agencies involved to inform its work working closely with the PREVENT team.

The Youth Justice Service currently works closely with the local Supporting Families teams (under the Troubled Families agenda). Where the Youth Justice Service is already engaged with a young person who is eligible for support under the Troubled Families Criteria, the Youth Justice Service will remain the lead professional and co-ordinate the work and activities for that child. Close links are maintained with the locality supporting families' team to ensure that appropriate support is in place for the wider family and access to further resources for the individual child should this be necessary.

Since November 2015, the Supporting Families agenda has been absorbed into a mainstream service under the Family Service within Nottinghamshire County Council. Under the wider Troubled Families criteria, close co-operation is vital as the Youth Justice Service will maintain lead professional status for the child or young person, but the wider family will have another lead professional to work with either the adults in the household or other children and young people within the household who are below the Youth Justice Service thresholds. Close working, joint assessment and planning will be vital to ensure that services are coordinated and work is not being duplicated. Equally the Youth Justice Service can access resources from the Family Service such as parenting interventions for parenting contracts and orders, interventions around parental prosecution for child non-attendance at school, or assistance for young people who find themselves homeless or at risk of homelessness etc. As this service lies at the earlier end of prevention there is a risk that referrals that would that would traditionally come to the Youth Justice Service for crime preventative intervention will be diverted into the Family Service. A key priority will therefore be to ensure close working and cooperation between the two services, whilst proactively engaging with other partners and departments to ensure that the crime prevention function of the service is not forgotten.

Numbers of young people remanded to youth detention accommodation is lower than the national average. Whilst it remained static for the previous two years, it increased slightly in 2015/16, reflecting the complex caseload with which the service now works. Whilst it is low, Nottinghamshire Youth Justice Service is keen to ensure that remand is reserved only for those young people where the risk to manage them in the community is too great, avoiding unnecessary remands. For this reason managers review every remand to ensure it is appropriate and consider whether further bail applications should be supported and strengthened. During 2015/16 all remands were felt to be appropriate and unavoidable. It is clear that the cohort of young people on remand is generally those who have committed offences, either current or previously, which makes it difficult to find alternative accommodation placements should their primary address be unsuitable for them to be bailed there. If no alternative placement can be found, this increases the risk of remand significantly, even when measures to manage their risk in the community can be identified. Previously, Nottinghamshire saw young people remanded into custody as a result of limited accommodation options. However, as a result of closer working, increased scrutiny and appropriate challenge, there were no remands due to a lack of suitable accommodation in 2015/16.

Nottinghamshire forms part of the East Midlands resettlement consortium, established with money from the Youth Justice Board to improve resettlement outcomes for children and young people sentenced to custody. An Operational Manager represents the Youth Justice Service on the Resettlement Consortium's Operational Group and acts as a link between the two. As a result of reduced funding, the resettlement consortium will cease in 2016 and activities will return to business as usual. As Nottinghamshire already offers an enhanced level of service to children and young people in custody and works with a young person on their individual issues, the winding down of the resettlement consortium is anticipated to have little impact for Nottinghamshire young people or the Youth Justice Service. Young people in custody are visited in person by their case manager and are also allocated an interventions worker, who visits them outside of formal reviews and works with them 'through the gate' alongside the case manager. As young people in custody are some of the most vulnerable young people, with whom we work , all visits are made face to face, unless there are exceptional circumstances as we do not believe credible relationships can be built or sustained by use of video link facilities. There are therefore no plans to use this facility in the near future, due to concerns of it being a barrier to effective communication or disclosure, especially given the high levels of speech, language and communication needs amongst children and young people in custody.

In addition to the support of the case manager and interventions worker, young people receive the support of an Education, Training and Employment worker, Substance Misuse worker and mental health worker where necessary. If a young person will experience accommodation issues on release the YJS will work closely with Children's Social Care where the child is of statutory age to identify appropriate accommodation placements. If the child is aged 17 they will be referred to the Homelessness team in the Family Service to identify appropriate accommodation.

In order to keep a focus on reducing the number of young people entering the criminal justice system in the first place, the Youth Justice Service is working with key partners – Police and Community Safety teams to identify appropriate young people for crime prevention activities, and has already seen increases in the numbers of referrals being made. The service has reviewed its crime prevention activities to identify the best way to use its resources to target areas where increased crime prevention activity and publicity could impact most and will continue to do this on a frequent basis over the coming years. So, for example, the service will be looking at targeting its resources to increase crime prevention referrals from Children's Social Care and Schools (areas where referrals have traditionally been low) as these are agencies who will be able to identify those at risk of criminal or anti-social behaviour at an early stage, given the intensity of contact that they have with a child or young person.

Meaningful full time engagement in education, training and employment remains one of the most significant protective factors to reduce re-offending for young people. Nottinghamshire Youth Justice Service acknowledges this and ensures that all young people who are supervised on statutory court orders have equal and equitable access to information, advice and guidance. Qualified specialist advisers (seconded from Futures) provide assessment, planning and supervision support if they are not in receipt of full time education, training or employment when they are sentenced through Her Majesty's Court Service. Where a young people engaging with the Youth Justice Service as part of a voluntary intervention requires support accessing full time education, training or employment, a referral will be made to qualified specialist advisers (seconded from Futures) within the Family Service team.

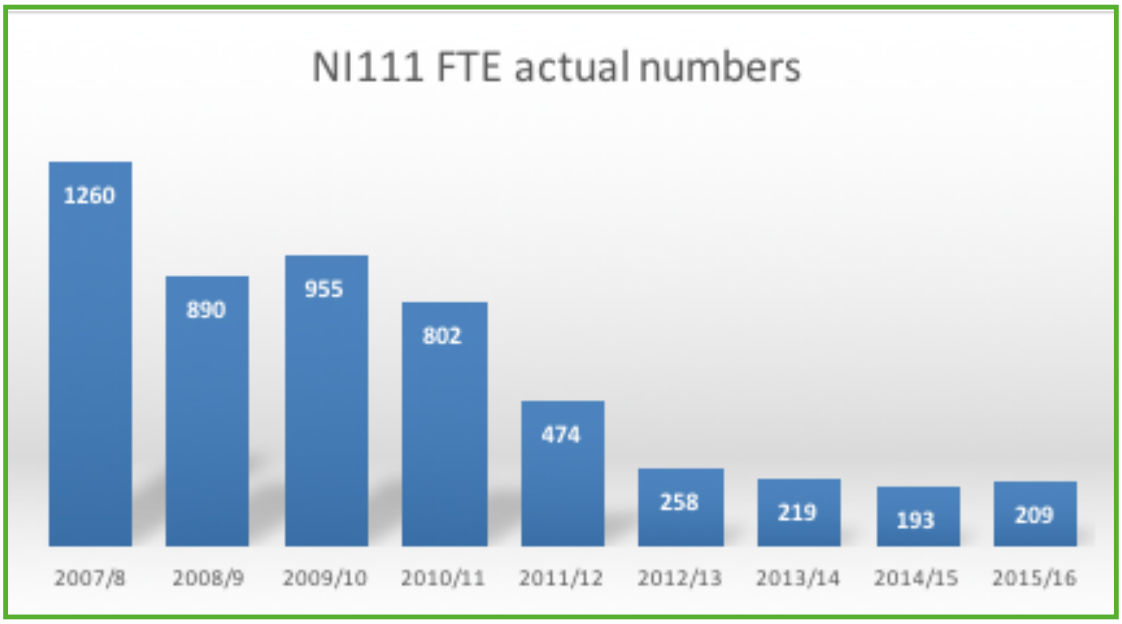
As the offending population has decreased through the reduction in first time entrants, those young people who remain have increasingly complex relationships with schools, colleges and all other education providers. This, along with the changing nature of education and training nationally, means that a different local response to the individual needs of young people in the youth justice system is required. As a result the Education, Training and Employment team within the Youth Justice Service now provide a much more bespoke response and brokerage service to youth justice practitioners, young people and their families. With the introduction of the Youth Justice Service Seven Guiding Principles of Education and Training, the team's policy, procedures and practice are now closely aligned to the wider County Council's Closing the Gaps Strategy, and Children Missing Education Policy.

The Education, Training and Employment team also recognise partnership working as integral to increasing opportunities for young people. By developing communication, not only with a variety of different education providers in the community, but also with colleagues from across the East Midlands region (including custodial establishments), transition arrangements can be planned and implemented. The team also provide a value-added element through projects which include: coordination of intensive mentoring to increase attendance in alternative provision; development of European Social Fund funded transition project REACH for young people transferring to Probation services and expert advice on the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act and related risk assessments.

Performance and Risks to Future Delivery

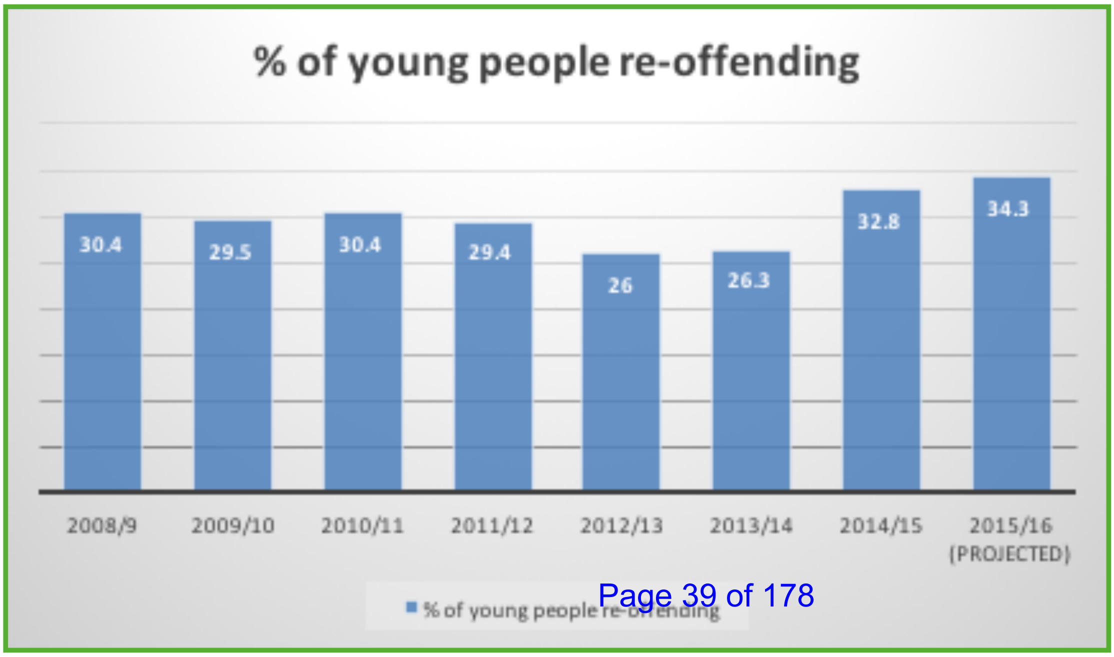
Performance: First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System

During 2015/16 there were 209 actual FTEs or 295 per 100,000 10-17 population. Whilst this is a slight increase on last year's figures it is the second lowest rate since 2009/2010 as can be seen in the chart below.



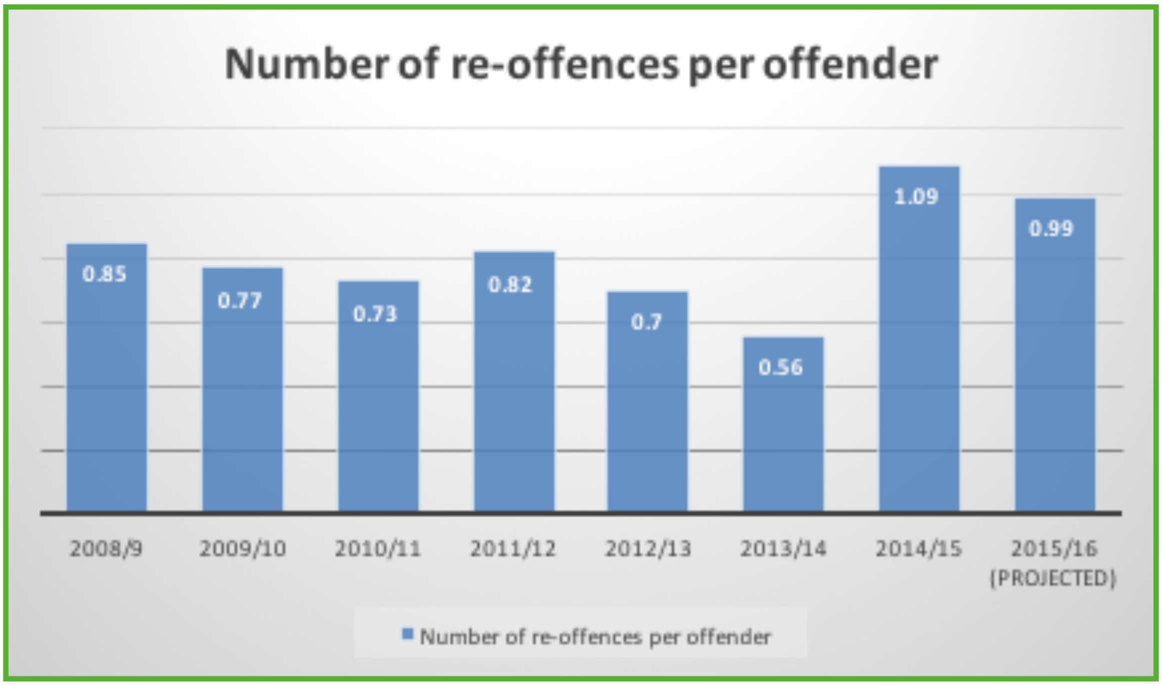
Re-offending Rates

As with first time entrants, reoffending rates of young people within the youth justice system had steadily fallen since 2009/10. However during 2014/15 the rates of re-offending increased significantly. Whilst confirmed full year data for 2015/16 is not yet available, projected figures indicate that the re-offending rates will remain similarly high for 2015/16. There are several factors underlying this increase, some related to the complexities of the young people who form this cohort. Analysis of the data also shows that approximately a third of the young people who have re-offended were not open to the Youth Justice Service – having been subject to a simple Youth Caution or other intervention which did not require intervention from the Youth Justice Service. Different approaches will be required to address these separate issues – from trying to identify effective ways of addressing the needs and complexities of those in contact with the Youth Justice Service, to working with police and community safety partners to assertively refer those receiving lower level sanctions to the Youth Justice Service for diversionary intervention to prevent further offending. Re-offending rates are shown in the graph below.



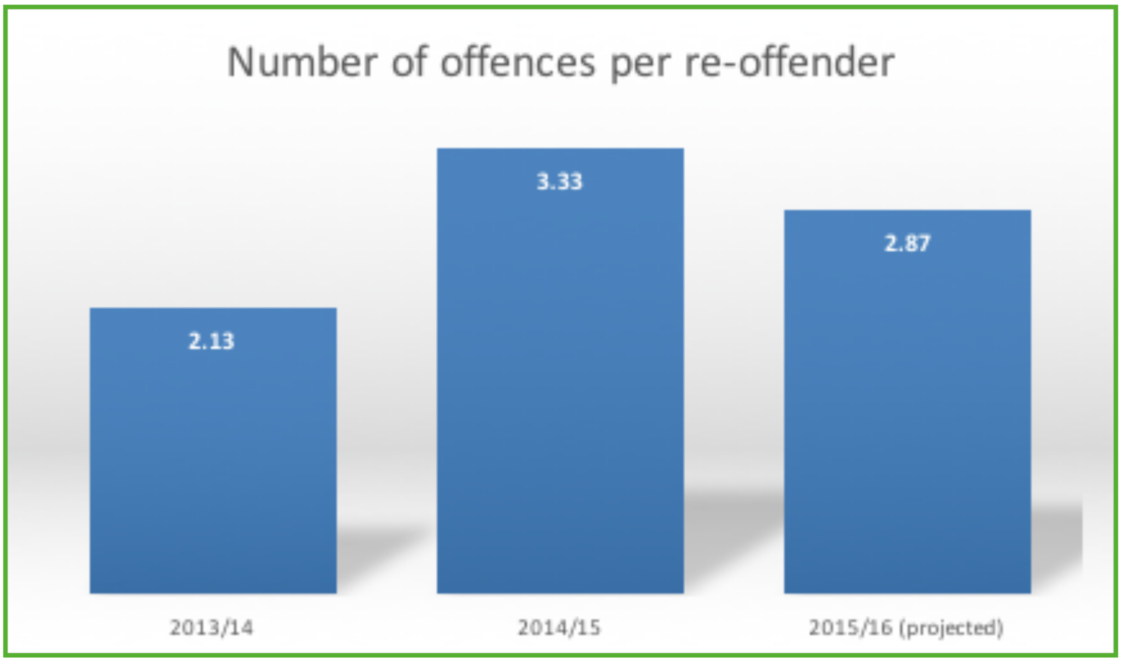
The Youth Justice Service also reports on numbers of offences committed by young people in the cohort.

The graph below shows the number of offences committed per offender within the measured cohort.



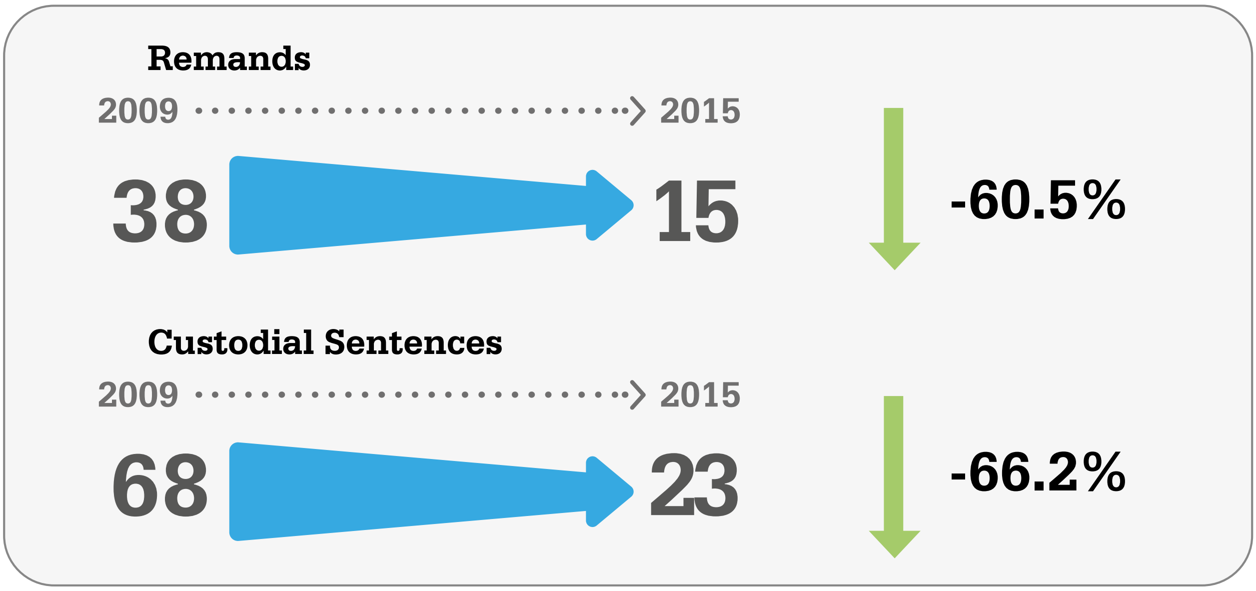
From January 2016 the published frequency data will be changing from the above measure of average number of re-offences per offender to the average number of re- offences per reoffender (calculated by dividing re-offences by reoffenders).

For example, currently under the 'frequency rate' measure, if a local area has 204 young people in its offending cohort and 94 of them reoffend, committing 304 re-offences, then the frequency rate would be 1.49 (i.e. 304 re-offences divided by 204 young people in the cohort).Under the new measure, the average number of re-offences per reoffender. The table below shows the new converted measure for the last 3 years.



Custodial remands / sentences

There have been significant reductions in the number of young people experiencing a custodial remand or a custodial sentence within Nottinghamshire since 2009/10.



Performance Measure	Notts current or projected performance 2015/16	2016/17 target
First Time Entrants: Number per 100,000 of 10-17 population	295	Lower than national average
Re-offending- Binary (reported 3 months in arrears)	34.4% (projected)	Lower than national average
Re-offending – Frequency re-offences per offender (reported 3 months in arrears)	0.99 (projected)	Lower than national average
Re-offending – Frequency re-offences per re-offender (reported 3 months in arrears)	2.87 (projected)	Lower than national average
Custodial Remands Actual numbers (young people)	15 young people	Same as or lower than 2015/16
Custodial Sentences Actual numbers (young people)	23 young people	Lower than national average

Risks to Performance and Service Delivery

For the first time in many years, the Youth Justice Service saw a reduction in its income from both Local Authority and Youth Justice Board streams. As a result it reduced its case manager complement by 8.5 FTE posts in 2015 and is currently in consultation around further staffing reductions and service delivery model for 2017. Whilst the incorporation of crime prevention functions into the YOT locality teams will ensure that these important functions are protected to a degree, statutory cases would take priority and the service may need to increase the threshold criteria for crime prevention activity.

The Youth Service and other voluntary and discretionary services face ongoing reductions in funding streams. Whilst the Youth Service will continue to prioritise areas where there is most need, there remains a risk that there may be an impact on first time entrant figures. It is also likely to increase demands being placed on the Interventions team. In order to better manage an anticipated increase in requests, the Interventions team has restructured to allow the delivery of more sessions within areas of high crime and deprivation and to allow a greater flexibility to respond quickly where issues of anti-social behaviour or low level crime present.

The Youth Justice Service reoffending cohort is composed of children and young people who may not be known to the Youth Justice Service. As it is based upon a snapshot of children and young people who received a substantive criminal justice outcome between January and March of the previous year, there are a high proportion that are not known to the youth justice service, such as those receiving first youth cautions or conditional discharges or fines from court. We know that last year 40% of the young people who reoffended were not in contact with the service. Addressing the reoffending of children and young people is therefore a multi-agency effort and work will need to focus upon correctly identifying those who are likely to re-offend at caution stage to prevent them coming back into the system.

In March 2016 the service completed a benchmark audit against the HMIP thematic inspection Transitions arrangements: A follow up inspection. In line with the findings of that report, the Service identified areas where it could improve its approach to transitions of young people into adult services. An action plan has been developed and approved by the Youth Justice Service Management Board and a follow up audit will be completed in the autumn 2016 to review progress against the action plan. This will be overseen by the Board

The Royal College of Speech and Language Therapists estimate that at least 60% of young offenders have some form of speech, language and communication need. Whilst figures within the Youth Justice Service caseload are not known, there are concerns amongst case managers and managers that the figure is much actually much higher. Speech, language and communication needs impact in many ways - from the young person struggling with literacy and numeracy, struggling to understand what is expected of them due to language used and being unable to properly articulate themselves and engage in activities. Unfortunately, even if identified or suspected, there are a lack of services to which to refer to address this issue, with many being aimed at the younger age range. It is clear that many of the young people with whom the Youth Justice Service works have some form of speech, language or communication need, but given the age of the young people, there is often a lack of specialist provision to address this. As a result the Youth Justice Service invested in licences for the Rapid English Programme and trained ETE workers and a small number of case managers to deliver this programme as a trial. The initial results were promising. An analysis of the small sample of young people who had gone through the programme provided encouraging results, such as increased self-esteem, improvement in communication and hand writing and a reduction in re-offending. The service also learned lessons from this trial with regards to the enthusiasm of the worker being key to successful delivery and engagement of the young person. As a result we have invested more money in purchasing additional licences and have further trained a small cohort of case managers who will dedicate a day a week to screening and delivering Rapid English interventions to young people as part of their orders. In order to ensure that all children are appropriately screened and issues identified early on into the order, all young people on a statutory order will be assessed on the Rapid English screening tool (which will complement the Asset Plus Speech, Language and Communication screening form). If issues are identified, the young person will undertake Rapid English sessions as part of their order. This will give us a better idea of the number of Nottinghamshire young offenders who have a speech, language or communication need. This project will be kept under review and analysed as to the impact it is having on the children and young people who complete the programme. It is hoped that a roll out of the provision to all children and young people as part of their order will pay dividends in increased confidence, ability to engage with mainstream activities and a reduction in reoffending.

The Youth Justice Service has one YOT nurse specialist for all three locality teams, which given the numbers of young people managed by the Youth Justice Service and the size of the County is insufficient to meet the needs that are evident. When the post was established it was envisaged that all young people, who were subject to a statutory order would be seen by the nurse specialist for a health assessment and if applicable an ongoing care plan. Despite the dedication of the postholder, there is not enough capacity to allow for this. Case managers have been screening young people using the Asset assessment and referring to the nurse specialist if they identify any health issues that need addressing. Given the hugely important role that this post fills in terms of addressing health inequalities and ensuring this vulnerable group of young people are referred into and access mainstream provision work is underway to increase the capacity of this provision. Negotiations are underway to secure more resources from the Clinical Commissioning Groups to increase the resources put into this important area of work.

Developing and Improving the Service

In May 2015 the Youth Justice Service underwent a short quality screening inspection by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation. The results were positive with an acknowledgement that the service has continued to improve since its already credible Core Case Inspection in 2012. The service will therefore strive to maintain this high level of quality going forward.

During 2015/16 the service deployed Asset Plus under tranche 2 of the Youth Justice Board national roll out of the framework. Asset Plus replaces the previous Asset assessment and places a greater emphasis on professional judgement, desistance factors and integrated planning. Having been successful in achieving a consistent level of quality across the service, the service will need to establish clear guidance as to expected levels of quality for the new framework. All policies and procedures have been re written and clear guidelines to ensure consistency of quality have been produced. 2016 – 18 will see the bedding in of these measures and a return to the high quality assessment and planning that has been a feature of the service. Progress will be monitored by ongoing quality assurance events.

Quality assurance events take place on a monthly basis. This consists of a dip sampling of cases by managers and advanced practitioners. In the main these are focussed upon intervention delivery and outcomes for children and young people, but will also look at other areas of practice as required, such as following a Critical Learning Review or Serious Case Review, to verify any issues raised are not systemic across the service. It is anticipated that following the introduction of Asset Plus, quality assurance events will focus once again on assessment quality, planning (risk, vulnerability and intervention planning) to ensure that quality and standards do not dip with the introduction of a new assessment framework.

Live supervision was rolled out across the service in 2014/15 and this will continue during 2015/16 as a method of ensuring good quality interactions with children and young people. Whilst no quality rating is given to these observations, they are a useful mechanism for reflective supervision and a discussion around case management and engagement of the child or young person.

The Youth Justice Service will be working with the Police, Crown Prosecution Service and Children's Social Care to agree and implement a local protocol regarding the behaviour management of children and young people in care homes to prevent the criminalisation or further criminalisation of looked after children for behaviour that would not lead to prosecution if they were within a family home.

Nottinghamshire received funding for a Junior Attendance Centre in 2015. This was established at the end of 2015 and has been fully operational since January 2016. Courts and Case Managers are already making good use of the provision with a high number of referrals having being made within the first few months of its operation. 2016/17 will therefore see the bedding in of the Centre and identifying models of best practice. Subsequent years will see the review of its effectiveness and success.

During 2014/15 the service committed to gathering young person and family feedback in a more systematic way. This feedback was being gathered through an independent case manager or the team manager of the team contacting the young person and family to obtain their feedback as to the service they have been offered. This was to supplement the evaluation forms that young people complete at the end of their order or intervention. The first set of findings was reviewed at the management meeting in

January 2015. In addition, young people's views of the service and what was important to them when working with a case manager have been gathered and made into a film by young people engaged with the service, which was shown at a service wide event in February 2015. The themes from this were similar to that gathered from a small sample of young people's views as to what they would like from the service to help and support them and how they would like to inform the shaping of this plan, as well as the responses of children and young people via Viewpoint (the service user feedback tool used to gather feedback by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation). The themes coming from the feedback are similar in that the majority report good and positive experiences with the Youth Justice Service and feel they are getting the support they need. Nearly all shared the view that the most important thing to them was the relationship that they have with their case manager and the overwhelming response as to how the service could ensure that the young person's voice was heard when planning our service was for the individual worker or case manager to listen to the young person. This is more important to the children and young people than being involved in wider service planning.

However, the service is aware that we may only be capturing those engaging well with the service, whose view of the Youth Justice Service is likely to be more positive. We will therefore continue to review child and parent/carer feedback to refine the methods, better collate the results and target those who continue to offend or are disengaging with the service to better understand their needs and how the service can respond to them. During 2015 we started focussing upon obtaining feedback from those who are disengaging from the service (via Compliance Panels), those who have committed repeat offences (at the beginning of a new order), those on the highest level of intervention (Intensive Supervision and Surveillance) and those sentenced to custody. This will continue during 2016, the findings analysed quarterly by the management team and the approach will be reviewed in 12 months and adapted as necessary.

The service has a large wealth of experience and skills within its case managers and there is a willingness and eagerness amongst many case managers to act as thematic leads for areas that interest them or where they have a particular skill set. During 2015 we identified case manager leads for the following areas:

- Girls
- BME
- Lesbian, Gay and Transgender
- Autistic Spectrum
- Disability
- Gypsy, Roma and Travellers
- Teenage parents
- Child sexual exploitation
- Abuse within relationships (child to parent/carer, sibling to sibling, within relationships)
- Speech, Language and Communication needs
- Violence / use of weapons
- Unaccompanied children from abroad / trafficked young people
- Looked after children
- Emotional and Mental Health
- Resettlement
- Transitions

Case Manager leads will be key to identifying any deficits in skills within the workforce and identify informal ways to address this, such as team briefings, sharing of resources etc. They will also be key in identifying any areas where practice could be improved and leading on policy or procedure development to address this.

It must also be noted that many of the young people in contact with the Youth Justice Service are also victims of another person's offending – often unreported. It is therefore important to recognise this fact and understand the complex interaction between being a victim of crime and the offences that the young person commits. As the service works with young people as individuals, this is explored with young people by their case managers, with support, intervention and signposting occurring

Action Plan for 2016/17

Actions to be completed in 2016/17	Person responsible	Timescales
FTEs Review the strategy to better target crime prevention resources	YJ Management team	31/03/17
FTEs and Re-offending – Data analysis Analyse FTE data on a quarterly basis to understand profiles and hotspots to target resources;Analyse re-offending data to identify profiles, hot spots and trends;	YJ Ops Manager	Ongoing every quarter until 31/03/17
Service User evaluations Team Managers to seek young person feedback at compli-ance panels, following resentence for new offences, for ISS cases and for young people in custody	Team Managers	31/03/2017
Review Service User feedback quarterly	YJ Management team	31/03/2017
Service Delivery - Remands Develop closer links with Children's Social Care to reduce instances of remand	YJ Ops Manager/ YJS CSC link Manager	31/03/17
Service Delivery – Asset Plus Pilot new Quality Assurance process	YJ Management Team	31/03/17
Devise new service quality standards for Asset Plus assessments and reports based upon Quality Assurance trends	YJ Management team	31/03/17
Service Delivery – SLCN Eligible young people requiring a Rapid English Screening are screened and any requiring further intervention receive this	YJ Management team	31/03/17
Service Delivery – Thematic leads Case Manager thematic groups agree areas of focus and action plan for each theme	Thematic leads	30/09/16
Service Delivery – Health YJ Ops Manager/ Board to work with key partners to identify a business case for increased YOT Nurse capacity	YJ Ops Manager/ Board members	31/03/17
Service Delivery – LAC prosecutions CSC link manager to work with CSC, police and CPS to embed the LAC Prosecution policy for County LAC	YJ CSC link manager	31/03/17
Service Delivery – JACs Review best practice for the Junior Attendance Centre and embed best practice approaches	Interventions Team Manager / Officer in Charge	31/03/17
Service delivery – Offenders as Victims Explore approaches and services that could be offered to young offenders who are also victims of offending.	YJ Ops Manager	31/03/17
Service Delivery – Managing reductions in funding Develop and implement a new service structure ready for implementation in April 2017.	Group Manager (early Help)/ YJ Ops Manager / YJ management team	31/03/17

Appendix 1

Terms of Reference
Nottinghamshire Youth Justice Board

1. Purpose of the Board

The purpose of the Nottinghamshire Youth Justice Board is to provide strategic oversight and direction to the Youth Justice Service and to coordinate the provision of youth justice services by the Youth Justice Service and partner organisations.

2. Status of the Board

The Board is made up of senior representatives of partner organisations. It is the governance group for the Youth Justice Service and acts on behalf of the County Council and partner organisations. The Board reports to the Safer Nottinghamshire Board.

3. Aim of the Board

To ensure that the Youth Justice Service:-

- prevents offending, thus reducing first time entrants to the Youth Justice Service;
- reduces re-offending of those within the Youth Justice Service;
- keeps numbers of children and young people remanded into custody or sentenced to custody to a minimum;
- safeguards children and young people;
- protects the public from harm

4. Main Tasks of the Board:

Set the strategic direction of the Youth Justice Service via the agreement and review of strategic plans;

- Ensure that the Youth Justice Service meets it statutory obligations via the appropriate allocation of resources;
- Provide support and guidance to the designated YOT manager;
- Review the performance of the Youth Justice Service via the quarterly performance report and commit resources to understand and remove any barriers to performance within their own agencies;
- Review the position of the Youth Justice Service in line with national and local policy drivers;
- Review any operational issues/barriers impacting upon the delivery of Youth Justice Services which could impact strategically or upon performance and identify solutions to overcome these;
- Determine and agree funds and resources necessary to provide effective Youth Justice Services;
- Oversee reviews following Community Safeguarding and Public Protection Incidents or Serious Case Reviews and assist in the dissemination of learning or challenging of service provision/delivery;
- Ensure that the Youth Justice Service is safely managed, with particular reference to the management of risk and safeguarding of young people.
- Ensure that the Youth Justice Service is an integral part of the services and provision for Nottinghamshire children and young people.

5. Membership of the Board

- Corporate Director – Children's Families and Cultural Services (NCC) (Chair)
- Group Manager, Early Help (NCC)
- Youth Justice Operations Manager/ Designated YOT Manager (NCC)
- Group Manager, Children's Social Care (NCC)
- Team Manager, SEND (NCC)
- Chief Superintendent - Nottinghamshire Police
- Head of Nottinghamshire Probation Service - Nottinghamshire Probation
- Director - District Council (Representing District Councils)
- Chief Executive - Police and Crime Commissioner's office
- Senior Public Health and Commissioning Manager – Children's Integrated Commissioning Hub (representing Clinical Commissioning Groups)
- Senior Manager - Bassetlaw Clinical Commissioning Group
- Homelessness Commissioning Manager (NCC)
- Consultant in Public Health – Public Health

In order to be quorate, there must be representation from at least 3 partners.

6. Frequency of Meetings

The Board will meet quarterly, following the production of quarterly performance information. Additional meetings will be held as necessary.

7. Review

The terms of reference will be reviewed on an annual basis.

Appendix 2

Nottinghamshire Youth Justice Service Staffing Information

Type of worker	Male	Female	White British	White Other	Black British	Black Caribbean	Black Other	Asian / Asian British Indian	Mixed other	Other	RJ trained
Manager	2	4	6								6
Advanced Practitioner	2	1	2	1							3
Senior Case Manager	7	8	15								13
Case Manager	1	7	5		1	1		1			5
YJSO	3	6	7		1				1		6
Seconded / partner agency	4	11	14			1					7
Youth Workers	5	11	14	1	1						5
Volunteers	7	20	21	1	3			1		1	27

Nottinghamshire County Council

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D&P 06/16/ASPH/68493

Nottinghamshire County Council

Report to COUNTY COUNCIL

15 September 2016

Agenda Item: 9

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF FINANCE AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015/16

Purpose of the Report

1. To inform the County Council of the results of the external audit of the Statement of Accounts 2015/16.

2. To present the Audited Statement of Accounts 2015/16 for approval by the County Council.

3. To inform Council of the contents of the auditor's Annual Governance Report.

4. To present the letter of representation to be issued in relation to the audit for approval by County Council.

Audit Results

5. The statutory audit of the Statement of Accounts 2015/16 was undertaken by KPMG. The audit was completed satisfactorily and the audit report to be issued will include an unqualified opinion on the financial statements.

6. No material adjustments were identified within the financial statements.

7. The audit did not identify any significant weaknesses in internal control and there were no significant difficulties or matters identified during the audit.

8. The auditor will issue an unqualified value for money conclusion stating that the Council had proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

9. A formal objection to the Council's 2015/16 accounts has been received by our external auditors. The auditor will consider the objection and decide upon what further action is required. Until this issue is resolved, the Council will not be able to publish the formal 2015/16 Statement of Accounts notice of completion.

10. The statement of accounts is one of the key documents prepared by the Council to demonstrate good governance and value for money. This provides information about the County Council's financial position, performance and cash flows and consequently, shows the results of the stewardship and accountability of elected members and management for the resources entrusted to them, which is of paramount importance in the use of public funds.

11. The results of this year's audit are a continued positive reflection of the Council's performance, particularly in the context of the continuing changes and complexities arising from International Financial Reporting Standards.

12. As required by The Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, the Council's S151 Officer will recertify the accounts following completion of the audit, the Chairman of the County Council will sign the Statement of Approval and the S151 Officer will sign the letter of representation.

Statutory and Policy Implications

13. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of finance, the public sector equality duty, human resources, crime and disorder, human rights, the safeguarding of children, sustainability and the environment and those using the service and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

RECOMMENDATION/S

14. That

    a) The contents of the Annual Governance Report are noted.

    b) The letter of representation is approved.

    c) The Statement of Accounts 2015/16 is approved.

Councillor David Kirkham
Chairman of Finance and Property Committee

For any enquiries about this report please contact:
Nigel Stevenson
Service Director (Finance, Procurement and Improvement)

Constitutional Comments (LM 02/09/2016)

15. Full Council is the appropriate body to consider the content of this report; it is a legal requirement to present externally audited accounts to Full Council.

Background Papers

Except for previously published documents, which will be available elsewhere, the documents listed here will be available for inspection in accordance with Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972.

Annual Governance Report 2015/16

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT 2015/16

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NARRATIVE REPORT

Introduction

1. The Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) Finance Team is responsible for the medium term financial strategy, production of the statutory statement of accounts, managing the Council's statutory reporting, provision of in-year budget monitoring reporting, the setting of the financial control environment and providing VAT advice, evaluating bids for capital resources, setting, managing and delivering the statutory reporting requirements of the Council's capital programme, supporting the development of budgets and financial monitoring/month end/quarterly reporting procedures, offering financial advice and commentary and producing financial reports, ensuring that financial implications of every day to day decisions are understood, developing financial management capacity and capability in departments (e.g. through providing financial training to budget managers, developing service costing models, carrying out service and investment appraisals, connecting strategic financial information with day-to-day management information) and providing tailored financial support and advice to the development of projects and programmes across the County Council.

2. The latest benchmarking figures produced by Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) show that NCC Finance Function costs are below the average of statistical neighbours and, as such, show that the cost of the Finance Function is low in comparison with statistical neighbours. For 2015/16 the emphasis was on implementing further changes to structures, systems and processes alongside broader organisational change within the context of "Redefining the Council" that will allow the service the scope to "do more with less" in the future. This will continue in 2016/17 with, for example, the planned earlier closedown of the 2016/17 accounts requiring closer and more effective working with operational teams to ensure information is available when required and that lessons learned are acted upon in the future.

3. The Authority's Statement of Accounts for the year 2015/16 is set out on the following pages. It is prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16 (the Code) and the Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP), both issued by CIPFA. The statements also comply with appropriate guidance notes issued by CIPFA covering International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS) and interpretations of the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) as they apply to local authorities.

4. The Statement of Accounts aims to provide information so that interested parties can:

   - Understand the overarching financial position of the Council and the outturn for 2015/16;
   - Have confidence that the public money with which the Council has been entrusted has been used and accounted for in an appropriate manner; and
   - Be assured that the financial position of the Council is sound and secure.

5. The style and format of the accounts complies with CIPFA standards and is similar to that of previous years. In order to assist users the content has been reviewed and improved where possible and notes to the accounts that mirror information already provided elsewhere have been removed.

6. **Narrative Report**

The Narrative Report (a change in requirements for 2015/16, replacing the Explanatory Foreword) provides information on key issues affecting the County Council and it's accounts.

7. **Annual Governance Statement**

Alongside the Statement of Accounts the Authority publishes an Annual Governance Statement which sets out the Authority's responsibility for internal control and describes both the purpose of internal control and the internal control environment. The Statement also summarises the Authority's review of the effectiveness of internal control and highlights significant internal control issues and the actions to be taken in order to address these.

8. **Other Statements**

The Statement of Accounts is supported by the Statement of Responsibilities, the Statement of Accounting Policies and the Notes which follow the core financial statements. In addition, the Authority publishes the Pension Fund Accounts and a glossary of financial terms.

9. **Movement in Reserves Statement**

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Authority, analysed into usable reserves (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and unusable reserves. The surplus / 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 the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for Council Tax setting purposes. The net increase /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 Authority.

10. **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement**

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. 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.

11. **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 of the Authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Authority. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves is usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Authority may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or reduce the Authority's Capital Financing Requirement). The second category of reserves are unusable reserves with which the Authority is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets were sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulation'.

12. **Cash Flow Statement**

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

13. **Pension Fund Accounts**
This Statement shows the income and expenditure relating to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) administered by Nottinghamshire County Council.

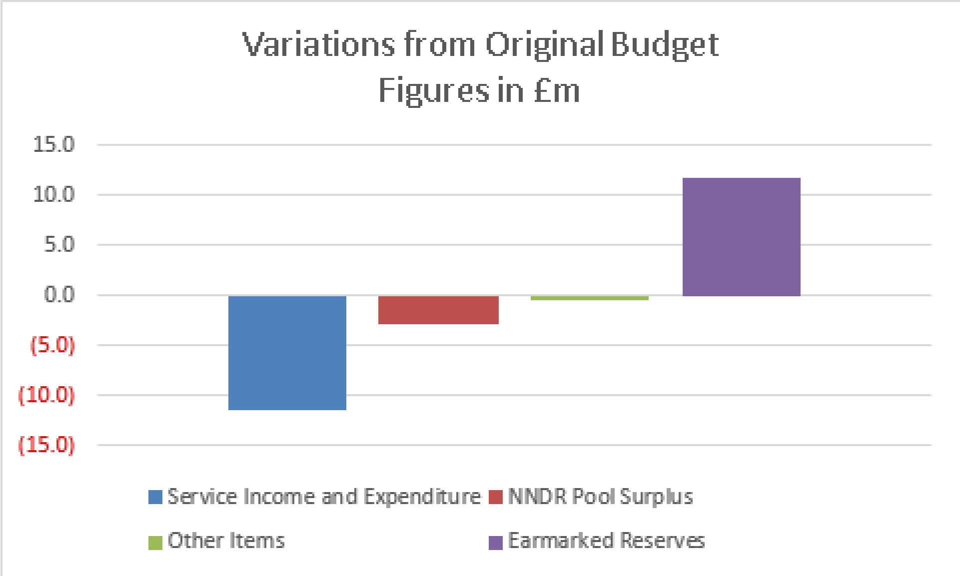
14. **Pension Net Assets Statement**
This Statement shows the net current assets and liabilities arising from the operation of the Authority's Pension Scheme (LGPS). This Statement does not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the period end. Such liabilities are shown in the Balance Sheet.

Revenue Expenditure

15. The original budget estimated that there would be a £6.0 million contribution from General Fund balances. The final accounts show that there was a reduction of £3.0 million in balances.

	Original Budget £m	Actual £m	Variance from Budget £m
INCOME			
Income raised from taxation:			
Precept Income (Council Tax)	296.2	296.2	-
Non Domestic Rate Income	100.7	101.2	(0.5)
Revenue Support Grant	90.3	90.3	-
	487.2	487.7	(0.5)
NET EXPENDITURE (inc appropriations)	**493.2**	**490.7**	**(2.5)**
Contribution (to)/from General Fund Balances	**6.0**	**3.0**	**(3.0)**

The main variations to net expenditure were:



16. The Authority's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) has identified the need for further significant savings. Budget reductions of £29.6 million were approved in February 2016 with a further £50.2 million required by 2019/20. All savings are monitored with a status update included in the monthly report to Finance and Property Committee. Detailed quarterly monitoring is reported to Policy Committee.

Capital Expenditure and Financing

17. The Authority's capital expenditure in 2015/16 was £89.0 million including amounts counted as capital expenditure for control purposes. The external capital financing costs amounted to £34.0 million, which included interest on PFI schemes.

18. The Authority's borrowings, used to finance the past acquisitions of assets, were £574.2 million at 31 March 2016. This includes long term borrowings, loans to be repaid within one year, deferred liabilities and finance leases related to PFI schemes. The Authority makes use of financial instruments called Lenders' Option Borrowers' Option (LOBOs) which offer attractive borrowing rates of interest as well as greater flexibility. At 31 March 2016 the amount owed of these type of borrowings was £100.0 million.

19. The Authority has entered into Private Finance Initiative (PFI) partnerships. The major schemes are as follows:

- The provision of schools at East Leake. Service commenced during 2003/04
- The provision of schools and leisure facilities in Bassetlaw which commenced during 2007/08
- Waste recycling and energy recovery facilities. The waste recycling facility became operational in 2007/08.

Further details of all PFI contracts are set out in Note 11 to the Accounts.

Trends

20. People living in Nottinghamshire today are fortunate to be living in a peaceful, prosperous and safe environment. They are wealthier, healthier, better educated and living longer lives than at any previous point in history with significant improvements over the last few decades.

- Nottinghamshire is a large county covering 805 square miles (2,085 sq km). There are three very distinct areas: the relatively affluent suburbs surrounding the City of Nottingham; the towns and villages in the north-west which grew out of the textile and coal industries; and the rural areas to the east and south characterised by prosperous market towns and villages in the Trent Valley.

- Towns and villages in the north and west that were the heartland of heavy industry now offer opportunities for service and manufacturing sector industries, with a major concentration of logistics and distribution companies on the M1 and A1 corridors.

- Rural communities to the east and south, outside of the main market towns, act largely as commuter belt for conurbations including Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester and London. These also have significant agricultural economies with market towns such as Newark and Retford offering more diverse opportunities.

- There are 801,400 people living in Nottinghamshire. The population increased by 5% between the census in 2001 and that in 2011. The total population of Nottinghamshire is expected to increase by 76,200 people over the 15 years to 2031. Projections estimate that this is due primarily to an increase in net migration of people from both other areas of the UK and abroad and an increase in life expectancy.

- The health of the average person in Nottinghamshire has improved immeasurably over the last fifty years with people now living longer and healthier lives. We are lucky to live in a period when life expectancy has increased to 79 years for men and 83 years for women and the average Nottinghamshire resident is expected to live in good health until the age of 63 which is more than 75% of their lives.

- It is anticipated that the number of older people in Nottinghamshire who will in future live alone will increase by 41% between 2015 and 2030 and our aging and increasingly isolated population has implications for future planning and delivery of services in order to meet their health and wellbeing needs.

- Whilst average annual earnings in Nottinghamshire at £31,428 are below the national level, house prices are much more affordable with the average house price in Nottinghamshire being £131,516 compared to £190,275 nationally. Over the next 15 years, Local Plans suggest that up to 63,000 new homes will be built across Nottinghamshire with 13,000 of these planned for Rushcliffe.

- Nottinghamshire children and young people do as well or better than those in similar places elsewhere. Educational attainment levels in Nottinghamshire's schools have improved considerably with children and young people achieving levels that are higher than the national average.

- People generally feel safe within their communities and over four in five of respondents in the 2015 Residents Survey stated they were satisfied with Nottinghamshire as a place to live.

- In Nottinghamshire just under 90% of households are within 15 minutes travel time of a GP Surgery/health centre by public transport and 98% of households within 30 minutes travelling time.

- Nottinghamshire is on track to have one of the best digital infrastructures in the country. As at March 2016, more than 95% of premises in Nottinghamshire have access to superfast broadband. By March 2018, this figure is expected to exceed 98%, with some districts in the county reaching near 100% coverage.

- Important visitor hubs include Rufford Abbey, the National Civil War Centre in Newark and Sherwood Forest. Plans are well advanced for a new visitor centre at Sherwood Forest and for further historical interpretation facilities to recognise the County's place in the history of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Risks and Uncertainties

21. The Risk, Safety and Emergency Management Board (RSEMB) has the lead role in creating and maintaining the County Council's capacity to respond to emergencies in the community and for internal resilience to the effects of significant business interruptions. The RSEMB is chaired by the Adult Social Care Health and Public Protection Service Director for South Nottinghamshire and Public Protection and comprises of departmental representatives plus specialist officers from emergency planning, health and safety, risk and insurance, facilities management, property and ICT.

22. The Corporate Risk Register provides a summary scorecard of the main risks to the County Council at a strategic level, and assesses these in terms of their likelihood and potential impact were they to occur. It identifies measures in place to mitigate these risks and further measures that are planned for the future. Progress is monitored as part of the regular meetings of the RSEMB, most recently through meetings held in January and March 2016.

Environmental

23. Nottinghamshire is a unique county with a heritage and countryside that we all want to protect and promote. We will ensure our environment is well managed and our countryside is protected. We need road and transport systems that are fit for purpose and help companies to invest in Nottinghamshire. We will provide a reliable transport system which supports a growing economy whilst encouraging sustainable and healthy travel. We will ensure we are well prepared during severe weather by gritting major roads and bus routes to help both residents and businesses carry on as normal. In addition the Council will:-

    - Work with partners to act as a champion protecting the environment within Nottinghamshire
    - Work in partnership with district councils and the private sector to provide waste management facilities and encourage changes in behaviour
    - Act as a community leader, by using the resources and expertise of the council to reduce our environmental impact
    - Deliver a road and transport infrastructure that seeks to meet the needs of our residents and businesses
    - Work in partnership with bus companies and community transport providers to improve usage of public transport

People

24. The Council is the largest employer in the County with a headcount of 8,826 directly employed permanent and temporary staff, as at 31st January 2016 (excluding those in schools), a significant proportion of whom directly provide a range of around 440 statutory and discretionary services to the people of Nottinghamshire.

25. Detailed workforce profile information is produced annually by the County Council and the most recent published information for 2015 is available here:

http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/112125/workforceinformationreport.pdf

Social and Community

26. Our vision is to make Nottinghamshire a better place to live, work and visit.

Our Values

27. To deliver our plan we want to help staff utilise their skills and experience to find innovative and creative approaches and new ways of working.

28. Our plan will be built on the three values as follows:-

Treating people fairly

29. We will:

- create a culture which treats people fairly and where resources are targeted to meet the needs of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged
- make sure that we focus on improving the lives of those least able to help themselves – the most vulnerable children, young people and adults in our communities
- make sure that those who need the most support get it so that everyone gets the opportunity to fulfil their potential
- deliver high standards of customer care and respond to what we hear from our customers.

Value for money

30. The amount of money we have to spend will reduce considerably. In order to protect front-line services as much as we can, we will need to make sure that we:

- spend every penny wisely and effectively
- live within our means
- continue to make sure that all spend is cost effective.

Working together

31. We act as a community leader for Nottinghamshire and we will work with our partners and residents to ensure we:

- prioritise resources to get the best for our communities
- make choices only once we have listened to what communities want and need.

32. To be more efficient we will work more closely with our partners across the public, business and voluntary sector. By joining forces with others we can make sure we deliver improved outcomes.

We will use these values to guide our decision making through the years ahead.

Performance

33. The Strategic Plan 2014 - 2018 was agreed by County Council in January 2014 and provides a clear statement of the Council's vision, values and priorities. The five priorities set out a number of outcomes that the Council is seeking to achieve or influence over the four years of the Plan. These outcomes as well as measures of service quality provide the framework that the Council's performance is assessed against.

34. Nottinghamshire continues to be a high performing council comparing well with statistical neighbours across a range of these benchmarked measures. The Council proactively manages performance with senior officers regularly reviewing performance information to identify and manage emerging challenges.

35. In the last year the Council has also made significant improvements to the availability of performance information, particularly for Adults services and is progressing towards a stronger performance management culture through investment in robust business intelligence and the development of improved analysis and analytical skills.

36. Key highlights from across the strategic priorities in 2015/16 include:

- The number of older and younger adults supported in long term care is continuing to reduce gradually. There have been 42 new Extra Care places created during the year providing alternative accommodation. Additional intermediate care facilities have been developed which facilitate timely discharge from hospital.

- Better Broadband for Nottinghamshire (BBfN) is on schedule and currently in Phase 6 of delivery. Contractual targets for contract 1 have been met and a total of 61,651 homes can now benefit from enhanced broadband speeds.

- In 2015 there was a 38% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents compared with the 2005-9 average. The Council continues to be on target to meet the 40% reduction required by 2020.

- Volunteer hours for natural and historic environmental projects have significantly increased in 2015/16 compared against the previous year. There have been a number of built heritage projects during the year and community archaeologists have been working in partnership with the Wildlife Trust on a project at Skylarks Nature reserve which has attracted new audiences, in addition to the normal volunteer opportunities offered.

- Key Stage 4 figures (for pupils typically aged 16) show that 57.0% of Nottinghamshire pupils achieved 5+ A*-C including English and mathematics which is broadly in line with 57.3% in state funded schools nationally.

- At Key Stage 5 for GCE A Level qualifications the overall pass rate in Nottinghamshire sixth forms remains unchanged. In 2015 98.4% of full A-level entries were at grades E or above. Of these, 6.3% were awarded an A* grade. This also remains unchanged from 2014.

- The Council has met its objectives for the number of young people taking up apprenticeships through the Council's investment in youth employment.

37. The Council has also identified a number of key challenges and pressures that may affect performance over 2016/17 and will seek to assess and pro-actively manage these through the coming year.

Summary

38. The Authority will continue to seek savings and, as an example, has developed a number of Alternative Service Delivery Models (ASDMs) with the aim of maintaining or improving service delivery whilst reducing the costs to the Authority. Three of these are scheduled to commence early in 2016/17 as follows:

- **Inspire** – A community benefit society, with charitable status, giving people a greater stake in the running of their local library and other cultural and learning services, which commenced operations on 1 April 2016. Inspire will deliver public libraries, archives, arts, Instrumental Music Teaching in schools, Community Learning and Skills Service, Nottinghamshire Music Hub and the Education Library Service on behalf of the Authority.

- **Arc** – A partnership with Scape to deliver property design and operations functions to the Authority. Due to commence 1 June 2016.
- **Via** - Set up through a partnership between the Authority and Cornwall Council, which will provide highways and fleet management services in Nottinghamshire and will become operational in July 2016.

39. Overall the financial position remains challenging, however the Authority continues to deliver good financial and non-financial performance. The Council will continue to respond to change and to deliver the savings required to meet the budget requirements. Robust financial management and ongoing risk management processes will ensure the Council continues to deliver good value to the people of Nottinghamshire and ensure we make Nottinghamshire a better place to live, work and visit.

Nigel Stevenson
Service Director (Finance, Procurement & Improvement), Resources Department

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

1. Scope of Responsibility

Nottinghamshire County Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards. Public money must be safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The Authority 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. The Localism Act 2011 has, among other things, established a general power of competence for local authorities.

In discharging this overall responsibility, the County Council is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, including the arrangements for the management of risk.

This statement meets the requirements of regulation 4 of the Accounts and Audit Regulations (England) 2015 in relation to the publication of an annual governance statement.

2. The Purpose of the Governance Framework

The governance framework comprises the culture, values and duties of the Authority, supported by the systems and processes put in place to provide assurance that the culture, values and duties are complied with in practice. The Authority uses this framework to direct and control its work and ensure that it engages with, leads, and accounts to the community it serves. The framework enables the Authority to provide assurance over the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate cost-effective services within the existing legal framework.

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve 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 the Authority's aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

3. The Governance Framework

The governance framework, as described below, has been in place at the County Council during the financial year 2015/16.

Planning & Performance Management

The Council's Strategic Plan covers the period 2014 to 2018 and is publicised widely in the county. It is a key document in terms of identifying and communicating the Authority's vision and intended outcomes for citizens and service users. Specifically, it provides for the following:

- Providing a clear statement of the Authority’s vision, priorities and values, together with a commitment to treat people fairly, provide value for money and to work together with partners and residents.
- Enabling agreed political objectives and statutory requirements to drive the Authority’s activities.
- Enabling the communication of the Authority’s priorities to the community of Nottinghamshire, partner organisations and staff.
- Providing a broad framework of objectives and performance indicators, to ensure effective performance management.

The Authority continues to implement a strategic management framework, which sets out in detail the individual factors that are required to manage performance and how they work together in the Authority. A dashboard of key measures was developed during the year to monitor delivery of the strategic plan.

Performance against the key performance indicators is monitored regularly and progress reports are submitted periodically to the Corporate Leadership Team and to the Policy Committee.

Each year the Authority approves the annual budget and capital programme which includes an update of the Medium Term Financial Strategy. The Medium Term Financial Strategy is the financial plan which underpins the Strategic Plan.

Risk Management
The process of risk management in the Authority is overseen by the Risk, Safety and Emergency Management Board, which meets periodically throughout the year. The corporate risk register is reviewed at each of the Board’s meetings, to determine whether additional steps are required to mitigate key risks.

Supporting the Board are Risk, Safety and Emergency Management Groups, one for each department. The Groups are responsible for having an overview of risk management in each department and for maintaining a departmental risk register.

Organisational Roles & Decision-Making
The Head of Paid Service is responsible for reporting to Full Council on the manner in which the discharge of the Council’s functions is co-ordinated, the number and grade of officers required for the discharge of functions and the organisation of officers.

The Monitoring Officer is responsible for maintaining the Constitution, ensuring it is available for inspection and making minor changes as a result of any restructuring. The Constitution is posted on the Council’s website. The Monitoring Officer is also responsible for ensuring the lawfulness and fairness of decision-making; this includes responsibility, after consulting with the Head of Paid Service and Chief Finance Officer, for reporting to Full Council if they consider that any proposal, decision or omission would give rise to unlawfulness or maladministration. The Monitoring Officer is responsible for contributing to the promotion and maintenance of high standards of conduct.

The Constitution sets out how decisions are made and the procedures followed to ensure that these are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people. The Authority has a service committee for each of the key areas of service, in addition to an overarching Policy Committee and Full Council. The Monitoring Officer is responsible for keeping the Constitution under review and reporting any proposed amendments to Council. A number of minor amendments were approved during 2015/16, with the most recent changes coming into force in February 2016.

The Constitution incorporates a formal scheme of delegation, setting out the delegated powers of the Authority's most senior officers.

The Authority's Financial Regulations are currently subject to review to ensure they remain current and relevant for the changing financial environment in which the Council operates.

Standards of Conduct and Counter-Fraud Arrangements

Codes of Conduct, for both Members and staff, are contained within the Constitution together with the Code on Member and Officer Relationships.

The Authority's Conduct Committee is responsible for considering complaints relating to breaches of the Code of Conduct for Councillors and Co-opted Members. No issues arose in 2015/16 which required the committee to convene a meeting.

During 2015/16, the member development programme continued to respond to changing national and local policy. Training and briefing sessions were delivered on a range of topics, including: child sexual exploitation and children's safeguarding issues, adults' safeguarding, Goddard enquiry and sexual orientation based hate crimes. Aside from the development programme, senior managers continued to update members on all relevant issues as they arose during the year.

All officers, including senior officers, are subject to annual Performance and Development Reviews. These reviews specifically identify and monitor development and training needs in relation to the individual employee's role. The Performance and Development Reviews incorporate a detailed Competency Framework which sets out the observable skill levels and behaviours required of every employee at each tier of the organisation. The Performance and Development framework has recently been reviewed, and improved forms and guidance are available for use from 2016/17.

The Authority has adopted a refreshed policy and strategy for countering fraud and corruption. The strategy aims to embed a strong counter-fraud culture in the Authority, based on a zero tolerance stance against fraud. The strategy is built around effective procedures for preventing and detecting fraud, allied with a robust response to any cases identified. The strategy and policy documents are available on the Council's public website.

Financial Management

The Authority's financial management arrangements conform with the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of The Chief Financial Officer in Local Government. The Statement sets out the five principles that need to be met, to ensure that the Chief Financial Officer can carry out the role effectively, as follows:

- Key member of the Leadership Team
- Must be actively involved in all material business decisions
- Must lead the promotion and delivery of good financial management
- Must lead and direct a finance function that is resourced to be fit for purpose
- Must be professionally qualified and suitably experienced.

The Chief Financial Officer for the Authority is the Service Director – Finance, Procurement and Improvement. This post reports to the Corporate Director for Resources, who is a member of the Leadership Team. The Chief Financial Officer is also a member of the Leadership Team, ensuring involvement in material business decisions. The Authority has set up the Business Support Centre, which manages financial transactions on behalf of the Authority, including payroll, pensions and income transactions. As the Business Support Centre does not report to the Chief Financial Officer, controls have been established to ensure that the Chief Financial Officer can secure the promotion and delivery of good financial management in these areas. The Chief Financial Officer is professionally qualified.

A regular report on the Council's financial position is made to the Finance and Property Committee. Separate progress reports are submitted to the Policy Committee regarding delivery of the options for change to achieve the required cost savings the Authority needs to make to achieve a balanced budget.

Change Management

The Authority has developed, and continues to implement, an extensive programme of change in response to the conflicting pressures it faces of reducing financial resources at a time of increasing demand for services. The 'Redefining Your Council' programme seeks to ensure that the Council can deliver the services that the people of Nottinghamshire value in a sustainable way. The effectiveness of the programme was reviewed during 2015/16 and proposed changes were approved by the Policy Committee in July 2015. These were concerned with the addition of new programmes, and revised arrangements for governance and performance management. Quarterly progress reports against the programme are submitted to the Policy Committee.

Compliance & Scrutiny

The Authority's Audit Committee meets regularly during the year and fulfils the recommended core functions as set out in CIPFA's publication, 'Audit Committees – Practical Guidance for Local Authorities. The core functions relate to the review of Internal and External Audit work, the effectiveness of the Authority's control environment, the review of the annual assurance statement and the review of the financial statements.

The Authority's Internal Audit service is delivered in accordance with the requirements of the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards. Compliance with the standards is self-assessed on an annual basis, the most recent having been completed and reported to the Audit Committee in June 2015. Progress against the action plan was highlighted.

The Monitoring Officer is responsible, after consultation, for reporting to the relevant committee or Council if it is considered that any proposal, decision or omission would give rise to unlawfulness. In addition, Constitutional Comments are contained in reports to Council and Committees to advise on compliance with the policy framework and the Constitution. The Service Director – Finance, Procurement and Improvement also has a responsibility to highlight any proposal, decision or course of action which will involve any unlawful expenditure. Compliance with legislative requirements is also a feature of the External Auditors' review of the Council's accounts.

The Authority's Whistleblowing Policy was reviewed by Policy Committee in December 2013 and revised to reflect changes in legislation. It is proposed that an annual report on whistleblowing will be presented to the Policy Committee. The Authority's complaints procedure is well established and is also monitored by the Policy Committee; regular reports are presented both to the Policy Committee and to the Corporate Leadership Team.

Communications and consultation

There is a steady move towards offering alternative channels of communication which are more cost-effective and targeted than other traditional print models. An ambitious and wide-ranging digital transformation project, called Digital First, is addressing a number of work streams to update the way the Council communicates with, and offers services to, the public. A project update presented to the Policy Committee in October 2015 highlighted the implementation of a more user-responsive website from September 2015, progress towards an updated intranet for the benefit of Council employees, plus some other developments relating to the project.

Where possible, better value for money products have been developed such as the Life magazines that target all residents and families. These sit alongside and are complemented by the electronic channels such as the authority's email subscription service, Emailme, which now has more than 144,000 subscriptions.

The Council updated its Social Media Policy during the year, and a further report on progress with implementation will be submitted to the Policy Committee during 2016/17.

A Citizens Panel, 'Nottinghamshire Listens', made up of approximately 5,000 people is in place and has been used to engage with citizens throughout the County on a wide range of issues.

The Authority carried out extensive budget consultations in preparing the 2015/16 and 2016/17 budgets. Over 2,000 responses were received on the consultation for 2016/17 budget.

The Council's Equality Policy sets out how the Authority aims to achieve its equality objectives, both in terms of the delivery of services and in terms of its employment practices. Established processes are in place for carrying out equality impact assessments for change proposals, including consultation with the relevant staff networks.

Partnership Working

The Authority works in partnership with a number of bodies. Partnership working has focused in recent years on developing joint working with Health, District Councils and the local business community, among others. Several formal committees have been established, on which the Council is an active member:

- With Nottingham City Council on the Greater Nottingham Light Rapid Transit Advisory Committee, the Joint Committee on Strategic Planning and Transport and the Joint City/County Health Scrutiny Committee,
- With all Nottinghamshire councils on the City of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Economic Prosperity Committee
- Nottinghamshire Local Pensions Board
- Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Panel
- Bus Lane and Parking Adjudication Service Joint Committees

A number of County Council committees also include external representatives:
- Health and Wellbeing Board
- Children & Young People's Committee
- Health Scrutiny Committee
- Pensions Investment Sub-Committee and Pensions Sub-Committee Economic Development Committee

The County Council is also represented on the Nottinghamshire and City of Nottingham Fire Authority.

4. Review of Effectiveness

The Authority has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of the executive managers within the Authority (Head of Paid Service, Monitoring Officer and Chief Financial Officer) who have 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 Auditor and other review agencies and inspectorates.

Commencing in 2016/17, quarterly, formal meetings of the Council's three statutory officers (Head of Paid Service, Monitoring Officer and Chief Financial Officer) will be held. These meetings will incorporate a standing item to keep the effectiveness of the governance framework under continual review. The Head of Internal Audit will join the meeting for discussion of this agenda item.

Throughout 2015/16, the Authority has maintained and reviewed the effectiveness of the governance framework. In particular:-

a) The County Council has received and considered a number of reports, including:-
- Management accounts and the Council's Statement of Accounts 2014/15
- County boundary review
- Ofsted inspection of children's services
- Treasury Management
- Joint Health scrutiny arrangements
- Budget Report 2016/17 and Medium Term Financial Strategy 2016/17 to 2019/20
- Pay Policy statement
- Amendments to the Constitution

b) Policy Committee has considered and approved a number of reports in its role as the committee responsible for policy development and approval, including:-
- Strategies and policies – including those relating to aspects of adults' and children's care, counter-fraud, procurement, and social media, plus spending proposals for 16/17 to 18/19.
- Transformation agenda – 'Redefining Your Council' review, senior management structure, 'Digital First' programme progress, Social Care and Health integration, Smarter Working programme, joint venture proposals, devolution developments.
- Performance and compliance– strategic plan and 'Redefining Your Council' progress, use of urgency procedures, use of RIPA powers.

- Consultation and engagement – ‘County Life’ consultation feedback, budget consultation, residents’ satisfaction survey.
- External assessments – Local Government Ombudsman annual letter, Information Commissioner’s Office report and action plan

c) The Audit Committee has considered a wide variety of issues including:-

- Internal Audit - Annual Report 2014/15, Annual Plan 2015/16 and midyear progress
- Statement on conformance with Public Sector Internal Audit Standards
- Annual Governance Statement
- Revised Counter-Fraud and Counter-Corruption Policy
- Statement of Accounts 2014/15 and associated accounting policies
- KPMG External Audit Plan 2015/16, annual governance report and Audit Letter
- Financial regulation waivers
- Briefings on the role of the Audit Committee and progress with the Council’s procurement function.

d) Internal Audit has undertaken planned reviews of internal control procedures across all departments and across a range of functions in the Authority. Each review contains an opinion on the internal controls in place. Based on the audits completed in 2015/16, Internal Audit’s overall opinion is that the Authority had a good system of internal control in operation.

e) External Audit’s report to those charged with governance (Audit Committee) for 2014/15 stated that the Auditor issued an unqualified audit opinion on the County Council’s 2014/15 accounts. No material audit adjustments within the financial statements were identified. The Authority’s organisational control environment was deemed effective overall, and they did not identify any significant weaknesses in controls over key financial systems. The Auditor also concluded that the Council had made proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

5. Significant Governance Issues

Responding to the financial and policy environment

The Authority continues to face significant financial challenges. Local authorities are struggling with falling Government grants while facing increased demand for services as well as other cost pressures from inflation and new legislation. National policy to place local government on a footing of greater self-sufficiency may leave the Council with new burdens and/or a financial shortfall. In particular, the implications of policy changes for care needs assessments, such as those relating to the Care Act, must be understood and evaluated.

The transformation framework, ***Redefining Your Council***, continues to drive the Council’s response to the financial and policy environment. The framework seeks different ways of delivering services by looking first at innovative and creative solutions. A comprehensive review has been carried out into every aspect of Council activity with a particular focus on high-cost services.

An evaluation of the first phase of Redefining Your Council was undertaken during the year. As a result of this, the scope of the programme was extended and revised arrangements were approved for programme governance and performance management. A second review of the programme will be undertaken during 2016/17.

The Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy shows that the Council can deliver a balanced budget in 2016/17, however further savings of £50.2 million will be required from 2016/17 to 2019/20.

From 2018/19, it is proposed that local councils will retain all locally raised business rates and that the distribution of core grant funding from central government will end. Preparatory work at the Council for this change will be commencing in 2016/17.

Other key governance issues

The Council will continue its transformation into a smaller organisation using a greater diversity of delivery arrangements with the potential for greater risk. Alternative Service Delivery Models will become live in 2016/17 in a number of areas, including Libraries, Highways and Property Services. Added to the range of alternative models already in place, the importance for the Council to ensure the effectiveness of its contract management capabilities is a key priority.

Following the County Council elections in 2013 the Authority had a Labour majority. Over the last three years there have been several changes in the membership of the County Council Labour Group which have resulted in the Authority being in no overall control. The places allocated on committees to groups and to the elected members who are not in a group has been reassessed on a number of occasions to ensure it complies with the requirements of political proportionality.

Social care provision is increasingly being integrated with health care provision, and work is underway to manage this effectively through the Nottinghamshire Sustainability and Transformation Plan. This is a local blueprint for accelerating the implementation of a five year plan for closer integration. Through the Better Care Fund, the Council is working with the six local Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) covering Nottinghamshire to ensure that health and social care services are efficient, integrated and working together wherever possible to improve the way we care for older people across the County. In 2015/16, the Better Care Fund enabled the partners to pool £59M of their money together to support integrated health and social care services.

The scale and speed of the transformation programme the Council has been implementing over recent years has inevitably placed pressure on the ability of staff to apply core systems of control consistently. The Internal Audit programme for 2016/17 seeks to deliver assurance over the effectiveness of key control systems, and the service plans to introduce a periodic, internal publication to provide updates and pro-active guidance on significant control issues.

The Council has established a project team and project Board to co-ordinate the Authority's response to the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA), as it investigates whether public bodies and other non-state institutions have taken seriously their duty of care to protect children from sexual abuse in England and Wales. The investigation of children in the care of Nottinghamshire Councils (Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County Council) is focussed on children living in care in residential homes and foster families. The investigation will critically consider how both Councils responded to allegations that children were being sexually abused and will seek to identify any common themes and failings.

The Council has made two submissions to the IICSA already, ensuring core principles are in place to allow the enquiry to carry out its work effectively.

During 2015/16, the 19 councils across Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire have considered the potential for a devolution deal with Government. Although no deal has been agreed at this stage, there may be further developments, either locally or at a national level, in respect of devolution in 2016/17.

The Local Government Boundary Commission has completed its review of Nottinghamshire. The results of that review were reported to Council in November 2015 and have now been confirmed by Parliament. During 2016 work will be undertaken to ensure that all the required changes are implemented as required for the County Council elections in 2017.

The Council is currently handling planning applications in respect of shale gas developments in the county. The Council recognises that such applications are likely to attract wide public interest, therefore a working group with appropriate local partner organisations has been set up to manage the risks involved.

The Council has adopted a robust approach to addressing these financial, demographic, technological and legislative challenges. The Audit Committee reviewed the governance framework detailed in this statement at their meeting on 8 June 2016. We are aware of the steps that are being and will be taken to address the above significant governance issues and we are satisfied that these are appropriate. We will monitor their implementation during the course of 2016/17 and beyond.

Councillor Alan Rhodes
Leader of the County Council
08 June 2016

Anthony May
Chief Executive
08 June 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Independent auditor's report to the members of Nottinghamshire County Council

We have audited the financial statements of Nottinghamshire County Council for the year ended 31 March 2016 on pages 24 to 112. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16.

This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members of the Authority, as a body, those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the members of the Authority, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the Service Director (Finance & Procurement) and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Service Director (Finance, Procurement and Improvement)'s Responsibilities, the Service Director (Finance, Procurement and Improvement) is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, and for being satisfied that the financial statements give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Authority's and the Pension Fund's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Service Director (Finance, Procurement and Improvement); and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Narrative Statement and the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31 March 2016 and of the Authority's expenditure and income for the year then ended;
- give a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Pension Fund during the year ended 31 March 2016 and the amount and disposition of the Fund's assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2016 and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

The Code of Audit Practice requires us to report to you if:

- the Annual Governance Statement set out on pages 11 to 19 the Annual Governance Statement which accompanies the financial statements does not reflect compliance with 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: a Framework' published by CIPFA/SOLACE in June 2007; or
- the information given in the Narrative Statement and the content of the Annual Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is not consistent with the financial statements; or
- any matters have been reported in the public interest under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of, the audit; or
- any recommendations have been made under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- any other special powers of the auditor have been exercised under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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

Authority's responsibilities

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

Auditor's responsibilities

We are required under Section 20(1) (c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. The Code of Audit Practice issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) requires us to report to you our conclusion relating to proper arrangements.

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

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

We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by C&AG in November 2015, as to whether Nottinghamshire County Council had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people. The C&AG determined this criterion as that necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether Nottinghamshire County put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2016.

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

Conclusion

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance issued by the C&AG in November 2015, we are satisfied that, in all significant respects, Nottinghamshire County Council put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Delay in certification of completion of the audit

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate until we have completed our consideration of matters brought to our attention by local authority electors, and completed the work necessary to issue our assurance statement in respect of the Authority's Whole of Government Accounts consolidation pack. We are satisfied that this work does not have a material effect on the financial statements or on our value for money conclusion.

Tony Crawley
For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

St Nicholas House

Park Row

Nottingham

NG1 6FQ

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Authority's Responsibilities

The Authority is required:

- to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. The Service Director (Finance, Procurement & Improvement) is the responsible officer;

- to manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;

- to prepare and publish a Statement of Accounts in accordance with the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 ("the Regulations").

Responsibilities of the Service Director (Finance, Procurement & Improvement)

The Service Director (Finance, Procurement & Improvement) is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts, in accordance with the appropriate CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code).

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Service Director (Finance, Procurement & Improvement) has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;

- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;

- complied with the Code and the Regulations.

The Service Director (Finance, Procurement & Improvement) has also:

- kept proper accounting records which were up to date;

- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

I certify that the accounts present a true and fair view of the financial position at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended on that date.

Nigel Stevenson
Service Director (Finance, Procurement & Improvement), Resources Department
08 June 2016

STATEMENT OF APPROVAL OF THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Statement of Accounts were approved by a meeting of the County Council on 15 September 2016. The Service Director (Finance, Procurement & Improvement) is satisfied with the position set out in the Statement of Accounts. As Chairman of Nottinghamshire County Council, I am satisfied that the approval process for the Statement of Accounts has now been completed satisfactorily and that the Statement of Accounts may now be issued.

Councillor Yvonne Woodhead
Chairman of the County Council
15 September 2016

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. General Policies

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Authority's transactions for the 2015/16 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2016. The Authority is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, which require them to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2015/16, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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

2. Exceptional Items

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

3. Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors

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

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

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

4. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding non-current assets during the year:

- depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service
- revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off
- amortisation of intangible non-current assets attributable to the service.

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

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

5. Costs of Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principles of the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2015/16 (SeRCOP). The total absorption costing principle is used – the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users as follows:

- Office accommodation – in proportion to floor area occupied
- Other central administrative expenses – allocation of staff time
- Architectural Engineering Services for the Capital Programme – recharged to capital using professional scale fees.

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

- Corporate and Democratic Core – costs relating to the Authority's status as a multifunctional, democratic organisation
- Non Distributed Costs – the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early, pensions past service cost and depreciation and impairment losses chargeable on Surplus Assets.

6. Employee Benefits and Pensions

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Authority. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

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

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Authority to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

Post-Employment Benefits

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

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

Both schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees work for the Authority. However, the arrangements for the teachers' scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified specifically to the Authority. The scheme is therefore accounted for as if it were a defined contribution scheme and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet. The Children's and Education Services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions in the year.

The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

The Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme:

- The liabilities of the pension fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates etc. and projections of projected earnings for current employees. In assessing these liabilities at 31 March 2016 for the 2015/16 Statement of Accounts, the actuary made a number of changes in the assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme liabilities. These include a change in the assumed pensions increases and inflation. Application of these revised assumptions has resulted in an increase in liabilities measured at today's prices of £934.5 million (£839.7 million LGPS, £94.8 million Teachers).
- The assets of the pension fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
    - quoted securities – current bid price
    - unquoted securities – professional estimate
    - unitised securities – current bid price
    - property – market value.
- The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into several components:
    - current service cost / gain – the change in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked
    - past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs
    - interest cost – the expected increase in the present value of liabilities during the year as they move one year closer to being paid – debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
    - expected return on scheme assets – the annual investment return on the fund assets attributable to the Authority, based on an average of the expected long-term return – credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
    - gains or losses on settlements and curtailments – the result of actions to relieve the Authority of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees – debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs
    - actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – credited/debited to the Pensions Reserve
    - contributions paid to the pension fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

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

Discretionary Benefits

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

7. Revenue Expenditure Financed from Capital Under Statute

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

Capital grants made to other bodies are written off to the appropriate Service revenue account during the financial year because they do not represent value for money to the Authority beyond the end of the financial year. This includes grants made to bodies for which the Authority is the accountable body and exercises control over grant distribution.

8. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

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

Assets are, however, only recognised when they exceed the de minimus levels for 2015/16 set out below:

Asset Type	De minimus
Land and Buildings	£0
Community Assets	£10,000
Infrastructure Assets	£0
Assets under Construction	£0
Heritage Assets	£10,000
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	£6,000
Other assets	£6,000

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

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

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

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

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

- Infrastructure, Community Assets and Assets under Construction – depreciated historical cost
- Heritage Assets - held at valuation or, under certain conditions, historical cost (depreciated where appropriate)
- Operational assets – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV).
- Non-Operational Assets (i.e. not providing service potential to the Authority) – fair value as per the requirements of IFRS13 using the principle of "highest and best use" from a market participants perspective.

Where there is no market-based evidence of current value because of the specialist nature of an asset (e.g. school buildings), depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of current value.

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

The current land and building values used in the Statement of Accounts are based upon a certificate as at 31 March 2016 issued by Mr I Brearley MRICS, Team Manager – Property and Strategy Management from the Authority's Property Division on 6th June 2016. A rolling 5 year revaluation programme is in place to maintain the accuracy of the valuations. When significant changes occur in any year they are included in the revaluation schedule undertaken during that year.

Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

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

- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains)

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

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

Impairment

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

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is charged in the year after acquisition or construction. Where depreciation is provided for, assets are depreciated using the straight line method. The lives of the assets vary and fall within the following ranges:

Asset Type	**Useful Life (In Years)**
Buildings	1 – 50
Vehicles and plant	1 – 20
Infrastructure	40
IT and other equipment	3 – 5
Intangibles	3 – 5
Furniture and Fittings	5 - 15

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment has major components whose costs are at least 20% of the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately. A review was carried out for all items over a de minimus of £0.5 million. For the 2015/16 Statement of Accounts, the Authority has not identified any components to be depreciated separately.

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

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

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

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

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

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

Capital receipts are required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve and can then be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Authority's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Also, from April 2016 for a three year period, there is greater flexibility for local authorities to use capital receipts to fund the revenue costs of business transformation. Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

9. Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into two types:

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

Loans and Receivables

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

However, the Authority, for policy reasons, can make loans to voluntary organisations at less than market rates (soft loans). When soft loans are made, a loss is recorded in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (debited to the appropriate service) for the present value of the interest that will be foregone over the life of the instrument, resulting in a lower amortised cost than the outstanding principal. Interest is credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at a marginally higher effective rate of interest than the rate receivable from the voluntary organisations, with the difference serving to increase the amortised cost of the loan in the Balance Sheet. Statutory provisions require that the impact of soft loans on the General Fund Balance is the interest receivable for the financial year – the reconciliation of amounts debited and credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net gain required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

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

Available for Sale Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Amounts held in call accounts or money market funds are highly liquid and readily convertible. These can be held for relatively long periods as call account rates are currently attractive. However, these accounts are used to cover short-term cash flow needs and so will be classed as cash equivalents.

Fixed term investments, of whatever duration, are not readily convertible to known amounts of cash. Fixed deals can be broken but only through negotiation with the borrower and at a penalty depending on the fair value of the loan at the time of break. All fixed term investments will not therefore be classed as cash equivalents.

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

11. Other Assets

Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Authority as a result of past events (e.g. software licences) is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the Authority.

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that the project is technically feasible and is intended to be completed (with adequate resources being available) and the Authority will be able to generate future economic benefits or deliver service potential by being able to sell or use the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributable to the asset and is restricted to that incurred during the development phase (research expenditure cannot be capitalised).

Expenditure on the development of websites is not capitalised if the website is solely or primarily intended to promote or advertise the Authority's goods or services.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Authority can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Authority meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Interests in Companies and Other Entities

In the Authority's accounts, the interests in companies and other entities are recorded as financial assets at cost, less any provision for losses.

Investment Property

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

Investment Properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value as per the requirements of IFRS13. Fair value is based on the amount at which the asset could be sold in an orderly transaction between knowledgeable market participants at the measurement date.

As a non-financial asset, an investment property will be measured at its highest and best use. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

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

Jointly Controlled Operations and Jointly Controlled Assets

Jointly Controlled Operations are activities undertaken by the Authority in conjunction with other venturers that involve the use of the assets and resources of the venturers rather than the establishment of a separate entity. The Authority recognises on its Balance Sheet the assets that it controls and the liabilities that it incurs and debits and credits the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement with the expenditure its incurs and the share of income it earns from the activity of the operation.

Jointly Controlled Assets are items of Property, Plant or Equipment that are jointly controlled by the Authority and other venturers, with the assets being used to obtain benefits for the venturers. The joint venture does not involve the establishment of a separate entity. The Authority accounts for only its share of the jointly controlled assets, the liabilities and expenses that it incurs on its own behalf or jointly with others in respect of its interest in the joint venture and income that it earns from the venture.

12. Fair Value Measurement

The Authority measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets and investment properties and some of its financial instruments at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

a) in the principal market for the asset or liability, or

b) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The authority measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the authority takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The authority uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the authority's financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

13. Inventories

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

14. Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

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

Accounting instructions require accruals to be raised where amounts are in excess of £5,000. Schools are asked to take responsibility for accruing for employee costs where individual amounts owing are in excess of £5,000.

15. Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

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

16. Leases

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

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

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

The Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

Property, Plant and Equipment held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower), where the fair value exceeds the de minimus limit. The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs of the Authority are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Premiums paid on entry into a lease are applied to write down the lease liability. Where material, contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

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

The Authority is not required to raise Council Tax to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead, a prudent annual contribution is made from revenue funds towards the deemed capital investment in accordance with statutory requirements. Depreciation and revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

Operating Leases

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

The Authority as Lessor

Finance Leases

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

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

- a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the lease debtor (together with any premiums received), and
- finance income (credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

The gain credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and is required to be treated as a capital receipt. Where a premium has been received, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When the future rentals are received, the element for the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

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

Operating Leases

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

17. Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar Contracts

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

The original recognition of these assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the property, plant and equipment) was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment. For the Bassetlaw Schools PFI scheme and East Leake Schools PFI scheme, the liability was written down by initial capital contributions of £9.0 million and £2.9 million respectively.

Non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as Property, Plant and Equipment owned by the Authority.

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

- fair value of the services received during the year – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- finance cost – an interest charge on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- contingent rent – increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- payment towards liability – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator (the profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease)
- lifecycle replacement costs – charges for ongoing maintenance of the Property, Plant and Equipment debited to the relevant scheme.

18. Government Grants and Contributions

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

- the Authority will comply with the conditions attached to the payments, and
- the grants or contributions will be received.

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

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

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

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

Where the grant has yet to be used to fund the revenue expenditure in relation to the purpose of the grant, it is appropriated into a specific revenue grants reserve. Once the expenditure has been incurred it is appropriated out of the specific revenue grants reserve.

19. Provisions

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

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

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

20. Contingent Liabilities

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

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

21. Contingent Assets

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

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

No contingent assets have been identified for the Authority at 31 March 2016.

22. Reserves

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

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Authority.

23. VAT

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

24. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect such events, but where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect.

Events taking place after the date of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

25. Foreign Currency Translation

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

26. The Carbon Reduction Scheme

The authority is required to participate in the Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme. This scheme is currently in its second phase, which ends on 31 March 2019. The authority is required to purchase allowances, either prospectively or retrospectively, and surrender them on the basis of emissions, i.e. carbon dioxide produced as energy is used. As carbon dioxide is emitted (i.e. as energy is used), a liability and an expense are recognised. The liability will be discharged by surrendering allowances. The liability is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to meet the obligation, normally at the current market price of the number of allowances required to meet the liability at the reporting date. The cost to the authority is recognised and reported in the costs of the authority's services and is apportioned to services on the basis of energy consumption.

27. Heritage Assets

Tangible and Intangible Heritage Assets

The Authority's Heritage Assets are held at County Hall or at the Nottinghamshire Archives. Nottinghamshire Archives has a number of architectural drawings and records relating to Rufford Abbey and the Savile of Rufford Estate. These collections are held in support of the primary objective of the Authority's Archives. In addition, the Authority retains a number of important ceremonial regalia and paintings that are also retained for increasing the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Authority's history and local area.

Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Authority's accounting policies on Property, Plant and Equipment. However, some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to Heritage Assets as detailed below. The accounting policies in relation to Heritage Assets that are deemed to include elements of intangible Heritage Assets are also presented below. The Authority's collections of Heritage Assets are accounted for as follows:

Ceremonial Regalia and Art Collection

The ceremonial regalia and art collection includes ceremonial items, paintings (both oil and watercolour), sketches, sculptures, glass and silverware and is reported in the Balance Sheet at market value. There is an annual programme of valuations and the items in the collection are valued by an external valuer. These assets are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value; hence the Authority does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation. Acquisitions are made by purchase or donation. Acquisitions are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at valuation with valuations provided by the external valuers and with reference to appropriate commercial markets for the paintings using the most relevant and recent information from sales at auctions.

Architectural Drawings and Records

The architectural drawings and records relating to the Savile of Rufford Estate are held at Nottinghamshire Archives and are reported in the Balance Sheet at historical cost. Valuation of these items is not readily available and the Authority believes that the benefits of obtaining annual valuations for these items would not justify the cost. These assets are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value; hence the Authority does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation. Acquisitions are made by purchase or donation. Acquisitions are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at valuation if appropriate with valuations provided by external valuers. Nottinghamshire Archives holds a number of other records (e.g. Lothian of Melbourne records) that are valued at less than £10,000. Consequently, the Authority does not recognise these assets on the Balance Sheet.

Heritage Assets – General

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

28. Schools

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom confirms that the balance of control for Local Authority maintained schools (i.e. those categories of school identified in the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, as amended) lies with the Local Authority. The Code also stipulates that those schools' assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows are recognised in the Local Authority financial statements (and not the Group Accounts). Therefore schools' transactions, cash flows and balances are recognised in each of the financial statements of the Authority as if they were the transactions, cash flows and balances of the Authority.

Accounting for Schools Property, Plant and Equipment

The Authority has made detailed judgements regarding the control exercised over schools run in a wide variety of ways to determine whether non-current assets should be treated as on or off Balance Sheet. The treatment of all schools has been considered by analysis predicated on the application of tests inherent within the following IFRS adopted by the CIPFA Code (Module 4 – Non Current Assets) – IAS16 – Property, Plant and Equipment, IAS17 – Leases and IFRIC12 – Service Concession Arrangements. This has resulted in the following treatment:

- Academy schools - off-Balance Sheet
- Foundation schools - on-Balance Sheet
- Voluntary Aided schools – off-Balance Sheet
- Voluntary Controlled schools – off-Balance Sheet
- Community schools – on-Balance Sheet

The assets of those Schools that convert to Academy status are derecognised from the Authority's Balance Sheet at nil proceeds. No impairment is recognised by the Authority prior to disposal.

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2015/16

	General Fund	Schools Statutory Reserve	Insurance Reserve	Capital Receipts and Grants Unapplied Reserve	Other Earmarked Reserves	**Total Usable Reserves**	**Total Unusable Reserves**	**Total Reserves**
	£000	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
Balance Brought Forward	**27,031**	**37,899**	**10,276**	**1,547**	**121,101**	**197,854**	**(603,478)**	**(405,624)**
Surplus/(Deficit) on the provision of services	(33,833)	-	-	-	-	**(33,833)**	**-**	**(33,833)**
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure								
(Surplus)/Deficit arising on revaluation of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**61,516**	**61,516**
Actuarial gains / (losses) on pension fund assets and liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**198,015**	**198,015**
Other gains / (losses)	-	-	(1)	-	-	**(1)**	**(699)**	**(700)**
	-	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	**258,832**	**258,831**
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	**(33,833)**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**(33,834)**	**258,832**	**224,998**
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations								
Amortisation of intangible assets	3,239	-	-	-	-	**3,239**	**(3,239)**	**-**
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	38,860	-	-	-	-	**38,860**	**(38,860)**	**-**
Revaluation / Impairment (Gains) and Losses	(3,138)	-	-	-	-	**(3,138)**	**3,138**	**-**
Movements in fair value of investment properties	(3,364)	-	-	-	-	**(3,364)**	**3,364**	**-**
Movements in fair value of non-current assets held for sale	363	-	-	-	-	**363**	**(363)**	**-**
Capital Grants credited to the CI&E	(43,747)	-	-	43,747	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the CAA	-	-	-	(42,310)	-	**(42,310)**	**42,310**	**-**
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	21,407	-	-	-	-	**21,407**	**(21,407)**	**-**
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute Grant Funding	(10,533)	-	-	-	-	**(10,533)**	**10,533**	**-**
Net (Gain)/Loss and disposal proceeds on disposal of non-current assets	16,075	-	-	-	-	**16,075**	**(16,075)**	**-**
Difference between the statutory charge and the amount recognised as income and expenditure in respect of financial instruments	(20)	-	-	-	-	**(20)**	**20**	**-**
Difference between amounts credited to the CI&E Account and amounts to be recognised under statutory provisions relating to Council Tax	(2,463)	-	-	-	-	**(2,463)**	**2,463**	**-**
Difference between amounts credited to the CI&E Account and amounts to be recognised under statutory provisions relating to NNDR	(74)	-	-	-	-	**(74)**	**74**	**-**
Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS 19	94,215	-	-	-	-	**94,215**	**(94,215)**	**-**
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	(24,411)	-	-	-	-	**(24,411)**	**24,411**	**-**
Capital Expenditure charged in the year to the General Fund	(5,989)	-	-	-	-	**(5,989)**	**5,989**	**-**
Employer's contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits paid directly to pensioners	(50,070)	-	-	-	-	**(50,070)**	**50,070**	**-**
Movement in deferred Capital Receipts	(1,755)	-	-	-	-	**(1,755)**	**1,755**	**-**
Difference between employee benefits charged to the CI&E and charged per statutory requirements	929	-	-	-	-	**929**	**(929)**	**-**
Net additional Amount to be credited to the General Fund Balance	**29,524**	**-**	**-**	**1,437**	**-**	**30,961**	**(30,961)**	**-**
Net Increase/(Decrease) before transfers to Earmarked Reserves	**(4,309)**	**-**	**(1)**	**1,437**	**-**	**(2,873)**	**227,871**	**224,998**
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves								
Transfers to/(from) other Earmarked Reserves	1,295	(3,519)	1,609	-	615	**-**	**-**	**-**
	1,295	**(3,519)**	**1,609**	**-**	**615**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Carried Forward	**24,017**	**34,380**	**11,884**	**2,984**	**121,716**	**194,981**	**(375,607)**	**(180,626)**

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2014/15

	General Fund	Schools Statutory Reserve	Insurance Reserve	Capital Receipts and Grants Unapplied Reserve	Other Earmarked Reserves	**Total Usable Reserves**	**Total Unusable Reserves**	**Total Reserves**
	£000	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
Balance Brought Forward	**29,131**	**36,308**	**10,831**	**1,980**	**130,993**	**209,243**	**(356,990)**	**(147,747)**
Surplus/(Deficit) on the provision of services	(41,423)	-	-	-	-	**(41,423)**	-	**(41,423)**
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure								
(Surplus)/Deficit arising on revaluation of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**19,081**	**19,081**
Actuarial gains / (losses) on pension fund assets and liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**(235,817)**	**(235,817)**
Other gains / (losses)	-	-	-	(1)	-	**(1)**	**283**	**282**
	-	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**(1)**	**(216,453)**	**(216,454)**
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	**(41,423)**	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**(41,424)**	**(216,453)**	**(257,877)**
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations								
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,688	-	-	-	-	**2,688**	**(2,688)**	**-**
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	38,119	-	-	-	-	**38,119**	**(38,119)**	**-**
Revaluation / Impairment (Gains) and Losses	7,869	-	-	-	-	**7,869**	**(7,869)**	**-**
Movements in fair value of investment properties	(1,205)	-	-	-	-	**(1,205)**	**1,205**	**-**
Movements in fair value of non-current assets held for sale	720	-	-	-	-	**720**	**(720)**	**-**
Capital Grants credited to the CI&E	(33,285)	-	-	33,285	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the CAA	-	-	-	(33,717)	-	**(33,717)**	**33,717**	**-**
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	16,875	-	-	-	-	**16,875**	**(16,875)**	**-**
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute Grant Funding	(12,358)	-	-	-	-	**(12,358)**	**12,358**	**-**
Net (Gain)/Loss and disposal proceeds on disposal of non-current assets	28,716	-	-	-	-	**28,716**	**(28,716)**	**-**
Difference between the statutory charge and the amount recognised as income and expenditure in respect of financial instruments	(6)	-	-	-	-	**(6)**	**6**	**-**
Difference between amounts credited to the CI&E Account and amounts to be recognised under statutory provisions relating to Council Tax	1,099	-	-	-	-	**1,099**	**(1,099)**	**-**
Difference between amounts credited to the CI&E Account and amounts to be recognised under statutory provisions relating to NNDR	(718)					(718)	**718**	**-**
Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS 19	82,767	-	-	-	-	82,767	**(82,767)**	**-**
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	(24,672)	-	-	-	-	(24,672)	**24,672**	**-**
Capital Expenditure charged in the year to the General Fund	(27,259)	-	-	-	-	(27,259)	**27,259**	**-**
Employer's contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits paid directly to pensioners	(50,485)	-	-	-	-	(50,485)	**50,485**	**-**
Movement in deferred Capital Receipts	1,000					1,000	**(1,000)**	**-**
Difference between employee benefits charged to the CI&E and charged per statutory requirements	602	-	-	-	-	602	**(602)**	**-**
Net additional Amount to be credited to the General Fund Balance	**30,467**	**-**	**-**	**(432)**	**-**	**30,035**	**(30,035)**	**-**
Net Increase/(Decrease) before transfers to Earmarked Reserves	**(10,956)**	**-**	**-**	**(433)**	**-**	**(11,389)**	**(246,488)**	**(257,877)**
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves								
Transfers to/(from) other Earmarked Reserves	8,856	1,591	(555)	-	(9,892)		**-**	
	8,856	**1,591**	**(555)**	**-**	**(9,892)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Carried Forward	**27,031**	**37,899**	**10,276**	**1,547**	**121,101**	**197,854**	**(603,478)**	**(405,624)**

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

	Note	2014/15 Gross Expenditure £000	2014/15 Income £000	2014/15 Net Expenditure £000	2015/16 Gross Expenditure £000	2015/16 Income £000	2015/16 Net Expenditure £000
Gross expenditure, gross income and net expenditure of continuing operations							
Children's and Education Services		551,977	(396,950)	155,027	552,547	(392,372)	160,175
Environmental Services		45,023	(3,726)	41,297	40,881	(3,473)	37,408
Highways, Roads and Transportation		78,365	(12,180)	66,185	75,016	(9,644)	65,372
Cultural Services		24,313	(5,211)	19,102	25,559	(5,028)	20,531
Planning and Development		14,288	(9,603)	4,685	11,596	(5,302)	6,294
Adult Social Care		319,217	(98,587)	220,630	356,730	(144,156)	212,574
Democratic Representation and Management		4,242	(109)	4,133	4,307	(143)	4,164
Corporate Management		11,135	(8,143)	2,992	9,355	(5,903)	3,452
Non Distributed Costs		(2,454)	(90)	(2,544)	(1,512)	(76)	(1,588)
Central Services to the Public		2,117	(1,417)	700	2,129	(1,595)	534
Public Health		36,344	(38,251)	(1,907)	45,867	(41,955)	3,912
Contributions to Other Bodies							
Coroner		774	-	774	817	-	817
Cost of services		**1,085,341**	**(574,267)**	**511,074**	**1,123,292**	**(609,647)**	**513,645**
Other Operating Expenditure							
Loss on Disposal of non-current assets		29,716	-	29,716	14,320	-	14,320
Change in fair value of Assets Held for Sale	15	720	-	720	363	-	363
Other Operating Income and Expenditure		211	(307)	(96)	273	(165)	108
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure							
Interest Payable	27	32,907	-	32,907	34,000	-	34,000
Net Interest on the defined liability/(asset)	20	34,457	-	34,457	34,529	-	34,529
Interest and Investment Income	27	-	(430)	(430)	-	(680)	(680)
Income and Expenditure in relation to Investment Properties and changes in their fair value	12	(1,092)	(680)	(1,772)	(3,206)	(585)	(3,791)
Net (Surplus)/Deficit of Trading Undertakings	31	36,273	(35,664)	609	37,014	(32,057)	4,957
Insurance Revenue	33	1,686	(1,202)	484	(1,750)	-	(1,750)
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income							
Recognised capital grants and contributions	25			(33,285)			(43,747)
Income from Council Tax				(283,829)			(298,667)
General Government Grants	25			(136,532)			(104,811)
Non-Domestic Rates Distribution				(101,069)			(104,214)
New Homes Bonus Scheme				(2,632)			(3,291)
Education Services Grant				(8,899)			(7,138)
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services				41,423			33,833
(Surplus)/Deficit on Revaluation of non current assets				(19,081)			(61,516)
Actuarial (gains) / losses on pensions assets / liabilities	20			235,817			(198,015)
Any other (gains) and losses				(282)			700
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				**257,877**			**(224,998)**

BALANCE SHEET

	Note	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2016 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	8				
Land and Buildings		608,850		630,252	
Vehicles, Plant Furniture and Equipment		44,312		41,791	
Infrastructure Assets		480,283		506,110	
Community Assets		31		30	
Surplus Assets		25,428		72,109	
Assets Under Construction		26,336	1,185,240	3,919	1,254,211
Heritage Assets	14	481		481	
Investment Property	12	13,336		18,004	
Intangible Assets	13	8,015		7,319	
Long Term Advances	26	3,688		3,150	
Long Term Investments	26	4,519		4,520	
Long Term Debtors	18	1,308	31,347	729	34,203
Total Long Term Assets			**1,216,587**		**1,288,414**
Short Term Investments	26	20,028		30,039	
Inventories	17	2,879		2,740	
Short Term Debtors	18	78,457		68,639	
Less Bad Debts Provision	18	(5,639)		(5,976)	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	36	40,172		65,918	
Assets Held for Sale	15	5,115		1,523	
Total Current Assets			**141,012**		**162,883**
Short Term Creditors	21	(107,812)		(97,907)	
Short Term Provisions	22	(3,455)		(2,860)	
Loans to be repaid within 1 year	26, 29	(17,798)		(18,431)	
Short Term Finance Lease Liability	10, 11, 26	(4,970)	(134,035)	(5,688)	(124,886)
Total Assets less Current Liabilities			**1,223,564**		**1,326,411**
Long Term Provisions	22	(16,610)		(15,152)	
Long Term Borrowing	26, 29	(397,757)		(428,454)	
Long Term Finance Lease Liability	10, 11, 26	(121,899)		(120,402)	
Deferred Liability	27	(1,438)		(1,234)	
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	25	(3,773)	(541,477)	(7,256)	(572,498)
IAS 19 Pensions Liability	20		(1,087,711)		(934,539)
Total Net Assets			**(405,624)**		**(180,626)**
Usable Reserves	32				
Capital Receipts and Grants Unapplied Reserve		1,547		2,984	
Other Earmarked Reserves		121,101		121,716	
General Insurance	33	10,276		11,884	
Schools Statutory Reserves	34	37,899		34,380	
General Fund Balance		27,031	197,854	24,017	194,981
Unusable Reserves	35				
Capital Adjustment Account		384,584		398,757	
Revaluation Reserve		110,387		167,531	
IAS 19 Pensions Reserves	20	(1,087,711)		(934,539)	
Deferred Capital Receipts		-		1,755	
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account		(107)		(88)	
Collection Fund Adjustment Account		2,725		5,262	
Employee Benefits Account		(13,356)	(603,478)	(14,285)	(375,607)
Net Worth / Total Reserves			**(405,624)**		**(180,626)**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Note	2014/15	2015/16
		£000	£000
Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		41,423	33,833
Adjust for non-cash movements			
Depreciation and amortisation		(40,807)	(42,099)
Revaluation / Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment		(7,869)	3,138
Movement in current assets and liabilities		2,780	(1,703)
Movement in reserves and provisions		854	2,053
Adjustments in respect of pension charges		(32,282)	(44,145)
Grants applied		33,285	43,747
Carrying value of assets disposed of		(31,765)	(23,760)
Other		(332)	2,790
		(76,136)	**(59,979)**
Adjust for items included in investing or financing		3,049	7,683
Net cash flows from operating activities		**(31,664)**	**(18,463)**
	38	65,186	19,818
Financing activities	39	(56,292)	(27,101)
Net (increase)/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(22,770)**	**(25,746)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		**17,402**	**40,172**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		**40,172**	**65,918**

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

1. Prior Period Adjustments: Changes in Accounting Policies

There are no prior period adjustments to report in the 2015/16 accounts.

2. Accounting Standards Issued but not yet Adopted

IAS8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors requires the Authority to disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code for the relevant financial year.

From 1 April 2016, the CIPFA Code of Practice on Transport Infrastructure Assets takes effect. Changes arising from the Code do not require retrospective adjustments to the accounts. Assets coming within the Code's scope will be measured at depreciated replacement cost and recognised as a separate class of Property, Plant and Equipment. If the Code had been implemented in 2015/16, the value of infrastructure assets would have increased from £506m to approx. £9bn.

IAS1 - Presentation of Financial Statements, provides guidance on how the financial statements should be set out. The format of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the Movement in Reserves Statement will change alongside the introduction of a new Expenditure and Funding Analysis.

There are a number of other changes to the Code; however they will not have a material impact upon the financial statements of the Authority.

3. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

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

- The Authority has had to make detailed assessments and judgements regarding the control exercised over schools run in a wide variety of different ways to determine whether they should be treated as on or off Balance Sheet. This has resulted in the following treatments:

    - Community schools - on Balance Sheet
    - Academy schools - off Balance Sheet
    - Foundation schools - on Balance Sheet
    - Voluntary Aided schools - off Balance Sheet
    - Voluntary Controlled schools - off Balance Sheet

- The 2015/16 Code of Practice clarifies the requirements for valuing property, plant and equipment to ensure valuations are "sufficiently regular to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using the current value at the end of the reporting period". To achieve this objective, the Authority has consulted its professional valuers who have affirmed that there is no such material deviation from current value at the Balance Sheet date for those assets not subject to a formal in-year valuation.

- 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 provision.

4. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Authority 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 assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Authority's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2016 for which there is significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

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 Authority 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 an asset is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the asset falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by £0.9 million for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.

Land and Building assets that are required to be measured at current value are revalued on a 5 year rolling basis by the Authority's internal team of valuers. Each property is assessed and valued on its own merits and the valuation is determined with due regard to any changes or uncertainties which may affect the specific property. It is estimated that a theoretical 1% market drop applied across all properties valued in 2015/16 would equate to an impairment variation of £1.1 million to be expensed through the surplus / deficit on the provision of services.

Fair Value

When determining fair value for the measurement and disclosure requirements in relation to the Authority's assets and liabilities, it is likely the Authority will be required to make assumptions and estimations. Where direct observable market data is unavailable, judgement is required in order to determine a fair value and the Authority uses relevant experts to ensure that appropriate valuation techniques are used where typically judgements include considerations such as uncertainty and risk.

Provisions

The Authority made a provision in 2015/16 of £0.7 million in respect of anticipated cost of redundancies. This figure was calculated based upon the best estimate of the impact of published section 188 notice of redundancies as at 31 March 2016; in accordance with the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992. A variation of 10% of the amount provided would have an impact of £0.1 million on the provision required.

Insurance

The Authority operates a self insurance scheme and has established a provision of £14.8 million to cover known claims and liabilities. The values provided are based upon historic experience and advice from claims advisers. However the actual payments paid out are subject to agreement and possible legal action. Therefore the final payments may differ significantly from that provided. A variation of 10% on the amount provided would have an impact of £1.5 million on the provision required.

Pensions

Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Authority with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. The effects on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured, and is contained in Note 20.

5. Post Balance Sheet Events

There are no material events to report since the accounts were prepared which are not reported in the accounts.

6. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

The adjustments between the accounting basis and the funding basis under regulations are shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

7. Amounts Reported for Resource Allocation Decisions

For the year ended 31 March 2016

	Schools	Children & Young People's Services	Adult Social Care & Health Services	Transport & Highways	Other Direct Services	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fees, charges and other service income	(18,617)	(25,701)	(161,905)	(18,682)	(46,508)	**(271,413)**
Government grants and contributions	(346,902)	(6,473)	(11,285)	(1,855)	(58,008)	**(424,523)**
Total Income	**(365,519)**	**(32,174)**	**(173,190)**	**(20,537)**	**(104,516)**	**(695,936)**
Employee expenses	240,631	67,585	49,933	12,954	58,988	**430,091**
Other operating expenses	124,197	90,602	315,317	50,005	145,595	**725,716**
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment and revaluation	13,467	808	1,058	16,875	8,972	**41,180**
Transactions with departmental reserves	4,593	218	2,250	396	(3,080)	**4,377**
Total Operating Expenses	**382,888**	**159,213**	**368,558**	**80,230**	**210,475**	**1,201,364**
Net Cost of Services	**17,369**	**127,039**	**195,368**	**59,693**	**105,959**	**505,428**

Reconciliation to Net Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

	£000
Cost of Services in Service Analysis	**505,428**
Add services not included in main analysis	-
Add amounts not reported in service management accounts	7,692
Remove amounts reported to management not included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	525
Net Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	**513,645**

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis	Service Analysis	Not reported in service mgmt a/c's	Not included in CI&E	Net Cost of Services	Corporate Amounts	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fees, charges and other service income	(271,413)	79,904	2,687	**(188,822)**	(32,195)	**(221,017)**
Interest and investment income	-	-	-	**-**	(680)	**(680)**
Income from council tax	-	-	-	**-**	(298,667)	**(298,667)**
Government grants and contributions	(424,523)	3,374	324	**(420,825)**	(263,228)	**(684,053)**
Total Income	**(695,936)**	**83,278**	**3,011**	**(609,647)**	**(594,770)**	**(1,204,417)**
Employee expenses	430,091	11,716	(803)	**441,004**	74,635	**515,639**
Other operating expenses	725,716	(79,970)	(1,559)	**644,187**	(5,696)	**638,491**
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment and revaluation	41,180	(3,310)	(40)	**37,830**	1,127	**38,957**
Other Expenditure Relating to Held for Sale and Investment Properties	-	-	-	**-**	(3,428)	**(3,428)**
Transactions with departmental reserves	4,377	(4,293)	(84)	**-**	**-**	**-**
Interest Payments	-	-	-	**-**	34,000	**34,000**
Precepts and Levies	-	271	-	**271**	-	**271**
(Gain) or Loss on Disposal of Non-current assets	-	-	-	**-**	14,320	**14,320**
Total Operating Expenses	**1,201,364**	**(75,586)**	**(2,486)**	**1,123,292**	**114,958**	**1,238,250**
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services	**505,428**	**7,692**	**525**	**513,645**	**(479,812)**	**33,833**

7. Amounts Reported for Resource Allocation Decisions (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2015

	Schools	Children & Young People's Services	Adult Social Care & Health Services	Transport & Highways	Other Direct Services	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fees, charges and other service income	(18,028)	(22,314)	(105,541)	(21,132)	(60,842)	**(227,857)**
Government grants and contributions	(352,518)	(5,020)	(3,198)	(4,554)	(54,329)	**(419,619)**
Total Income	**(370,546)**	**(27,334)**	**(108,739)**	**(25,686)**	**(115,171)**	**(647,476)**
Employee expenses	244,383	65,599	51,493	14,078	63,092	**438,645**
Other operating expenses	118,958	91,551	259,828	55,647	144,697	**670,681**
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment and revaluation	13,761	816	1,118	16,436	7,734	**39,865**
Transactions with departmental reserves	7,170	588	(774)	1,501	8,925	**17,410**
Total Operating Expenses	**384,272**	**158,554**	**311,665**	**87,662**	**224,448**	**1,166,601**
Net Cost of Services	**13,726**	**131,220**	**202,926**	**61,976**	**109,277**	**519,125**

Reconciliation to Net Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

	£000
Cost of Services in Service Analysis	**519,125**
Add services not included in main analysis	-
Add amounts not reported in service management accounts	2,358
Remove amounts reported to management not included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(10,409)
Net Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	**511,074**

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis	Service Analysis	Not reported in service mgmt a/c's	Not included in CI&E	Net Cost of Services	Corporate Amounts	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fees, charges and other service income	(227,857)	58,248	13,162	**(156,447)**	(37,113)	**(193,560)**
Interest and investment income	-	-	-	**-**	(430)	**(430)**
Income from council tax	-	-	-	**-**	(283,829)	**(283,829)**
Government grants and contributions	(419,619)	1,396	403	**(417,820)**	(282,476)	**(700,296)**
Total Income	**(647,476)**	**59,644**	**13,565**	**(574,267)**	**(603,848)**	**(1,178,115)**
Employee expenses	438,645	2,613	(2,392)	**438,866**	73,105	**511,971**
Other operating expenses	670,681	(62,873)	(9,837)	**597,971**	(918)	**597,053**
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment and revaluation	39,865	8,373	(5)	**48,233**	439	**48,672**
Other Expenditure Relating to Held for Sale and Investment Properties	-	-	-	-	(1,052)	**(1,052)**
Transactions with departmental reserves	17,410	(5,670)	(11,740)	**-**	-	**-**
Interest Payments	-	-	-	**-**	32,907	**32,907**
Precepts and Levies	-	271	-	**271**	-	**271**
(Gain) or Loss on Disposal of Non-current assets	-	-	-	**-**	29,716	**29,716**
Total Operating Expenses	**1,166,601**	**(57,286)**	**(23,974)**	**1,085,341**	**134,197**	**1,219,538**
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services	**519,125**	**2,358**	**(10,409)**	**511,074**	**(469,651)**	**41,423**

8. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movement in 2015/16

	Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000	PFI Assets included in Property, Plant & Equipment £000
Cost or Valuation								
At 1 April 2015	621,318	91,328	646,739	35	26,215	26,336	1,411,971	30,091
Additions	30,653	8,314	27,044	-	918	2,998	69,927	1,824
Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	14,738	-	-	-	43,396	-	58,134	1,717
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the surplus/deficit on Provision of Services	(2,539)	-	-	-	4,060	-	1,521	353
Derecognition - disposals	(15,951)	(6,127)	-	-	(2,164)	-	(24,242)	-
Derecognition - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sales/Investment Property	(2,211)	-	-	-	(1,066)	(217)	(3,494)	-
Assets reclassified to/(from) Surplus, Land and Buildings, Infrastructure, Assets Under Construction	4,165	(2,219)	17,219	-	991	(20,156)	-	-
Other Movements in cost or valuation	1	-	(1)	-	1	(5,042)	(5,041)	-
At 31 March 2016	**650,174**	**91,296**	**691,001**	**35**	**72,351**	**3,919**	**1,508,776**	**33,985**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
At 1 April 2015	(12,468)	(47,016)	(166,456)	(4)	(787)	-	(226,731)	(2,752)
Depreciation charge	(12,258)	(10,054)	(16,216)	(1)	(331)	-	(38,860)	(1,136)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	3,112	-	-	-	269	-	3,381	161
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on Provision of Services	1,010	-	-	-	607	-	1,617	-
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition - disposals	662	5,346	-	-	20	-	6,028	-
Derecognition - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in category	20	2,219	(2,219)	-	(20)	-	-	-
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	**(19,922)**	**(49,505)**	**(184,891)**	**(5)**	**(242)**	**-**	**(254,565)**	**(3,727)**
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2016	**630,252**	**41,791**	**506,110**	**30**	**72,109**	**3,919**	**1,254,211**	**30,258**
At 31 March 2015	**608,850**	**44,312**	**480,283**	**31**	**25,428**	**26,336**	**1,185,240**	**27,339**

8 .Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

Movement in 2014/15

	Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000	PFI Assets included in Property, Plant & Equipment £000
Cost or Valuation								
At 1 April 2014	622,389	90,579	620,783	35	32,005	14,201	1,379,992	39,348
Additions	33,986	9,232	25,955	-	62	12,134	81,369	3,073
Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	12,113	-	-	-	(2,720)	-	9,393	1,183
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the surplus/deficit on Provision of Services	(13,097)	-	-	-	(2,289)	-	(15,386)	(13,513)
Derecognition - disposals	(28,086)	(11,592)	-	-	(3,263)	-	(42,941)	-
Derecognition - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sales/Investment Property	(885)	-	-	-	428	-	(457)	-
Assets reclassified to/(from) Surplus, Land and Buildings, Infrastructure, Assets Under Construction	(5,102)	3,110	-	-	1,992	-	-	-
Other Movements in cost or valuation	-	(1)	1	-	-	1	1	-
At 31 March 2015	**621,318**	**91,328**	**646,739**	**35**	**26,215**	**26,336**	**1,411,971**	**30,091**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
At 1 April 2014	(20,144)	(45,975)	(150,842)	(3)	(739)	-	(217,703)	(3,235)
Depreciation charge	(12,109)	(9,977)	(15,614)	(1)	(418)	-	(38,119)	(787)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	9,677	-	-	-	11	-	9,688	138
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on Provision of Services	7,512	-	-	-	4	-	7,516	1,133
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition - disposals	1,697	9,734	-	-	444	-	11,875	-
Derecognition - other							-	-
Change in category	899	(797)	-	-	(89)	-	13	-
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-
At 31 March 2015	**(12,468)**	**(47,016)**	**(166,456)**	**(4)**	**(787)**	**-**	**(226,731)**	**(2,752)**
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2015	**608,850**	**44,312**	**480,283**	**31**	**25,428**	**26,336**	**1,185,240**	**27,339**
At 31 March 2014	**602,245**	**44,604**	**469,941**	**32**	**31,266**	**14,201**	**1,162,289**	**36,113**

9. Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment

The Authority carries out a rolling programme that ensures all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at current value is revalued at least every five years. Furthermore, for those assets measured at current value that fall outside of the 5-year rolling cycle, an annual revaluation is applied to the highest value assets and also those subject to significant in-year additional expenditure. This ensures that the closing current value of assets held on the balance sheet does not materially deviate from a current value as determined by a recent formal revaluation. The effective date of valuation is 31st March.

Operational land and buildings are valued based on their existing use value to reflect their current operating capacity. Surplus Assets (i.e. those assets not being used for service delivery and/or not eligible to be classified as Held for Sale) are measured at their fair value which represents the financial capacity and opportunity cost of holding such an asset as surplus.

All valuations of land and buildings have been carried out internally in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS).

Other PPE assets are carried at depreciated historic cost.

Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment

The following statement shows the progress of the Authority's rolling programme for the revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment. The basis for valuation is set out in the Statement of Accounting Policies.

Basis of Measurement	Op Land & Bldgs £000	Surplus Assets £000	Other PPE Assets £000	Total £000
Valued at current value as at:				
31/03/2016	157,304			157,304
31/03/2015	184,292			184,292
31/03/2014	82,299			82,299
31/03/2013	128,509			128,509
31/03/2012	77,848			77,848
Valued at fair value as at:				
31/03/2016		72,109		72,109
Valued at historic cost			551,850	551,850
Total	**630,252**	**72,109**	**551,850**	**1,254,211**

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Authority's portfolio of Surplus Assets have been assessed in relation to the Fair Value Hierarchy for the purposes of valuation (see Statement of Accounting Policies for full explanation)

	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Fair Value as at 31/3/16 £000
Surplus Assets	2,700	27,061	42,348	**72,109**

Significant Observable Inputs - Level 2

The fair value of Surplus Assets has been derived using the market approach applying current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant.

Significant Unobservable Inputs - Level 3

The market approach uses comparable data based on recent transactions with similar characteristics and locations to the Authority's assets. Where this valuation is significantly adjusted by the valuer to reflect asset specific factors, the inputs are categorised as Level 3 . In addition, if the inputs are categorised in different levels of the hierarchy, the asset is categorised on the same level as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Assets are also measured using the investment approach based on discounted cash flows to establish the present value of the net projected income stream. This method requires the use of estimates (e.g. future rental income) and other unobservable inputs to determine a fair value. There is no reasonably available information to indicate that market participants would use different assumptions.

Impairment review

In accordance with the requirements of the Code, the Authority undertakes a review each year to identify any assets which may have been subject to an impairment in value. Where any potential impairment of Land and Buildings is identified, the asset is revalued and consequently all decreases in value are treated as revaluation losses.

10. Leases

Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

The Authority leases the following assets that qualify as a finance lease:

Land & Buildings - Highways Depot
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment - Six highways winter maintenance vehicles

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

	2014/15	**2015/16**
	£000	**£000**
Other Land & Buildings	3,545	3,516
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	549	489
	4,094	**4,005**

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

	2014/15	**2015/16**
	£000	**£000**
Finance lease liabilities (net present value of minimum lease payments):		
- current	223	245
- non-current	1,145	899
Finance costs payable in future years	4,929	4,834
Minimum lease payments	**6,297**	**5,978**

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

	Minimum Lease Payments		Finance Lease Liabilities	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Not later than one year	319	319	223	245
Later than one year and not later than five years	534	263	267	22
Later than five years	5,444	5,396	878	877
	6,297	**5,978**	**1,368**	**1,144**

The minimum lease payments do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2015/16 £0.01m of contingent rents were payable by the Authority (£0.01m in 2014/15).

Operating Leases

The Authority leases a wide variety of properties for use in the provision of services including libraries, offices, industrial units and youth centres.

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

	2014/15	2015/16
	£000	£000
Not later than one year	713	676
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,294	900
Later than five years	798	809
	2,805	**2,385**

The expenditure charged in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to these leases was:

	2014/15	2015/16
	£000	£000
Minimum lease payments	900	826
Contingent rents	45	45
	945	**871**

Authority as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Authority leases school land and buildings to Academy schools for 125 year terms on peppercorn rentals. As per accounting policy, related assets are derecognised from the Authority's balance sheet upon transfer to Academy status.

Operating Leases

The Authority leases out property and equipment under operating leases for the following purposes:

- for the provision of community services, such as sports facilities, tourism services and community centres
- for economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses.

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

	2014/15	2015/16
	£000	£000
Not later than one year	759	883
Later than one year and not later than five years	919	1,311
Later than five years	1,729	1,661
	3,407	**3,855**

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2015/16 £0.1 million contingent rents were receivable by the Authority (£0.1 million in 2014/15).

11. Private Finance Initiative (PFI)

East Leake Schools

The Authority has a contract with East Leake Schools Limited for the provision of secondary and primary schools and a community leisure facility in East Leake. Service commenced during 2003/04 and the contract finishes on 31 July 2027 when the buildings transfer back to the Authority.

The Authority retained the freehold of the land which is valued and included in the Balance Sheet as other land and buildings where the school is under Local Authority control.

The assets used to provide the schools services are recognised on the Authority's Balance Sheet where the school is under local authority control.

The Authority makes an agreed payment each year which is increased each year by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year but is otherwise fixed. Payments remaining to be made under the PFI contract at 31 March 2016 including an estimate of inflation at 2.5% but excluding any performance or availability deductions, are as follows:

	Service Charge	Lifecycle Re - placement	Finance Liability	Interest	Contingent Rent	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Payable within 1 year	556	228	515	988	310	**2,597**
Within 2-5 years	2,281	993	2,589	3,376	1,410	**10,649**
Within 6-10 years	2,981	1,547	4,741	2,520	2,132	**13,921**
Within 11-15 years	821	177	1,911	212	713	**3,834**
	6,639	**2,945**	**9,756**	**7,096**	**4,565**	**31,001**

Bassetlaw Schools

The Authority has a contract with Transform Schools (Bassetlaw) Ltd for the provision of five secondary schools, two post-16 centres, one special school and two community leisure centres. These became fully operational during 2007/08 and the contract finishes on 31 July 2032 when the buildings transfer back to the Authority.

An agreement has been entered into between Nottinghamshire County Authority and Bassetlaw District Authority with regards to the two leisure facilities which form part of the PFI Scheme. A lease has been granted to Bassetlaw District Authority for a term of 60 years secured on both the leisure facilities. Consequently these facilities are not included as assets on the Authority's Balance Sheet.

The Authority retained the freehold of the land which is valued and included in the Balance Sheet as other land and buildings where the school is under local authority control.

The assets used to provide the schools services are recognised on the Authority's Balance Sheet where the school is under local authority control.

The Authority makes an agreed payment each year which is increased each year by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year but is otherwise fixed. Payments remaining to be made under the PFI contract at 31 March 2016 including an estimate of inflation at 2.5% but excluding any performance or availability deductions, are as follows:

	Service Charge	Lifecycle Re - placement	Finance Liability	Interest	Contingent Rent	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Payable within 1 year	5,740	1,703	2,525	8,947	150	**19,065**
Within 2-5 years	24,661	5,293	14,138	32,903	1,302	**78,297**
Within 6-10 years	35,064	9,080	25,209	32,251	1,249	**102,853**
Within 11-15 years	40,486	14,127	36,779	18,223	(549)	**109,066**
Within 16-20 years	12,321	2,934	14,723	1,592	608	**32,178**
	118,272	**33,137**	**93,374**	**93,916**	**2,760**	**341,459**

Waste Recycling

The Authority has received Government support for a Nottinghamshire Waste PFI scheme which involves the commissioning of Materials Recycling Facilities (MRF) and an Energy Recovery Facility. A PFI credit of £38.3 million has been allocated. The contract was signed on 26 June 2006 with Veolia Environmental Services and the contract ends on 31 March 2033 when the assets transfer to the Authority. The MRF became operational in January 2009. The MRF site is subject to a 50 year rental agreement with the Authority, which is then recharged to Veolia Environmental Services at the same rates.

The Authority retained the freehold of the land which is valued and included in the Balance Sheet.

The assets used to provide the services are recognised on the Authority's Balance Sheet. Movements in their value over the year are included in the analysis of the movement in Property, Plant and Equipment balance.

The Authority makes an agreed payment per tonne of waste which is increased each year by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year but is otherwise fixed. Payments remaining to be made under the PFI contract at 31 March 2016 including an estimate of inflation at 2.5% but excluding any performance or availability deductions, are as follows:

	Service Charge	Lifecycle Re - placement	Finance Liability	Interest	Contingent Rent	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Payable within 1 year	17,505	151	2,402	2,423	1,785	**24,266**
Within 2-5 years	74,095	8,155	1,606	12,188	6,577	**102,621**
Within 6-10 years	102,867	7,020	7,220	14,590	12,721	**144,418**
Within 11-15 years	116,387	1,354	4,525	9,645	19,999	**151,910**
Within 16-20 years	50,729	-	6,062	1,418	9,866	**68,075**
	361,583	**16,680**	**21,815**	**40,264**	**50,948**	**491,290**

12. Investment Properties

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

	2014/15	2015/16
	£000	£000
Rental income from Investment Property	(680)	(585)
Direct operating expenses arising from Investment Property	113	158
Net (income)/expenditure	**(567)**	**(427)**

There are no restrictions on the Authority's ability to realise the value inherent in its Investment Property or on the Authority's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The Authority has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop Investment Property or to undertake repairs, maintenance or enhancement.

Investment Properties have been valued as at the Balance Sheet date by the Authority's Estate specialist Mr I Brearley MRICS who holds a relevant professional qualification and has recent experience.

The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of Investment Properties over the year:

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Balance at start of year	**12,692**	**13,336**
Additions:		
Subsequent expenditure	1	-
Disposals	(134)	(610)
Net gains/(losses) from fair value adjustments	1,205	3,364
Transfers		
(to)/from PPE	(428)	1,914
Balance at end of year	**13,336**	**18,004**

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Investment property portfolio has been assessed in reference to the Fair Value Hierarchy as per the requirements of IFRS13 (see Statement of Accounting Policies for further detail).

	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Fair Value as at 31/3/16 £000
Investment Properties	-	11,182	6,822	**18,004**

<u>Valuation techniques used to determine Fair value</u>

Significant Observable Inputs - Level 2

The fair value has been derived using the market approach applying current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant.

Significant Unobservable Inputs - Level 3

The fair value has been measured using the investment method, where expected cash flows are discounted to establish the present value of the net income stream. The approach uses existing lease terms and internal data relating to rent growth and occupancy levels to derive a fair value. There is no reasonably available information to indicate that market participants would use different assumptions.

In estimating the fair value of the Authority's investment property portfolio, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use

13. Intangible Assets

The Authority 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 of Property, Plant and Equipment.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessment of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Authority. The useful lives assigned to the major software suites used by the Authority are from 3-5 years.

Intangible Assets are held at depreciated historic cost as a proxy for fair value where useful lives are low and/or values are immaterial.

The carrying amount of Intangible Assets is amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £3.2 million expensed to revenue in 2015/16 (£2.7 million in 2014/15) was charged to the IT Administration cost centre and then absorbed as an overhead across all the service headings in the Net Expenditure of Services. It is not possible to quantify exactly how much of the amortisation is attributable to each service heading.

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

	2014/15 Purchased Software Licences £000	2015/16 Purchased Software Licences £000
Balance at start of year		
Gross carrying amounts	13,915	16,595
Accumulated amortisation	(5,986)	(8,580)
Net carrying amount at start of year	**7,929**	**8,015**
Purchases	2,775	2,668
Disposals	-	(125)
Amortisation for the period	(2,688)	(3,239)
Other Movements	(1)	
Net carrying amount at end of year	**8,015**	**7,319**
Comprising		
Gross carrying amounts	16,595	17,620
Accumulated amortisation	(8,580)	(10,301)
	8,015	**7,319**

Assets with a gross value of £1.6 million were disposed of in the year.

14. Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are measured at Open Market Value, or, under certain circumstances, at historic cost and depreciated where appropriate.

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Balance at 1 April	481	481
Additions	-	-
Revaluations	-	-
Balance at 31 March	**481**	**481**

Further Information on Heritage Assets

Savile of Rufford Abbey estate records

These documents relate to estates built up by the family in the West Riding of Yorkshire from the Middle Ages to the 17th century, and subsequently, augmented by the inheritage of the former Rufford Abbey estates in Nottinghamshire in 1626 through the marriage into the Talbot family, earls of Shrewsbury. The records were removed from Rufford Abbey prior to the Second World War and subsequently catalogued by the National Register of Archives in London in the 1940s and 1950s. They were deposited in the Nottinghamshire Archives in 1958, with subsequent additional deposits added in 1960, 1974 and 1982. These were supplemented by smaller acquisitions made in 1982. The collection consists of 394 boxes of documents.

Architectural drawings of Rufford and elsewhere by James Gibbs, 17th-18th centuries

The collection consists of 35 documents: 22 architectural drawings of Rufford Abbey, Ollerton Hall and Ollerton Church, with one drawing possibly of Osberton Hall, together with 17th and 18th century news cuttings reporting on Rufford Abbey and the Savile family, prints of Mr Henry Savile, Sir Henry Savile and Rufford landscapes.

The drawings were passed down to the present Lord Savile by descent. They were purchased at Sotherby's auction by Nottinghamshire Archives in July 2010, with the assistance of then Museums Libraries and Archives Council and Archives Council (now Arts Council)/ Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund and the friends of the National Libraries.

Ceremonial Regalia and Art Collection

The ceremonial regalia and art collection includes ceremonial items, paintings (both oil and watercolour), sketches, sculptures, glass and silverware acquired over a number of years. The majority of the collection is on display at County Hall with the remainder held in secure storage.

15. Assets Held for Sale

	Current Assets	
	2014/15	**2015/16**
	£000	**£000**
Balance at start of year	**5,515**	**5,115**
Assets newly qualified as Held for Sale:		
Property, Plant and Equipment	872	1,750
Revaluation losses	(720)	(443)
Revaluation gains	-	80
Declassified		
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	(170)
Assets sold	(565)	(4,810)
Other Movements	13	1
Balance at end of year	**5,115**	**1,523**

There are no non-current assets held for sale.

16. Capital Expenditure and Financing

	Note	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)		**717,258**	**717,275**
Capital Investment			
Property, Plant and Equipment	8	77,820	68,256
Investment Properties	12	1	-
Intangible Assets	13	2,775	2,668
Heritage Assets	14	-	-
Assets Held for Sale	15	13	-
Capital Advances		39	-
Amounts treated as revenue expenditure in accordance with the Code but which are classified as capital expenditure under statute		16,875	13,612
Additions/Reductions to PFI finance liability		3,000	4,424
Additions/Reductions to finance lease liability		549	-
Sources of finance			
Capital receipts		(3,049)	(7,683)
Government grants and other contributions		(46,076)	(52,843)
Sums set aside from revenue (inc. MRP)		(47,844)	(25,198)
Repayment of PFI finance liability		(4,026)	(4,979)
Repayment of finance lease liability		(60)	(224)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)		**717,275**	**715,308**
Explanation of movements in year			
Change in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by Government financial assistance)		17	(1,967)
		17	**(1,967)**

The estimated commitments for capital expenditure in future years for schemes that had started and for which a legal contract had been entered into by 31 March 2016 are:

	£000
2016/17	16,827
2017/18	6,418
2018/19	2,533
2019/20	1,100
	26,878

The committed projects for 2016/17 are:

	£000
School Projects	3,467
Waste Management	1,950
Living at Home	2,080
Superfast Broadband	3,900
Microsoft Enterprise Agreement	1,581
Street Lighting	1,570
Other	2,279
	16,827

17. Inventories

	Raw Materials		Finished Goods		Totals	
	2014/15 £000	**2015/16 £000**	**2014/15 £000**	**2015/16 £000**	**2014/15 £000**	**2015/16 £000**
Opening Balance	1,690	1,827	1,199	1,052	2,889	2,879
Purchases	10,515	13,497	10,049	7,580	20,564	21,077
Expended	(10,358)	(13,313)	(10,195)	(7,589)	(20,553)	(20,902)
Written Off	(20)	(312)	(1)	(2)	(21)	(314)
Closing Balance	**1,827**	**1,699**	**1,052**	**1,041**	**2,879**	**2,740**

18. Debtors and Long Term Debtors

Debtors less than one year	**2014/15 £000**	**2015/16 £000**
Central government bodies	13,715	14,951
Other local authorities	29,361	25,025
NHS bodies	8,285	6,704
Public corporations and trading funds	-	156
Other entities and individuals	27,096	21,803
	78,457	68,639
Less bad debt provision	(5,639)	(5,976)
Total	**72,818**	**62,663**

Long term debtors	**2014/15 £000**	**2015/16 £000**
Adult care property debt	1,257	699
Other	51	30
Total	**1,308**	**729**

Analysis of bad debt provision	**2014/15 £000**	**2015/16 £000**
Opening bad debt provision	**5,731**	**5,639**
Amounts paid	(2,817)	(2,107)
Amounts written off	(403)	(360)
Provisions adjustment	3,128	2,804
Closing bad debt provision	**5,639**	**5,976**

19. Pensions – Contributions

Teachers

In 2015/16, the Authority paid £17.8 million to the Teachers' Pension Agency (£16.8 million in 2014/15) in respect of teachers' pension costs, which represents 14.1% of teachers' pensionable pay to August 2015 then 16.48% from September 2015 onwards (14.1% in 2014/15). In Addition the Authority is responsible for all pension payments relating to added years it has awarded together with the related inflation increases. In 2015/16, this was £5.1 million (£6.0 million in 2014/15), representing 4.16% of pensionable pay (5.03% in 2014/15). The Authority is allowed to enhance lump sum retirement payments to teachers, in 2015/16 no payments were made (£0.2 million in 2014/15).

Other Employees

During 2015/16, the net cost of pensions and other benefits amounted to £40.5 million (£39.6 million in 2014/15), which represented 19.55% of pensionable pay (19.3% in 2014/15).

The Actuarial report upon which 2016/17 accounts are based is for a 3 year period commencing 1 April 2014. The report indicated rates that will provide the cost for 100% of pension funding in accordance with IAS19.

This is a combined rate of 13.2% and a value to be contributed:

		Additional contribution £000
2014/15	13.2% of pensionable pay	12,638
2015/16	13.2% of pensionable pay	12,979
2016/17	13.2% of pensionable pay	13,330

The Authority is responsible for all pension payments relating to discretionary added years benefits it has awarded, together with the related inflation increases. The annual costs are funded by charges to Services. In 2015/16 these amounted to £2.5 million (£2.3 million in 2014/15), representing 1.2% of pensionable pay (1.97% in 2014/15). The Authority also paid £1.4 million into the Pension Fund in 2015/16 (£2.5 million for 2014/15) to fund the non-discretionary additional strain on the pension fund of early retirements.

20. Pensions – IAS19

The IAS19 position as at 31 March 2016 was a net liability as set out in the table below :

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Local Government Pension Scheme	(987,000)	(839,725)
Teachers Unfunded Defined Benefit Scheme	(100,711)	(94,814)
Total Net Liability	**(1,087,711)**	**(934,539)**

Assets have been valued using the market value at 31 December 2015 increased by market index returns for the last three months of the accounting period. Liabilities have been valued using the projected unit method which assesses the future liabilities of the fund discounted to their present value. This work was undertaken by Barnett Waddingham LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, based upon the estimated position at 31 March 2016 provided by the Authority during March 2016. The actual figures for 2015/16 are not considered materially different from the estimates provided.

Local Government Pension Scheme

The Authority recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the Net Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the Authority is required to make against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out in the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services		
- Current service cost	(51,164)	(61,615)
- Past service cost (including curtailments)	(4,420)	(2,068)
- Liabilities (assumed) / extinguished on settlements	12,995	6,564
- Settlement Prices received / (paid)	(5,482)	(2,536)
Other Operating Expenditure		
- Administration Expenses	(239)	(31)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
- Net interest on the defined (liability) / asset	(30,774)	(31,781)
Net Charge to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	**(79,084)**	**(91,467)**
Movement in Reserves		
- Reversal of net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS19	79,084	91,467
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:		
- Employers contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits payable directly to pensioners	44,497	44,889

In addition to the recognised gains and losses included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the following actuarial gains/losses were included within Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Actuarial gains / (losses)	(227,852)	194,552

Assets and liabilities in relation to retirement benefits

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities:

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
At 1 April	**2,050,633**	**2,445,606**
Current service cost	51,164	61,615
Interest cost	88,749	79,703
Change in Financial Assumptions	317,566	(253,816)
Change in Demographic Assumptions	-	-
Experience loss/(gain) on Defined Benefit Obligation	-	1,079
Past service costs/(gain)	4,420	2,068
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	(12,995)	(6,564)
Benefits paid	(64,504)	(64,751)
Contributions by scheme participants	12,916	13,064
Unfunded pension payments	(2,343)	(2,298)
at 31 March	**2,445,606**	**2,275,706**

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme assets:

	2014/15	2015/16
	£000	£000
At 1 April	**1,325,791**	**1,458,606**
Interest on assets	57,975	47,922
Return on assets less interest	88,563	(59,336)
Other actuarial gains/(losses)	-	-
Administration expenses	(239)	(31)
Employer contributions	44,778	44,190
Contributions by scheme participants	12,916	13,064
Estimated benefits paid	(66,847)	(67,049)
Settlement prices received/(paid)	(5,482)	(2,536)
Other Movements*	1,151	1,151
At 31 March	**1,458,606**	**1,435,981**
Opening Net Position	**(724,842)**	**(987,000)**
Closing Net Position	**(987,000)**	**(839,725)**

*Contribution from Nottinghamshire Probation Trust for former employees of the Authority.

The expected return on scheme assets is based on the long-term future expected investment return for each asset class as at the beginning of the period (i.e. as at 1 April 2015 for the year to 31 March 2016). The returns on gilts and other bonds are assumed to be gilts yields and corporate bond yields (with an adjustment to reflect default risk) respectively at the relevant date. The return on equities and property is then assumed to be a margin above gilts yields.

Scheme History

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Present value of liabilities	(1,890.8)	(2,023.3)	(2,050.6)	(2,445.6)	(2,275.7)
Fair value of scheme assets	1,092.6	1,229.9	1,325.8	1,458.6	1,436.0
Surplus/(deficit) in the scheme	(798.2)	(793.4)	(724.8)	(987.0)	(839.7)
Cumulative actuarial gain (loss)	**(402.6)**	**(397.6)**	**(286.4)**	**(514.3)**	**(319.7)**

IAS19 requires the Authority to determine the surplus or deficit of its Pension Fund on an annual basis. In the short-term, changes in the value of investments can lead to a significant variation to the surplus or deficit on the fund which might be expected to show a smoother trend over the longer term. Every three years the Authority reviews its contributions to the fund based upon a detailed actuarial exercise which takes account of existing liabilities and likely investment returns and sets out an approach to meeting 100% of liabilities over a period of time. This takes a longer-term view of the fund position than that required by IAS19 and is expected to be less prone to significant changes in fund value as a result of short-term fluctuations in market values. The Authority does not expect the deficit shown to have a significant impact upon reserves or revenue funding requirements in the short term. The triennial revaluation effective 1 April 2014 showed that the Authority's contributions to the fund would be be 13.2% of pensionable pay in each of the next three financial years, and an additional value of:

	£000
2014/15	12,638
2015/16	12,979
2016/17	13,330

The total contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Authority in the year to 31 March 2017 is £40.5 million.

The actuarial assumptions used to calculate the position in accordance with IAS19 were as follows:

	31 March 2015	31 March 2016
Rate of inflation - RPI Increases	3.2%	3.2%
Rate of inflation - CPI Increases	2.4%	2.3%
Rate of increase in salaries	4.2%	4.1%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.4%	2.3%
Discount rate	3.3%	3.6%
Mortality assumptions:		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:		
Men (years)	22.1	22.1
Women (years)	25.2	25.3
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:		
Men (years)	24.2	24.4
Women (years)	27.6	27.7
Expected return on assets	11.0%	(1.0%)
Proportion of employees opting to take an increased lump sum/reduced pension	50.0%	50.0%

The Authority's estimated asset allocation, which is 36% of the whole fund is as follows:

	31 March 2015		31 March 2016	
	£000	%	£000	%
Assets				
Equities	1,028,231	70	999,737	70
Gilts	45,574	3	44,688	3
Other Bonds	102,943	7	98,214	7
Property	170,238	12	181,378	12
Cash	70,933	5	58,223	4
Inflation-linked pooled fund	40,687	3	40,422	3
Infrastructure			13,319	1
Total	**1,458,606**	**100**	**1,435,981**	**100**

The Authority publishes a Pension Fund Annual Report which is available upon request. A copy is also available on the pension fund website (www.nottspf.org.uk).

Sensitivity analysis

This table shows the assumption change and the impact upon present value of total obligation and projected Service Cost:

	£000	£000	£000
Adjustment to discount rate	+0.1%	0.0%	(0.1%)
Present Value of Total Obligation	2,236,209	2,275,705	2,315,935
Projected Service Cost	54,072	55,297	56,551
Adjustment to long term Salary Increase	+0.1%	0.0%	(0.1%)
Present Value of Total Obligation	2,280,330	2,275,705	2,271,110
Projected Service Cost	55,297	55,297	55,297
Adjustment to pensions Increase and Deferred revaluation	+0.1%	0.0%	(0.1%)
Present Value of Total Obligation	2,311,789	2,275,705	2,240,269
Projected Service Cost	56,556	55,297	54,055
Adjustment to mortality age rating assumption	+1 Year	None	-1 Year
Present Value of Total Obligation	2,345,109	2,275,705	2,208,420
Projected Service Cost	56,708	55,297	53,921

Teachers

Under IAS19, the Teachers added years scheme is classed as an unfunded defined benefit scheme. The Authority recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the Net Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the Authority is required to make against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services		
- Past service (cost) / gain	-	-
- Gains / (losses) on curtailments	-	-
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
- Interest cost	(3,683)	(2,748)
Net Charge to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	**(3,683)**	**(2,748)**

Movement in Reserves	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
- Reversal of net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS19	3,683	2,748
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:		
- Employers contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits payable directly to pensioners	5,988	5,182

In addition to the recognised gains and losses included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the following actuarial gains/losses were included within other comprehensive income and expenditure.

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Actuarial gains / (losses)	(7,965)	3,463

Liabilities in relation to retirement benefits
Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities:

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Deficit at 1 April	**95,051**	**100,711**
Interest cost	3,683	2,748
Actuarial (gains) / losses	7,965	(3,463)
Gain / (loss) on curtailments	-	-
Past service costs / (gain)	-	-
Unfunded pension payments	(5,988)	(5,182)
Deficit at 31 March	**100,711**	**94,814**

Scheme History

	2011/12 £m	2012/13 £m	2013/14 £m	2014/15 £m	2015/16 £m
Present value of liabilities	(76.7)	(84.7)	(95.1)	(100.7)	(94.8)
Fair value of scheme assets	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) in the scheme	**(76.7)**	**(84.7)**	**(95.1)**	**(100.7)**	**(94.8)**

The actuarial assumptions used to calculate the position in accordance with IAS19 were as follows:

	31 March 2015	31 March 2016
Rate of inflation - RPI Increases	2.8%	2.8%
Rate of inflation - CPI Increases	2.0%	1.9%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.0%	1.9%
Discount rate	2.8%	3.0%
Mortality assumptions:		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:		
Men (years)	22.1	22.1
Women (years)	25.2	25.3
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:		
Men (years)	24.2	24.4
Women (years)	27.6	27.7

21. Creditors

Creditors less than one year	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Central government bodies	9,650	8,916
Other local authorities	22,476	17,374
NHS bodies	3,456	3,604
Public corporations and trading funds	475	543
Other entities and individuals	71,755	67,470
Total	**107,812**	**97,907**

22. General Provisions

Where events have happened, which are likely to result in future costs to the Authority, an estimate of the likely impact is made and a provision is set aside. The provisions made are set out below:

Short Term Provisions	2014/15 £000	Movement £000	2015/16 £000
General Insurance Claims prior to 1/4/98	778	(18)	760
General Insurance Claims from 1/4/98	661	55	716
Corporate Redundancy Provision	1,267	(536)	731
NDR provision for backdated appeals	278	189	467
Provisions below £200,000	169	(18)	151
Childrens' Social Care adaptions	302	(267)	35
Total	**3,455**	**(595)**	**2,860**

Long Term Provisions	2014/15 £000	Movement £000	2015/16 £000
General Insurance Claims prior to 1/4/98	6,997	(160)	6,837
General Insurance Claims from 1/4/98	5,954	495	6,449
NDR provision for backdated appeals	1,109	757	1,866
Corporate Redundancy Provision	2,550	(2,550)	-
Total	**16,610**	**(1,458)**	**15,152**

23. Contingent Liabilities

Insurance

In 1992, Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) ceased to trade and now exists solely to discharge its responsibilities under policies that it had previously issued. These responsibilities relate mainly to legal liability claims, which will take many years to materialise and finalise. On 13 November 2012 the board of MMI triggered the previously agreed Scheme of Arrangement and Ernst & Young LLP became responsible for the management of MMI's business, affairs and assets. In February 2013 the proposed levy or claw-back rate was initially set at 15%. On 16 March 2016, MMI wrote to all scheme creditors and proposed that the levy be increased to 25%. This has been agreed by the Scheme Creditors Committee and the balance of 10%

will comprise the second levy to be applied to claims payments made under the Scheme of Arrangement since 30 September 1993. The actuarial review of the insurance liabilities of MMI remains uncertain and Ernst & Young LLP is not able to guarantee that this revised levy percentage will be sufficient for a solvent run-off. It is therefore anticipated that further levies will be made.

Social Care

A group litigation has been lodged against the Authority for negligence in its responsibilities for providing social care. Experience of similar cases in other authorities suggests that it will be three to five years before the case is concluded. An allowance has been set aside within the insurance provision for the possible settlement that the Authority may have to pay. However, in order not to prejudice seriously the privacy of the individuals and the Authority's position in the case, any further information has been withheld from this publication.

24. Specific Revenue Grants

The value of revenue grants included as income within the cost of services is as follows:

	2014/15	2015/16
Service	**£000**	**£000**
Children's and Education Services	364,795	360,963
Environmental Services	53	396
Highways, Roads and Transportation	4,540	1,675
Cultural Services	127	172
Public Health	36,154	39,473
Planning and Development	6,194	3,803
Adult Social Care	4,839	13,163
Corporate Management	340	317
Democratic Representation and Management	53	66
	417,095	**420,028**
Funding Body		
Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	1,955	2,614
Department for Communities and Local Government	4,701	12,207
Department for Education	360,428	353,121
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	108	64
Department of Health	39,045	42,480
Department for Transport	4,256	1,813
Department for Work and Pensions	2,392	286
Home Office	740	1,060
Arts Council England	128	1,168
Other	3,342	5,215
	417,095	**420,028**
Analysis of Revenue Receipts in Advance		
Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	567	-
Department for Communities and Local Government	191	215
Department for Education	1,170	1,125
Department of Health	-	225
Department for Transport	62	187
Arts Council England	29	-
Other	65	130
	2,084	**1,882**

25. General Government Grants Income and Taxation

The Authority set the 2015/16 Council Tax for a Band D property at £1,241.14 (£1,241.14 in 2014/15). This was suitably adjusted for other Bands of property and a precept was issued to the District Councils to recover the relevant amounts. Any variances in the amounts actually collected by the District Councils on behalf of the Authority will be adjusted in the amounts payable next year.

The figure for income from Council Tax includes accruals for the year-end position for the Authority's share of the various District Council Collection Funds. The value of the accrual in 2015/16 increased by £2.5 million (£1.1 million decrease in 2014/15) which is reversed out of the General Fund in the Movement in Reserves Statement and held in the Balance Sheet in the Collection Fund Adjustment Account.

A number of grants are paid to the Authority directly by the Government. The Authority credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Department for Communities and Local Government	25	168
Department for Education	8,084	19,314
Department of Health	733	283
Department for Transport	20,564	21,306
Other Grants	3,879	2,676
Recognised Capital Grants and Contributions	**33,285**	**43,747**

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Revenue Support Grant	122,036	90,334
Local Services Support Grant	734	569
PFI	13,754	13,908
Other	8	-
General Government Grants	**136,532**	**104,811**

The Authority has received a number of grants, contributions and donations that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that, if not fulfilled, will require the monies or property to be returned to the donor. The balances at year-end are as follows:

Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Department for Communities and Local Government	32	32
Department for Education	102	102
Department of Health	366	366
Department for Transport	-	1,840
Other Grants	3,273	4,916
Total	**3,773**	**7,256**

26. Financial Instruments Balance

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

	Long-term		Current	
	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	519,656	548,856	121,593	112,091
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-
Total borrowings	**519,656**	**548,856**	**121,593**	**112,091**
Loans and receivables	8,207	7,670	81,597	80,473
Available for sale financial assets	-	-	-	-
Unquoted equity investment at cost	-	-	-	-
Total investments	**8,207**	**7,670**	**81,597**	**80,473**

The Authority does not hold any financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or available-for-sale financial assets. There have been no reclassifications of financial assets during the accounting period.

The Authority's borrowings include finance leases associated with PFI schemes and borrowings with the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) and with UK and European banks through 'Lender's Option, Borrowers' Option' loans (LOBOs). These are both classed as 'other liabilities' and measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Long-term

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
(a) Long Term Borrowing		
Amounts still owed on loans received from external sources to acquire capital assets such as roads, buildings & equipment.		
Long Term Borrowing for repayment after 1 year	397,757	428,454
(b) Finance Lease Liability		
Amounts still owed on finance leases taken with external sources to acquire capital assets for PFI Schemes and long term finance leases for repayment after 1 year	121,899	120,402
Total Long Term Borrowing at 31 March	**519,656**	**548,856**

Current

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
(c) Borrowing		
Long term borrowing for repayment within 1 year	17,798	18,431
Finance leases and PFI schemes for repayment within 1 year	4,970	5,688
Total Borrowing at 31 March	**22,768**	**24,119**

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
(d) Trade Creditors	98,825	87,972

Financial Assets - Loans & Receivables

Long-term

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
(a) Long-term Investments		
Long term investments with other local authorities and financial institutions	4,519	4,520

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
(b) Long-term Advances		
Car and Bike Loans	267	198
Nottinghamshire Cricket Club	927	860
Hardship Loans	-	27
Academies	413	236
Adult Care Property Debt - Deferred Payment Scheme	2,053	1,811
Funding Circle	28	18
	3,688	**3,150**

Car and Bike Loans

The Authority has made loans for car and bike purchases to 52 employees (2014/15 67 employees) in the Authority who are in posts that require them to drive regularly on the Authority's business. These loans are not subsidised.

Car and Bike Loans Breakdown:

	2014/15	2015/16
	£000	£000
Opening balance	386	267
Advances	76	55
Repayments	(195)	(124)
Closing Balance	**267**	**198**

Car Loans Breakdown:	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
One year or less	112	93
More than one year	155	105
	267	**198**

On 19 September 2007 the Authority approved a loan of £1.23 million for 20 years to Nottinghamshire Cricket Club to help fund the £8.2 million development plans for the Trent Bridge ground. In addition to enhancing the reputation of the Cricket Club and helping it to retain Trent Bridge as a test match venue there are benefits to the economy and wider community benefits. Consequently, the loan was offered at a discounted rate with a capital repayment holiday for the first 5 years. Security has been set by way of a charge against the fixed assets of the Club to safeguard the interests of the Authority. Since the loan was offered at less than the prevailing rate the figure in the Balance Sheet represents the fair value of the loan carried at its amortised cost. The balancing figure appears in the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account.

The Authority has offered short term hardship loans to care providers affected by the move to a new provider of third party management services. The loans are all of low value and will be recovered from the care providers or the original manangement services provider within one year.

The Authority operates an internal school loans scheme to enable schools to purchase assets such as ICT equipment, minibuses, photocopiers or contribute towards capital schemes. Typically these amounts are repaid over a three year period. Interest is charged at the current base rate plus 1% on these loans. When a school converts to academy status any outstanding balance will be reclassified as a loan to an external body and shown as a loan on the Authority's Balance Sheet.

The Authority also provides loans to fund energy efficiency projects, i.e. Lighting, ICT upgrades and energy management systems. These are normally repaid over a five year period. No interest is charged on these loans. Since the loan was offered at less than the prevailing rate the figure in the Balance Sheet represents the the fair value of the loan carried at its amortised cost. The balancing figure appears in the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account.

Adult Care Property Debt under the deferred payment scheme (Section 35 of the Care Act 2014) consists of loans to those with insufficient income and capital, excluding their property, to meet their care home fees. Repayment of such loans is deferred until the residents die or their property is sold.

As part of its Economic Regeneration programme since 2013/14, the Authority has invested through the Funding Circle as a way of supporting direct lending or investment to small and medium sized local businesses. This was a consequence of the reduction in lending to businesses from banks or other mainstream sources of funding following the economic downturn.

Current

(c) Temporary investments	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Temporary investments with other local authorities and financial institutions	20,028	30,039

The Authority manages its cash in line with its approved Treasury Management Policy and in accordance with prevailing statutory requirements. The amount invested at the year end depends on the cash flow position at that date.

Short-term Trade Debtors	2014/15	2015/16
	£000	£000
(d) Trade Debtors (less bad debt provision)	61,569	50,434

Financial Assets - unquoted equity investment at cost

Economic Development: There are equity holdings amounting to £0.12 million (£0.15 million in 2014/15) that have been written off to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account to reflect the high risk of the investment. Consequently, their fair value has been assessed as nil in the Balance Sheet.

The Authority holds a share in the local authority controlled CLASP Consortium (14%) and SCAPE System Building Ltd (17%). The CLASP Consortium was originally set up by a number of local authorities in 1957/58 for the design and delivery of a build system known as CLASP especially for school buildings but its role now is the provision of buildings design services for local authorities. Some members of the consortium are share holders in SCAPE, a limited company set up in 2006/07 to continue with the provision of build design and property consultancy services. The CLASP Consortium no longer undertakes any economic activities following the creation of SCAPE. The Authority is a founder member of the consortium and holds shares in SCAPE Ltd. The Authority does not receive any dividends from its holdings. The value of this holding is small and there are conditions on the shares that prevent them being traded on the open market. Consequently, since the fair value cannot be measured reliably, no value is carried on the Balance Sheet.

Interests in Companies

The Authority has a 50% interest in Futures Advice Skills and Employment Limited (formerly Nottinham and Nottinghamshire Futures Limited). The Company transferred into local authority control from the Learning and Skills Council at 1 April 2008 at no cost and consequently, this is reflected at an immaterial investment cost in the Authority's accounts.

27. Financial Instruments Gains/Losses

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

	2014/15			2015/16		
	Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets	Total	Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Interest expense	(32,907)	-	(32,907)	(34,000)	-	(34,000)
Losses on derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest payable and similar charges	**(32,907)**	**-**	**(32,907)**	**(34,000)**	**-**	**(34,000)**
Interest income	-	430	430	-	680	680
Gains on derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and investment income	**-**	**430**	**430**	**-**	**680**	**680**

The average cost of external borrowing was 4.71% (4.90% in 2014/15).

The interest expense figure includes the cost of administration fees. For most of the transactions entered into by the Authority the transaction costs are negligible. For example, the PWLB charges an administration fee when advancing new loans at the current rate of 35p per £1,000 and LOBO loans taken out through brokers have incurred fees of £24,000 on borrowings of £10 million. Administration fees below 0.5% of the amount borrowed are considered not material and are charged directly to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account.

Following comprehensive local government re-organisation in 1974, the Authority took over assets from other local authorities on which there were repayments of advances still outstanding. These debts are administered by the other authorities and the amounts recharged to the Authority are included in the above figures.

The balance outstanding on these deferred liabilities is as follows:

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Loan taken over from District Councils when the responsibility for services was transferred to the Authority on local government reorganisation in 1974.	1,438	1,234

28. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities carried at amortised cost

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

- 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.

For long term borrowings and investments, fair values have been calculated by reference to relevant interest rates in force as at 31 March 2015 and 2016 as follows:

- for PWLB loans, the relevant PWLB rate in force
- for LOBO loans, the PWLB premature repayment rate applicable to loans in excess of 50 years
- for long term investments, the market rate for a loan of similar value and profile
- for finance leases and Salix loan, the PWLB rate for an annuity commencing on 31 March of equal length to the remaining scheduled length
- for loans and receivables, the PWLB rate for an annuity commencing on 31 March of length equal to the remaining scheduled length of the relevant instrument, plus 1% to recognise risk on loans and receivables.

	2014/15		2015/16	
	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
Financial liabilities	641,249	782,066	660,947	917,441

The fair value is greater than the carrying amount because the Authority's portfolio of loans and finance leases includes a number of fixed rate loans and leases where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date. This commitment to pay interest above current market rates increases the amount that the Authority would have to pay if the lender agreed to early repayment of the loans.

	2014/15		2015/16	
	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
Loans and receivables	89,804	89,991	88,143	88,426

The fair value is different from the carrying amount because the Authority's portfolio of investments included a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate receivable was different from the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date. Where the agreed interest is above current market rates, the Authority would have to accept higher repayment if it negotiated early repayment of the loans; where the interest rate is lower then a lower repayment.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The financial liabilities, loans and receivables have been assessed in reference to the Fair Value Hierarchy as per the requirements of IFRS 13 (see Statement of Accounting Policies for further detail)

	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Fair Value as at 31/3/16 £000
Financial laibilities	-	-	917,441	917,441
Loans and receivables	-	-	88,426	88,426

Valuation techniques used to determine Fair Value

Significant Unobservable Inputs - Level 3

The Fair Value has been measured using the investment method, where expected cashflows are discounted to the present value of the net income steam.

29. Disclosure of nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

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

- credit risk – the risk of failure by a counterparty to meet its contractual obligations under an investment, borrowing, capital, project or partnership financing
- liquidity risk – the risk that cash will not be available when it is needed, thereby causing additional unbudgeted costs with consequent impact on the Authority's business/service objectives.
- market risk – the risk that, through adverse market fluctuations in the value of the principal sums the Authority borrows and invests, its stated treasury management policies are compromised.

The Authority's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. In 2002, the Authority adopted the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management. In accordance with this Code of Practice, the Authority sets an annual Treasury Management Strategy, by March each year. This contains a number of measures to control the key financial instrument risks above including:

- treasury management practices
- prudential indicators for borrowing and investment
- approved counterparties for lending purposes.

The Authority also receives regular reports measuring the performance of the treasury management function. A copy of the Authority's Treasury Management Policy and Strategy is available upon request.

Credit Risk

The following analysis summarises the Authority's potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based on experience of default and uncollectability over the last five financial years, adjusted to reflect current market conditions.

	Amounts at 31/3/16 £000	Historical experience of default	Historical experience adjusted for market conditions at 31/3/16	Estimated maximum exposure to default and uncollecta-bility £000
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	30,039	-	-	-
Customers	24,889	0.20%	0.20%	50

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period and the Authority does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits.

Customers are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The Authority's policy is to set aside a provision for bad debt in order to minimise the effect of default. At the end of 2015/16 the provision for bad and doubtful debt was £6.0 million (£5.6 million in 2014/15).

The Authority does not generally allow credit for customers, such that £9.4 million (£8.7 million in 2014/15) of the £24.9 million (£27.5 million in 2014/15) balance is past its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	£000
Less than three months	3,302
Three to six months	1,080
Six months to one year	1,328
More than one year	3,710
	9,420

Liquidity risk

As the Authority has ready access to borrowings from the Public Works Loans Board, there is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments. Instead, the risk is that a significant proportion of borrowings will mature at a time of unfavourable interest rates. Current borrowings are spread over 70 years with a maximum of any one year's maturity around 7% of the total. However, since the Authority's future borrowing requirement is fairly sizeable in relation to current debt, the prudential indicator for debt maturity has been set with as part of the annual Treasury Management Strategy. The strategy for new loans is to borrow each year close to the lowest rate available and, where economic circumstances make it favourable, early repayment of fixed rate loans will be considered.

In addition, the Authority has a number of finance lease liabilities that relate to PFI and other schemes.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

	2014/15 £000	%	2015/16 £000	%
Maturity date				
Within 1 year	22,768	4.2	24,119	4.2
1 year and up to 2 years	15,229	2.8	13,684	2.4
2 years and up to 5 years	51,599	9.5	57,899	10.1
5 years and up to 10 years	89,656	16.5	90,230	15.7
10 years and up to 15 years	87,032	16.1	88,260	15.4
15 years and up to 20 years	74,149	13.7	67,911	11.9
20 years and up to 25 years	51,121	9.4	50,003	8.7
25 years and over	150,870	27.8	180,869	31.6
	542,424	**100.0**	**572,975**	**100.0**

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Source of Borrowing		
Public Works Loan Board	308,359	337,656
External Bonds and Loans	106,296	106,302
Finance Leases related to PFI and other schemes	126,869	126,090
Salix Loan	900	2,927
	542,424	**572,975**

All trade and other payables are due to be paid in less than one year.

Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Authority is exposed to risk in terms of interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Authority. For instance, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

- borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the borrowings will fall
- investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise
- investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall.

Borrowings are not carried at fair value, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. However, changes in interest receivable on variable rate investments will be posted to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and affect the General Fund Balance pound for pound. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments will be reflected in other comprehensive income and expenditure.

The Authority has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The policy for borrowing rates is to achieve a managed decline in the average rate and to borrow each year close to the lowest rate available. During periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, early repayment of fixed rate loans will be considered to limit exposure to losses. The risk of loss is ameliorated by the fact that a proportion of Government grant payable on financing costs will normally move with prevailing interest rates or the Authority's cost of borrowing and provide compensation for a proportion of any higher costs. The treasury management team has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget. The strategy is used to advise investment and borrowing decisions and also whether new borrowing taken out should be fixed or variable. This allows any adverse changes to be accommodated.

The Authority has no variable rate borrowings and minimal variable rate investments. A 1% change in interest rates would therefore have no material impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. If interest rates had been 1% higher at 31 March 2016, with all other variables held constant, the fair value of fixed rate borrowings would be lower but with no impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Price risk

The Authority does not hold any equity shares that can be measured and consequently is not exposed to losses from movements in the prices of shares.

Foreign exchange risk

The Authority has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and thus has no exposure to movements in exchange rates.

30. Related Parties

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

Central Government

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the Authority – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Authority operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Authority has with other parties (e.g. Council Tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from Government departments are set out in the subjective analysis in Notes 24 and 25 on reporting for resources allocation decisions.

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Authority's financial and operating policies. The total of Members' allowances paid in 2015/16 is shown in Note 46. During 2015/16, there were no works or services commissioned from companies in which Members had an interest (2014/15 - none). Any contracts would have been entered into in full compliance with the Authority's standing orders. Grants totalling £2,204,291 were paid to 17 organisations in which 17 Members had positions on the governing body (2014/15 £3,028,039 to 19 organisations, 18 Members). No grants were made to organisations whose senior management included close members of the families of Members. In all instances, the grants were made with proper consideration of declarations of interest. The relevant Members did not take part in any discussion or decision relating to the grants. Details of all these transactions are recorded in the Register of Members' Interests which is open to public inspection and is also available on the Authority's website at:
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/thecouncil/democracy/councillors/allowances-expenses-conduct-interests/

Senior Employees

In accordance with section 117 of the Local Government Act 1972, Senior Employees must declare their interest in any organisations which have received grant payments. During 2015/16, a grant of £2.1m was paid to Futures Advice, Skills & Employment Ltd (Futures), an organisation in which a senior employee had an interest (£2.1m for 2014/15). This employee is a director of Futures and was temporarily part of the Corporate Leadership Team during 2015/16. this same value is also included in the members grants value noted above. A grant of £65,200 was paid to one organisation in which a senior employee declared an interest.

Other Public Bodies (subject to common control by Central Government)

The Authority has a pooled budget arrangement with Integrated Community Equipment Loan Service (ICELS). The Authority has also entered into a pooled budget arrangement with NHS bodies called the Better Care Fund (BCF). Transactions and balances outstanding are detailed in Note 44.

The Authority is the administering body for the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). Details of the Accounts of the Pension scheme can be found after the notes to the Authority's accounts.

Entities Controlled or Significantly Influenced by the Authority

The Authority has significant influence in the following organisations :

Futures Advice, Skills & Employment Ltd (Futures) - see below
CLASP - See note 26
SCAPE - See note 26

These organisations are deemed to be influenced significantly by the Authority through its representation on the board or ownership of shares. Details of the transactions with Futures Advice, Skills and Employment (Futures) Ltd are provided below. There are no material transactions with the other organisations listed.

Futures Advice, Skills and Employment Ltd (Futures) is a company owned equally between Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire County Council that provides support services to young people in Nottinghamshire. Following an assessment of the materiality of Futures to the Council, Group Accounts have not been prepared for 2015/16. Information related to Futures is provided below. Further details may be found within the accounts of the company which is registered in England under number 4172770.

	Audited 2014/15 £000	Unaudited 2015/16 £000
Revenue	15,800	16,476
Profit / (loss)	(78)	(45)
Total Assets	4,437	4,714
Total Liabilities	(22,847)	(17,532)
Equity and Reserves	(18,409)	(12,818)

Nottinghamshire County Council had the following transactions with Futures:

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Grants given	2,100	2,100
Purchases of works and services	525	613

31. Summary Revenue Accounts of Trading Undertakings

Note		2014/15 Turnover	2014/15 Expend-iture	2014/15 Surplus/ (Deficit)	2015/16 Turnover	2015/16 Expend-iture	2015/16 Surplus/ (Deficit)
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1	**Direct Services** *Cleaning, catering, vehicle maintenance, building and grounds maintenance and highways maintenance to the Authority. Some work is undertaken on behalf of external clients.*	75,256	76,036	(780)	75,151	79,544	(4,393)
	County Supplies *A purchasing and supply service to the Authority and some external public bodies*	9,584	9,566	18	8,830	9,173	(343)
	Clayfields Secure Unit *Specialist children's services to the Youth Justice Board and Local Authorities*	4,085	3,932	153	4,123	4,344	(221)
	Total	88,925	89,534	(609)	88,104	93,061	(4,957)

Note:
1.The Direct Services deficit is a result of the pension costs impact of IAS19 and a living wage increase to employees costs.

32. Movement on Usable Reserves

	2013/14 £000	Transfers Out £000	Transfers In £000	2014/15 £000	Transfers Out £000	Transfers In £000	2015/16 £000
General Fund Balance	29,131	(2,100)	-	27,031	(3,014)	-	24,017
Schools Statutory Reserves	36,308	(2,978)	4,569	37,899	(3,616)	97	34,380
General Insurance Reserve	10,831	(555)	-	10,276	-	1,608	11,884
Capital Receipts and Grants Unapplied Reserve	1,980	(33,717)	33,284	1,547	(54,544)	55,981	2,984
Corporate Reserves							
Earmarked Reserves	3,392	(4,129)	1,810	1,073	(18)	8,610	9,665
Capital Projects Reserve	21,306	(14,856)	4,758	11,208	(1,370)	2,250	12,088
NDR Pool Reserve	202	-	2,186	2,388	(1)	2,925	5,312
East Leake PFI Schools	3,079	(112)	185	3,152	(124)	185	3,213
Bassetlaw PFI Schools	621	(290)	2	333	(29)	-	304
Waste PFI Reserve	28,647	-	409	29,056	(1,387)	104	27,773
Corporate Pay Review Reserve	802	(85)	-	717	(7)	-	710
Surplus Pension Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	302	302
Corporate Redundancy Reserve	10,053	(1,000)	-	9,053	(4,000)	-	5,053
Strategic Development Fund	11,988	(2,934)	901	9,955	(2,303)	-	7,652
Earmarked for Services Reserves							
Trading Activities	2,729	(1,346)	1,877	3,260	(2,567)	2,938	3,631
Departmental Reserves	12,078	(3,572)	8,200	16,706	(6,521)	1,417	11,602
Revenue Grants	15,708	(2,942)	6,085	18,851	(6,548)	5,283	17,586
Section 256 Grants	20,388	(8,479)	3,440	15,349	(2,828)	4,304	16,825
Total Other Earmarked Reserves	**130,993**	**(39,745)**	**29,853**	**121,101**	**(27,703)**	**28,318**	**121,716**
Total Usable Reserves	**209,243**	**(79,095)**	**67,706**	**197,854**	**(88,877)**	**86,004**	**194,981**

General Fund Balance comprises reserves available for use by the Authority as a contingency**.**

Schools Statutory Reserve - See note 34

General Insurance Reserve - See note 33

Capital Receipts and Grants Unapplied Reserve - holds capital grant / capital receipt balances that have been received but not yet utilised.

Corporate Reserves

Earmarked Reserves hold year end underspends where approval has been given to be carried forward and spent in the following year. This reserve also contains reserves previously classifed under earmarked for services but are no longer required for their original purpose.

Capital Projects Reserve comprises contributions from revenue towards future capital schemes.

NDR Pool Reserve holds the Authority's share of the Non Domestic Rates pool surplus. The pool was established 1 April 2013 when the new funding mechanism was introduced with the seven District and Borough Councils. It also holds the Authority's share of growth and renewable energy.

Bassetlaw, East Leake and Waste PFI Reserves are surplus funding amounts set aside during the early years of the PFI contracts. These are contributions from central Government and the Authority will be required in later years to finance the unitary charge.

Corporate Pay Review Reserve - Amounts set aside to fund the costs of implementing single status employment conditions.

Surplus Pension Contributions Reserve - is the surplus amounts charged against services. This overpayment will contribute towards future years deficit payments.

Corporate Redundancy Reserve was established to help meet redundancy costs in excess of the amount already held in contingency for future years.

Strategic Development Fund was approved in the Budget Report to Council 27 February 2014 to facilitate the Authority's commitment to redefine service delivery.

Earmarked for Services Reserves

Trading Services reserves comprise accumulated revenue surpluses plus or minus any transfer between those reserves and the General Fund.

Departmental Reserves are amounts set aside to cover expected events where the accounting criteria for the creation of provisions are not met.

Revenue Grants and Section 256 Grants - Accounting guidelines state that grants without specific conditions that remain unspent at the year-end are transferred into usable reserves.

33. Insurance Reserve and Account

The Authority operates a self-insurance scheme and covers each kind of risk up to set limits which are reviewed annually. External insurers cover risks in excess of the internally insured amounts. The major areas where significant risks are covered externally are Fire, Liability and Motor. The insurance provision covers known liabilities. Amounts are also set aside in the Insurance Reserve to cover possible insurance claims losses that are not yet known about.

The total of the Insurance Provision and Reserve as at 31 March 1998 has been ring-fenced for liabilities arising up to that date. The balance and the liabilities are being shared by the County and City Councils in the proportion of 23.55 % City and 76.45% County.

The amount set aside in the Insurance Provision is detailed in Note 22. The Insurance Reserve is shown below:

General Insurance Reserve	**Note**	**2014/15 £000**	**2015/16 £000**
General Insurance Reserve		**10,276**	**11,884**

Insurance Account		**2014/15 £000**	**2015/16 £000**
Premiums paid		1,654	1,656
Claims made		4,041	3,013
Contribution (from)/to Provision		2,628	2,510
Miscellaneous charges		-	24
		8,323	7,203
Less charges to Departments	1	(6,637)	(6,580)
Future Liabilities of Nottm City Council		-	(2,373)
Total Expenditure		**1,686**	**(1,750)**
External Premiums		(30)	-
Interest on ringfenced fund at 31 March 1998		(110)	-
Contribution to Closed Fund from City and County Councils		(1,062)	-
Total Income		**(1,202)**	**-**
Net (surplus)/deficit		**484**	**(1,750)**

Note 1. Classed as expenditure to avoid double counting in the net cost of services.

34. Schools Statutory Reserve

Surplus and deficit balances relating to schools must be carried forward from one financial year to the next in accordance with the requirements of Section 48 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998. The Schools Statutory Reserve is committed to be spent on schools and is not available to the Authority for general use.

During 2015/16 the overall reserve has reduced by £3.5 million to £34.4 million. Within the total reserve school accumulated balances decreased by £0.3 million to £24.0 million; of this, £2.3 million is to fund capital schemes.

The reserve also includes £11.3 million relating to the non-ISB (Individual Schools Budget) element of the Schools Budget.

Part of the reserve is used to finance a school loan scheme, whereby schools are advanced funding for major capital items and then repay this over a three year period.

School Balances	**2014/15**	**Movement in year**	**2015/16**
	£000	**£000**	**£000**
Balances held by schools	24,328	(333)	23,995
Non ISB Balances	14,565	(3,283)	11,282
School Loan Scheme	(994)	97	(897)
School Statutory Reserve Total	**37,899**	**(3,519)**	**34,380**

35. Unusable Reserves

	2014/15	**2015/16**
	£000	**£000**
Revaluation Reserve	110,387	167,531
Capital Adjustment Account	384,584	398,757
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(107)	(88)
IAS 19 Pensions Reserve	(1,087,711)	(934,539)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	2,725	5,262
Deferred Capital Receipts	-	1,755
Employee Benefits Account	(13,356)	(14,285)
Total Unusable Reserves	**(603,478)**	**(375,607)**

Revaluation Reserve

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

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

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

	2014/15	**2015/16**
	£000	**£000**
Balance at 1 April	**104,210**	**110,387**
Upward revaluation of assets	29,366	65,962
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(10,285)	(4,446)
Surplus/(deficit) on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	19,081	61,516
Difference between fair value depreciation and historic cost depreciation	(1,697)	(1,775)
Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	(11,207)	(2,597)
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	(12,904)	(4,372)
Balance at 31 March	**110,387**	**167,531**

Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historic cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Authority as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement. The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Authority. The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains. The Movement in Reserves Statement provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Balance at 1 April	**367,455**	**384,584**
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
Charges for depreciation on non-current assets	(38,119)	(38,860)
Revaluation and Impairments on PPE	(7,869)	3,138
Amortisation of intangible assets	(2,688)	(3,239)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(16,875)	(21,407)
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/(loss) on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(28,716)	(16,075)
	(94,267)	(76,443)
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	12,904	4,372
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year.	(81,363)	(72,071)
Capital financing applied in the year:		
Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	46,076	52,843
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund	24,672	24,411
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund	27,259	5,989
	98,007	**83,243**
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,205	3,364
Movement in the fair value of Non Current Assets Held for Sale credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(720)	(363)
Balance at 31 March	**384,584**	**398,757**

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments.

	2014/15	2015/16
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	**(113)**	**(107)**
Premiums incurred in the year and charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(16)	-
Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements	22	19
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	6	19
Balance at 31 March	**(107)**	**(88)**

IAS19 Pensions Reserve

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

	2014/15	2015/16
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	**(819,893)**	**(1,087,711)**
Actuarial gains / (losses) on pensions assets and liabilities	(235,817)	198,015
Other gains / (losses)	1,432	(698)
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provisions of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(82,767)	(94,215)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	49,334	50,070
Balance at 31 March	**(1,087,711)**	**(934,539)**

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of Council Tax income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from Council Tax payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund. Since 2013/14 the NDR changes required a similar account to be held for Non Domestic Rates.

	2014/15	2015/16
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	**3,105**	**2,725**
Amount by which Council Tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(1,098)	2,463
Amount by which NDR income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	718	74
Balance at 31 March	**2,725**	**5,262**

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

The Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve is an unusable reserve that holds the value of capital receipts that the Authority has recognised as disposal income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but where the consideration is to be paid in future years.

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Balance at 1 April	**1,000**	-
Movement in Deferred Capital Receipts held	(1,000)	1,755
Balance at 31 March	**-**	**1,755**

Employee Benefits Account

The Employee Benefits Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Balance at 1 April	**(12,754)**	**(13,356)**
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	12,754	13,356
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(13,356)	(14,285)
Amount by which the officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accrual basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(602)	(929)
Balance at 31 March	**(13,356)**	**(14,285)**

36. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Authority monitors cash balances on a daily basis to make maximum use of the funds available and invests any surplus cash identified. The bank account balance at 31 March will consist of an overdraft with the Authority's main bank, amounts held in call accounts or money market funds and school deposits either with the Authority's main bank or held with other banks.

The analysis of cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	2014/15 £000	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000	2015/16 £000
Amounts held in call accounts and money market funds		45,717		67,683
Main overdraft		(46,306)		(41,645)
School bank accounts:				
Main Authority accounts	30,585		30,256	
Other bank accounts	10,176	40,761	9,624	39,880
		40,172		**65,918**

37. Cash Flow Statement - Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Interest received	(71)	(656)
Interest paid	32,170	33,755

38. Cash Flow Statement - Investing Activities

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible Assets	85,607	65,289
Purchase of short and long-term investments	74,008	110,001
Other payments for investing activities	966	72
Proceeds from the sale of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible Assets	(3,049)	(7,683)
Capital Grants and contributions received	(33,056)	(47,231)
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	(59,000)	(100,000)
Net other receipts from investing activities	(290)	(630)
Net cash flows from investing activities	**65,186**	**19,818**

39. Cash Flow Statement - Financing Activities

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Cash receipts of short and long-term borrowing	(90,816)	(42,694)
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI contracts	293	3,780
Repayments of short and long-term borrowing	34,231	11,813
Net cash flows from financing activities	**(56,292)**	**(27,101)**

40. Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

Regulations require local authorities to set aside money to provide for redemption of outstanding debt. This amount is offset against the level of depreciation already charged to the Authority's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to ensure that depreciation charges do not increase the net expenditure of the Authority. The MRP Policy agreed by the Authority on 26 February 2015 requires that:

- MRP for capital expenditure financed by borrowing prior to 1 April 2007 continues to be based on the previous regulatory method and the Authority continues to set aside 4% of outstanding debt
- MRP for capital expenditure financed by borrowing after 1 April 2007 is made on the basis of equal annual instalments over the estimated lives of assets
- For "on Balance Sheet" PFI contracts, the MRP requirement is regarded as met by a charge equal to the element of the unitary charge applied to write down the liability
- For finance leases, the MRP requirement is regarded as met by a charge equal to the element of the rent that goes to write down the liability.

The amount required under the MRP regulations for 2015/16 is £24.4 million (£24.7 million for 2014/15) of which £5.2 million (£4.1 million for 2014/15) relates to repayments of the PFI and finance lease liabilities. The amount of depreciation and amortisation charged was £42.1 million (£40.8 million for 2014/15).

41. Audit Fees

The Authority has been advised of the following fees payable to KPMG (UK) LLP. All fees have been included in the accounts for the period to which they relate except grant claims. The fees included for grant claims are an estimate of the cost of the certification of grant claims and returns relating to 2015/16 which will be paid to KPMG (UK) LLP in 2016/17.

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
External Audit Fees	135	98
Grant Claims/Other Services	3	7
	138	**105**

42. Employee Remuneration

The table below shows the number of staff employed by the Authority whose remuneration, taxable expenses and severance (if applicable) amounted to £50,000 or more in the financial year. The table includes the senior staff separately identified in the subsequent tables.

Pay Band		Number of Staff					
		2014/15			2015/16		
		Exc Redundancy		Inc Redundancy	Exc Redundancy		Inc Redundancy
		Schools	Non Schools	Total	Schools	Non Schools	Total
£185,000	£189,999	-	1	1	-	-	-
£180,000	£184,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
£175,000	£179,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
£170,000	£174,999	-	-	-	-	1	1
£165,000	£169,999	-	1	1	-	-	-
£160,000	£164,999	-	-	-	-	1	1
£155,000	£159,999	-	-	-	-	1	1
£150,000	£154,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
£145,000	£149,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
£140,000	£144,999	-	1	1	-	-	-
£135,000	£139,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
£130,000	£134,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
£125,000	£129,999	1	2	3	-	2	2
£120,000	£124,999	-	3	3	-	2	2
£115,000	£119,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
£110,000	£114,999	-	-	-	-	2	3
£105,000	£109,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
£100,000	£104,999	-	1	1	-	-	1
£95,000	£99,999	-	1	2	1	-	1
£90,000	£94,999	2	1	4	1	-	1
£85,000	£89,999	4	7	12	4	6	10
£80,000	£84,999	4	3	8	1	5	7
£75,000	£79,999	2	-	3	3	-	3
£70,000	£74,999	8	3	12	8	3	11
£65,000	£69,999	27	6	33	23	10	37
£60,000	£64,999	49	19	69	50	18	71
£55,000	£59,999	90	18	109	89	20	111
£50,000	£54,999	87	42	134	93	45	142
		274	**109**	**396**	**273**	**116**	**405**

The tables below show the remuneration of the Authority's Senior Employees as defined by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015.

2015/16

Post Holder information (Post title and name (where applicable))	Note	Salary (including fees & allowances) £	Expenses £	Compen-sation for Loss of Office £	Employer Pension contri-butions* £	Total Remun-eration £
Chief Executive	3	3,074	169	14,626	-	17,869
Chief Executive - A May	3	169,499	2,175		33,137	204,810
Corporate Director of CFCS	8	68,578	429	-	13,407	82,414
Corporate Director of ASCH & PP (and Deputy Chief Executive)	7	126,297	102	-	24,689	151,088
Corporate Director of Place		121,371	463	-	-	121,834
Corporate Director of Resources	1	121,371	927	-	23,728	146,026
Director of Public Health - Dr C Kenny	4	159,031	-	-	20,925	179,956
Service Director (Finance, Procurement & Improvement)	2	82,063	300	-	16,043	98,406
Deputy Director of Public Health - Dr J Tomlinson	5	163,921	562	-	-	164,482
Deputy Director of CFCS	6	103,521	553	-	20,238	124,312

*Pension Contributions are estimated at 19.55% to account for the pensions deficit (see note 19).

A revised senior level organisational structure was implemented on 1 September 2015 – post titles quoted reflect the current departmental structure arising.

1. The post of Corporate Director of Resources has the statutory responsibility of Monitoring Officer.
2. The post of Service Director (Finance, Procurement and Improvement) has the statutory responsibility of S151 Officer.
3. Retiring Chief Executive was replaced with effect from 7 April 2015 by the former Corporate Director of CFCS There was payment in lieu of notice due to the timing of the appointment. The Chief Executive's annualised salary is £170,000. The former Corporate Director of CFCS annualised salary was £134,908.
4. This senior employee is named as their salary and allowances are over £150,000 in accordance with The Code.
5. This senior employee is named as their salary and allowances are over £150,000 in accordance with The Code. One of the allowances the officer receives is a National Clinical Excellence Award of £35,602 which was amended to an award of £23,656 on 1 October 2015 and is paid for by Public Health England.
6. From 19 Jan 2015 an officer was in receipt of an allowance for acting as Deputy Director of CFCS. This arrangement ceased on appointment of a new director of CFCS who took up the post on 28 September 2015. Their annualised salary (and allowance of £13,721 pa) is £102,500.
7. Post of Corporate Director ASCH&PP is also the Deputy Chief Executive.
8. A new Corporate Director CFCS commenced on 28 September 2015. Their annualised salary is £134,908.

2014/15

Post Holder information (Post title and name (where applicable))	Note	(including fees & allowances) £	Expense Allowances £	sation for Loss of Office £	Pension contri-butions £	Total Remun-eration £
Chief Executive - M Burrows		184,410	1,999	-	-	186,409
Corporate Director of CFCS		139,908	918	-	26,862	167,688
Corporate Director of ASCH & PP		121,371	111	-	23,303	144,785
Corporate Director of Env & Resources		121,371	484	-	7,768	129,623
Corporate Director of PPCS	1	121,371	693	-	23,303	145,367
Direct of Public Health	4	129,577			16,066	145,643
Service Director (Finance & Procurement)	2	41,654	92	-	7,613	49,359
Service Director (Finance & Procurement	3	69,933	387	-	13,427	83,747
Deputy Director of Public Health - Dr J Tomlinson	5	168,199	973	-	(50)	169,122
Service Director of Personal Care and Support (Younger Adults)	6	101,206	438	-	19,432	121,076
Deputy Director of CFCS	7	90,240	923	-	17,326	108,489

*Pension Contributions are estimated at 19.2% to account for the pensions deficit (see note 19).

1. The post of Corporate Director of PPCS has the statutory responsibility of Monitoring Officer.
2. The post of Service Director (Finance & Procurement) has the statutory responsibility of S151 Officer. The original post holder left 15 September 2014. Their annualised salary is £87,038.
3. The post of Service Director (Finance & Procurement) has the statutory responsibility of S151 Officer. The incumbent started in this role 15 September 2014. Their annualised Salary is £79,867.
4. The post of Director of Public Health is employed by NCC but 40% is recharged to Nottingham City Council under a formalised Joint Arrangement under Section 113 of Local Government Act 1972. The above table shows the full remuneration.
5. This senior employee is named as their salary and allowances are over £150,000, in accordance with the Code. With effect from 1 October 2013 20% of basic salary and on-costs are recovered from Public Health England of £25,377. One of the allowances the officer receives is a National Clinical Excellence Award of £35,602.
6. In 2013 the Corporate Director ASCH & PP was elected as the Vice President, and then President, of the Association of Directors of Adult Social Services (ADASS) until 31 March 2015. From 11 November 2013 a Deputy Director was appointed and represents ASCH &PP at the Corporate Leadership Team.
7. From 19 Jan 2015 an officer has been in receipt of an allowance for acting as Deputy Director of CFCS. Their annualised salary (including allowance) is £102,500.

The table below includes all exits from the Authority, including school based staff, and takes into account the cost of pension contributions that would have been paid had a retiring employee not left the Authority early. It may therefore differ from other published information.

Payment Ranges	Number of Compulsory Redundancies		Number of Other Departures Agreed		Total Number of Exit Packages		Total Cost of Exit Packages £	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
£0 - £20,000	120	72	196	53	316	125	2,290,261	837,286
£20,001 - £40,000	20	8	61	36	81	44	2,354,829	1,291,430
£40,001 - £60,000	5	4	16	3	21	7	960,151	308,924
£60,001 - £80,000	2	1	2	1	4	2	254,103	121,579
£80,001 - £100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£100,001 - £150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	147	**85**	**275**	**93**	**422**	**178**	**5,859,344**	**2,559,219**

43. Deployment of Dedicated Schools Grant

The Authority's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant monies provided by the Department for Education, the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). An element of DSG is recouped by the Department to fund Academy schools in the Authority's area. The DSG is ringfenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance (England) Regulations 2015. The schools budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an Authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget, which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school.

Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2015/16 are as follows:

Schools Budget Funded by Dedicated Schools Grant

	Central Expenditure £000	Individual Schools Budget (ISB) £000	Total £000
Final DSG for 2015/16 before Academy			532,108
Academy figure recouped for 2016/17			(220,111)
Total DSG after Academy recoupment for			311,997
Brought Forward 2014/15			15,006
Carry Forward to 2016/17 agreed in advance			-
Agreed initial budgeted distribution for	**58,071**	**268,932**	**327,003**

	Central Expenditure £000	Individual Schools Budget (ISB) £000	Total £000
In year adjustments	(12,011)	12,393	382
Final budgeted distribution for 2015/16	46,060	281,325	327,385
Actual central expenditure	(34,778)	-	(34,778)
Actual ISB deployed to schools	-	(281,325)	(281,325)
Plus Local Authority contribution for 2015/16	-	-	-
Carried forward to 2016/17	**11,282**	**-**	**11,282**

44. Pooled Budgets

Under Section 31 of the Health Act 1999, Nottinghamshire County Council has entered into the following Pooled Budget Arrangements with the partners set out below. The County Council is the host authority for the pooled budget and has responsibility for it's financial management. The details are set out below:

Integrated Community Equipment Loan Service (ICELS) - Nottinghamshire
Nottinghamshire County Council (Host)
Nottingham City Council
Nottingham City CCG
Nottinghamshire County CCG's
Bassetlaw CCG

Pooled Budgets Memo Account	**2014/15 £000**	**2015/16 £000**
Net (surplus) / deficit brought forward	**(145)**	**(96)**
Funding provided to the pooled budget:		
Nottinghamshire County Council ASCH&PP	(2,110)	(1,966)
Nottinghamshire County Council CYP	(267)	(283)
Nottingham City Council ASCH	(1,201)	(1,309)
Bassetlaw CCG	(362)	(419)
Nottinghamshire County CCG's	(2,400)	(1,288)
Nottingham City CCG	(1,189)	(2,655)
Continuing Healthcare Specialist Equipment	(187)	(233)
Other	(401)	2
Total Funding	**(8,117)**	**(8,151)**

Expenditure met from the pooled budget:	**2014/15 £000**	**2015/16 £000**
Partnership Management and Administration Costs	366	536
Contract Management Fee	1,191	1,410
Continuing Healthcare Specialist Equipment	235	250
Equipment	5,451	5,516
Minor Adaptations	846	419
Weekend Working Project	76	-
Direct Payments	1	6
Total Expenditure	**8,166**	**8,137**
Net (surplus) / deficit carried forward	**(96)**	**(110)**

The combined ICELS Contract commenced on 1 April 2011 for a period of 3 years. The option to extend for up to 2 years was agreed and this ended 31 March 2016. A new contract will begin on 1 April 2016 for a period of 5 years, with the option to extend for a further 2 years.

Better Care Fund

The Better Care Fund was announced by the Government in the June 2013 spending round, to ensure a transformation in integrated health and social care. In 2015/16 an additional £1.1bn was transferred from NHS England Area Teams for former Section 256 Schemes to Clinical Commissioning Groups to create the total fund of £3.8bn. In 2015/16, the Nottinghamshire Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG) received an additional £16.2m allocation and put £52.7m towards the creation of a Better Care Fund Pooled Budget in Nottinghamshire of £57.8m. Assessment of the operation of the BCF pooled fund identified that it does not constitute a joint arrangement and therefore requirements of IFRS11 are not met.

Pooled Budgets Memo Account	**2015/16 £000**
Net (surplus) / deficit brought forward	**-**
Funding provided to the pooled budget:	
Nottinghamshire County Council ASCH&PP	(5,168)
Bassetlaw CCG	(7,532)
Mansfield & Ashfield CCG	(14,274)
Newark & Sherwood CCG	(8,769)
Nottingham North and East CCG	(9,115)
Nottingham West CCG	(6,180)
Rushcliffe CCG	(6,780)
Total Funding	**(57,818)**

Expenditure met from the pooled budget:	**2015/16 £000**
Nottinghamshire County Council ASCH&PP	23,697
Bassetlaw CCG	4,736
Mansfield & Ashfield CCG	9,552
Newark & Sherwood CCG	5,973
Nottingham North and East CCG	5,059
Nottingham West CCG	3,249
Rushcliffe CCG	3,880
Total Expenditure	**56,146**
Net (surplus) / deficit carried forward	**(1,672)**

45. Termination Benefits

The Authority terminated the contracts of a number of employees in 2015/16, with a net value of £-0.5 million (£2.2 million in 2014/15). These figures include accounting entries required by The Code. The negative value is due to an overprovison in the previous year.

46. Members Allowances

The Authority makes payments to Councillors for work undertaken in the course of their duties. The cost during the financial year was £1,443,060 (£1,441,432 in 2014/15). In addition to this, Members were reimbursed a total of £71,460 (£60,325 in 2014/15) for expenses incurred on Authority business.

47. Income from bodies under the Local Authority (Goods and Services) Act 1970

The Authority is empowered by this Act to provide goods and services to other public bodies. The Authority provided the following:

	2014/15		2015/16	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income
Administration and Professional Services				
NHS Trusts	58,205	58,205	97,949	97,949
Other Authorities	7,227	7,227	6,445	6,445
Schools and Colleges	32	32	147	147
Maintenance works				
Other Authorities	174	174	149	149
Schools and Colleges	92	92	25	25
	65,730	**65,730**	**104,715**	**104,715**

48. Section 137 of the Local Government Act 1972

Local authorities are empowered by Section 137 of the Local Government Act 1972, as amended, to make contributions to certain charitable funds, not for profit bodies providing a public service and mayoral appeals. During 2015/16 these powers were not used.

49. Publicity Work

Local authorities are required to disclose their expenditure on publicity. The definition of publicity includes a number of routine items of expenditure. The Authority's expenditure is summarised below:

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Advertising for staff	455	554
Other advertising, including education courses	656	910
Public Relations - salaries and running costs	975	1,070
Other publicity expenditure	63	156
	2,149	**2,690**
As a percentage of gross expenditure (cost of services)	0.20%	0.24%

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL PENSION FUND

Introduction

Nottinghamshire County Council is the Administering Authority for the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) within Nottinghamshire. The LGPS is a statutory scheme administered by individual pension funds. The benefits within the scheme are determined by regulation and are guaranteed by statute. The pension fund exists to help defray the cost of paying the pension benefits. Members make contributions to the Fund as specified in the regulations and employers make contributions as determined by the Fund's actuary as part of the triennial valuation of the Fund. All new employees are brought into the scheme automatically, unless a positive election not to participate is received from the employee.

The Authority administers the pension fund for over 300 participating employers and over 120,000 members. The employers include the County Council, the City Council, District Councils and organisations which used to be part of local government (such as Nottingham Trent University, Colleges, Police civilian staff and Academies). They also include organisations which satisfy the conditions to participate in the LGPS and have been admitted to the Fund by the Authority. In general, these organisations are non-profit making, or are undertaking a service which was, or could be, carried out by a local authority.

The operation of the Fund is set out in a number of published policy statements. Under the Governance Compliance Statement, the functions as administering authority of the Fund are delegated to the Nottinghamshire Pension Fund Committee supported by two advisory sub-committees.

The Funding Strategy Statement sets out the aims and purpose of the Fund and details the responsibilities of the administering authority as regards funding the scheme.

The Statement of Investment Principles sets out more detailed responsibilities relating to the overall investment strategy of the Fund including the proposed asset allocation, restrictions on investment types, the type of investment management used and performance monitoring. It also states the Fund's approach to responsible investment and corporate governance issues.

The Communications Strategy Statement details the overall strategy for involving stakeholders in the Fund. A key part of this strategy is a dedicated Fund website (available at www.nottspf.org.uk).

A separate annual report for the Fund is also produced and this, along with previous years' reports, will be accessible via the the pension fund website. The annual report includes the accounts and the published policies as well as information on the performance of the fund.

The accounts of the fund are set out over the following pages. The CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16 requires:

- a fund account showing the changes in net assets available for benefits
- a net assets statement showing the assets available at the year end to meet benefits
- supporting notes.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL PENSION FUND

FUND ACCOUNT

	Notes	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Contributions	4		
Employer contributions		(130,112)	(131,873)
Member contributions		(42,714)	(43,243)
		(172,826)	**(175,116)**
Transfers in from other pension funds		(6,124)	(4,940)
Benefits	5		
Pensions		137,495	141,963
Commutation of pensions and lump sum retirement benefits		25,991	26,567
Lump sum death benefits		3,324	3,860
		166,810	**172,390**
Payments to and on account of leavers		87,072	6,519
Administration expenses	6	1,764	1,221
Net (additions)/withdrawals from dealings with members		**76,696**	**74**
Oversight and governance expenses	7	**572**	**584**
Investment Income	8	(110,790)	(112,363)
Profits & losses on disposal of investments & changes in value		(316,474)	119,007
Taxes on income		703	638
Investment management expenses	9	3,838	3,990
Net Returns on Investments		**(422,723)**	**11,272**
Net (increase)/decrease in net assets available for benefits during the year		**(345,455)**	**11,930**
Opening net assets of the Fund		3,733,145	4,078,600
Net assets available to fund benefits		**4,078,600**	**4,066,670**

Payments to and on account of leavers in 2014/15 includes an amount of £76.0 million in respect of the transfer out of liabilities relating to the Nottinghamshire Probation Trust as part of the transfer of services to the National Probation Service. Excluding this bulk transfer, the net withdrawal from dealings with members was £0.7 million.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL PENSION FUND

NET ASSETS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED

	Notes	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Investment Assets	10 & 14		
Fixed Interest Securities		412,853	421,376
Equities		1,983,371	1,885,900
Pooled Investment Vehicles		1,199,849	1,194,736
Property		321,700	343,314
Forward Foreign Exchange		-	168
Cash deposits		131,916	193,339
Other Investment Balances	12	21,568	23,802
Investment liabilities	12	(4,571)	(7,739)
		4,066,686	**4,054,896**
Current assets	13	14,198	13,198
Current liabilities	13	(2,284)	(1,424)
		11,914	**11,774**
Net assets of the fund available to pay benefits at the year end		**4,078,600**	**4,066,670**

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits, as required by the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16*, is shown at note 2c.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1. Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Preparation

The Pension Fund accounts have been prepared in accordance with the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16* (the Code). On issues where there is no clear guidance in the Code, reference has been made under the hierarchy of standards to *Financial Reports of Pension Schemes: a Statement of Recommended Practice 2015* (the Pensions SORP) or to individual International Acccounting Standards (IAS). Disclosures in the Pension Fund accounts have been limited to those required by the Code.

(b) Debtors and Creditors

The accruals concept is applied to these accounts in compliance with the Code.

(c) Investments

Pension fund investments are carried at fair value in accordance with the Code. Fair value is defined as 'the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's-length transaction'. Where an active market exists, the quoted market price is used. Where there is no active market, fair value is established by using valuation techniques.

Specific details on the valuation methods for particular classess of assets are listed below:

- Equities traded through a stock exchange are valued at the latest quoted price. Where more than one price is quoted the 'bid' price is used.

- Unit Trusts and managed funds are valued at the closing single price or the bid price where applicable. These reflect the market value of the underlying investments.

- Unquoted securities and pooled private equity investments are valued at fair value by the fund managers at the year end in accordance with industry accepted guidelines.

- The market value of fixed interest investments is based on the 'clean price', i.e. excludes income accrued at 31 March but not yet due for payment.

- Property investments are stated at open market value based on a quarterly independent valuation at the Net Assets Statement date.

Transaction costs arising on all investment purchases and sales are charged to the Fund Account within ‘Profits & losses on disposal of investments & changes in value’ by adding to purchase costs and netting against sale proceeds, as appropriate, for all investment types. This achieves consistency between asset classes and ensures all transaction costs are charged to the Fund Account. It also ensures that the financial statements faithfully represent the economic substance of the transactions. The economic substance of purchases and sales of all asset types is to generate returns for the Fund to help mitigate the cost to employers of providing pensions. Transaction costs are ancillary to this purpose.

The change in fair value of investments during the year comprises all increases and decreases in the market value of investments held at any time during the year, including profits and losses realised on sales of investments and unrealised changes in market value.

Forward foreign exchange contracts are "over the counter contracts" under which two parties agree to exchange two currencies on a specified future date at an agreed rate of exchange. These are used to manage the economic exposure to bond markets and hedge against foreign currency movements. These contracts are included at fair value by determining the gain or loss that would arise from closing out the contract at the Net Assets Statement date by entering into an equal and opposite contract at that date. The movements on these contracts during the year are shown in the reconciliation of opening and closing balances of investments at note 10(b).

(d) Investments Income
Income is accounted for on an accruals basis for the following:

- interest on cash deposits and fixed interest securities is accrued on a daily basis
- dividends from equities are accrued when the stock is quoted ex-dividend
- rents from property are accrued in accordance with the terms of the lease.

(e) Taxes on Income
UK equity dividends are quoted and accounted for at the net rate. The tax credit, which the Fund is unable to recover, is not recognised (in accordance with the Pensions SORP). Overseas equity dividends are accounted for gross of withholding tax, where this is deducted at source. Partial reclaims of withholding tax, where allowed, are adjusted at the year end by outstanding claims.

(f) Foreign Currencies
Where forward exchange contracts are in place in respect of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies, the contract rate is used. Other assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are expressed in sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the year-end. Income from overseas investments is translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Surpluses and deficits arising on conversion or translation are dealt with as part of the change in market value of investments.

(g) Contributions
Normal contributions, both from the members and from employers, are accounted for in the payroll month to which they relate at rates as specified in the rates and adjustments certificate. Additional contributions from employers are accounted for on an accruals basis.

(h) Benefits Payable
Under the rules of the Scheme, members can receive a lump sum retirement grant in addition to their annual pension. Lump sum retirement grants are accounted for from the date of retirement. Where a member can choose whether to take a greater retirement grant in return for a reduced pension these lump sums are accounted for on an accruals basis from the date the option is exercised. Other benefits are accounted for on the date the member leaves the Scheme or on death.

(i) Transfers to and from Other Schemes
Transfer values represent the capital sums either receivable (in respect of members from other pension schemes of previous employers) or payable (to the pension schemes of new employers for members who have left the Scheme). They take account of transfers where the trustees (or administering authority) of the receiving scheme have agreed to accept the liabilities in respect of the transferring members before the year end, and where the amount of the transfer can be determined with reasonable certainty.

(j) Other Expenses
Management expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. Expenses are recognised net of any recoverable VAT. Nottinghamshire County Council charges the Fund with the costs it incurs in administering the scheme and the Fund. Fees and charges within pooled investment vehicles have the effect of reducing the fair value of those investments. These embedded costs are disclosed at note 9.

2. Operation of the fund

(a) Contributions and Solvency

With effect from 1 April 2008 The Local Government Pension Scheme (Benefits, Membership and Contributions) Regulations 2007 were introduced. The principal changes from the 1997 regulations 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 no automatic lump sum. Under the 2008 scheme, employees were required to make percentage contributions by deduction from earnings at a rate between 5.5% and 7.5% depending on salary.

From 1 April 2014 the new Local Government Pension Scheme was introduced for service accruing after that date. This is a career average revalued earnings (CARE) scheme with an accrual rate of 1/49th of pensionable pay and a retirement age linked to the state retirement age. Employee contribution rates in the new scheme range from 5.5% to 12.5% depending on salary.

Employers are required to make such balancing contributions, determined by the Actuary, as will maintain the fund in a state of solvency, having regard to existing and prospective liabilities.

(b) Actuarial Valuations

As required by the Regulations an Actuarial Valuation of the Fund was carried out as at 31 March 2013. The market value of the Fund's assets at the valuation date was £3,470 million. The Actuary has estimated that the value of the Fund was sufficient to meet 85% of its expected future liabilities in respect of service completed to 31 March 2013. The certified contribution rates are expected to improve this to 100% within a period of 20 years. The full actuarial valuation report is available on the Fund's website at www.nottspf.org.uk.

The Actuarial Valuation was carried out using the projected unit method and the assumptions used within the valuation are shown below.

	31 March 2013 **% pa**
Expected investment returns:	
Equities	6.7
Gilts	3.3
Property	5.8
Discount Rate	6.0
Retail price inflation (RPI)	3.5
Consumer price inflation (CPI)	2.7
Long term pay increases	4.5
Pension Increases	3.5

The 2013 valuation produced an average employer contribution rate of 18.8%. Employer contributions were certified by the actuaries for the years 2014/15 to 2016/17. For the majority of employers, the rate for future service accrual was certified as a percentage of salary with an additional cash amount specified for deficit recovery. The following list shows the contributions payable by the main employers:

Certified employer contributions		**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**
Nottinghamshire County Council		13.2%	13.2%	13.2%
	Plus:	£12,638,000	£12,979,000	£13,330,000
Nottingham City Council		12.5%	12.5%	12.5%
	Plus:	£8,031,000	£8,880,000	£9,356,000
Ashfield District Council		12.3%	12.3%	12.3%
	Plus:	£1,021,000	£1,144,000	£1,272,000
Bassetlaw District Council		13.5%	13.5%	13.5%
	Plus:	£1,890,000	£2,027,000	£2,127,000
Broxtowe Borough Council		13.2%	13.2%	13.2%
	Plus:	£716,000	£735,000	£755,000
Gedling Borough Council		12.3%	12.3%	12.3%
	Plus:	£555,000	£569,000	£585,000
Mansfield District Council		13.9%	13.9%	13.9%
	Plus:	£1,075,000	£1,250,000	£1,433,000
Newark and Sherwood District Council		12.5%	12.5%	12.5%
	Plus:	£946,000	£1,065,000	£1,189,000
Rushcliffe Borough Council		13.0%	13.0%	13.0%
	Plus:	£478,000	£556,000	£638,000

(c) Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits has been calculated by the Fund's actuaries in accordance with IAS 19. To do this, the actuaries rolled forward the value of the Employers' liabilities calculated for the Triennial valuation as at 31 March 2013 allowing for the different financial assumptions required under IAS19. The assumptions used for the purposes of the IAS 19 calculations are as follows:

	31 March 2014		31 March 2015		31 March 2016	
	% pa	**Real % pa**	**% pa**	**Real % pa**	**% pa**	**Real % pa**
RPI Increases	3.6	-	3.3	-	3.3	-
CPI increases	2.8	(0.8)	2.5	(0.8)	2.4	(0.9)
Salary Increases	4.6	1.0	4.3	1.0	4.2	0.9
Pension Increases	2.8	(0.8)	2.5	(0.8)	2.4	(0.9)
Discount Rate	4.5	0.9	3.4	0.1	3.7	0.4

The net liability under IAS 19 is shown below.

	31 March 2014 £000	**31 March 2015 £000**	**31 March 2016 £000**
Present value of funded obligation	5,733,792	6,886,812	6,665,990
Fair value of scheme assets	3,708,200	4,050,198	4,034,292
Net Liability	**2,025,592**	**2,836,614**	**2,631,698**

The present value of funded obligation consists of £6,387.2 million in respect of vested obligation and £278.8 million in respect of non-vested obligation.

These figures are presented only for the purposes of IAS 19. In particular, they are not relevant for calculations undertaken for funding purposes or for other statutory puposes under UK pensions legislation.

(d) Investment Strategy

The investment strategy of the Fund is designed to maximise growth within acceptable risk parameters to help meet the future liabilities. The powers of investment are governed by the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009. The investment policy is set out in the Fund's Statement of Investment Principles, a copy of which is available on the pension fund website (www.nottspf.org.uk).

The Nottinghamshire Pension Fund Committee, advised by the Pensions Sub-Committee, is responsible for determining the investment strategy of the Fund and the type of investment management to be used. The Pensions Sub-Committee consists of nine elected County Councillors, three representatives of Nottingham City Council, two representatives of the District Councils, two representatives of the Trade Unions, a representative elected by the other scheduled and admitted bodies and two appointed pensioner representatives. Meetings are also attended by an independent adviser and representatives of the Chief Financial Officer.

The investments are managed by officers of the Authority or by organisations specialising in the management of pension fund assets. The Investments Sub-Committee is responsible for monitoring performance of the fund and meets on a quarterly basis to review the Fund's main investment managers and their performance.

(e) External Audit

A separate fee is payable to KPMG LLP for audit of the pension fund. All fees have been included in the accounts for the period to which they relate. The fee for 2015/16 is £26,626 (£33,226 for 2014/15). Rebates of £7,171 were also received from the Audit Commission in 2014/15 as part of their efficiency savings in advance of closure.

3. Contributors and Pensioners

	Members at 31 March 2016				
	County Council	City Council	District Councils	Other	Total
Contributors	19,354	8,039	3,611	16,268	47,272
Deferred Beneficiaries	18,075	9,885	3,774	9,775	41,509
Pensioners	15,578	6,581	4,660	6,293	33,112
					121,893

	Members at 31 March 2015				
	County Council	City Council	District Councils	Other	Total
Contributors	15,653	9,225	3,457	14,336	42,671
Deferred Beneficiaries	17,987	8,963	3,631	9,130	39,711
Pensioners	15,187	6,339	4,594	5,895	32,015
					114,397

4. Analysis of Contributions

	Employers		Members		Total	
	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
County Council	42,324	41,724	12,845	13,008	55,169	54,732
Scheduled Bodies	83,306	85,780	28,300	28,749	111,606	114,529
Admitted Bodies	4,482	4,369	1,569	1,486	6,051	5,855
	130,112	**131,873**	**42,714**	**43,243**	**172,826**	**175,116**

5. Analysis of Benefits

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Pensions	137,495	141,963
Commutation and lump sum	25,991	26,567
Lump sum death benefits	3,324	3,860
	166,810	**172,390**
Comprising of:		
County Council	68,831	70,076
Scheduled Bodies	92,802	96,357
Admitted Bodies	5,177	5,957
	166,810	**172,390**

6. Administration Expenses

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Printing and stationery	11	3
Legal fees	39	21
Other external fees	541	61
Administering Authority Costs	1,173	1,136
	1,764	**1,221**

7. Oversight and Governance Expenses

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Training and conferences	17	14
Printing and stationery	1	1
Subscriptions and membership fees	28	42
Actuarial fees	9	13
Audit fees	33	27
Audit Commission rebate	(7)	-
Other external fees	90	100
Administering Authority Costs	401	387
	572	**584**

8. Investment Income

Analysis by type of investment	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Interest from fixed interest securities	(17,232)	(17,483)
Income from index-linked securities	-	-
Dividends from equities	(61,158)	(62,828)
Income from pooled investment vehicles	(12,876)	(13,466)
Income from property pooled vehicles	(3,557)	(3,484)
Net rents from property	(13,661)	(13,244)
Interest on cash deposits	(911)	(771)
Other	(1,395)	(1,087)
	(110,790)	**(112,363)**
Directly held property		
Rental income	(15,723)	(15,005)
Less operating expenses	2,062	1,761
Net rents from property	**(13,661)**	**(13,244)**

9. Investment Management Expenses

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Custody fees	326	323
Investment management fees	3,335	3,473
Other external fees	158	176
Administering Authority Costs	19	18
	3,838	**3,990**

The investment management fees shown above are those fees attributable to external managers and charged directly to the Fund. Additional fees and charges are incurred through pooled investment vehicles. These have the effect of reducing the fair value of the investments. The estimated embedded costs within pooled investment vehicles were £8.1 milion in 2015/16 (£7.4 million in 2014/15).

10. Investments

(a) Investment Analysis

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Fixed Interest Securities		
UK Public Sector	123,886	134,871
UK Other	272,302	268,934
Overseas Other	16,665	17,571
Equities		
UK	1,201,166	1,119,160
Overseas	779,595	763,130
Unlisted	2,610	3,610
Pooled Investment Vehicles		
Unit Trusts	472,802	414,435
Other Managed Funds	595,426	610,683
Pooled Vehicles Invested in Property		
Property Unit Trusts	39,545	67,970
Other Managed Funds	92,076	101,648
Property	321,700	343,314
Forward Foreign Exchange	-	168
Cash and Currency	131,916	193,339
Investment Liabilities	(210)	-
Total Investments	**4,049,479**	**4,038,833**

The original values of investments are based on purchase cost plus transaction costs. If any investments have been held since 1 April 1974 (when the Authority was given the responsibility for the Fund) these are included at the market value as at that date.

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Market Value	4,049,479	4,038,833
Original Value	2,771,543	2,884,394
Excess/(Deficit) of Market Value over Original Value	**1,277,936**	**1,154,439**

The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 contain a number of restrictions on investments. The limits that are relevant to the Fund are specified in the Fund's Statement of Investment Principles as follows:

(a) Not more than 10% of the Fund to be invested in unlisted securities.
(b) Not more than 10% of the Fund to be invested in a single holding.
(c) Not more than 25% of the Fund to be invested in securities which are managed by any one body, i.e. in a unit trust type arrangement.
(d) Not more than 15% of the Fund to be invested in partnerships, with not more than 2% in any one partnership.

No investments have been made contrary to these limits.

(b) Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Values of Investments 2015/16

	Value at 1 April 2015 £000	Purchases at Cost £000	Proceeds of Sales £000	Change in Market Value £000	Value at 31 March 2016 £000
Fixed Interest Securities	412,853	129,806	(110,463)	(10,820)	421,376
Equities	1,983,371	279,351	(245,387)	(131,435)	1,885,900
Pooled Investment Vehicles	1,068,228	52,722	(80,920)	(14,912)	1,025,118
Property Pooled Vehicles	131,621	24,113	(1,590)	15,474	169,618
Property	321,700	47,951	(48,444)	22,107	343,314
	3,917,773	**533,943**	**(486,804)**	**(119,586)**	**3,845,326**
Forward Foreign Exchange	(210)	68,377	(68,578)	579	168
	3,917,563	**602,320**	**(555,382)**	**(119,007)**	**3,845,494**
Cash deposits	131,916				193,339
	4,049,479				**4,038,833**

Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Values of Investments 2014/15

	Value at 1 April 2014 £000	Purchases at Cost £000	Proceeds of Sales £000	Change in Market Value £000	Value at 31 March 2015 £000
Fixed Interest Securities	360,883	209,548	(192,162)	34,584	412,853
Equities	1,818,478	243,831	(227,821)	148,883	1,983,371
Pooled Investment Vehicles	972,048	227	(7,595)	103,548	1,068,228
Property Pooled Vehicles	119,084	20,369	(3,523)	(4,309)	131,621
Property	288,140	29,597	(30,760)	34,723	321,700
	3,558,633	**503,572**	**(461,861)**	**317,429**	**3,917,773**
Forward Foreign Exchange	191	113,640	(113,086)	(955)	(210)
	3,558,824	**617,212**	**(574,947)**	**316,474**	**3,917,563**
Cash deposits	153,469				131,916
	3,712,293				**4,049,479**

For Forward Foreign Exchange contracts, the purchase cost and sale proceeds represent the sterling value of the currency purchases and sales at the settlement dates specified in the contracts.

Transaction costs are included in the cost of purchases and sale proceeds. The costs charged directly to the fund, such as fees, commissions and stamp duty, amounted to £3.9 milion in 2015/16 (£2.0 million in 2014/15). In addition, indirect costs are incurred through the bid-offer spread on investments. This amount is not separately provided.

(c) Management Arrangements

The assets of the Fund are managed within five portfolios and a breakdown of these as at the Net Assets Statement date is shown below:

	31 March 2015 £000		31 March 2016 £000	
In-house	1,616,513	39.9%	1,503,184	37.2%
Schroder Investment Management	1,161,491	28.7%	1,075,755	26.7%
Kames Capital	417,018	10.3%	423,862	10.5%
Aberdeen Property Investors	329,340	8.1%	351,860	8.7%
Specialist	525,117	13.0%	684,172	16.9%
Total	**4,049,479**	**100.0%**	**4,038,833**	**100.0%**

A breakdown of material pooled holdings managed by external managers within the In-house and Specialist portfolios is shown below:

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2016 £000
In-house		
Legal & General	298,820	285,450
Specialist		
Kames Capital	118,769	140,772
RWC Capital	127,580	156,510
Standard Life	64,589	72,186

(d) Asset Allocation

The asset allocation of the Fund as at the Net Assets Statement date is shown below:

	31 March 2015 £000		31 March 2016 £000	
UK Fixed Interest	396,188	9.8%	403,806	10.0%
Overseas Fixed Interest	16,665	0.4%	17,571	0.4%
UK Equities	1,336,470	33.0%	1,256,580	31.1%
Overseas Equities:				
US	586,559	14.5%	552,691	13.7%
Europe	417,433	10.3%	384,583	9.5%
Japan	161,430	4.0%	172,291	4.3%
Pacific Basin	147,863	3.6%	132,329	3.3%
Emerging Markets	192,149	4.7%	158,973	3.9%
Global	21,394	0.5%	21,055	0.5%
UK Property	368,885	9.1%	419,830	10.4%
Overseas Property	84,436	2.1%	93,101	2.3%
Private Equity	72,441	1.8%	83,311	2.1%
Infrastructure	-	-	37,931	0.9%
Multi-Asset	115,860	2.9%	111,274	2.8%
Forward Foreign Exchange	(210)	-	168	-
Cash	131,916	3.3%	193,339	4.8%
Total	**4,049,479**	**100.0%**	**4,038,833**	**100.0%**

(e) Property

Direct property is shown at open market value (as defined by the International Valuation Standards Committee) as determined by Savills Commercial Limited. The analysis of property is:

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Freehold	321,700	328,314
Leasehold more than 50 years	-	15,000
	321,700	**343,314**
Original Value	273,485	280,651

(f) Analysis of Pooled Investment Vehicles

The underlying economic exposure of pooled investment vehicles is shown below:

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2016 £000
UK Equities	158,248	176,408
Overseas Equities:		
US	226,251	190,387
Japan	67,597	63,473
Europe	91,980	92,575
Pacific Basin	147,863	132,329
Emerging Markets	169,204	140,193
Global	21,394	21,055
UK Property	47,185	76,517
Overseas Property	84,436	93,101
Private Equity	69,831	79,701
Infrastructure	-	17,723
Multi-Asset	115,860	111,274
Total	**1,199,849**	**1,194,736**

(g) Private Equity and Infrastructure Funds

The Fund has made commitments to a number of private equity and infrastructure funds. The original commitment amounts are shown below in the fund currencies:

	Currency	Commitment millions
Private Equity Funds		
Wilton Private Equity Fund LLC	USD	14
Pantheon Europe Fund III	EUR	10
East Midlands Regional Venture Capital Fund	GBP	5
Coller International Partners IV	USD	10
Schroders Private Equity Fund of Funds III	EUR	22
DCM Private Equity Fund II	USD	18
Pantheon Europe Fund V	EUR	15
Coller International Partners V	USD	18
Catapult Growth Fund LP	GBP	4
Altius Associates Private Equity Fund	USD	10
Partners Group Secondary 2008	EUR	13
DCM Private Equity Fund III	USD	16
Coller International Partners VI	USD	16
Altius Associates Private Equity Fund II	USD	15
Foresight Nottingham Fund LP	GBP	10
Aberdeen SVG Private Equity	USD	15
DCM Private Equity Fund IV	USD	16
Coller International VII	USD	16
Pantheon Multi-Strategy	EUR	14
Infrastructure Funds		
Partners Group Global Infrastructure	EUR	12
Altius Real Assets Fund I	USD	15
Hermes GPE Infrastructure Fund LP	GBP	25

These commitments are drawn by the funds over time as investments are made in underlying companies or assets. The undrawn commitments as at 31 March 2016 were £93.3 million (£75.7 million at 31 March 2015). Of the funds above, the following were new commitments made during 2015/16:

	Currency	Commitment millions
Coller International VII	USD	16
Pantheon Multi-Strategy	EUR	14
Hermes GPE Infrastructure Fund LP	GBP	25

(h) Analysis of derivatives

Open Forward Foreign Exchange contracts at 31 March 2016

Settlement	Currency Bought	Local Value 000	Currency Sold	Local Value 000	Asset Value £000	Liability Value £000
Up to 3 months	GBP	2,150	EUR	(2,750)	-	(35)
Up to 3 months	GBP	14,323	USD	(20,300)	203	
					203	**(35)**
	Total net forward foreign exchange contracts				**168**	

Open Forward Foreign Exchange contracts at 31 March 2015

Settlement	Currency Bought	Local Value 000	Currency Sold	Local Value 000	Asset Value £000	Liability Value £000
Up to 3 months	GBP	1,065	EUR	(1,490)	-	(15)
Up to 3 months	GBP	13,621	USD	(20,500)	-	(195)
					-	**(210)**
	Total net forward foreign exchange contracts					**(210)**

11. Contingent Liabilities

The fund has 22 private equity and infrastructure funds which have undrawn commitments as at 31 March 2016 of £93.3 million (£75.7 million at 31 March 2015).

12. Other Investment Balances and Liabilities

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Other investment balances		
Outstanding investment transactions	1,364	-
Investment income	20,204	23,802
	21,568	**23,802**
Investment Liabilities		
Outstanding investment transactions	(1,728)	(4,699)
Investment income	(2,843)	(3,040)
	(4,571)	**(7,739)**

13. Current Assets and Liabilities

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Current assets		
Contributions due from employers	8,951	8,829
Other	5,247	4,369
	14,198	**13,198**
Current Liabilities		
Payments in advance	-	-
Sundry creditors	(794)	(1,212)
Other	(1,490)	(212)
	(2,284)	**(1,424)**

14. Financial Instruments

(a) The various financial instruments held by the Fund are valued at fair value. The following tables analyse the fair value of financial assets and liabilities by asset class.

	31 March 2016			
	Designated at Fair Value through profit and loss £000	**Loans and Receivables £000**	**Financial liabilities at amortised cost £000**	**Totals £000**
Financial Assets				
Fixed Interest Securities	421,376	-	-	421,376
Equities	1,885,900	-	-	1,885,900
Pooled Investment Vehicles	1,025,118	-	-	1,025,118
Property Pooled Vehicles	169,618	-	-	169,618
Forward Foreign Exchange	168	-	-	168
Cash deposits	-	193,339	-	193,339
Other investment balances	-	23,802	-	23,802
Current Assets	-	13,198	-	13,198
	3,502,180	**230,339**	**-**	**3,732,519**
Financial Liabilities				
Investment Liabilities	-	-	(7,739)	(7,739)
Current Liabilities	-	-	(1,424)	(1,424)
	-	**-**	**(9,163)**	**(9,163)**
	3,502,180	**230,339**	**(9,163)**	**3,723,356**

	31 March 2015			
	Designated at Fair Value through profit and loss £000	**Loans and Receivables £000**	**Financial liabilities at amortised cost £000**	**Totals £000**
Financial Assets				
Fixed Interest Securities	412,853	-	-	412,853
Equities	1,983,371	-	-	1,983,371
Pooled Investment Vehicles	1,068,228	-	-	1,068,228
Property Pooled Vehicles	131,621	-	-	131,621
Forward Foreign Exchange	-	-	-	-
Cash deposits	-	131,916	-	131,916
Other investment balances	-	21,568	-	21,568
Current Assets	-	14,198	-	14,198
	3,596,073	**167,682**	**-**	**3,763,755**
Financial Liabilities				
Investment Liabilities	-	-	(4,571)	(4,571)
Current Liabilities	-	-	(2,284)	(2,284)
	-	**-**	**(6,855)**	**(6,855)**
	3,596,073	**167,682**	**(6,855)**	**3,756,900**

No financial assets were reclassified during the accounting period.

(b) Valuation of financial instruments carried at fair value

The valuation of financial instruments has been classified into three levels according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair values.

Level 1	Fair values derived from quoted market price. - this includes all quoted equity, fixed interest and index linked instruments.
Level 2	Fair values derived from valuation techniques based significantly on observable inputs. - this includes all pooled property investments.
Level 3	Fair values derived from valuation techniques where at least one significant input is not based on observable market data. - this includes unlisted shares and investments in private equity funds.

As at 31 March 2016	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Total £000
Financial Assets				
Fair value through profit and loss	3,245,641	169,618	86,921	3,502,180
Loans and receivables	230,339	-	-	230,339
Total	**3,475,980**	**169,618**	**86,921**	**3,732,519**
Financial Liabilities				
Fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	(9,163)	-	-	(9,163)
Total	**(9,163)**	**-**	**-**	**(9,163)**
Net	**3,466,817**	**169,618**	**86,921**	**3,723,356**

As at 31 March 2015	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Total £000
Financial Assets				
Fair value through profit and loss	3,389,401	131,621	75,051	3,596,073
Loans and receivables	167,682	-	-	167,682
Total	**3,557,083**	**131,621**	**75,051**	**3,763,755**
Financial Liabilities				
Fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	(6,855)	-	-	(6,855)
Total	**(6,855)**	**-**	**-**	**(6,855)**
Net	**3,550,228**	**131,621**	**75,051**	**3,756,900**

(c) Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

The aims of the Fund are to:

- manage employers' liabilities effectively
- ensure that sufficient resources are available to meet all liabilities as they fall due
- maximise the returns from investments within reasonable risk parameters
- enable employer contribution rates to be kept as nearly constant as possible and at reasonable cost to the taxpayers, scheduled, resolution and admitted bodies.

The key risks to the achievement of these aims, as well as measures to mitigate those risks, are set out in the various Fund policies (available at www.nottspf.org.uk) including:

- Statement of Investment Principles
- Funding Strategy Statement
- Governance Compliance Statement
- Risk Management Strategy and Risk Register

The Risk Register identifies the highest risks as arising from:

- Fund assets are assessed as insufficient to meet long term liabilities
- Standing data and permanent records are not accurate
- Significant variations from assumptions used in the actuarial valuation

Actions have been agreed to mitigate these risks.

The Fund's primary risk is that its assets fall short of its long term liabilities. The Funding Strategy Statement states that the funding objectives are to:

- Set levels of employer contribution that will build up a fund of assets that will be sufficient to meet all future benefit payments from the Fund
- Build up the required assets in such a way that employer contribution rates are kept as low and stable as possible.

The most significant effect on the funding level arises from changes in the discount rate used by the actuaries. The sensitivity analysis below (prepared by the Fund's actuaries) shows the impact of a movement of 0.1% in the discount rate.

Adjustment to discount rate	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Present Value of Total Obligation (£000)	6,541,542	6,665,990	6,792,930

The Fund deficit at the last triennial valuation was £620 million. With no other change in assumptions, an increase in the discount rate of around 0.5% would reduce the deficit to nil.

For the first time in 2013/14 there was a net withdrawal from dealings with members. The net withdrawal in 2014/15 would have been marginal but for the transfer out in respect of the Nottinghamshire Probation Trust. The net withdrawal in 2015/16 was again marginal.

The Fund continues to receive significant investment income and is therefore unlikely to need to sell assets in order to meet pension benefits. This allows the Fund to implement a long term investment strategy and minimise the impact of short term fluctuations in investment and currency markets. The strategy, and the assumptions that underpin it, are reviewed on a regular basis and cash flows are monitored closely to ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet forecast cash flows.

The investment strategy is aimed at achieving best returns in line with the requirements of the triennial valuation whilst minimising risk and overall variability in future employers' contribution rates. A key part of managing the investment risk is by ensuring an adequate number of suitably qualified investment managers and by requiring managers to hold a diversified spread of assets. The level of risk in the equities block is managed by a balance between passive and active management.

Policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in activity and in market conditions. Responsibility for reviewing and revising the policies rests with the Nottinghamshire Pension Fund Committee.

15. Members Additional Voluntary Contributions

The Nottinghamshire Fund provides an additional voluntary contribution (AVC) scheme to enable members to purchase additional benefits. Contributions are paid over to, and invested separately by, the two scheme providers, Prudential and Scottish Widows. The contributions are not included in the Fund's accounts in accordance with regulation 4(2)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009. The value of the separately invested AVCs is shown below:

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2016 £000
Prudential	33,573	32,802
Scottish Widows	3,298	3,221
	36,871	**36,023**

16. Related Party Transactions

Under IAS 24, a party is related to an entity if:

- the party is a member of the key management personnel
- the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the entity.

The purpose of related party disclosures is to provide information on transactions and balances that could have an effect on the operations or financial position of an entity. For example, related parties may enter into transactions that unrelated parties would not and transactions between related parties may not be made at the same amounts as between unrelated parties.

Disclosures are required for:

- the nature of the related party relationship
- key management personnel compensation
- information about the transactions and outstanding balances necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.

Nottinghamshire County Council is the administering authority for the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) within Nottinghamshire and is one of the major employers within the scheme. Information regarding key management personnel is provided within the main accounts of Nottinghamshire County Council. Members and officers of the Council involved in managing the Fund are allowed to be members of the LGPS. All transactions between Nottinghamshire County Council and the Fund and all benefit payments from the Fund are in accordance with the regulations governing the LGPS. There are no transactions therefore that are made on a different basis from those with non-related parties.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accruals	The concept that income and expenditure are recognised as they are earned or incurred, not as money happens to be received or paid.
Actuary	An actuary is an expert on pension scheme assets and liabilities. The Local Government Pension Scheme actuary reassesses the rate of employer contributions to the Pension fund every three years.
Added Years	Additional years of service awarded to increase benefits of employees taking early retirement.
ASCH&PP	Department for Adult social Care, Health and Public Protection
Amortisation	The process of charging capital expenditure, usually on Intangible Assets, to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement over a suitable period of time.
Balance Sheet	The accounting statement which sets out the Council's total net assets and how they were financed.
Budget	The Council's statement of spending plans and policies for a financial year, expressed in financial terms.
Capital Adjustment Account (CAA)	This account absorbs the timing differences between the consumption of non-current assets and the financing arrangements in respect of their acquisition, creation or enhancement throughout their useful life.
Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	The Capital Financing Requirement is a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Authority that has yet to be financed.
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	Under the Code, grants and contributions for capital schemes are recognised as income when they become receivable unless conditions apply to the grant/contribution. In which case the grant/contribution is classified as capital grants receipts in advance on the balance sheet.
Carbon Reduction Commitment Efficiency Scheme (CRC)	The CRC Efficiency Scheme is a mandatory scheme aimed at improving energy efficiency and cutting emissions in large public and private sector organisations.
Cash Flow Statement	Summarises the inflows and outflows of cash arising from transactions with third parties for capital and revenue purposes.
CFCS	Department for Children's, Family and Cultural Services
Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG)	The Clinical Commissioning Groups took over from Primary Care Trusts (PCT) with effect from 1 April 2013.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CI&E)

Consolidates all the gains and losses experienced during the financial year.

Community Assets

Assets such as historical structures and artefacts that the Authority intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable useful life, and that may have restrictions on their disposal.

Creditors

Persons or bodies owed monies by the Authority that have not been paid by the end of the financial year.

DCLG

Department for Communities and Local Government.

Debtors

Persons or bodies owing sums to the Authority that have not been paid by the end of the financial year.

Direct Labour/Service Organisations

Workforces employed directly by local authorities to carry out works of repair, maintenance, construction etc. of buildings, grounds and roads and to provide catering and cleaning services and repairs and maintenance of vehicles.

Earmarked Reserves

Reserves set aside for a specific purpose.

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another. For instance, financial assets could be bank deposits, loans receivable, shares etc, whilst financial liabilities could be borrowings, financial guarantees etc.

General Fund

This balance is a general revenue reserve. Part of this fund is earmarked to provide a number of reserves.

IAS

International Accounting Standard.

IFRS

International Financial Reporting Standard.

IFRIC

The International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee provides interpretations of IFRS.

Infrastructure Assets

Assets such as roads and bridges, expenditure on which is recoverable only by continued use of the asset. These assets, by their nature, have no practical prospect of being decommissioned and sold or applied to alternative uses.

Impairments

An impairment or loss of value may arise on an asset upon revaluation. Assets which may be impaired are those in the categories of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets.

Intangible Assets

Identifiable assets that lack physical substance and are expected to yield benefits to the Authority and the services it provides, e.g. software.

LASAAC

CIPFA LASAAC Local Authority Code Board is a board which is a partnership between CIPFA (England, Northern Ireland and Wales) and the Local Authority (Scotland) Accounts Advisory Committee (LASAAC).

LOBO	Lenders' Option Borrowers' Option.
Leasing	A method of financing capital expenditure in which a rental charge for an asset is paid for a specific period. There are two forms of lease: 'finance leases' which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee and other leases which are known as 'operating leases'.
Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)	Nottinghamshire County Council is the administrating authority for the LGPS within Nottinghamshire.
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	The minimum amount which must be charged to revenue in the year for the repayment of debt (credit liabilities and credit arrangements). An authority may voluntarily set aside amounts in excess of the minimum required.
NNDR	National Non-Domestic Rate.
PFI	Private Finance Initiative.
PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment.
PPCS	Department for Policy, Planning and Corporate Services (pre Sept 2015)
Precept Income	County Councils obtain part of their income from precepts levied on the District Councils in their area. Precepts, based on the 'Council Tax bases' of the District Councils, are levied on each District's 'collection fund'.
PWLB	Public Works Loans Board.
Provisions	Sums of money set aside to meet specific expenses which are likely or certain to be incurred, but where the amounts cannot be accurately determined or dates on which they will arise. The sums set aside are charged to the appropriate service revenue accounts.
Reserves	Sums of money set aside to cover future eventualities. The sums set aside are charged to the General Fund and not to service revenue accounts.
Revaluation Reserve	Represents the difference between the revalued amount of Property, Plant and Equipment as shown in the accounts and actual costs.
Revenue Expenditure Financed from Capital Under Statute (REFfCUS)	These were previously known as deferred charges and included such items as work on property not owned by the authority and grants for economic development purposes.

This matter is being dealt with by:
Nigel Stevenson
T 0115 977 3033
E nigel.stevenson@nottscc.gov.uk
W nottinghamshire.gov.uk

Nottinghamshire County Council

Tony Crawley
Director, Infrastructure & Government & Healthcare
KPMG LLP UK
St Nicholas House
31 Park Row
Nottingham
NG1 6FG

15 September 2016

Dear Mr Crawley,

Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottinghamshire County Council Pension Fund – Audit for the year ended 31 March 2016

This representation letter is provided in connection with your audit of the financial statements of Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottinghamshire Pension Fund ("the Authority") for the year ended 31 March 2016, for the purpose of expressing an opinion:

i. as to whether these financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31 March 2016 and of the Authority's expenditure and income for the year then ended;

ii. whether the Pension Fund financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Pension Fund during the year ended 31 March 2016 and the amount and disposition of the Fund's assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2016, other than liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the end of the scheme year; and

iii. whether the financial statements have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16.

These financial statements comprise the Authority Movement in Reserves Statement, the Authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Authority Balance Sheet, the Authority Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. The Pension Fund financial statements comprise the Fund Account, the Net Assets Statement and the related notes.

The Authority confirms that the representations it makes in this letter are in accordance with the definitions set out in the Appendix to this letter.

The Authority confirms that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, having made such inquiries as it considered necessary for the purpose of appropriately informing itself:

Financial Statements

1. The Authority has fulfilled its responsibilities, as set out in regulation 9 of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, for the preparation of financial statements that:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31 March 2016 and of the Authority's expenditure and income for the year then ended;

- give a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Pension Fund during the year ended 31 March 2016 and the amount and disposition of the Fund's assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2016, other than liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the end of the scheme year; and

- have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2. Measurement methods and significant assumptions used by the Authority in making accounting estimates, including those measured at fair value, are reasonable.

3. All events subsequent to the date of the financial statements and for which IAS 10 *Events after the reporting period* requires adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed.

4. The effects of uncorrected misstatements are immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate, to the financial statements as a whole.

Information provided

5. The Authority has provided you with:

- access to all information of which it is aware, that is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements, such as records, documentation and other matters;

- additional information that you have requested from the Authority for the purpose of the audit; and

- unrestricted access to persons within the Authority from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence.

6. All transactions have been recorded in the accounting records and are reflected in the financial statements.

7. The Authority confirms the following:

i. The Authority has disclosed to you the results of its assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud.

Included in the Appendix to this letter are the definitions of fraud, including misstatements arising from fraudulent financial reporting and from misappropriation of assets.

ii. The Authority has disclosed to you all information in relation to:

(a) Fraud or suspected fraud that it is aware of and that affects the Authority and involves:

- management;
- employees who have significant roles in internal control; or
- others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements; and

(b) allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the financial statements communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators or others.

In respect of the above, the Authority acknowledges its responsibility for such internal control as it determines necessary for the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In particular, the Authority acknowledges its responsibility for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect fraud and error.

8. The Authority has disclosed to you all known instances of non-compliance or suspected noncompliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements.

9. The Authority has disclosed to you and has appropriately accounted for and/or disclosed in the financial statements in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16 all known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements.

10. The Authority has disclosed to you and has appropriately accounted for and/or disclosed in the financial statements, in accordance with IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, all known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements.

11. The Authority has disclosed to you the identity of the Authority's related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which it is aware. All related party relationships and transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in accordance with IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*.

12. The Authority confirms that:

    a) The financial statements disclose all of the key risk factors, assumptions made and uncertainties surrounding the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern as required to provide a true and fair view.

    b) Any uncertainties disclosed are not considered to be material and therefore do not cast significant doubt on the ability of the Authority to continue as a going concern.

13. On the basis of the process established by the Authority and having made appropriate enquiries, the Authority is satisfied that the actuarial assumptions underlying the valuation of pension scheme liabilities are consistent with its knowledge of the business and are in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19 *Employee Benefits.*

The Authority further confirms that:

(a) all significant retirement benefits, including any arrangements that:

- are statutory, contractual or implicit in the employer's actions;
- arise in the UK and the Republic of Ireland or overseas;
- are funded or unfunded; and
- are approved or unapproved,

have been identified and properly accounted for; and

(b) all settlements and curtailments have been identified and properly accounted for.

This letter was agreed at the meeting of the Audit Committee on 7 September 2016 and approved by full Council on 15 September 2016.

Yours Sincerely,

Signed:

Name: Nigel Stevenson

Position: Service Director – (Finance, Procurement and Improvement), Nottinghamshire County Council.

Date: 15 September 2016

Appendix A

Representation Letter of Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottinghamshire Pension Fund: Definitions

Financial Statements

A complete set of financial statements comprises:

- Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the period
- Balance Sheet as at the end of the period
- Movement in Reserves Statement for the period
- Cash Flow Statement for the period
- Notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and
- Balance Sheet as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period (i.e. a third Balance Sheet) when an authority applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements.

A local authority is required to present group accounts in addition to its single entity accounts where required by chapter nine of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16.

A housing authority must present:

- a HRA Income and Expenditure Statement; and
- a Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement.

A billing authority must present a Collection Fund Statement for the period showing amounts required by statute to be debited and credited to the Collection Fund.

A pension fund administering authority must prepare Pension Fund accounts in accordance with Chapter 6.5 of the Code of Practice.

An entity may use titles for the statements other than those used in IAS 1. For example, an entity may use the title 'statement of comprehensive income' instead of 'statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income'

Material Matters

Certain representations in this letter are described as being limited to matters that are material.

IAS 1.7 and IAS 8.5 state the following:

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

Fraud
Fraudulent financial reporting involves intentional misstatements including omissions of amounts or disclosures in financial statements to deceive financial statement users.

Misappropriation of assets involves the theft of an entity's assets. It is often accompanied by false or misleading records or documents in order to conceal the fact that the assets are missing or have been pledged without proper authorisation.

Error

An error is an unintentional misstatement in financial statements, including the omission of an amount or a disclosure.

Prior period errors are omissions from, and misstatements in, the entity's financial statements for one or more prior periods arising from a failure to use, or misuse of, reliable information that:

a) was available when financial statements for those periods were authorised for issue, and

b) could reasonably be expected to have been obtained and taken into account in the preparation and presentation of those financial statements.

Such errors include the effects of mathematical mistakes, mistakes in applying accounting policies, oversights or misinterpretations of facts, and fraud.

Management

For the purposes of this letter, references to "management" should be read as "management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance".

Related Party and Related Party Transaction

Related party:

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (referred to in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* as the "reporting entity").

a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

   i. has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
   ii. has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
   iii. is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

   i. The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

Nottinghamshire County Council, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 7QP

ii. One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
iii. Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
iv. One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
v. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
vi. The entity is controlled, or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
vii. A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

Key management personnel in a local authority context are all chief officers (or equivalent), elected members, the chief executive of the authority and other persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the authority, including the oversight of these activities.

A reporting entity is exempt from the disclosure requirements of IAS 24.18 in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, with:

a) a government that has control, joint control or significant influence over the reporting entity; and
b) another entity that is a related party because the same government has control, joint control or significant influence over both the reporting entity and the other entity.

Related party transaction:
A transfer of resources, services or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.